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1789.

HISTORY
— OF —
OSWEGO COUNTY,
NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

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HISTORY

OF

OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY CRISFIELD JOHNSON.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

Plan of the Work—Sources of Information—List of Books Examined—Acknowledgments of Aid—Closing Remarks.

THE plan of this work comprises:

First, a connected history of the events of general importance or interest which have occurred in the territory now comprising the county of Oswego, or in which residents of that county have been actors, from the advent of Champlain in 1615 down to the second year of the second century of American Independence.

Second, special and statistical matter relating to the county at large, and intended chiefly for reference.

Third, histories of the city of Oswego and of each town in the county, including notices of early settlers, and sketches of churches, lodges, and other local organizations.

Fourth, biographical sketches and personal records.

The general history is intended to follow strictly the chronological order from 1615 to 1877, confining itself to the territory of the present county and the acts of its residents, referring to outside matters only so far as may be necessary to show the connection of events, telling the story not only of battles and sieges, in which this county has been extremely prolific, but of pioneer struggles and modern development, and not disdaining the use of anecdote and reminiscence to give vivacity to the picture. The other portions of the work must necessarily be arranged according to the subjects of which they treat.

That portion of the general history pertaining to the period previous to the beginning of settlement was derived entirely from books; the later portion is partly from books, but largely from personal recollections, contemporary records, newspaper articles, etc. All these sources have also been utilized in compiling the special sketches and town histories.

The books which we have consulted, and to which we desire to acknowledge our indebtedness, are the Documentary and Colonial Histories of New York, Coldeu's History of the Five Nations, Smith's History of New York, Morgan's

League of the Iroquois, Squier's Antiquities, Schoolcraft's Report on Indian Affairs, Stone's Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Pouchot's Memoir of the War of 1754-60, Lossing's Life of Schuyler, Bishop Timon's History of Missions in Western New York, Stone's Life and Times of Joseph Brant, Mrs. Grant's Memoirs of an American Lady, Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's Pathfinder, Clark's Onondaga, Turner's History of the Holland Purchase, Ketchum's History of Buffalo and the Senecas, Hough's History of Jefferson County, Hammond's Political History of New York, the New York Civil List, French's New York Gazetteer, numerous directories of Oswego, and several minor works.

Many of the volumes above named are the property of B. B. Burt, Esq., of Oswego, to whom we are indebted for their use, and whose knowledge of local history has enabled him to give us much valuable information regarding the subject of our labors. We are also especially indebted to F. W. Squiers, Esq., of North Volney, for assistance regarding early records and events after the settlement of the county. The Hon. Alvin Bronson, of Oswego, having been a resident there since 1810, having during the greater part of that time been active in commercial and political life, and having entered with firm scarce bent and memory scarce dimmed upon his ninety-fifth year, has been able to furnish us much information not attainable from any other person.

We regret that it is impracticable to mention all those who have kindly enlightened us on minor points, but as they number many hundreds, scattered through every town in the county and every ward in the city, we are obliged to confine ourselves to a general expression of thanks to these numerous aiders of our enterprise.

Of the manner in which the work is executed it were idle to speak at any length here. It must stand or fall on its own merits. Doubtless, between the frequent obscurity of the subject, and the numerous and often conflicting authorities to be consulted, occasional inaccuracies have crept in. Doubtless some things have been omitted, as worthy of attention as others which have been included; yet we are certain there is an immense amount of information re-

garding Oswego County within this volume, and we trust it is so arranged and presented that our patrons and their children and their children's children will long turn to these pages to learn the story of their own and their fathers' home.

CHAPTER II.

A RAID IN 1615.

Champlain in Oswego County—His previous Action—Attack on the Onondagas—Champlain Wounded—The Retreat.

HUNDREDS upon hundreds of almost naked savages, painted and plumed for war, gliding with stealthy step amid the tangled vines and beneath the autumn-tinted leaves of an American forest, armed with the bows and arrows, the war-clubs and the stone tomahawks, which had been the weapons of their ancestors from immemorial time, in whose midst marched a band of ten Europeans, equipped with arquebuse, and pistol, and cutlass, led by one whose mien betokened the habit of command and whose eye flashed with the fire of his adventurous spirit,—such was the scene to be witnessed in the early days of October, 1615, in the central portion of the territory now composing the county of Oswego.

Doubtless the same ground had previously seen many an Indian war-party on its errand of slaughter, but never before had it been pressed by the foot of the Caucasian. Samuel Champlain was then leading through Oswego County the first white men who ever visited any part of the Empire State west of the immediate vicinity of Hudson river. The period of his advent here was only a hundred and twenty-three years after the discovery of America by Columbus, eighty-one years after Cartier had sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, making some fruitless efforts at colonization, twelve years after Champlain himself had founded the colony of Canada, nine years after Henry Hudson had discovered the noble river which bears his name, and five years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth rock.

From his first arrival in America, Champlain, eager to ingratiate himself with his neighbors, the *Hurons*, had aided them in their wars against their most dreaded foes, the far-famed *Iroquois*. Six years previous to the time in question he had led a band of the northern Indians along the shore of the lake which has received his name, and had engaged in battle with the Five Nations on the outskirts of their territory, thus arousing their deadly enmity—transmitted through many generations—against all the inhabitants of New France.

At length he and his *Huron* allies had determined to strike at the very centre of the great confederacy. With ten trusty companions he had sought the principal villages of the *Hurons*, situated on the lake of the same name. There he had been promised that twenty-five hundred warriors should assemble to attack the *Iroquois*. What number actually congregated at the rendezvous is unknown, but it was undoubtedly large for an Indian war-party, and with

the aid of the terrible fire-arms of the white men they hoped to gain an easy victory over their dreaded and detested rivals. From the *Huron* country the whole party had made a portage with their canoes to the head-waters of the river Trent, had passed down its tortuous channel and through the bay of Quinté to Lake Ontario (never before seen by a white man), had crossed that beautiful inland sea, and had landed somewhere on its eastern shore.

At what precise point they disembarked cannot be ascertained from the meagre account which Champlain has left. Most authorities have located it at or near the mouth of Stony creek, in Jefferson county; but one or two have believed that Sandy Creek bay, Oswego county, more nearly accords with the facts stated by Champlain. At all events, as soon as they landed, the Indians carefully concealed their canoes, and set out in the direction of the enemy. For four French leagues (about ten miles) they marched along a sandy beach beside a beautiful country adorned with prairies and small lakes, crossed by numerous streams and by what Champlain calls two small rivers, which, if Sandy Creek bay was the landing-place, must have been Salmon river and Salmon creek.

Then the whole body struck boldly into the forest to seek the home of their foes. There is no reasonable doubt but that their object was to attack the main village of the *Onondagas*, situated on or near Onondaga lake. Other tribes and other localities have been suggested, but none that so well satisfies the description of Champlain. For three or four days the *Huron* warriors and their French companions pursued their devious and tedious way, guided only by the general knowledge which the former possessed of the location of their enemies. It was not until the fourth day after leaving their canoes, being the 9th of October, that they crossed Oneida river, at or near the site of Fort Brewerton, catching a glimpse of the beautiful Oneida lake, where Champlain, even in his hurried passage, noted the immense number of fish which inhabited the stream, making it the favorite fishing-place of the *Onondagas*.

Thenceforth their course was outside the present bounds of the county of Oswego, and it is not our purpose to give a minute description of events which have happened beyond those bounds, unless residents of the county were the chief actors in them. Barely enough will be related regarding such matters to show the connection in the chain of events. Suffice it to say, then, that Champlain's expedition was entirely unsuccessful. He arrived before the enemy's principal village on the 10th of October, and found it so well defended by four rows of interlaced palisades that, notwithstanding the number of his followers, notwithstanding the fire-arms of the Frenchmen and his own gallant leadership, he could not induce his undisciplined *Hurons* to make the persistent efforts necessary to success. After a spirited but irregular assault, in which Champlain himself was twice severely wounded and many of his warriors were also injured by the arrows of the *Onondagas*, and after vainly waiting several days for a friendly tribe which was expected from the south, the *Hurons*, in spite of their leader's remonstrances, on the 16th of October turned their steps towards home. The *Onondagas* pursued them a short

distance, but were soon driven back by the French arquebusiers.

But little over a week after the long cortege swept through the forests of Oswego County, full of savage pride and warlike hope, it came hastening back defeated and forlorn, each wounded warrior being borne on the back of one of his fellows, in a rude wicker-basket. Champlain himself was thus carried, suffering severely from his wound, and still more so from the cramped condition to which he was confined by his basket ambulance. As soon as he could possibly bear his weight, he preferred to hobble with halting steps over the hills than to remain pent up in the basket, which he describes as a perfect hell.

Feeling in constant danger of attack from the vengeful *Iroquois*, the retreat of the *Harons* was more rapid than their advance, and on the 18th of October they reached Lake Ontario at the point where they had concealed their canoes. Though Champlain was anxious to return directly down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, the *Harons* insisted on taking him back to their own country, where he remained during the winter; returning in the spring to his friends, who had for months mourned him as dead.

Such was the first appearance of the white man within the present borders of the county of Oswego, and, so far as that county is concerned, the month of October, 1615, marks the line between history and tradition. Standing at this divisional point betwixt the known and the unknown, let us employ a little time in peering amid the mists of earlier ages and dubious systems ere we go forward on firm ground along the ever-broadening historic pathway from 1615 to 1877.

CHAPTER III.

THE IROQUOIS.

Their Various Names—Their Origin—Curious Traditions—The Probable Truth—Formation of the Confederacy—Atotarbo—The System of Clans, Suckens, and Chiefs—Proverbs and Eloquence—General Characteristics—Three Tribes in Oswego County.

At the time our history begins, the territory of the present county of Oswego was unquestionably in the possession of that celebrated confederacy, whose renown has far surpassed that of any other North American Indians, and who were variously known as the Five Nations, the *Iroquois*, the *Hehonorannee*, and the People of the Long House. The term "Five Nations" explains itself. The appellation *Iroquois* was given them by the French, but is not a French word. Old maps show a tribe of Indians called "*Couis*," located near the site of Kingston, Canada; also "*Isles des Couis*" and "*Bay des Couis*," in that vicinity. Another map designates the country of the Six Nations as that of the "*Hiro Couis*." It would seem, therefore, that the name "*Couis*" first belonged, or was given, to the Canadian Indians, and that the French, supposing the Five Nations to be of the same tribe, gave them the specific designation "*Hiro*," though what that means

is unknown. From "*Hiro Couis*" to "*Iroquois*," the change is easily seen.

The Five Nations called themselves *Hehonorannee*, literally, "We form one cabin," thereby denoting that they were all of one political household; and this name has been translated, with substantial correctness, "The People of the Long House." They also called themselves "*Ougice House*," meaning Superior Men, but this appellation has never been adopted by the whites, though it is in some sort continued by the proud motto of the Empire State,—"*Excelsior*."

When first discovered by the whites, each of the Five Nations was on the ground which it continued to occupy down to the outbreak of the American Revolution, and their names have been perpetuated by the waters whereon they dwelt,—that of the *Mohawks* by the Mohawk river, those of the *Oneidas*, the *Onondagas*, the *Cayugas*, and the *Senecas* by the lakes bearing the same appellations. These tribes, or nations, were linked together in a kind of federal union, which decided all questions of war and peace, and perhaps other matters affecting the general welfare, if any such there were. The origin of this league, the origin of the tribes which composed it, are alike uncertain. Where they were when found by the Europeans they might have been a thousand years, for aught that is positively known. But there were several traditions among the *Iroquois* regarding their origin, all pointing in the same direction, and all linking the history of the confederacy in an especial manner with the county of Oswego.

One account is simply that the *Iroquois* once resided in Canada, being neighbors and rivals of the *Hurons*; that they were defeated by the latter, fled across Lake Ontario, passed up the Oswego river, and settled on the lakes and rivers of central New York. A more remarkable tradition, given by David Cusick, the *Tuscarora* chief, is that their ancestors were called from the bowels of a mountain near Oswego falls, by Tarenawayon, "the Holder of the Heavens," under whose direction they went eastward to the Hudson, and thence back to Seneca lake, the several tribes dropping off on their way. Still another legend, related in Clark's "*Onondaga*," is that at one time, when the *Iroquois* were in great affliction on account of the blighting of their corn, the obstruction of their rivers by monsters, etc., two *Onondagas*, sauntering on the beach at Oswego, saw a white canoe coming over the lake, from which, when it landed, stepped a venerable personage, who announced himself as the Spirit-man, Taounyawatha, who to extricate the people from their troubles. He went up the Oswego river and removed the obstructions at the falls, so that canoes could pass without portage, though the cataract has been replaced, on account of the wickedness of succeeding generations. Then he continued his course up the Oswego and Seneca, cut in twain with one blow of his paddle a serpent several miles in length, which lay across the stream a little above Three Rivers point, destroyed numerous other monsters, more terrible than those which fell under the wrath of Hercules, and, finally, laying aside his spiritual attributes, lived for a long time as a mere man, the father and adviser of the *Iroquois*, under the well-known name of *Hiawatha*.

All these traditions go to show that the *Iroquois* originally came from the north, and that they made their advent in central New York by way of the Oswego river. Similar shadowy authority indicates that while there was a general resemblance and a kind of connection between the five tribes, yet that they were politically independent for a long time after their establishment in central New York, and were often engaged in deadly conflict with each other. At length, a wise old sachem named Daganawada, perceiving that all the tribes were likely to be destroyed by each other and by their common enemies, advised a confederation between them, and proposed Atotarho, otherwise called Tadohah, an *Onondaga* chief of extraordinary valor, as the head of the new league. His suggestion was agreed to, and a humble deputation of sachems sought out the renowned *Onondaga* in the midst of one of his swampy fastnesses, and persuaded him to accept the honors of leadership. One of the few pictorial representations of Indian origin represents the terrible Atotarho, seated and smoking, with scores of living serpents curled around his legs and hissing from his hair, while two meek-looking ambassadors approach to offer him the presidency of the proposed confederacy.

After the formation of the league, it is said that the snakes were combed out of Atotarho's head by a *Mohawk* chieftain, thenceforward called Ha-yo-went-ha, "The Man who Combs." Perhaps this symbolizes the fact that the authority of the Atotarho, or head chief of the confederacy, was reduced to an almost nominal rank, involving little more than the privilege of presiding over the general council of the league; but Indian symbolism, like Indian tradition, is of too shadowy a nature to admit of elaborate discussion in a work of this character.

Not only the early history of the Indian tribes, but their policy, laws, and organization, as they were before, or even since, the advent of the whites, cannot be delineated with any certainty of correctness. When the writer first began to consult authorities regarding the Five Nations, for the purpose of writing the history of another county, he supposed, after a short research, that he had mastered not indeed the minutie, but the general outlines of the *Iroquois* policy, for the first book he read laid down the whole political and social system of those tribes with a clearness which could not be misunderstood and a positiveness which left nothing in doubt. But further investigation, instead of increasing, has sadly diminished his stock of knowledge on that subject, for other authorities give widely different views not merely as to details, but in regard to the most essential points in the organization of the *Hedonism*. He is now fully satisfied that their whole system was far less definite than is usually supposed, and that the precise and positive language which might properly be used by the historian to describe the constitution of a civilized people is entirely out of place in delineating the shadowy outlines of aboriginal customs.

Yet, as Oswego County was, from its first discovery to the close of the Revolution, acknowledged by French, Dutch, English, and Americans to be the property of the *Iroquois*, as it was constantly used by them as a hunting-ground, and as its fortunes during all that time were closely interwoven with those of that celebrated tribe, it would

seem as if an Oswego County history should give at least an outline sketch of their character and policy.

The most remarkable characteristic of the *Iroquois* was the system of *clans*, which extended through all the tribes of the confederacy. Although these associations were far different from the Scottish clans, which were almost independent nations (and, indeed, from any other societies in the world), yet the word "clan" is used by the best writers, as more nearly suiting the case than any other in our language.

There were, in all, eight of these clans, each named after something in the animal kingdom, viz.: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snake, Heron, and Hawk. Even in regard to this important matter we are met with the usual uncertainty which hangs over Indian affairs; while some authorities declare that all the clans extended to all the tribes, others say that only the first three were thus widely spread, and that the other five clans only extended through two or three tribes each. The latter seems the more probable statement.

Each clan was a large family, all the members of which, however widely separated among the various tribes of the confederacy, were bound to each other by peculiar ties, and were under obligations to aid each other with fraternal care. The idea of family relationship was strengthened by prohibiting all intermarriage between members of the same clan. This was strictly enforced by public opinion, and those who violated it, if any such there were, were visited with the deepest disgrace. The *Mohawk* of the Beaver clan, whom the chase of war had led among the *Senecas*, living three hundred miles from his own castle, was at once made at home among his brother Beavers, though he might never have seen one of them before; but he was bound to treat them as brothers and sisters, and marriage was not to be thought of.

Whether the clan system was the fortunate outgrowth of fortuitous circumstances, or the splendid invention of some forest-born genius, there seems to be no doubt that it was the vital principle of the *Iroquois* confederacy. The feeling of brotherhood between the *clans*, carefully preserved by the prohibition of intermarriage, was a better preventive of war between the *tribes* than the most solemn compact which could have been formed among that barbarous people. The *Onondagas* could not go to war with the *Cayugas*, for in that case the Heron would have been compelled to do battle with his brother Heron. There must be no strife between the *Oncidas* and the distant *Senecas*, for if there were it would sunder the fraternal bands uniting the Bear which reposed on the shore of Onondaga lake to the fiercer Bear which roamed through the wilderness west of the Genesee.

In each tribe there were several sachems, having some kind of authority. This much is certain; but having ascertained so much, the unfortunate investigator is again surrounded by the clouds of doubt. The general belief is that the sachems were civil chiefs, having no authority in war. But Sir William Johnson, who ought to have had as good a knowledge of the *Iroquois* as any other white man in North America, said the sachems were elected chiefly on account of their warlike prowess. The latter view is much

more consistent with the usual customs of savages than the former, but the *Iroquois* were a peculiar people, and we are inclined to believe, from all the testimony, that there was more or less distinction between civil chiefs and war chiefs. Morgan, the able author of the "League of the *Iroquois*," says that there was no distinct class of war chiefs among the Five Nations, but every renowned warrior could beat up for volunteers, and obtain the leadership of a band of his countrymen. Certainly in some cases the fighting men of the Six Nations have been known to choose a leader for a particular battle only the day before it was to take place. The truth probably is that in regard to both civil sachems and war chiefs there was a *tendency*, so to say, to take them from particular families, but there were no definite regulations, and personal prowess, acknowledged wisdom, or oratorical skill frequently gained the day over the rights of primogeniture.

All admit that the *Onondagas* had a certain pre-eminence, and that the principal civil chief was always from that tribe, but the *Senecas* and the *Mohawks* both claim to have had the honor of furnishing the principal war chief. As these two last-named tribes were located one at each end of the "Long House," they were necessarily more often assailed by sudden attacks than the others, and their principal chiefs would naturally be accorded a certain supremacy in warlike affairs.

There was an annual congress of the confederacy held at the council-fire of the *Onondagas*, composed of six members, according to Schoolcraft, but of fifty, according to Morgan, and perhaps of some other number according to the next investigator. Probably the larger figure is more nearly correct, for the *Iroquois* were not accustomed to trust much power to a single person; but Morgan's careful allotment of nine to the *Oncidas*, nine to the *Mohawks*, fourteen to the *Onondagas*, ten to the *Cayugas*, and eight to the *Senecas*, is not in accordance with the miscellaneous manner in which the Indians generally transacted business.

But whatever the number or the power of their chiefs, whatever the details of their organization, the *Iroquois* had already, at the advent of the white man, made themselves the dread of all the nations round about, battling fiercely with the *Hurons* of Canada, with the *Eries* on the shores of Lake Erie, and with the *Cherokees* of the far south, while they had reduced to abject submission the *Mohicans* of New England, the *Delawares* of Pennsylvania, and many other feeble or timorous tribes.

Their republican system of government, too, and their frequent attendance on councils and congresses, had developed their rude eloquence, in which they always took great delight, until in all North America there were none who could so stir the hearts of their hearers as the orators of the *Hedonanssee*.

Aside from their political skill, their valor in war, and their eloquence in council, the People of the Long House closely resembled the savages who surrounded them. Like them, they were not quarrelsome towards those of their own tribe or league, but were apt to look on all others as their enemies, and to visit them with the most terrible cruelty. Like them, they lived in rude wigwams, skimmed over the wave in fragile bark canoes, went very scantily clad in the

skins of the animals they had slain, and subsisted on the flesh of those animals, save for the corn and beans raised by the labor of their squaws.

Such were the owners of Oswego County when Champlain made his unfortunate raid, in 1615. There were, so far as we are aware, no permanent villages of the *Iroquois* within the county limits, but parties of them frequently erected temporary wigwams for the purpose of fishing in its rivers or hunting in its forests. The greater portion of the county was considered as belonging to the *Onondagas*, but the *Oncidas* possessed all the borders of the lake which bears their name.

According to Morgan, no less than three of the *Iroquois* tribes were owners of the territory now forming Oswego County, and their boundaries were as clearly defined as those of a modern township. The line between the *Cayugas* and *Onondagas* began on the shore of Lake Ontario, a little west of the mouth of the Oswego, and ran nearly due south to the Susquehanna, leaving part of the present towns of Oswego and Hannibal in the territory of the *Cayugas*. The line between the *Onondagas* and the *Oncidas*, according to the same authority, ran north and south through "Deep Spring," in the present town of Manlius, Onondaga county; north of that point it bore westward so as to include the whole circuit of Oneida lake in the *Oncidas'* territory, then returning eastward to the longitude of Deep Spring, in the present town of Constantia, and thence running north through Watertown to the St. Lawrence, giving to the *Oncidas*, in Oswego County, the present town of Rodfield and the eastern part of the towns of Boylston, Orwell, Williamstown, Amboy, and Constantia. We have not much faith in the precise accuracy of Indian boundaries, but, doubtless, the line between these tribes was substantially as above laid down.

CHAPTER IV.

JESUITS AND COLONISTS.

French, Dutch, and English Colonization—Father Le Moine in Oswego County—Crossing Oneida River—Laboring among the *Onondagas*—Le Nuine's Return—Coming of Chaumont and Dablon—Du Puy and his Colony going up the Oswego—Their Returning Flight—Their Mysterious Story—Another Strange Tale—End of Colonization in Central New York.

FOR forty years after the visit of Champlain, naught of especial interest is known to have happened in the county of Oswego. We use, and shall use, that term for convenience, meaning the territory now composing the county of Oswego, though that county had no legal existence until two hundred years after the beginning of its own history. In like manner towns will be referred to by their present names long before their municipal existence began, in order to designate without cumbersome repetition the territory afterwards comprised within their limits.

During those forty years the eastern shore of North America, and the banks of its rivers, were the scenes of

numerous discoveries, and of frequent efforts at colonization by the most enterprising nations of Europe. The sturdy Holland Dutchmen planted themselves all along the Hudson to the mouth of the Mohawk, and their bold traders penetrated far into the territory of the *Iroquois*, buying their furs and selling them the fire-arms and ammunition which that fierce people were only too eager to obtain. With these they not only wreaked vengeance on all their enemies of their own race, far and near, but were even ready to do battle with the hated French, who had so foolishly provoked their wrath,—the wrath of those whom Volney afterwards called the "Romans of North America."

Though the French, by their situation on the St. Lawrence, had the advantage over other European colonists in regard to water communication with the interior of the continent, and though they established numerous missions and posts on the upper lakes, their respect for the *Iroquois* warriors was such that they rarely ventured on the southern shore of Lake Ontario.

Meanwhile a little band of resolute men and women had come from old England to New England, and had begun on Plymouth rock to develop a force which was eventually to overwhelm Dutch, and French, and *Iroquois*, and all other rivals, foes, and obstructionists.

Though in 1648 the Jesuit father, Jogues, was sent on a mission to the *Mohawks*, falling at length a martyr to his zeal, there is no evidence that any attempt was made to convert the *Onondagas* until the summer of 1655. In July of that year Father Simon Le Moine, another of the indefatigable followers of Loyola, passed through Oswego County on that perilous undertaking. Having made a toilsome journey in a canoe up the St. Lawrence, Father Le Moine, with one companion, landed at a hamlet of fishermen on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario on the first day of August. The precise point is not designated, but it was probably not far from the mouth of Salmon river, or perhaps at that of Salmon creek. There seem to have been one or more trails running from that locality to the principal *Onondaga* villages, crossing Oneida river below the lake. Many French parties, at different times, are described as pursuing substantially this route.

Le Moine and his companion were warmly received by the Indians whom he met, especially by *Iroquois* squaws held as prisoners among the *Iroquois*, and who in their own country had been favorably impressed by the religion of the French missionaries. All the second day of August, and until noon of the third, the three devoted men tramped southward through the forests and over the hills of the present towns of Mexico and Hastings, traversing a distance which Le Moine estimated at from forty to fifty miles, but which was probably much less. At noon of the third day they reached the Oneida river, across which they were ferried by an *Iroquois* warrior whom Le Moine had treated kindly at Montreal, and who even carried the reverend father on his shoulders through the shallow water.

Thence the visitors went to the *Onondaga* villages, where Father Le Moine spent a fortnight in praying, exhorting, holding councils, and otherwise seeking to gain the hearts of the *Onondagas*. So well did he succeed that the chiefs begged that more missionaries might be sent, and that a

French settlement might be planted on the shore of Onondaga lake. Delighted with these evidences of friendship, Le Moine started for home on the 15th of August, by way of the Oswego river. On the 17th he passed the mouth of the Oneida, and two or three miles below, near the present village of Phoenix, he found a hamlet of fishermen. Such hamlets for fishing and hunting were evidently scattered here and there throughout the present county of Oswego, and doubtless elsewhere in the immense country claimed by the *Iroquois*. Remaining there a day, Le Moine and his comrade proceeded very leisurely down the Oswego to Lake Ontario, which they reached on the 20th of August. Thence they coasted along the lake-shore, and went down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, where they arrived on the 11th of September.

No sooner did Father Le Moine report the desire of the *Onondagas* than Fathers Chaumont and Dablon responded to it. They set forth on the 19th of September, arrived at the *Onondaga* village on the 5th of November, and remained there through the winter. They, too, ingratiated themselves so thoroughly with the *Iroquois* that the latter renewed their request for the planting of a French settlement, and even the building of a French fort, in their midst. It has been supposed by some that this friendship was entirely feigned by the *Onondagas* for the purpose of getting the French into their power, but the Jesuit fathers, with more probability, assigned it to a desire to obtain French arms, ammunition, and assistance against the dreaded *Cat nation*, living on the shores of Lake Erie, and other tribes with which the *Iroquois* were at war.

At all events, when Father Dablon returned to Montreal in April, 1656, bearing the *Iroquois'* request for a French colony, it was gladly complied with by the authorities of New France. On the 17th of May, fifty Frenchmen, under an officer named Du Puy, accompanied by Dablon and three other Jesuit fathers, and two brothers of the society, set forth in bateaux to establish, as they doubtless hoped, the dominion of France over the fertile fields of central New York. It was the forepart of July before Du Puy and his companions reached the mouth of the Oswego. Their provisions were exhausted, but they had managed to send a messenger in advance, and ere long they were met by a number of canoes, sent out by the expectant *Onondagas* to their French brethren.

This was the first considerable body of white men who had ever passed up the Oswego, and Du Puy expected to make a powerful impression on the simple-minded natives. All his men were thoroughly armed, and no less than five small cannon were carried in his bateaux, ready to wake the wilderness with awe-inspiring reverberations. Making the necessary portage around Oswego falls, Du Puy proceeded to Lake Ganontaha (*Onondaga*) where a great concourse of the *Onondagas* awaited him. There he marshaled his men so as to make the fullest possible display of his strength, fired all his cannon, and then passed on to take possession of the ground allotted to him in the vicinity of the *Onondaga* village.

A curious mystery hangs over the whole history of the French efforts to colonize central New York. It is strange that a people so jealous of their independence as the *Iro-*

quois, who had been at enmity with the French for forty years, should have invited or allowed a French colony to settle among them, and the end of the proceeding is even more mysterious than its beginning. In the early spring of 1658, while the ice was running in dangerous masses down the ever-turbulent Oswego, Du Puy and all his companions, together with several other missionaries and colonists who had joined them in 1657, came hurrying in rude, newly-built bateaux towards Canada. There was now none of the grand display which had marked their hopeful advent only twenty months before; the men, with weapons ready for conflict, were watching anxiously for pursuing foes, and such good time did they make with their oars that on the 3d of April they landed at Montreal, fifteen days after they started from Onondaga.

Du Puy reported that their suspicions had been aroused by the conduct of the *Iroquois*, and that finally one of their converts had informed them that a plot had been laid to murder the whole colony. Too weak to fight, the Frenchmen secretly built bateaux in the inclosed yard of the Jesuit mission, and when all was ready one of their number, who had been adopted into an Indian family, persuaded his foster-parents to make a feast in his honor, to which all the Indians of the village were invited. After the feast they went to sleep, and then the Frenchman rejoined his comrades, and all fled in haste down the Oswego. It is a curious story. Perhaps they were afraid of massacre, and perhaps they were homesick.

The Jesuits attributed the supposed treachery of the *Iroquois* to the fact that since the arrival of the French they had destroyed the *Erie* or *Cut* nation, the *Kakqueha*, and other tribes, and that, once freed from these enemies, all their jealousy of the French at once revived.

At any rate, this was the end of French colonization (though not of missionary effort) in central New York, unless we are to trust the dubious account of a French settlement in the present town of Pompey, Onondaga county, which flourished from 1666 to 1669, and which was joined by a party of silver-seeking Spaniards from Florida, between whom and the Frenchmen quarrels arose, that were only settled by the savages slaying all of both parties.

French missions, however, were soon after re-established at Onondaga, for the Jesuits would labor for their religion under the very edge of the uplifted tomahawk, and twenty-five years after the flight of Du Puy we find the two Lambervilles fearlessly saying mass and making converts even when the old hostility between the French and *Iroquois* seemed on the point of breaking out into open war.

CHAPTER V.

DE LA BARRE AND GARAOUOLA.

The French and their Allies—Iroquois Offenses—De la Barre's Advance—Mediation Offered—Location of La Famine—A Pictouque Army—The Council—Speech of the Governor—Reply of Garaouola—A Chieftain's Sarcasm—A Worthless Treaty—Failure and Flight.

It was not until 1684 that any new event of importance occurred on the soil of Oswego County. Doubtless the

Iroquois war-parties frequently passed over it on their way to almost certain victory; possibly a French bateau occasionally landed on its shore, or a French scout glided through its forests, listening every moment for the step of the vigilant *Iroquois*. Certainly the missionaries to Onondaga must have frequently passed through here, and it is certain, too, that at this time some Dutch and English traders had made their way up the Mohawk and down the Oswego into the lakes which the French had hitherto claimed as their own. For, since the events described in the last chapter, the English, in 1664, had taken possession of the Dutch territory on the Hudson, their title had been confirmed by treaty in 1670, and they, like the Dutch, had successfully cultivated the trade and friendship of the Five Nations.

The French governor-general of Canada was Monsieur Le Febvre de la Barre, under whose government and that of his predecessors alliances had been made with numerous Indian tribes of the far west, with whom the Canadian colonists were carrying on a most lucrative trade. The *Iroquois*, or at least the *Senecas*, in their career of conquest, made war on some of these French allies in the west, robbed some French traders whom they found carrying supplies to their enemies, and even attacked a French fort. De la Barre determined to punish the haughty confederates, or at least to appear in their country with such a force that they should be compelled to sue for peace. He informed Colonel Dongan, the English governor of New York, of his purpose, and asked him to forbid his people from selling weapons and ammunition to the *Iroquois*. Dongan, however, though a Catholic, had no desire to see French power extended on the south side of the great lakes. He protested against the movement, and probably took especial pains that his allies of the Long House should be well supplied with the means of defense.

During the spring of 1684, one of De la Barre's officers, the Sieur d'Orvilliers, carefully reconnoitred the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and especially the country of the *Senecas*, for it was that powerful and ferocious tribe whom the governor was most particularly desirous to punish. On the 9th of August De la Barre reached Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, where his forces were concentrated. Meanwhile, the younger of the Lamberville brothers, the Jesuit missionaries among the *Onondagas*, came to say that the *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*, and *Oneidas* offered themselves as mediators between the offending *Senecas* and the French. Considering the close union between the tribes, it was very much as if Massachusetts and Connecticut should offer themselves as mediators between New York and a foreign power. De la Barre, however, seems to have had little stomach for the undertaking which he had begun, and sent back Lamberville with a message that he preferred the proposed mediation to war. Still, he was determined to make a strong demonstration, to impress the *Iroquois* with a sense of French power, and to attack them if the negotiations should fail. On the 21st of August he sent off the greater part of his force from Fort Frontenac to a point called La Famine, at the mouth of La Famine river, on the eastern end of Lake Ontario, and on the 27th set forth himself with the remainder. After a tempestuous voyage of two days they landed at La Famine.

The location of this place with the desolate name has usually been given as Black River bay, in Jefferson county, and the name of "Hungry bay" has been applied collectively to the three bodies of water (Chaumont bay, Black River bay, and Henderson bay) at the mouth of the Black river, by the Americans, apparently in perpetuation of the old French name of "La Famine," supposed to have pertained to them. An examination of the old French accounts (or translations), however, will satisfy any one that La Famine was far south of Black River bay. La Barre himself said that La Famine was only four leagues from Onondaga. This must have been a miscalculation in any case, but not half so gross if we suppose La Famine at the mouth of Salmon river as if we locate it at Black River bay. But what proves beyond doubt that La Famine was not at Black River bay, and was not far from the mouth of Salmon river, is the record of Count Frontenac's expedition against the *Onondagas* in 1696. His flotilla set out from Fort Frontenac (now Kingston), and on the first day went to Isle aux Chevreuils, or Deer island (now called Grenadier island). The next day it advanced to a place "within three leagues of Rivière de la Famine," and on the third proceeded to the mouth of Oswego river. But Deer (or Grenadier) island is itself close to Black River bay, while it is plain from the account that more than a day's journey with boats lay between it and La Famine.

Finally, Pouchot, an eminent French engineer, who took part in the capture of Oswego in 1756, and who was engaged professionally on the shores of Lake Ontario for several years, has left a minute description of those shores in his memoirs. That description follows the shore eastward from Oswego, and mentions two streams which could be entered with bateaux, but did not extend far into the country (probably Catfish and Salmon creeks). It next says, "The Rivière a la Famine, in Indian *Kegonsanogue*, enters very far into the interior, and goes quite near to the portage of the height of land." No stream in that vicinity but Salmon river answers to that description, and Pouchot's further mention of Sandy creek and other streams to the northward fixes the identity of Salmon river and La Famine beyond all reasonable doubt.

To return to Monsieur Fèvre de la Barre. As his army was the first large force of whites that ever appeared in Oswego County, nay, anywhere on the great lakes of North America, it is worthy of especial attention. It was one of those motley assemblages, of which so many were afterwards seen in this country, under both French and English commanders, and in which regular European soldiers, provincial militia, hunters, trappers, and painted Indian warriors were all joined in the most picturesque if not the most effective unity.

On the shores of Salmon river were to be seen two companies of "king's troops," gayly dressed, carefully disciplined, and trained to victory in the armies of Louis le Grand. Then there were some five hundred Canadian militia, motley in costume and irregular in tactics, but accustomed to the use of arms, and not to be sneered at in a combat in the forest. That amphibious being, the Canadian *voyageur*, had already begun the life of adventure for which he has been celebrated during two centuries,

and numbers of his species were to be seen amid the fifteen bateaux and two hundred canoes which floated on the placid bosom of the bay. Besides all these there were some three hundred friendly Indians, part of them being denominated Christians, who had adopted to some extent the customs and dress of Europeans, and part of them being fierce pagans of the wilderness, terrible in war-paint and plume, who cared for nothing of European origin except the musket and the brandy-bottle.

De la Barre does not seem to have been a man of much energy, and on his arrival at La Famine, on the 29th of August, he was appalled to find many of his men sick with tertian fever, though it does not seem as if a very great number could have been taken down after their leaving Frontenac only seven days before. He immediately sent a messenger, a "Christian savage," to Monsieur Le Moine (not the missionary), at "Onontague," to hasten the movements of the mediatorial ambassadors. On the 3d of September, Le Moine arrived with nine *Onondaga* chiefs, three *Oncidas*, and two *Cryugas*, not a single *Seneca* being present except "Tegan Court," who had come with the French from Montreal.

The day after their arrival was devoted to feasting, and on the 5th of September a council was held. As in all councils, a good deal of time was necessarily consumed in complimentary remarks, smoking the pipe, etc.; but at length De la Barre made a speech to the assembled chiefs, seated on the ground in a semicircle before him. It was menacing in its character, in accordance with the governor's purpose of overawing the Five Nations. He demanded satisfaction for the misconduct of the *Senecas*, saying that in case of refusal or of further misconduct he should declare war. He accused the Five Nations of taking the English into the lakes belonging to the French king, and among nations that were his children, to destroy the trade of his subjects.

"If the like shall happen again," said the governor, "I shall declare war."

He proceeded to charge the *Iroquois* with having made barbarous incursions on the Indian allies of the French, in which they had slain many and taken many others prisoners, and he concluded this accusation in the same manner as the others:

"If the Five Nations do not give liberty to those captives, I shall declare war."

Then he took his seat in the arm-chair which had been brought from Quebec, as was thought befitting the dignity of the representative of Louis the Fourteenth, and the spokesman of the *Iroquois* arose to his feet. He was an *Onondaga* chief, widely celebrated under the name of Garangula, but whom the French called "Grande Geule" (Big Throat), either by a modification of his Indian name, or in allusion to a natural characteristic. While De la Barre had been speaking Garangula had kept his eyes fixed on his pipe, with that stolid gravity of demeanor underneath which the Indian ever conceals his emotions in the presence of his foes. But now he arose, and, with due respect to *Iroquois* forms, walked gravely five or six times around the circle ere he halted in front of the governor-general. Then he delivered a speech which for keenness of sarcasm and bold-

ness of defiance it will be hard to equal in the annals of oratory, whether civilized or savage.

As a rule, the writer is very much averse to the practice of many local historians of copying numerous Indian speeches, which are usually very long, very monotonous, and only to be distinguished from extremely dull sermons by the circumstance that every paragraph begins with "Brothers," instead of "My beloved brethren." But the reply of Garangula to Monsieur de la Barre is a brilliant exception, and surpasses any other aboriginal production we have read, except, perhaps, the speech attributed to Logan.

Before transcribing the remarks of Garangula, it may be worth while to explain why he, as well as all the rest of the *Iroquois*, always called the governor of Canada "Yonnondio," and the governor of New York "Corlear," no matter what might be their real names. One of the earliest French governors was Monsieur de Montmagny. The *Iroquois* inquired the meaning of his name, and were told that it originally meant "great mountain." They translated this into their own language, "Yonnondio," and that term was ever after applied by them to the governors of New France.

Arent Van Curler, or "Corlear," was the agent of Killbuck Van Rensselaer, the first patroon of Rensselaerswyck, and managed that grand estate, comprising nearly the present counties of Rensselaer and Albany, while his principal remained at home in Holland. In this capacity Van Curler endeared himself to the *Iroquois* who came to trade with him, and as he was the greatest man with whom they were acquainted, they applied his name to all the subsequent governors of New York, though he himself was not a governor.

At first Garangula spoke with studied politeness, but after a few sentences he broke out in the bitterest sarcasm:

"Yonnondio, you must have believed, when you left Quebec, that the sun had burnt up all the forests which render our country inaccessible to the French, or that the lakes had so far overflowed their banks that they had surrounded our castles, and that it was impossible for us to get out of them. Yes, Yonnondio, surely you must have dreamed so, and your curiosity to see so great a wonder has brought you so far.

"Now you are undecieved, since that I and the warriors here present are come to assure you that the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, and *Mohawks* are yet alive. I thank you in their name for bringing back into the country the calumet which your predecessor received from their hands. It was happy for you that you left underground that murdering hatchet that has so often been dyed in the blood of the French.

"Hear, Yonnondio; I do not sleep, I have my eyes wide open, and the sun which enlightens me shows me a great captain at the head of a company of soldiers, who speaks as if he were dreaming. He says that he only came to the great lake to smoke the calumet with the *Onondagas*. But Garangula sees the contrary; he sees that it was to knock them on the head if sickness had not weakened the arms of the French.

"I see Yonnondio raving in a camp of sick men, whose

lives the Great Spirit has saved by inflicting this sickness upon them.

"Hear, Yonnondio; our women had taken their clubs, our children and old men had carried their bows and arrows into the heart of your camp, if our warriors had not disarmed them and kept them back when your messenger, Obguesse (Le Moine), came to our castles."

He proceeded to justify all that the *Iroquois* had done, of which De la Barre complained, declaring that they had good cause to attack the western Indians, that they had only assailed those French who carried arms to their enemies, that they had a perfect right to take the English to trade in the interior, that the lakes did not belong to the French king, but to the Five Nations, and closing with the eloquent declaration, "We are born free; we depend on neither Yonnondio nor Corlear."

It must be confessed that, for a "mediator," the tone of Garangula was sufficiently belligerent, but the startled governor was in no condition to resent it. A considerable number of his men were actually sick; he had made very poor provision, according to his own account, for supplying his army, and, above all, he had not the energy of character which forces success from adverse circumstances. Garangula was master of the situation. De la Barre made what he called a treaty with the ambassadors, which did not even contain promises of good behavior on the part of the *Iroquois*, while the governor himself actually promised to leave the country the next day. It was a complete diplomatic victory for Garangula and his associate ambassadors. They could well afford to give a feast to the French officers, as they did that evening, at which the discomfited invaders consoled themselves as best they might with the delicacies of forest and stream for the insolence of the savages and the weakness of their commander.

Long before the early summer dawn of the following morning, while the chiefs were still asleep, De la Barre was astir, superintending the removal of the sick to the boats, so that his sharp-eyed visitors might see as little of his weakness as possible. As soon as daylight came the whole army embarked in their bateaux and canoes and left as quickly as possible the scene of their disgrace. So earnestly did they bend to the oars that at nightfall they reached Fort Frontenac, whence they soon after returned to Montreal and Quebec.

Yet the whole force of the confederacy which had thus bidden defiance to the power of "Le Grand Monarque," Louis the Fourteenth, was not supposed much to exceed two thousand warriors. Westworth Greenhalph, an Englishman, who, seven years before, had visited all the Five Nations, making very minute observations, even to counting the houses of the Indians, reported the *Mohawks* as having three hundred warriors, the *Oneidas* two hundred, the *Onondagas* three hundred and fifty, the *Cayugas* three hundred, and the *Senecas* a thousand.

Yet, even amid the contempt heaped on the military power of France, so adroitly had the Jesuits worked on the feelings of the Indians that the chiefs made a special request that the mission should not be removed from Onondaga, to which, of course, a ready assent was given by De la Barre.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNT FRONTENAC'S EXPEDITION.

De Nouvelle's Attack—Iroquois Revenge—French Distress—De Frontenac appointed Governor—His Appearance on the Oswego—Advance of his Army—Overland by Canoe—The Indian's Warning—Harrying the Enemy—The Return—A Relief of the Expedition.

THE failure of Monsieur de la Barre was received with much disgust by his government, and the next year after it occurred he was removed from his office, and the Marquis de Nouville appointed governor-general of New France. He determined to chastise the contumacious *Senecas*, and in 1687 he crossed Lake Ontario with a large force (that is, large for that time and locality) and landed on the shore of Irondequoit bay. He marched against the Seneca towns, then situated a short distance southeastward from that bay, and, after a battle in which the French seem to have suffered as much as the Indians, he succeeded in burning their principal villages. But the *Senecas* themselves all retired into the forest, and in the then primitive condition of their agriculture and architecture they suffered very little danger. It was about this time that the elder Lamberville, then the only Jesuit missionary to the *Iroquois*, was withdrawn from his post among the *Onondagas*.

All the *Iroquois* tribes made common cause with their injured brethren, and the very next year twelve hundred of their warriors set forth against the Canadian settlements, doubtless passing along the usual route down the Oswego, and then coasting along the east end of the lake and down the St. Lawrence. They ravaged the island of Montreal, even to the very gates of the city, and had they possessed the means of reducing fortified places, would perhaps have put an end to French power in North America. As it was, the French were compelled to abandon Forts Frontenac and Niagara, and it seemed as if the *Iroquois* were about to become undisputed masters of the whole lake country.

The same year the second English revolution placed William, Prince of Orange, on the throne of James the Second, and the war with France, which immediately followed, set at work all the tomahawks and scalping-knives on the American frontiers. Both the English and French colonial governments habitually urged their respective Indian allies to send scalping-parties against the settlements of their rivals. But the Canadian Indians were, as a rule, no match for the *Iroquois*, and the French government found it necessary to take strong measures to defend their infant colony. In 1689 the Count de Frontenac was sent over as governor of New France,—an aged but most energetic nobleman, formerly minister for the colonies, whose name had been given to the fort at the outlet of Lake Ontario, and was even borne for a time by the great lake itself. Under that vigorous but cruel leader the French fortunes began to improve. After several years of mutual slaughter the old peer determined to strike a blow in person at the centre of *Iroquois* power, the great council-fire of the *Onondagas*.

On the 28th day of July, 1696, a well-appointed little army, bearing the banners of France, and led by the veteran Count de Frontenac, appeared in bateaux and canoes at the mouth of the Oswego river, then called by the

French the *Onnontagué*, or *Onondaga*. Encamping there for the night, the next day they proceeded slowly and cautiously up the foaming river.

On either side of the stream fifty scouts, Frenchmen and Indians, advanced in open order through the forest, ever alert for ambushed *Iroquois*. Four battalions of regular troops, of two hundred men each, formed the *élite* of the invading force. These and one battalion of militia, numbering nearly three hundred, under Frontenac himself and the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, ascended close along the western shore, ready to spring to land at any moment when the scouts should report the presence of a foe. Three more battalions of militia of similar strength and nearly five hundred savages, under Messieurs de Callieres and de Ramozay, in like manner advanced up the eastern side of the stream. These savages consisted of *Hurons*, *Abenakis*, *Ottawas*, and other tribes in alliance with the French, who were eager, with the assistance of French arms, to wreak vengeance on the hated *Iroquois* for the many chastisements they had received from them. So hard was the task of working against the current, and so great the caution observed, that at night the army had advanced hardly half-way to the falls of the Oswego.

The next day, however, they arrived there and began the portage. The soldiers and Indians in each bateau or canoe sprang ashore, lifted it on their shoulders, and conveyed it around the falls. But when the Count de Frontenac was about to disembark, expecting to go on foot like the rest, fifty savages seized his canoe, and with him seated in it bore it to the smooth water above, making the forest re-echo with their songs and yells. The fierce old nobleman, then seventy-four years of age, was a great favorite with the northern Indians, whom he had aroused to the fiercest hostility against the English and *Iroquois*, giving them the hatchet with his own hands, and dancing the war-dance with their chiefs to stimulate their savage ardor.

Some of the battalions did not pass the portage till the next day, when an advance of ten miles was made. Near Three Rivers point they found a rude representation of the army, made on bark, doubtless left by some of the *Iroquois* as a warning to others, and accompanied by two bundles of rushes to signify the great number of the invaders. Some of the Frenchmen had the curiosity to count the rushes, which numbered fourteen hundred and thirty-four, and supposed that the *Onondagas* meant to indicate that as the precise number of Frontenac's army. But no Indian could count a tenth part so many; the rushes merely showed that there was a great force coming.

After passing into the present county of Onondaga, the army proceeded more rapidly, landed on the south shore of Onondaga lake, and advanced to the village, but on their arrival found that the inhabitants had fled. The French and their allies destroyed the villages and the crops of growing corn, but their only captives were a lame girl and an old man, the latter of whom Count Frontenac with his usual cruelty allowed his Indian friends to burn at the stake. Monsieur de Vaudreuil with a light detachment also destroyed the villages of the *Oneidas*.

On the 11th of August the whole army returned, and encamped below the falls. By ten o'clock the morning of

the 12th the rapid Oswego had borne them to its mouth. A violent gale from the west detained them till the 14th. At noon of that day they set forth, raising sails over their bateaux, and by nightfall made twenty-five miles, as they computed, camping at the mouth of a small river. On the 15th the army returned to Fort Frontenac, and thence proceeded to the Canadian settlements.

About a hundred and twelve years later (1808 or 1809) one of the early settlers near Oswego falls on the east side cut down a large tree, deep within which was found an old "blaze," and beneath it a large number of musket-balls. The blaze was overlaid by a hundred and twelve circles, and those who reckoned back the years till 1696 concluded that on returning from their raid some of Count Frontenac's musketeers had amused themselves by firing at a mark, leaving the bullet-scarred tree as the only relic of their expedition in Oswego County.

The *Onondagas* and *Oniadus* were supplied with corn for the winter by the authorities of New York, and the expedition had apparently had no other effect than to bind all the *Iroquois* more closely to their English friends. What vengeance they would have taken on the French can only be inferred, as the next year the peace of Ryswick was concluded between the kings of France and England; the colonies of each were of course included, and their Indian allies accepted the arrangements of their white brethren.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1697 TO 1753.

General Quiet—King William's Projects—Expulsion of the Jesuits—English Supremacy—The Six Nations—The Fur Trade—Traders at Oswego—The French on the Watch—Chonequen—Ontario—A Dispute at the Falls—A Deed to King George—Meaning of Oswego—The First Trading Post—A French Protest—Pontefillo in the Woods—Dutch Adventurers—Gov. Clarke's Opinion—A Wall at Oswego—Two Relics—Sir William Johnson in the Oswego Trade—War—Rumors—The Black Prince—Rumors without Fighting—Peace—Picquet's Opinion—Mutual Accusations—Buying Oneida Lake—Oswego Rebuilt—Approach of War.

FOR the next twenty-five years after the peace of Ryswick there is very little to relate regarding the county of Oswego.

Eagle-eyed King William the Third saw the military importance of the locality, and ordered a fort to be built at the mouth of the river. The plate and furniture for the chapel of the intended post was sent to America, but the death of the vigilant king put an end to the project.

Notwithstanding the punishment inflicted by the French on the *Iroquois*, no sooner was that peace concluded than the adroit French Jesuits again began to make their way up the Oswego, the Oneida, and the Seneca, and establish themselves in the villages of the Five Nations. They were found there by the English and Dutch traders from New York, the jealousy of the English authorities was aroused, and in 1700 an act of the Colonial Assembly forbade any popish priest from coming into the colony, under penalty of death. The French would doubtless have denied that the

Jesuit missions among the *Iroquois* were in the colony of New York, but the act seems to have been effectual in frightening them away, and their efforts in this section were finally abandoned.

In 1702 the great European conflict known as "Queen Anne's war" broke out, but the *Iroquois* had made a treaty of peace with the Canadian Indians, and for many years both sides maintained it. Yet in 1708 we find them again engaged in hostilities against the French, but not of enough importance, nor having sufficient relation to Oswego County, to merit attention here.

By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the supremacy over the *Iroquois* tribes was conceded to the English, but no definite boundaries were established. About the same time the Five Nations became the Six Nations. The *Tuscaroras*, a North Carolina tribe, defeated in war by the whites and the neighboring Indians, fled to New York, implored the protection of the *Iroquois*, and were received as members of that powerful confederacy. The *Oneidas* granted them a seat near to themselves. They are supposed to have been originally descended from the same stock as the other five tribes, and it is hardly probable that those haughty confederates would otherwise have admitted them into their league.

After the peace of Utrecht the English and Dutch traders pushed their excursions farther and farther among the Indians, rivaling the French in the boldness and skillfulness of their search for furs. Coming up the Mohawk to the site of Rome, they bore their light canoes over the portage to Wood creek, thence passed down that stream to and through Oneida lake, and skirted the southern bounds of our county along the Oneida river to Three Rivers point. Thence some of them pursued their way up the Seneca river to the lakes from which it springs, others went down the Oswego to Lake Ontario, and often passed through that lake and far beyond, even to the foaming straits of Michilimackinac and the fertile prairies of Illinois. The French, being the first traders in all those regions, were naturally jealous of the new-comers, and the latter were obliged to exercise constant watchfulness against the hostile intrigues of the former with the native tribes.

As early as 1721, William Burnet, governor of New York, made an effort to counteract the French by establishing a post on Irondequoit bay, in the present county of Monroe. It does not, however, appear to have been sustained any considerable time. It is probably from this circumstance that several historians of the State of New York, followed by local writers, have stated that a trading-post or fort was built at Oswego in 1721 or 1722. No permanent establishment was really made until several years later; but there appears to have been a considerable increase of the Indian trade at the mouth of the river. It became a point at which the "fur Indians," as they were called, congregated to market their furs, and very likely some temporary cabins were erected.

The direct trade of the English with the Indians was stimulated by a law passed by the provincial legislature of New York in 1721, forbidding the furnishing of Indian goods to the French in Canada. As the latter could not obtain those goods as cheap elsewhere as from the English,

they lost a large part of their trade. The New York importers were angry, but the small traders were delighted, and hurried to and through Oswego, sure of having the advantage over their French rivals.

As early as 1724 the French received information that the English had projected an establishment at the mouth of the river; but in the following May Monsieur de Longueil, a French officer, after making a reconnaissance, reported to his superiors that there was as yet no trading-post at that point. This is the first mention we meet with the name "Choneguen" (or Chonaguen), which was ever after, as long as the French held possession of Canada, applied to the ground now covered by Oswego city, and sometimes to the river which there enters Lake Ontario. It had been adopted by them some time between 1696 and 1724; but the precise year and the meaning of the word are alike unknown.

In the French letters of 1725, too, we find for the first time the great lake which borders Oswego County on the north mentioned by its present euphonious appellation of Ontario, instead of those more or less outlandish ones, Skanadario, Cataracqui, Conty, Frontenac, etc., which it had previously borne. It is probably a contraction of Skanadario, and is supposed to mean beautiful water.

But though Monsieur de Longueil found no trading-post at the mouth of the river, he learned enough to alarm him in regard to English progress. At the portage around the falls he found no less than a hundred English and Dutch traders, with sixty canoes, who compelled him to exhibit his passport, and showed an order from Governor Burnet that no Frenchman should be allowed to go by without one. De Longueil reproached some *Iroquois* chiefs, who were present, with the insolence of the English, telling the sachems they were not masters of their own lands. According to his report the Indians "flew out" against the English, told them they would bear with them no longer, and that they had only permitted them to come there for the purpose of trade.

De Longueil then passed on to the *Ontonagon* village, where he met chiefs of all the tribes in council. They gave him permission to place two small vessels on Lake Ontario, and to build a stone house at Niagara, a post which had long been abandoned by the French, though they had lately had a trading establishment at Lewiston. This house, or fort, was immediately begun and finished the next year, 1726, when the two vessels were also built.

That year the English and Dutch traders gathered at Choneguen (Oswego) to the number of three hundred, where they remained all summer, carrying on a thriving trade with the Indians both of the vicinity and of the far west. Monsieur de Longueil sent orders from Frontenac to his son, the Chevalier de Longueil, commanding at Niagara, not to return until the English should leave Choneguen, and to plunder any of their canoes which he might find on the lake. In September the son replied there were no more English at Choneguen, nor on the lake, nor in the river, and promised that if he met any of their canoes he would piously fulfill the parental command.

The wrath of the *Iroquois* at the English, described by De Longueil, could not have been very strong nor very

general, for in this year (1726) seven of the principal sachems of the *Ontonagon*, *Cayuga*, and *Seneca* made a deed of trust to the king of England and his successors of their lands, extending in a belt of sixty miles wide, and in length running from Cayunghage (probably the same as Keyonanagau, La Famine, or Salmon river) all along Lake Ontario, the Niagara river, and the lake Oswego, to the creek called Canahogue, which we take to be the same as Cayahoga. Besides this land, the deed included their "beaver hunting-grounds,"—a tract of undescribed boundaries and indefinite extent.

It will be seen that at one time Lake Erie was called Oswego (or "Okswego," as it is put down on an old map in Colden's History of the Five Nations). The name seems to have sprung up suddenly in two widely separate places, for it was not till the next year that it is known to have been used in regard to the point to which it is now applied. The meaning of the word has been rendered many different ways, the most plausible being "flowing-water" and "boundless view." The latter appellation would apply to any of the great lakes, and would best account for the curious coincidence just mentioned. But it is very uncertain; there is a great deal of indefiniteness about everything pertaining to an Indian except his tomahawk.

It may be doubted, for instance, whether the seven chiefs above mentioned had any authority to give a deed to George the First of the lands, the castles, the corn-fields, and the "beaver hunting-grounds" of these three nations. They were, however, only given in trust, to be protected by the king for the use of their red owners forever. In all probability it was a scheme devised by the English officials to get an acknowledgment of the king's authority over the land in question, so as to "head off" the French in their ceaseless efforts to extend their sway.

The eastern line of the tract in question, running south from Cayunghage or La Famine, traversed the county of Oswego nearly in the middle, leaving the eastern half in the possession of the *Oneida*.

Early in the spring of the next year (1727) Governor Burnet sent a body of workmen to build a "stone house of strength" at Oswego, and they were soon followed by a detachment of sixty soldiers, with three officers, to defend them from any interruption by the French. The new fort, for such it might be called, was situated on the west bank of the river, close to its mouth, having walls of large stone four feet thick, which the governor declared capable of resisting any arms which the French were likely to bring against it.

A French account, written while the post was being built, states that there were then about seventy English and Dutch cabins on the river-shore, showing the rapidity with which the fur trade was developing.

In Governor Burnet's report to the English board of trade is found the first mention which we have seen of the name "Oswego" as applied to the point in question. Henceforth it was invariably called by that name by the English, while the French just as invariably called it "Choneguen," a word which comes to light in French documents at the same time. The earlier French only spoke of the mouth of the "Ontonagon" river. The French pronunciation,

as near as can be represented by English letters, would be "Shoo-ay-gwang." We are informed that the original pronunciation of Oswego, down to the beginning of this century was "Oswaygo," and it is quite probable that Oswego and Chonegues—alias Os-way-go and Shoo-ay-gwang—were derived from the same Indian word, modified by Gallic and Saxon lips. This view is strengthened by the fact that the place the English called Oswegatchie the French called Chonegachie.

Governor Burnet was quite proud of his achievement, declaring it to be the best thing that had ever been done to check the French, keep the Six Nations under English influence, and promote trade with the remote Indians. He was most unquestionably correct. The position of Oswego at the outlet of the large and fertile territory drained by the Oswego river and its branches, in which all but one of the Six Nations dwelt, together with its accessibility from the Mohawk valley, made it altogether the most important post the English had west of the Hudson, and such it remained to the time of the capture of Canada. The only wonder is that the French, with their control of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, had not secured this important location in advance of their rivals. It is quite probable that, had they done so, it would have made a serious difference in the subsequent contests between the English and the French.

The Marquis de Beauharnais, then governor-general of Canada, was much chagrined at Burnet's proceedings, and in July sent an officer to him with a protest, and another to the commandant at Oswego, demanding that he should forthwith abandon the place and destroy the fortification. The latter officer of course paid no attention to the request. The governor replied to Monsieur de Beauharnais, reproaching him with having first built Niagara, and declaring, truly enough, that according to the treaty of Utrecht the Five Nations were admitted to be subjects of Great Britain. This was a good answer to the French, but the Five Nations themselves might not have admired that clause of the treaty.

After the fortification was completed the garrison was reduced to a lieutenant and twenty men.

An incident that occurred in the summer of 1728 illustrates the jealous ceremony with which the officials of the rival nations conducted themselves towards each other in the wilds of America, partly out of mere punctilio, and partly because every ceremony might involve the title to a large tract of land.

A French subordinate, bearing the formidable appellation of Monsieur de la Chauvignerie, was sent on a mission to the *Iroquois*. Coasting along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Ontario, he arrived at Oswego, having sent a messenger in advance to the *Oswadagas*. At Oswego he landed and pitched his tent. Some Indians came to him from the commandant of the little fortress, to demand that he should salute with a salvo of musketry and lower his flag. This he would not do. The Indians who accompanied De la Chauvignerie visited the commandant and were presented with a supply of rum, whereupon they all got so drunk that the Frenchman was obliged to remain three days under the guns of the fort. In spite, however, of another

summons he would not strike his flag, but kept it flying night and day, though the usual custom was to lower it at sunset. On his departing up the river the summons was again repeated, and an *Oswadaga* chief unfurled a British flag over one of De la Chauvignerie's boats. But the officer would not start until it was furled, and as neither side would salute first that important ceremony was entirely omitted. The *Oswadagas* were at a loss what to say, as they claimed the land themselves, but felt constrained to acknowledge the supremacy of the fortress. The English would not go so far as to fire on the boats, and so the plucky Frenchman had his way.

Notwithstanding continued efforts on the part of both English and French to gain increased ascendancy over the Indians, and the occasional erection of a fortress on doubtful ground, there was substantial peace between the two nations for sixteen years more. During this time Oswego continued to be garrisoned by a lieutenant and from twenty to twenty-five men; but the smallness of the force was no measure of the importance of the post. Every summer hundreds of traders from the banks of the Hudson assembled there, some remaining to trade with the Indians who came thither for that purpose, others pushing still farther on.

The Indian trade was the great field of adventure in which the young men of the colony of New York sought to lay the foundations of their fortunes. Mrs. Grant, in that pleasant sketch of ante-Revolutionary times in the vicinity of Albany entitled "*Memoirs of an American Lady*," says that as soon as a young Albatian fell in love, which he generally did at seventeen or eighteen years of age, he prepared to support a family by going on a trading expedition. He asked of his father only forty or fifty dollars in money, a canoe, and a young negro attendant. Loading his frail vessel with Indian goods, taking care to have a good supply of strong liquors, he and his dark assistant set forth on a voyage as perilous as that of Jason, amid the tears of his female friends, and especially of the damsel who knew herself to be the object of these laborious and dangerous exertions. There were several routes pursued, but the principal one was to Oswego, whence the adventurers scattered in every direction. The profits were large, and if the young lover saved his scalp, one or two trips would enable him to buy a farm or start a country store, and settle down into the placid life of a Dutch burgher with his chosen dulcinea. The more extensive traders used bateaux, a bateau being a light, flat-bottomed boat running to a point at each end, generally carrying about fifteen hundred pounds, and propelled by two men with paddles in deep water and setting-poles in shallow.

For several years the garrison of the little post was victualled by Albany contractors at about twelve hundred dollars per year. In 1733 nearly fifty traders sent a petition to the then governor, Colonel Crosby, setting forth that the commandant of the garrison laid improper restrictions on trade, and the assembly requested the governor to appoint some competent man, who understood the Indian trade and language, to live at Oswego as a superintendent.

The English do not appear to have claimed any jurisdiction over the waters of Lake Ontario, however near the shore, for in 1736 we find Monsieur de Beauharnais com-

plaining that a French canoe had been ordered ashore while passing under the guns of the post at Oswego, whereupon the governor of New York sharply reprimanded Captain Congreve, the commandant.

In time the little fort got out of repair, and the colonial assembly was slow in voting the necessary funds to renovate and strengthen it. Governor Clarke, in a communication to that body in 1740, said that Oswego was the only military post on the northwestern frontier, and if well fortified would be a complete barrier against French incursions from that quarter. If it was captured, he declared that the French could hold everything from Canada to Georgia, and concluded with this impressive testimony to its value:

"The peace and happiness of the plantations, and the trade of England, if not the very being of his majesty's dominions on this continent, depend on the holding of Oswego."

The next year the assembly voted six hundred pounds (New York currency, equivalent to fifteen hundred dollars) to build a stone wall around the "trading-house at Oswego," at a proper distance from it, with a bastion or block-house in each corner. Yet it seems that even in "good old colony times" there were officials and contractors disposed to defraud the government, for in 1742 we find the governor writing to the English board of trade that the post was in a very defenseless condition, not only because it was out of ammunition, but because the director of the works had built the new wall in clay instead of lime, under the pretense that the latter article was not to be obtained, which the governor did not believe. His excellency continued:

"It is, as it is managed, a job, calculated rather to put money in the pockets of those who have the management of the business than for any service to the publick."

And again he dilates on the fatal consequences to be apprehended from the loss of Oswego, declaring that it would be followed by the loss of the fur trade, and probably by the defection of the Six Nations. All this time, it will be understood, the French and English were at peace; but there were signs of war, and each was jealous of the other, and suspicious lest a sudden outbreak should put some important post into the enemy's hands.

At this time the French had two or three sailing-vessels on Lake Ontario, armed with light cannon, while the English had nothing larger than the bateaux of their traders.

The only remaining relics of British occupancy at this period are two stones, now in the Oswego city library. One is a grave-stone, carefully lettered "Roger Corbett, 1742." On the other is rudely scrawled "Crannell, 1745." It is doubtless also a grave-stone, though it has been supposed by some to have marked the building of Fort Ontario. But that fort was certainly not built until 1755. The last-mentioned stone was taken from the fort and used in the construction of the first court-house at Oswego, and on the demolition of that building was placed in the library.

In the year 1743, William Johnson, afterwards the celebrated Sir William Johnson, but then only a prosperous Indian trader in the Mohawk valley, became interested in the fur-trade at Oswego.

In March, 1744, war was declared between France and Great Britain. No sooner did the report of this event

reach Oswego than the traders there were filled with terror at the prospect of a French and Indian attack. Putting no trust in the dilapidated fort and scanty garrison, nor in their own valor, most of them prepared for instant flight. A few adventurous spirits remained; to these the majority sold such goods as they could, and departed with the rest for Albany. Indians coming from the far west to trade at Oswego, as they had done for years, found little or nothing for which to exchange their furs, and departed in disgust.

George Clinton, then colonial governor of New York, but not a member of the Clinton family afterwards so celebrated in State politics, immediately did what he could to strengthen Oswego. He sent six cannon thither, and called a council of the Six Nations at Albany to engage them to help defend the threatened post. They gave a half promise to that effect, but insinuated that Oswego was not as valuable to them as formerly, because goods had not of late been as cheap as they once had. In truth, the Six Nations were very much (and very sensibly) disposed to remain neutral, and let the English and French fight their own battles.

Lieutenant John Lindsay, the founder of the Cherry Valley settlement, was appointed commander of the post at this time, and held the position for five years afterwards.

In the spring of 1745 one of the officers of the garrison, a young lieutenant named Butler, afterwards the too-celebrated Colonel John Butler, of detested memory, wrote from that point that fifteen hundred men, besides Indians, were reported to be organizing in Canada for the purpose of attacking Oswego. If any such movement was contemplated it was certainly abandoned.

In June an *Ojondaga* chief, bearing the historic name of "The Black Prince," attended by a hundred men, women, and children of that nation, went down to Oswego on his way to visit Canada, on the invitation of the governor-general. Conrad Weiser, an interpreter, who accompanied him as far as Oswego, has left an account of what transpired, which is so characteristic of Indian parleys as to be worth transcribing.

On their arrival they saluted the fort with two volleys from their muskets, which were duly returned. After landing, the warriors went in a body to visit the officers. One of the first proceedings on the part of the latter was to furnish the noble visitors with a dram apiece. Presently the Black Prince asked for another dram all around to drink the king's health. It was given. Very soon he requested another dram to drink the governor's health, and this too was furnished. Then the red men seated themselves upon their haunches and began smoking and talking. They wanted to know all about the war, and especially about its probable results. They said they were going to Canada to make arrangements whereby the house at Oswego should not be attacked by the French. Finally they wanted the officers to give them some food. As the latter had been treating them pretty freely, and liquor was two dollars a gallon, they hesitated at this fresh demand. Finally, however, they hunted up three bags of peas, a few loaves of bread, and thirty pounds of pork, which they presented to their guests. They appeared well pleased with the gift, but among themselves they grumbled much at the covetousness

of the Englishmen. The next day they came again to the fort, when the interpreter himself treated them with a dram apiece, and gave them a two-gallon cask of liquor to drink the health of the king and queen at Montreal. As Weiser then returned to Onondaga, it is very doubtful whether the cask remained unbroached until the Black Prince and his companions reached the capital of Canada.

The officers seem to have made no effort to prevent the Indians from visiting the French, even in time of war, which shows that the English claims of sovereignty over the Six Nations were not considered as involving much active control. In fact, the Six Nations remained substantially neutral throughout the conflict which raged from 1744 to 1748, though perhaps occasionally a small party went upon the war-path.

In 1745, William Johnson, the successful fur-trader before mentioned, was commissioned colonel of the New York militia, and in 1746 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the Six Nations. He was also about the same time selected as contractor to supply the troops at Oswego, on condition that he should receive no higher prices during the war than had been paid in time of peace. This was the first appearance in public affairs of one who, until the day of his death, nearly thirty years later, exercised an immense influence in the colony of New York. A coarse-minded, uncultured man, but energetic, clear-headed, and fair-dealing, he was well fitted to manage the rude warriors and scarcely less rude frontiersmen with whom he was constantly brought in contact. He had already made himself a great favorite with the *Mohawks*, who looked up to him as a father (as many of the children had a right to do), and he soon acquired almost as great an influence over the other *Iroquois* tribes. They called him *Warragiyaghey* (which is supposed to mean chief manager), and probably deferred more to him than to any other man they ever knew, not excepting their own most powerful chiefs.

The next year, although Oswego was still unattacked, the road from the Mohawk valley thither was infested by small parties of the enemy, and the post was thought to be in considerable danger. Governor Clinton and Colonel Johnson relieved it in June, sending thither Lieutenant Visscher and a company of men, with a supply of goods, provisions, and ammunition. The next year (1748), Johnson declared he could no longer supply the post for two hundred pounds (\$500) per annum, and the assembly voted him two hundred pounds extra,—no extravagant allowance for a post on which depended to a great extent the welfare of the colony.

As the French still made no movement on this side of the lake, the traders began to be desirous to obtain again some of their old profits. Not yet daring to go to Oswego, they congregated in numbers on the road thither, trading what they could with the Six Nations, and anxiously looking for an opportunity to resume business with the fur Indians. Fortunately for them, the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, removed the barrier, and the mouth of the Oswego was soon alive again with traders' bateaux and Indian canoes. Again the shores were gay with plumed warriors from Miami and Michilimackinac, as well as stalwart *Iroquois* from their nearer homes, while scalp-decorated braves and submissive squaws alike stood in open-mouthed

admiration before the gaudy blankets and silver jewelry displayed by the sturdy Dutch traders.

There was even a considerable commerce carried on with the French of Canada, who could buy goods so much cheaper of the English than of their own merchants that they were willing to run the risk attendant on illicit trade. But even while they bought they scowled with envy at the thought that the hated English were the possessors of all-important "Choueguen."

The feeling of the French was well expressed by the Abbé Picquet, the head of the colony of Catholic *Iroquois* at La Presentation (now Ogdensburgh), who made a tour of Lake Ontario at a little later date. He declared Choueguen to be "a post the most pernicious to France that the English could erect." He expressed a strong desire for its destruction, and calculated how easily two batteries of three twelve-pounders each would reduce it to ruins. Yet he was obliged to admit that the English and Dutch sold goods there to the Indians for less than a fourth of the price, in furs, which the French charged at Niagara, an advantage which was not counterbalanced by the fact that the red men preferred French brandy to English.

Soon after the war Captain Lindsay resigned his military position, and became Indian agent and commissary, which offices he held until his death, in 1751.

There is a tradition, and a quite probable one, that about 1750 a small mill was built at Oswego falls to grind corn for the traders, the garrison, and those Indians whose palates were sufficiently educated to prefer meal to samp. In the year last named the Oswego garrison (which was a colonial force, not a part of the British army) threatened to disband for lack of pay. The money was probably supplied, as there was no outbreak. About the same time Superintendent Johnson got into trouble with the colonial assembly. He claimed much more than they had allowed him for provisions and goods sent to Oswego. They, in turn, accused him of charging for articles not sent. Johnson resigned his superintendency, but was immediately afterwards appointed to a seat in the executive council by Governor Clinton, with whom he was a great favorite. With all his faults, Johnson's character, acquired during a long and active life, was not that of dishonesty, and the probability is that the assembly was merely seeking an excuse for not paying the public debts.

The Six Nations were much disturbed at the resignation of their beloved Warragiyaghey, and in 1751 formally requested his reinstatement; "for," said their spokesman, the celebrated King Hendrick, "he has large ears, and hears a great deal, and what he hears he tells to us. He has also large eyes, and sees a great way, and conceals nothing from us."

But in spite of these compliments Johnson refused to re-assume the position. He declared that he had advanced for the Indian department and for supplying Oswego up to the close of 1748 no less than seven thousand one hundred and seventy-seven pounds (about eighteen thousand dollars, an immense sum for those days), of which only five thousand eight hundred and one pounds had been even voted to him, and two thousand four hundred and one pounds of that amount remained unpaid, although he believed the "Oswego duties" to be sufficient for the purpose. These duties ap-

pear to have been a tax levied on all goods sold at or sent through Oswego. Since 1748 he had advanced five hundred and ninety-five pounds, at the governor's request, for the same purposes, which was still unpaid. As he made no charge for his personal services, he insisted that he could not afford to hold so unprofitable an office. Several commissioners of Indian affairs were appointed in his place. Most of the statements relating to Sir William Johnson are taken from his "Life and Times," by William L. Stone. The work in question is strongly colored in favor of the baronet, but we have taken pains to compare it with other accounts, and to get at the facts as accurately as possible.

The ex-superintendent still prosecuted a lucrative trade with Oswego, and his own interests, if nothing else, impelled him to keep vigilant watch over French intrigues. Learning that the Jesuits had persuaded many of the *Ojondogas* to consent to the establishment of a military and missionary station on Oneida lake, Johnson summoned the *Ojondogas* and *Onondaga* chiefs together and purchased the lake and a strip of land two miles in width clear around it for three hundred and fifty pounds. He offered it to the colonial government at the price he paid, but they refused to take it. As an unconfirmed Indian title was never considered valid, he had but little to show for his money.

There was almost always a conflict going on betwixt the colonial governor and his council on one side and the assembly on the other. In this year (1751) the council passed a bill applying five hundred pounds to the repair of Oswego and the conduct of Indian affairs, but the assembly voted this passage of a "money bill" by the upper house a high breach of privilege, and were soon after dissolved. Before that occurred, however, their attention was called to another Oswego matter. They called for an account from the commissioners of the Oswego duties. John De Peyster, one of their number, sent in a return, showing the collection of eleven hundred and forty-five pounds for the four years closing with September, 1750. His report for 1751 was nine hundred and forty pounds. Johnson wrote to Clinton that there was some "cursed villainy" about the Oswego duties, but that it would be hard to ferret it out. He asserted that De Peyster had admitted receiving over one thousand pounds in 1749, immediately after the war, and that the remaining one hundred and forty-five pounds would by no means cover the receipts of 1750, to say nothing of the smaller sums collected during the two last years of the war. From all the circumstances it seems quite certain that the duties would average some twenty-five hundred dollars per year.

In 1752 the assembly finally provided for rebuilding the post at Oswego, which was said to be in a ruinous condition. The next year there began to be serious apprehensions of further difficulties with France. Strange as it may seem, notwithstanding all the wars which had raged, and all the treaties which had been made between France and England since they had founded colonies in America, no definite boundary lines had been agreed upon between their respective possessions on that continent. It seemed as if at every treaty each nation hoped that the fortunes of peace or war would give it a larger slice of American territory than it could then lay claim to. In peace the English

colonies increased in population with ten times the rapidity of the French, but the latter were much the more enterprising in establishing posts in the wilderness.

At this time they were taking measures to form a line of forts from their possessions in Canada to those in Louisiana. In May of the year last mentioned, Captain Stoddard and Lieutenant Holland, two officers of the Oswego garrison, wrote to Governor Clinton that thirty French canoes and five hundred Indians, under the celebrated partisan leader, Monsieur Marin, had passed that post on their way to the Ohio. There were rumors of still larger forces moving in the same direction. The New York authorities appropriated a considerable sum in presents to keep the Six Nations in good humor, and the governor, council, and assembly all agreed that Colonel Johnson was the fittest man for commissioner to distribute the goods among the Indians. In this year, too, the colonial government, according to Stone, confirmed Colonel Johnson's purchase, noted a short distance back, at least so far as the land was concerned, and in accordance with it granted him a strip two miles wide extending the whole circuit of Oneida lake. This, of course, included a portion of the present towns of Constantia, West Monroe, and Hastings, and Sir William Johnson was consequently the first legal landholder in the present county of Oswego. If such was the case the land must have descended to Sir John Johnson, and have been confiscated with the rest of his property on his joining the British during the Revolution.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE "OLD FRENCH WAR."

Hostilities in 1754—Oswego in Danger—Bradstreet and Shirley—Expedition against Niagara—First English Ship on Lake Ontario—Shirley's Advance—Bradstreet's Defeat—Shirley's Expedition Abandoned—Fort Ontario and Fort George—Omens of Disaster—De Montcalm and Loudon—Attacking the Communications—Bradstreet's Bateau-Men—De Villiers on the Watch—The Conqueror of Washington—A Bloody Surprise—A Skirmish by the River—War Declared—De Villiers attacks Ontario—The Ambuscade fails—"Corsairs" on the Lake—Bradstreet with Supplies—Phillip Schuyler—The Battle of Battle Island—Schuyler's Humanity—De Villiers Defeated—British Blunders—De Montcalm's Vigilance—From Champlain to Ontario—The Stealthy Approach—The Sudden Appearance—Opening Fire—The English Force—French Artillery landed—Opening the Trenches—Ontario Abandoned—Crossing the Oswego—Mercer Killed—Littlehales Frightened—Oswego Surrendered—The Losses—The Massacre—French Evidence—A Curious Adventure—The Forts Destroyed—Brilliance of the Victory—Runaway Webb—A Quiet Year—Pitt to the Front—Bradstreet and Schuyler on the Wing—Quick Ship-Building—Capture of Frontenac—A Fort at the Falls—One at Three Rivers Point—The Culminating Struggle of 1759—A French Reconnaissance—An English Army—The Six Nations in the Field—On to Niagara—Another Attack—A Barrade of Barrels—A Warlike Priest—Defeat of De la Corne—Niagara Captured—Lively Times—The First Duel—Rebuilding Fort Ontario—Building Fort Brewerton—Ancient Relics—Capture of Quebec—The Final Rally—The Main Army at Oswego—Distinguished Personages—Amherst and Gage—Johnson, Bradstreet, and Putnam—The Grand Embarkation—Surrender of Canada—End of the War.

IN 1754 hostilities actually began on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, though without any formal

declaration of war. The New York assembly took the alarm and voted some thirteen hundred dollars to pay for repairs at Oswego, and for doubling the garrison. It should be remembered that a dollar would probably go nearly as far then as five will now, so that the amounts voted from time to time for that important post were really not as small as they look. The year passed without any events of importance in this vicinity, but in 1755 the tide of war set strongly towards Lake Ontario. Yet, while the work of slaughter was raging all along the frontier, England and France were still nominally at peace. There was merely a little dispute about boundaries going on in America.

In February, 1755, acting governor De Laney informed the assembly that Oswego was in great danger through want of provisions, as Colonel Johnson had refused to furnish any more until his old debts should have been paid. The urgency was so great that the necessary arrangements were soon made.

Early in the spring the sadly-celebrated General Braddock arrived in America, bearing the king's commission as commander-in-chief of all the British forces on the continent. His second in command was William Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, a man of decided genius, to whom was principally due the brilliant capture of Louisburg, ten years before, but who was more successful in devising plans than in carrying them out.

Braddock convened a council of the provisional governors at Alexandria, Virginia, to concert methods of driving back the French. The keen-eyed Shirley saw at once that by sending a force, by way of Oswego, to capture Fort Niagara, and by building vessels which should gain possession of Lake Ontario, not only Duquesne but all the other western forts would be cut off from their communications and the whole French system broken in pieces. Braddock, however, determined to march directly against Duquesne with nearly all the regulars, and it is said that his orders compelled him to do so. Colonel Johnson, now appointed major-general and superintendent of Indian affairs by Braddock, was directed to organize an expedition against Crown Point, while the operations on Lake Ontario, the key of the whole frontier, were intrusted to Governor Shirley.

That energetic commander sent forward two Albany independent companies and two companies of Sir William Pepperell's regiment to strengthen Oswego while he was organizing his forces, and directed the immediate beginning of a Lake Ontario navy, by the construction of a small schooner at that point. This schooner, of forty feet keel, propelled by sweeps as well as sails, and armed with twelve swivels, was launched on the 28th of June following, and was the first English vessel on Lake Ontario.

Meanwhile, Shirley gathered some three hundred more ship-carpenters, whom he sent to Oswego in June to build vessels enough to command the lake and convey his army

to Niagara. The raising, equipping, and moving of that army, though it was to consist of only three regiments and some independent companies, was a work of time. Jealousies arose between Governor Shirley and General Johnson, and the former accused the latter of preventing the cordial co-operation of the Six Nations. Shirley probably lacked the tact to manage the Indians, and perhaps, notwithstanding his genius, was deficient in executive capacity.

In July, Colonel Schuyler's regiment of New Jersey troops was sent forward to Oswego, and in the forepart of August, Shirley embarked at Schenectady with his own and Sir William Pepperell's regiments, some independent companies, and a sufficient complement of artillery. Just as he was doing so there came the news of the terrible defeat of Braddock, almost at the gates of Fort Duquesne, and the death of that most unfortunate general. The governor was now commander-in-chief of all the British forces on the continent, but his men received a great shock from the dismal story, and the expedition set forth under the gloomiest auspices. Following the usual route, they propelled their bateaux up the Mohawk, down Wood creek, through Oneida lake, and down the river of many rapids to Oswego, where they arrived on the 21st of August.

There everything wore an animated aspect. Besides the schooner before mentioned, one or two other small vessels were already bearing the British flag upon Lake Ontario, and still others were under way. The work was pressed forward as speedily as possible, but no sooner were the vessels and boats ready than a severe storm set in, which delayed the embarkation for several days.

It was not until the 26th of September that the six hundred men who were to attack Niagara went on board the craft intended to convey them thither. But storms and head-winds prevented their departure. For thirteen days more they remained at Oswego, ready to set forth if the weather abated, and then Shirley saw that the expedition must be deferred. Many of his men were sick, all were thoroughly discouraged, and the few Indians whom he had induced to accompany him soon deserted what appeared to be the failing cause. Determined to prosecute his darling scheme the next year, the governor placed Colonel Mercer in command of the forces, gave orders for the erection of two new forts, and returned to Albany.

Mercer immediately set his troops at work constructing the fortifications ordered by Shirley. On the east side of the river, about a quarter of a mile from Fort Oswego, a work was built which received the name of Fort Ontario, a name which has ever since been applied to some fortification on substantially the same site. It was about two hundred feet square, built of logs from twenty to thirty inches in diameter, set up on end in stockade form, and banked up with earth so as to make a wall fourteen feet in height. Outside was a ditch fourteen feet wide and ten feet deep. Inside, barracks were built for three hundred men. The work was intended to mount sixteen guns. It was probably not finished until the spring of 1756.

At the same time with Fort Ontario another fortification was begun on the hill west of Fort Oswego, exactly on the site of the house erected by the late F. T. Carrington. It was intended to prevent Fort Oswego from being com-

* Sir William Pepperell, lieutenant-general in his majesty's service, was born in Maine, and was bred a merchant. He rose to the highest military honors. The king, in reward of his services, conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet, an honor never before, or since, conferred upon a native of New England. He died at his seat in Kittery, Maine, 1739, aged sixty-three years.—*Foster's History and Antiquities of the Northern States*, 1814.

manded from the rear, and was to be a hundred and seventy feet square, the wall being a rampart of earth and stone, twenty feet thick and twelve feet high, surrounded by a ditch and crowned by a parapet. This work was never finished. It was sometimes called Fort George and sometimes New Fort Oswego. This latter fort was also strengthened by Mercer. The French imagined that its name was Fort Peppercell, and so designated it on some of their plans, but it does not appear that the English ever called it by any other name than Fort Oswego.

Meanwhile, General Johnson, in his march against Crown Point, being threatened by Baron Dieskau, threw up intrenchments, and when the latter made an attack he was repulsed with heavy loss. Johnson neglected to take any advantage of his victory, and did not even attempt to capture Crown Point, the sole object of his expedition. His success, however, was the only one of the year; so the home government rewarded him with a colonelcy in the regular army, the permanent superintendency of all the northern Indians, a grant of five thousand pounds sterling, and a baronetcy, and he was thereafter known as Sir William Johnson,—a very proper recognition of the extraordinary character of *any* English victory in America.

Shirley, as commander-in-chief, summoned another council of provincial governors at Albany in December, and again proposed his pet scheme of making Lake Ontario the main theatre of military operations. He desired that five thousand troops, most of them to be raised by the colonies, should rendezvous at Oswego in the spring, and thence proceed to the capture of Frontenac and Niagara, and the complete severance of the French line of communications.

His plan was the right one, but his previous failures to carry his fine schemes into execution were causing his star to pale before the rising light of the new baronet, and very little heed was paid to his suggestions.

The spring of 1756 opened from the first with omens of disaster to the English cause. The new commander-in-chief of the French forces was the Marquis de Montcalm, one of the very bravest soldiers and ablest generals who ever trod the soil of America, while the selection of the English court fell on the Earl of Loudon, probably the most thoroughly stupid, indolent, and incompetent man to whom were ever intrusted the destinies of a continent, devoid alike of the theoretical skill of Shirley, the rude vigor of Johnson, and the bull-dog courage of Braddock.

In March a French lieutenant, with a mixed party of regulars, Canadians, and Indians, marched through the wilderness from Ogdensburg, and captured Fort Bull, one of the two posts which guarded the great Oneida carrying-place from the Mohawk river to Wood creek; killing most of its garrison, destroying a large quantity of stores, and startling the troops at Oswego with a sense of the great insecurity of their slender line of communications.

Shirley did all he could to strengthen that important post. He had early ordered the building of three new vessels there, carrying respectively twelve, sixteen, and eighteen guns. He organized a great number of bateauxmen, in companies of fifty each (composed largely of those formerly engaged in the Albany and Oswego fur-trade), to transport army supplies and naval stores to Lake Ontario.

These were all placed under Colonel Bradstreet, a vigilant officer of the quartermaster's department, then rapidly rising into prominence.

Soon, however, the governor was relieved from military duty, though neither the Earl of Loudon, who was to command in chief, nor General Abercrombie, who was to have charge of the northern army, had yet arrived from Europe. Even after his removal, Shirley held a council of war at Albany, at which he recounted what he had done to strengthen Oswego and obtain complete possession of Lake Ontario, and urged that four companies of scouts, of sixty men each, should be raised to keep open the communication with his favorite post. In modern phrase, the governor of Massachusetts had Oswego on the brain. But he spake to deaf ears and dull brains.

Meanwhile De Vaudreuil, the governor-general of Canada, and De Montcalm, the commander of the forces, kept ears and eyes wide open, and brains and hands very busy. As soon as spring had fairly opened, the Sieur de Villiers, a captain in the colonial service, was sent with seven hundred men to keep watch of Oswego, furnish information regarding it, harass its communications, and capture supplies. This De Villiers was the same enterprising officer who had previously been operating in the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, and who had compelled the surrender of Fort Necessity by Major George Washington two years before. He was a brother of Jumonville (brothers frequently had different names in France, derived from their estates), who was killed by Washington's troops in the skirmish that brought on the war. Captain De Villiers played a very important part in Oswego County during the summer of 1756, and as he was the only man who ever fully conquered Washington, his proceedings are invested with peculiar interest.

Monsieur De Villiers established his headquarters on Niaoure bay, now called Henderson bay, in Jefferson county, and was soon busy; sometimes sending detachments under his subordinates, and sometimes marching himself with his main force. Scalping parties of Indians, or of Indians and French combined, frequently penetrated the wilderness, throughout this and previous wars, and harassed the settlements on the Mohawk. They took various routes, but French writers mention that a favorite one was up the Famine, or Salmon, river.

About the 12th of May one of De Villiers' detachments attacked a party of ship-carpenters at work only three hundred yards from Fort Oswego, killing nine and capturing three. A body of soldiers was instantly sent out, but the wily assailants retreated into the forest so quickly that not even a sight of a living Frenchman was obtained, though the pursuers found one dead one, whom they scalped and threw into the river. Scalping seems to have been the fashion on both sides at that time.

A few days later a very large amount of supplies came through in two hundred bateaux and two hundred whale-boats, managed by about a thousand men, probably under command of Bradstreet, though there is no record to that effect. In passing over the falls two bateaux and two whale-boats were lost, and four men drowned. Pursuing their toilsome way, most of them soon reached the post, but some were detained at the reefs, two miles above. On the

morning of the 17th a lieutenant named Blair, with twenty-four men, was sent up to guard the boats at the reefs. He was yet on his way when he was attacked by one of De Villiers' scouting-parties. Wounded at the first fire, the young officer continued to encourage his men, but was soon struck by a second bullet and slain. The men, under a sergeant, maintained their ground, and in a short time were relieved by a force from the fort. One soldier was killed and another wounded, besides a *Mohawk* Indian killed and a ship-carpenter wounded. Two French Indians were also killed, who were duly scalped and flung into the river.

Notwithstanding that nearly two years of actual warfare had passed, war was not formally declared by England against France until the 18th of May, 1756; followed by a counter-declaration on the part of France on the 9th of June. These public declarations involved no perceptible change in the proceedings.

Near the last of May, the three vessels on which the carpenters had been at work throughout the spring not being ready for use, Commodore Barclay, the naval commander, went out with some small ones on a voyage of exploration towards Niagara, from which point there were some expectations of an attack. Being met by continuous western winds, they returned after a fruitless voyage of twelve days.

On the 10th of June De Villiers left Niaourey bay with his whole force, arriving in the vicinity of Fort Ontario on the 15th. He then arranged to make a demonstration against that fort the next morning with a few men, hoping to provoke a sortie, when he expected to destroy the rallying party by an ambuscade. All his men, and particularly his Indians, were carefully instructed not to fire until the English made a sortie. At daybreak the next morning the combined force of French and Indians moved forward. Early as it was, they found eight men at work a little distance outside. This was too much for the Indians. With a yell that rang far over lake and forest, and brought every man in both garrisons to his feet, a host of the savages rushed forward, fired their muskets on the unfortunate squad, and the next moment had torn the bleeding scalps from five who lay dead upon the ground.

The garrison of Fort Ontario, which consisted of Colonel Schuyler's New Jersey regiment, sprang to arms and opened a brisk fire on the enemy when they appeared on the edge of the forest. But it was in vain that De Villiers, by showing a small force, endeavored to provoke a sortie; the terrific yell and tremendous fusillade with which the unlucky workmen had been greeted had put every one on his guard, and the conflict soon became a mere exchange of shots between the assailants and the defenders of the post. After an hour and a half of such firing, De Villiers drew off his men and retreated eastward. Schuyler lost but a few men in addition to those surprised at the first onslaught, and the French loss was also small.

About the 23d of June Commodore Barclay again went on a cruise with his flotilla, consisting of his flag-ship, the "Oswego," carrying four four-pounders, one three-pounder, and forty-five seamen and sailors; the "Ontario," Captain Laforey, carrying the same number of guns; and a little schooner with six little swivels and thirteen men. On their

return, after a four-days' trip, they were chased by four of the enemy's vessels, two of whom the French called "barks," and two "corsairs." Considering the great importance of his little squadron to the welfare of Oswego, the commodore thought it best to make all sail for that port, where he arrived safely with his two larger vessels, while the little schooner was seized by the foe.

On the 1st of July, 1756, Colonel Bradstreet arrived at Oswego with six hundred bateaux, bringing sixteen carriage-guns, and sixteen swivels for the new vessels, which were still unfinished, besides an immense amount of ammunition and other supplies. Two hundred soldiers also came through to join the garrison, and Colonel Mercer, the commander, did his best to put the new fort on the hill in a proper state of defense. Through the foresight of Governor Shirley and the exertions of Colonel Bradstreet, Oswego was now amply supplied with provisions and ammunition; the only question being whether there were men enough to defend it against an attack in force.

Bradstreet's right-hand man in this expedition, as in other enterprises, was a slender, fair-faced young soldier of twenty-three, ever active, but never flurried, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Albany, and destined to make his family name one of the most illustrious in the annals of America. This was Captain Philip Schuyler, afterwards the celebrated major-general of the Revolutionary army, who had been selected by the clear-headed Bradstreet as his chief assistant, and who then held the important post of commissary of the expedition of relief.

On the thirsd of July Colonel Bradstreet started on his return, with his well-armed and partially-disciplined bateaumen in their empty boats, arranged in three divisions. Strict orders were given that they should keep close together, but the roughness and rapidity of the river prevented complete obedience. When Bradstreet himself, being near the head of his command, was about nine miles above Oswego, and near the small island now known as Battle island, the report of a hundred muskets rang out from the dense forest on the eastern shore, and several of his men fell killed and wounded around him. And then

"At once there rose so wild a yell,
As all the fiends from Heaven that fell
Had pealed the banner-cries of Hell!"

while the dark forms of a host of naked savages were seen half concealed amid the trees.

De Villiers had arranged a more complete ambuscade, but had been disappointed by the impatience of his Indians, who fired at the first bateaux they saw, instead of waiting for the whole line of boats to come abreast of them. Seeing that concealment was no longer possible, the French commander ordered his Canadians also to open fire.

Confusion spread rapidly among the bateaumen, but Bradstreet was fully equal to the emergency. Ordering the main body to set their bateaux to the western shore and effect a landing, he himself, with a few of those nearest him, sprang to the island before mentioned, and returned the enemy's fire, in order to cover the movement of the others. One of this gallant band was Captain Schuyler. A squad of Indians, carrying their guns and ammunition above their heads, dashed through the water and attempted

to clear the island. Bradstreet and Schuyler stood their ground, and the assailants were beaten back, but did not leave the island.

Both parties were reinforced till the English had about twenty, and the Indians numbered twice as many. The latter made another attack, but were again unsuccessful, though they succeeded in wounding eight of their foes. A dozen more bateau-men came to Bradstreet's aid, and the Indians were likely to be destroyed, when De Villiers placed himself at the head of fifty Canadians, and waded through the stream to the relief of his allies.

A very sharp conflict now ensued between the detachments under the two commanders, and the bullets flew thick among the trees on the little island. Whenever a man fell, if his slayer could reach him, he was forthwith scalped, and a yell of triumph arose from the throat of the victor. Among those who fell wounded was a French Canadian, whom an enraged bateau-man at once lifted his tomahawk to dispatch. Captain Schuyler interposed, saved his life, and bade him consider himself his prisoner. As Bradstreet and his men acted on the defensive, and rarely left the shelter of their trees, they were enabled a third time to drive back the assailants, and De Villiers soon retreated to the main-land. As the French report puts it, he rescued the endangered Indians and retired; but, from a perusal of both accounts, we have no doubt that he was really defeated at every point, though he captured a few prisoners. The conflict on the island lasted about an hour.

Meanwhile the bateau-men had fastened their boats to the western shore, had been formed in line by their subordinate leaders, and were exchanging shots with the enemy across the river. Leaving a detachment thus engaged, De Villiers marched with his main force to ford the river a mile farther up, and fall on Bradstreet's rear. The latter perceived the movement, and at once transferred his force from the island to the main-land to frustrate it. There was but one bateau available, and this was crowded with English wounded. Schuyler's disabled prisoner begged to be taken with them, but was refused.

"Then," he exclaimed, in accents of despair, "then fling me into the river, so I may die quickly; do not leave me here to perish of hunger and thirst."

The gallant and humane Schuyler could not endure this distressing appeal. Giving his coat and weapons to a comrade, he supported the wounded Frenchman with one arm, and with the other swam across the rushing current to the main-land. He gave the wounded man in charge of Dr. Kirkland, the surgeon of the expedition, under whose care he finally recovered. Twenty years afterwards, when Major-General Philip Schuyler was commander of the northern department of the Continental army, a portion of which was invading Canada, the poor Canadian, though earning little for the political questions involved, yet joined the American forces, that he might once more meet the man who had twice saved his life on Battle Island.

On reaching the main-land, Bradstreet, still accompanied by Schuyler, at once set forth with two hundred and fifty men to meet the French. Captain John Butler, afterwards the celebrated Tory leader during the Revolution, was left

in charge of the remaining men to guard the bateaux. On Bradstreet's arrival at the destined point, he found that De Villiers had already forded the river, and taken possession of a pine swamp on the west side, at the outlet of Lake Neahawanta. Bradstreet engaged them, and an action an hour long took place, all fighting from behind trees, Indian fashion. Finally, the commander of the Americans led his men into the swamp and drove the enemy to the river, where many of them were killed in crossing it.

The French and Indians then fled in great haste, bearing twenty-six scalps, taking along a few prisoners, and having wounded twenty-six bateau-men, but without destroying a single one of the bateaux, and leaving the ground strewn with abandoned muskets and blankets. It was reported that a patrol from Oswego found seventy-four French and Indians killed, but that was probably an exaggeration.

While the bateau-men were congratulating themselves on the victory, the drums of advancing infantry were heard, and a company of grenadiers of Shirley's regiment marched up from the south, being on their way to strengthen Oswego.

A report of the facts being forwarded to Colonel Mercer, the latter sent up two hundred men, with whom and the grenadiers Bradstreet proposed to pursue the enemy the next morning. A severe rain, however, prevented, and it would probably have been useless, as the foe was doubtless by that time in his boats and on his way to Henderson bay. The English supposed that the French had a permanent camp about twelve miles east of Oswego, but this was a mistake. De Villiers' headquarters were all the while at Henderson bay.

Bradstreet hastened back to Albany, where he arrived about the 10th of July, and immediately importuned General Abercrombie, who had arrived in the month of June, to send reinforcements to Oswego. Sir William Johnson, also, who had lately persuaded the Six Nations to consent to the laying out of a military road to that post, declared that his influence over them would be gone if Oswego should be taken. Governor Shirley, too, who, though deprived of military rank, still remained near the border, reiterated the necessity of sustaining his darling fortress. All was useless. Abercrombie billeted his troops at Albany and began fortifying that town, as if expecting that the far inferior forces of the French would soon be at its gates.

On the 29th of July his excellency the Earl of Loudon, commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in America, arrived in Albany to begin his campaign. He, too, refused to aid Oswego, and made some feeble preparations to attack Crown Point. At length, however, the representations of everybody who knew anything of American matters induced him to order Colonel Webb, with a brigade of troops, to march to the relief of the endangered fortress.

During all this time that vigilant chief, Field-Marshal the Marquis de Montcalm, was doing all that lay in human power to take advantage of the blunders of his foes, and to remedy by his genius the smallness of his force. Every exposed point of his own was guarded, every exposed point of the enemy was watched, and his communications were kept up, so that he could strike at whatever locality might show the best prospect of success.

Determined to destroy, if possible, the long-detested

Choueguen, he made his preparations at once to carry out his purpose and to conceal it from the English. Rigaud de Vaudreuil, governor of the Canadian department of Three Rivers, was sent with a fresh body of colonial troops and Indians to take command of De Villiers' camp, on Henderson bay, where he must have arrived about the time that vigilant parties returned from his attack on Bradstreet. The battalion of Bearn was recalled from Niagara to Frontenac. Colonel De Bourlamaque, at the latter post, was ordered to make preparations for forwarding an army. Descombes, an engineer, was sent forward with an escort to reconnoitre Oswego, and then on the 27th of June the marquis set out from Montreal for Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

Here he was very active for a few days, and his presence soon became known to the English, and was probably one of the inducements for the dull-witted Abercrombie to fortify Albany. Having made the necessary preparations for the defense of the Lake Champlain route, and sufficiently advertised his presence there, De Montcalm set out for Montreal on the 15th of July. Urging his sinewy oarsmen to their best endeavors, his bateau sped down Lake Champlain and the river St. Johns, and on the 19th he reached the capital of Canada. One day was devoted to a final conference with the governor-general. On the 21st the commander-in-chief was again afloat. Despite the rapids which made the St. Lawrence so tedious to ascend, he reached Fort Frontenac on the 29th. In six days he organized his army, made sure of its complete equipment, and set forth with the first division. On the 6th of August they arrived at Henderson bay, which had been designated as the final rendezvous, and on the 8th were followed thither by the second division.

Despite all his endeavors, the marquis could muster hardly three thousand men for this important expedition. The English afterwards exaggerated the number to five or six thousand, to cover the disgrace of their defeat, but French writers state it at scant three thousand, and from the details they give we have no doubt that that is substantially correct. Of these the three European battalions of La Sarre, Guienne, and Bearn numbered about thirteen hundred, the Canadians nearly a thousand, and the Indians probably about five hundred. De Montcalm, however, had taken good care that there should be in addition an excellent train of artillery, which, with its equipments and the supplies, occupied eighty of the strongest bateaux.

The same day (August 8) that the last division arrived at Henderson bay, the marquis sent forward the vanguard, under Rigaud de Vaudreuil. They rowed all night, in order to conceal themselves from the English, and early the next morning reached their temporary destination, a place called "L'Anse aux Cabanes,"—Cabin cove. This point is stated by a French writer to have been three French leagues (seven and a half miles) from Oswego, and the attendant circumstances show that the statement was nearly correct. That would fix the locality at one of the indentures in the shore, in the northwest corner of the town of Scriba. The editor of the Documentary History of New York locates "L'Anse aux Cabanes" at Sandy Creek bay, but that is entirely out of the question. The

first division, however, under De Montcalm in person, went from Henderson bay to Sandy Creek bay the night of the 8th, and bivouacked at the latter place all day of the 9th. At nightfall they again set forth, and reached Cabin cove at two o'clock the morning of the 10th. They had four cannon with them, but the most of the artillery was with the second division, which followed more slowly.

At six o'clock, the morning of the 10th, the vanguard set forth through the woods, reaching the lake again at a cove which the French accounts locate only a mile and a half from Fort Ontario, and consequently just within the present limits of Oswego city. There is a projection into the lake, however, just east of the city limits, and it is probable that behind that projection was the cove that sheltered the invaders. Here the vanguard remained perfectly quiet all day, without the English having apparently the slightest suspicion of their presence. After dark De Montcalm, with the first division, rowed cautiously along the shore, reaching at midnight the cove where the vanguard waited ready to cover their landing. The four cannon were at once landed, and formed in a battery looking out upon the lake, the bateaux were fastened to the shore, and the wearied soldiers flung themselves down on the beach for a few hours' rest.

At three o'clock in the morning, Descombes, the chief engineer, went forward to the edge of the forest to reconnoitre the forts, the object of all this preparation. Returning ere it was fairly light, he was mistaken by an Indian for an Englishman, shot, and instantly killed. The French movement could no longer be concealed. As day began to break the Canadians and Indians were pushed forward to within two hundred rods of Fort Ontario, forming a curved line of investment from the lake to the river. Many of the Indians skulked among the stumps of the clearing, and opened fire on the astonished soldiers as they appeared on the walls of the fortress.

This seems to have been the first indication that the English had that a French army was anywhere this side of Montreal. The fire was returned from the garrison, but even yet they did not know but that the assailants were merely some of De Villiers' rangers renewing their old tricks. *Sieur Desautouris*, the only surviving engineer, designated the route for a road for the cannon through the woods, and the laborers began work on it at eleven o'clock. At noon Commodore Barclay with his three vessels sailed out of port. Discovering the right of the French camp near the landing-place, he fired a few fruitless shots at it, but was easily driven off by the battery before mentioned. All the afternoon the soldiers worked at the road for the artillery, and continued their labors far into the night to complete it.

The force in the three fortifications which the Marquis de Montcalm was about to attack had been somewhat increased during the spring, and now numbered about fifteen hundred men. Of these, the main strength was in the regiments known as "Shirley's" and "Pepperell's." They were otherwise designated as the first and second royal American regiments, being a portion of the British regular army, but raised principally in America. Their colonels, whose names they bore, were Governor Shirley and Sir

William Pepperell, but, as was the case with most colonels in the British army, they did not serve with their regiments. Pepperell's was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer, who was also commander of the post, and Shirley's by Lieutenant-Colonel Littlehales. These two regiments had seen service in Europe, but had been sent to America on the outbreak of hostilities here. They had been much depleted, but numbered together about nine hundred men fit for duty.

There was also a weak regiment of New Jersey militia under Colonel Schuyler, a relative of Captain Philip Schuyler, containing about two hundred men; two or three independent companies, numbering perhaps a hundred more, besides some three hundred carpenters, laborers, sailors, etc., who were trained to manage the guns and otherwise aid the defense.

It was not until the morning of the 12th that the second division of De Montcalm's army arrived with the numerous bateaux laden with the artillery and provisions. A large part of this artillery had been captured from the unlucky Braddock the year before. Both artillery and supplies were unloaded during the forenoon, right under the eyes of Commodore Barclay, who was cruising off shore with his three vessels. The commodore showed a very apathetic spirit throughout the whole affair. He might have done the French great, perhaps irreparable, damage while they were landing, and ought to have risked the destruction of his vessels to do it. But they were allowed to carry on their preparations without interruption from the ships, Montcalm pushing them forward with indefatigable energy.

As engineer Desandroun was a young, inexperienced man, Captain Pouchot, of the Bearn regiment, who was also an engineer, was directed to take charge of the operations. This was the same able officer to whose memoirs of the war of 1754-60 we are largely indebted for information regarding the operations in Oswego County.

Firing was kept up briskly from Fort Ontario throughout the day, but at eleven o'clock at night it ceased. It was not until midnight that the French were ready to begin work on the trenches, and then labor was at once commenced in the darkness, among the stumps, and continued until daylight. In this time a parallel six hundred feet long had been erected within a little over five hundred feet from Fort Ontario. The French now opened a heavy fire on the fort, which responded to them through the forenoon, but with constantly decreasing energy. At three in the afternoon the watchful Frenchmen observed a great commotion between the fort and the river, and in a few moments it was evident that Fort Ontario was being evacuated. Colonel Mercer sent over some whale-boats for the purpose, and in great disorder the garrison passed to the other side. They were so well protected by the guns of Fort Oswego that the French were not able to do them any serious damage in their retreat. Only four men had been killed and wounded in Fort Ontario. Perhaps, in view of the small size of his force, Colonel Mercer was justified in contracting his lines, but the movement greatly encouraged the French, and correspondingly depressed the English. Eight small cannon and four mortars were left in the deserted fortress, which was at once taken possession of by

the joyful French, while their red allies made the woods re-echo with their yells of triumph, striking terror into all the timorous hearts in the beleaguered garrison.

Mercer soon sent Pepperell's regiment and a hundred of Smiley's to reinforce Colonel Schuyler at the redoubt on the hill, where they were employed during the day in cutting down the bushes which afforded a cover for assailants, and making other preparations against an attack.

All day De Montcalm pressed on the siege with renewed vigor. A small, lithe, active man, as rapid of speech as of motion, the marquis hurried to and fro, regardless of danger, supervising everything, pouring out censure or praise as occasion required, and infusing his own impetuous spirit into all his men.

The guns of Fort Ontario were turned upon Fort Oswego. The south end of the new trench was carved to the west and carried down to the river's edge, where at nightfall a battery was erected, designed to beat down the walls of Fort Oswego, and also reach the line of communication between that and Fort George. Darkness only increased the labor. The whole army was set at work, and twenty cannon were carried in their arms (a Herculean task) to the places designed for them.

At daylight the ever-active Montcalm ordered Rigaud de Vaudrenil, with his Canadians and Indians, to cross the river a little way up, occupy the woods on the other side, and harass the English rear. The gallant partisan immediately flung himself into the foaming stream and made his way across it, followed by the whole body of provincials and savages, some swimming, some in water to waist or neck, but all successful in reaching the western shore. They took positions in the edge of the forest, and made a target of every Englishman who showed his head above the parapets.

At six o'clock Montcalm had nine heavy guns ready for use in his new battery, and then the game commenced in earnest. This was the most serious fighting during the siege. The roar of the heavy battery resounded through the forest and rolled out upon the lake; other French guns in various locations added to the din. The English responded with the fire of twelve cannon and four mortars, while the yells of the furious Indians in the forest added to the terrors of the scene. One of the English mortars burst. Soon afterwards, and between eight and nine o'clock, Colonel Mercer was killed while gallantly directing the fire of the English guns.

The command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel John Littlehales, who certainly seems to have lost his head amid the terrible confusion reigning around. He ordered Colonel Schuyler to abandon Fort George, where Mercer had placed him, thus leaving Fort Oswego liable to be commanded from that important position. Two of Schuyler's men were killed while marching down. The firing was still kept up from Fort Oswego; but Littlehales had evidently lost heart as well as head. He soon called a council of the field-officers and captains, and they, taking their tone from their commander, quite readily agreed to a capitulation. A flag was sent to Montcalm, and after some parleying the forts were surrendered, the garrison became prisoners of war, and not only all the ammunition, stores, etc., were yielded up, but

all the vessels, finished as well as unfinished, with twelve naval officers and nearly two hundred seamen.

From a comparison of different accounts, it is quite certain that at the time of the surrender not over thirty of the Anglo-American force had been killed or wounded. The French loss was stated by themselves at thirty; that of the English, who were sheltered, could not well have been larger. Several of Shirley's regiment who escaped fixed it at twenty-four, and the latter number is probably very near correct. The total number of men made prisoners was fifteen hundred and twenty, but of these, as has been said, several hundred were sailors, carpenters, artificers, etc.; all of whom, however, worked the guns, or did other duty about the forts. There was an ample supply of provisions and ammunition, no less than twenty-three thousand pounds of powder being among the spoils gained by the victors; and under all the circumstances the surrender must be considered highly discreditable to Colonel Littlehales. The victors themselves were surprised at the ease with which their triumph was gained.

The French took immediate possession, and then followed one of those scenes so frequent in the old border wars of America, which sully the lustre of the brightest victory. Near one hundred of the captives were slain by the enraged Indians, and their scalps, torn from their mangled remains, were borne to decorate the wigwags of their murderers on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and Lake Huron. The massacre was at length stopped by the interposition of Montcalm; but one cannot help thinking that he must have known how the savages would act, and that he might have prevented their cruelties entirely if he had been very anxious to do so. It looks as if he thought it would cause disaffection if he prevented entirely their feast of blood, and did not interfere till they had been partially satiated.

We are aware that it has been doubted whether any massacre was perpetrated, but all the statements point the same way. One French writer, who was present, says distinctly that the Indians "perpetrated there a multitude of horrors, and assassinated more than one hundred persons, included in the capitulation, without our being able to prevent them, or having the right to remonstrate with them." Another stated that one hundred and fifty English were killed and wounded, "including several soldiers, who, wishing to escape into the woods, fell into the hands of the Indians." Deducting thirty for the number killed and wounded in the fighting, leaves a hundred and twenty who fell beneath the savage tomahawks. This accords with the statement of the first-mentioned writer, that over a hundred were massacred. He said nothing about their attempted escape, and that was probably a mere excuse. Montcalm himself wrote that the savages attempted a massacre, but that he prevented it. But that intervention did not take place until after many had been slain; too late to clear the memory of Montcalm from the suspicion of connivance.

There is reason to believe, too, that some of the prisoners were reserved by the savages for the still more horrible fate of death by torture. Among the prisoners was Francis Lewis, afterwards a distinguished citizen of New York,

and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His biography, together with that of Governor Morgan Lewis, has lately been published by his descendant, Mrs. Delafield. There is one anecdote, which the authoress received from her grandfather, Morgan Lewis, and he from Francis Lewis, which bears directly on the question of the treatment of the Oswego prisoners. Although it comes to the public at third hand, yet the main facts are so important, and must have been so well known in the Lewis family, that there could hardly be any serious mistake; and besides, in regard to the atrocities committed by the Indians, it harmonizes but too well with accounts derived from French sources. Mrs. Delafield says:

"Montcalm allowed his Indian allies to select thirty prisoners as their share of the booty, and Lewis was one of the number. The Indians retreated northward. Towards the close of each day, when they found by the side of a mountain stream, or in a sheltered valley, a pleasant spot which invited them to rest and to feast, they lit their fires and celebrated their victory by the sacrifice of a captive.

"The bloody rite was repeated so often that Lewis was certain of the fate awaiting him. He was not a man under any circumstances to lose his presence of mind or to despair. He seemed to submit, watched, and waited. Two warriors were selected as his guard. As the prisoner showed no disposition to escape, they were satisfied with binding his arms, allowing him to walk otherwise unshackled while they beguiled the time talking together.

"Presently words familiar to his childhood struck his ear. Acquainted with both the Gaelic and Cymraeg dialects, it was easy for him to join in their conversation. It may be that Lewis was gifted with the power of controlling men,—it may be that his calm and dignified bearing had already had an influence upon the savages. When they found that there was the tie of a common language between them, he was no longer a prisoner,—he was treated as a friend and brother. They accompanied him to Montreal, recommended him to the protection of the governor, and requested that he might be permitted to return at once to his home. This permission, however, was not granted. He was sent to France in a cartel and exchanged."

Lewis was a native of Wales, where he learned the "Cymraeg dialect;" and it is suggested that the Indians might have acquired some knowledge of the Breton language, which is almost identical with the Welsh, from the French settlers at Cape Breton. It would be foreign to our purpose to enter into any discussion of this branch of the subject, but the story, coming from so distinguished a man as Francis Lewis, adds much to the evidence that a portion of the captured garrison of Oswego was massacred by Montcalm's Indian allies.

The Indians departed for their homes almost immediately after the close of the siege. The main body of the French remained for a week. During that time the remaining prisoners were sent away under guard; the captured supplies and artillery, as well as what the French had brought, were shipped, and then the fortifications of Chouaguen, so long an eye-sore to French officials, were razed to the ground. The buildings were burned, and utter desolation reigned over the locality so long considered the bul-

work of the province of New York. On the 21st of August the victorious army re-embarked and returned to the bay of Niauxre, whence the various corps were distributed where their presence was needed, and the commander-in-chief proceeded to Montreal.

The numbers engaged were small, but in every other respect this achievement of the Marquis de Montcalm is entitled to rank as one of the most brilliant in the annals of war. From beginning to end not a misstep was made. The concentration of forces at Frontenac and Niauxre, the engaging of the enemy's attention by the appearance of the marquis on Lake George, his rapid return and advance up the St. Lawrence, the silent movement along the lake-shore in the night, the unloading the artillery in face of the enemy's fleet, the amazing energy with which the siege was pushed forward, and the valor with which the example of the commander inspired his soldiers, all show the work of the master, and display in the clearest light the remarkable military genius of Field-Marshal the Marquis de Montcalm. It is the more to be regretted that the suspicion of conniving at cruelty mars the lustre of the brilliant achievement. Possibly that suspicion is unfounded.

During all this while the English authorities were as stupid and dilatory as the French were skillful and energetic. We have mentioned that the Earl of London had at length ordered Colonel Webb, with a brigade of troops, to march to the relief of Oswego. That officer, faithfully copying the example of his superiors, did not get his command under motion from Albany till the 12th of August, two days before the surrender. On his way up the Mohawk he was met by an express bearing the news of the arrival of the French before the fated fortress. The messenger went on to Albany, and Lord London, on learning the news, ordered Sir William Johnson to march to the support of Webb.

At the "Oneida carrying-place," now Rome, the latter officer was met by a few scattered fugitives, bringing news of the surrender. Although it was to be expected that Montcalm would advance upon the settlements, and though the safety of the Mohawk valley depended on holding the forts at the portage, Webb turned and fled with rapid steps towards Albany. Everywhere consternation reigned supreme. Oswego had so long been considered the main defense from attack in that quarter, that the news of its capture filled all minds with the expectation of a hostile army marching down the valley, and, worse still, of blood-thirsty Indians making that peaceful land hideous with indescribable atrocities. Fortunately, Montcalm's force was too small to justify a farther advance.

The remainder of 1756 and the whole of 1757 passed away very quietly, so far as Oswego was concerned, though the province of New York suffered severely on account of its loss. The *Mohawks* had been profoundly impressed with the prowess of the French in capturing the very gateway of their domain; and in April, 1757, a delegation of their chiefs visited Montreal to treat for peace. Satisfactory arrangements were made, and all the *Iroquois* except the *Mohawks* remained neutral, while the French and the Canadian Indians ravaged the frontiers. The British generals acted as if they, too, were neutral, and the year 1757

closed in disgrace, foreboding the destruction of the English dominion in America.

But in 1758 the celebrated William Pitt became prime minister of England, and new vigor was at once infused into all the English operations. Various important French posts were captured. All of De Montcalm's energies were required to defend Lower Canada from invasion. Fort Frontenac was left with but a small guard. The enterprising Bradstreet being commissioned as brigadier-general, asked permission to take a force by way of Oswego and capture Frontenac, but was refused by General Abercrombie, now become commander-in-chief. But in July, Abercrombie was defeated with terrible slaughter at Ticonderoga. Bradstreet then renewed his request, and, as it was desirable to do something to ameliorate the effects of that defeat on the public mind, his petition was granted.

Provided with the requisite orders, and accompanied as usual by his deputy,—Major Philip Schuyler,—Bradstreet hastened to the Oneida portage, where he found General Stanwix with nearly three thousand provincial troops, rebuilding the fort at that point, which thenceforth bore his name. Of these Bradstreet took command, and proceeded with all speed to Oswego. In the words of a contemporary, he flew rather than marched. Fast as he went, however, still faster sped Major Schuyler, in command of the advance-guard, accompanied by a corps of ship-carpenters and other artisans. He arrived at Oswego several days before Bradstreet, and instantly began the construction of a schooner, called the "Mohawk," intended to carry the necessary cannon for the expedition. He urged on the work with such energy that in three weeks the vessel was ready for sea. Meanwhile Bradstreet had arrived, bringing with him the bateaux and whale-boats with which he had so often navigated the Oneida lake and river, and about the 20th of August his army embarked on Lake Ontario.

Among the New York regiments in this expedition was one commanded by Colonel Charles Clinton, the ancestor of a family which has had more influence than any other over the destinies of the State of New York. The captain of one of its companies was the colonel's third son,—James,—afterwards a distinguished Revolutionary general, and the father of De Witt Clinton. The lieutenant of Captain James Clinton's company was his younger brother,—George,—governor of New York for nearly twenty years after its independence, and for eight years vice-president of the United States.

After a short voyage the expedition arrived before Fort Frontenac, and as that post was defended by only a hundred and fifty men, it was soon surrendered to the English commander, together with an immense quantity of stores. Early in September, the army returned to Oswego, whence the greater portion of it proceeded to the settlements. A detachment (but whether detached before or after the expedition to Frontenac is uncertain) built in that year (1758) a new fort, a short distance below Oswego falls. Its name, if it had one, is unknown. It was octagonal in form, with the sides curved inward, and the angles very acute, making it almost star-shaped. The west part of it was cut off when the Oswego canal was dug, but the remains of the rest could be traced down to a few years ago. Fifty rods below was also

to be seen, within the recollection of the earliest settlers, the remains of another fortification, semicircular in form, situated on the high bank of the river; but this is supposed to have been built before the coming of the white man, either by Indians or some still earlier race.

A fort was also built—probably this year (1758), but possibly the next—at Three Rivers point, on the east side of the Oswego, in the present town of Schroepfel,—a small fortification only about twenty yards square, but provided with four bastions, and having three large store-houses on the inside.

Early in 1759, General Amherst was appointed commander-in-chief, and herculean efforts were made by England and her colonies to overthrow the French power in America. Owing to her superiority by sea, Great Britain could transfer much larger armies to the seat of war than could her Gallie rival, and the populous colonies which bordered the Atlantic could give far more aid than could the scattered settlements on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

Again Oswego County became the scene of hostile operations. Captain Pouchot, the engineer at the capture of Oswego, was in command at Fort Niagara. Early in June he sent a colonial officer named Blainville, with a company of *Mississauga* Indians, to see what was going on in this vicinity. They went up the Oswego a few miles, and then went back and reported to Pouchot that there were no English to be found. Had they gone as far as the falls they would have found an English army even then making the portage around that obstruction. It was under the command of General Prideaux, who, with two thousand regulars and provincials, was on his way to attack Fort Niagara. At Oswego he was joined by Sir William Johnson with about seven hundred warriors of the Six Nations. They had evidently become satisfied that the English would succeed in the contest, and had recovered from their neutrality. In a short time some two hundred and fifty more *Iroquois*, from the banks of the St. Lawrence, who had long been under French influence, came to place themselves under the command of the baronet.

On the first of July, Prideaux and Johnson, with their motley command, embarked on Lake Ontario in open boats and turned their prows toward Fort Niagara. Colonel Haldimand, with five or six hundred provincials, was left to guard Oswego. It was supposed that the French were all gathered on the lower St. Lawrence to resist Wolfe, but still it was deemed advisable to erect a stockade. A large portion of the men were daily sent to the forest to cut logs for that purpose. Meanwhile, Haldimand made a kind of wall around his camp out of barrels of pork and flour, of which there were an immense number.

On the 5th of July, the workmen to the eastward of the camp were suddenly fired on by a body of French and Indians. Retreating quickly to the camp they found it in wild confusion, men rushing from the forest in all directions, while those already there were enconceing themselves behind the barricade of barrels to repel the foe. The assaults were the advance-guard of a considerable force under the Chevalier de la Corne. He commanded five or six hundred Canadians from Frontenac, and several hundred Christian Indians from the mission of La Presentation (now

Ogdensburgh). The Abbé Piequet, the chief of that mission, accompanied his converts.

De la Corne had banded without discovery at the same point, about a mile and a half east of the mouth of the river, where Montcalm had disembarked three years before. Had he pushed forward his whole force to the attack it is quite probable that he would have defeated the surprised and ill-prepared English,—a defeat which would almost have insured the ruin of Prideaux's army. According to Pouchot's account of the affair, however, the Abbé Piequet, when he heard the firing of the advance-guard, insisted on making a short exhortation to the troops and giving them absolution. Meanwhile the opportune moment was lost, and when De la Corne arrived before the camp with his main force, he found the English under arms behind their barrels, and ready for fight.

He had no artillery, and he could not induce his Canadians and Indians to attack even that feeble barricade. A desultory fire was kept up on both sides for two or three hours, but De la Corne was unable to accomplish anything of moment. Finally his men exclaimed that the blow had failed, and in spite of their officers made their way as fast as possible to their boats. The belligerent abbé endeavored to rally them, but was thrown down in the rush, and escaped being left only by his vigorous cries of "Save your chaplain! at least, save your chaplain!"

The English lost about a dozen men killed and wounded, and the French probably about the same. One account states that another attack was made the next day. This is doubtful, and if true the attempt had no results, and De la Corne returned to the St. Lawrence. Between three and four weeks later the successful English were still further gladdened by the appearance from the west of a detachment of the Forty-sixth Regiment, escorting between seven and eight hundred French officers and men, captured at Fort Niagara. The prisoners were soon sent forward to Albany. On the 7th of August the main army, except a garrison left at the conquered fortress, and the Indians also, returned under the command of Sir William Johnson, General Prideaux having been killed during the siege.

On the 16th of the same month General Gage, afterwards celebrated as the commander at Boston in the beginning of the Revolution, arrived at Oswego to take command in place of Prideaux. All was now as animated at Oswego as it had been desolate three months before. The gayly-dressed English officers, the sturdy provincials, and the painted *Iroquois* were alike jubilant over the capture of Niagara, the great French stronghold of western New York, and all (except perhaps the Indians) were eagerly watching for news from Quebec, where Wolfe and Montcalm were measuring swords for the last deadly conflict.

Gage had received orders to go down the St. Lawrence and capture the post of La Galette, below Ogdensburgh. There was much counseling between the general, Sir William, and Colonel Haldimand on the subject. The vigorous baronet was in favor of going, but Gage, like almost all the English generals of that day, was very dilatory, and after allowing much valuable time to slip away he finally declined to go, on account of the lateness of the season.

Sir William was, in modern phrase, "full of business."

Indians were constantly coming and going, and the baronet's diary is full of memoranda of conferences, speeches, giving belts, and all the other formalities essential in the management of the red man. His entries for one day were two in number,—the first being: "Fine morning; I propose this day speaking to the Indians;" the second: "All drunk; could not meet them."

The first duel of which there is any record in Oswego County was fought at this time, between "Bassy Donbar and Lieutenant Pionier, of the Royal Americans." The former was shot through the lungs, receiving, as was supposed, a mortal wound.

There were still some French vessels on Lake Ontario, and two of them came in sight of Oswego. Two or three small English vessels had also been built, which went out to meet the visitors, but did not succeed in doing so.

Meanwhile, measures were taken to prevent losing what the English already possessed. The engineers drew a plan of a pentagon fort to replace the Fort Ontario destroyed by Montcalm. It was approved by General Gage, and the erection of a large and substantial fortress was begun. It was also called Fort Ontario, and remained until replaced by the present fortification, about 1839. No attempt was ever made to rebuild either of the works on the west side of the river.

The new Fort Ontario was very nearly, perhaps exactly, on the site of the old one. It was also partly on the site of the present work, but went considerably nearer the lake. The south part of the fortress, built in 1759–60, was within the limits of the present Fort Ontario. The traces of the old walls are still to be seen between the present rampart and the lake. The whole circuit of the five sides was about five hundred feet. The rampart was built of earth, revetted with "sautissons" on the side towards the lake, but on the landward sides the earth was kept in place by large square timbers laid one upon the other. The parapet was some twelve feet thick, and outside of it there was a ditch nearly thirty feet wide. During the autumn of 1759 or spring of 1760, four block-houses were also erected at long gun-shot from the fort.

At this time, too, detachments from Oswego and Fort Stanwix, under the direction of Captain Brewerton, built a fort on Oneida river, a few rods from the north bank and about a mile below the outlet of the lake. Like the one at the falls, it was an octagon, with the sides curved inward, so that the sharp angles made it resemble an eight-pointed star. It was about a hundred feet in diameter on the inside, with a wall five feet high, crowned with palisades twenty feet high, with loop-holes and embrasures. Outside was a ditch, and outside of that a still lower wall. The new fort was evidently intended for defense against Indian rifles, not against French artillery. It was named "Brewerton" in honor of its constructor. The remnants of the old wall and ditch are still to be seen close to the present Fort Brewerton hotel.

At the same time a mole or wall of large rocks was built at the exact point where the lake changes into the river, running southeast into the lake and reaching somewhat above its surface. At the end a sentry-box was erected, and here a sentinel was continuously posted, who, from his

curious station, could view the river for many miles and the lake as far as eye could reach. Of this, too, the ruins are still to be seen under water. More than a hundred acres were cleared around the fort to give a more extended view of an approaching foe.

Here, too, as at the falls, the modern fortification is in the near neighborhood of ancient relics dating back to unknown ages. In a sand-bank, a short distance east of the fort, a large number of human bones have been discovered, apparently belonging to males, and denoting the probable place of interment of the warriors of a nation. The length of some of the bones found there is said to have indicated that they belonged to men at least seven feet high; but the accuracy of such estimates is always doubtful.

On the 8th of October, 1759, a scout sent out from Oswego towards the enemy returned with some Canadian prisoners. These brought to the garrison the first news of the capture of Quebec, which had occurred three weeks previously. All men saw that the downfall of French power in America must speedily follow, and joy reigned supreme, especially among the provincials, who could now hope for a long respite from the haunting fears of tomahawk and scalping-knife. Sir William Johnson issued a formal invitation to the Indians to reopen trade at Oswego and Niagara the next spring, most of the provincial troops were sent home, the garrisons of the posts went into winter quarters, and silence again settled down on the scene lately so full of life.

In the spring of 1760 England and her colonies rallied their forces to give the final blow to the French dominion in Canada. Although it was plain that the fall of Quebec involved the conquest of the whole province, yet De Vaudreuil at Montreal still held out for King Louis, and many minor posts were yet in possession of the French. It was arranged in the English councils that three armies should concentrate on Montreal. One was to move up the St. Lawrence from Quebec, one smaller one was to go down Lake Champlain from Albany, while the main Anglo-American force, under the commander-in-chief, General Amherst, was to rendezvous at Oswego, and thence proceed down the St. Lawrence to attack the doomed capital.

The colonial levies came in slowly, and it was not until the 12th of June that Amherst left Schenectady with six thousand provincials and four thousand regulars. Once more the Mohawk, the Oneida, and the Oswego were alive with hundreds of boats, their banks resounded with the tramp of armed battalions, and the deer and the panthers alike shrank back affrighted from the countless camp-fires which blazed upon their woodland shores.

In the forepart of July the whole force arrived at Oswego. Great preparations had to be made ere this army, the largest ever seen within this county, could be embarked on its destined voyage. On the 25th of July Amherst was joined by Sir William Johnson, with six hundred *Iroquois* warriors, and this number was soon swollen to over thirteen hundred by those called *French Iroquois*, anxious to make their peace with the conquering English. Never before nor since has Oswego exhibited such an animated and variegated scene as during the latter part of July and forepart of August, 1760. Four thousand regulars, re-

splendent in the gaudy uniform of England, moved with martial port about the frontier fortress, or engaged in military manoeuvres, executed with machine-like precision. Six thousand provincials, mostly sturdy New York Dutchmen and keen-faced New Englanders, whose uniforms, if not so brilliant, were generally new, and who had seen too much hard service to be despised as soldiers, even by European veterans, proudly marched and countermarched to martial strains, in which the time-honored sounds of "God Save the King" were mingled with the newly-invented air of "Yankee Doodle."

Supplies were being brought forward by the ton; hundreds of carpenters were at work constructing boats; the whole locality rang with the noise of axe and mallet, of drum and fife, of shout and song, and amid the excitement the thirteen hundred plumed and painted *Iroquois* forgot for the moment that their hunting-grounds were being overrun with fearful rapidity, and were ready to follow Brother Warragiyaghey, alias Sir William Johnson, to the death.

Many were the men, then or afterwards celebrated in American history, congregated at that time at the mouth of the Oswego. The commander-in-chief, General Jeffrey Amherst, afterwards Lord Amherst, though devoid of great genius, was an energetic and faithful soldier, then forty-three years of age, a firm but not harsh commander, highly respected by his men, and ever ready to share their hardships and their dangers. General Gage, the second in command, a bluff, dull-witted British general, of the regulation pattern, was destined to reap a dubious fame as the presiding genius on the English side at the opening of the Revolution, and then to sink into obscurity.

More famous at that time than even the commander-in-chief, Sir William Johnson was doubtless the busiest of all the busy throng. Pioneer, fur-trader, soldier, man of business, magistrate, superintendent of Indian affairs, councillor of the province of New York, chief of the *Mohawks*, and baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain, this "Tribune of the Six Nations," as he has been aptly called, was then, at the age of about forty-five, in the full vigor of strength, the full flush of power, the full tide of success in all his undertakings.

General John Bradstreet, the quartermaster-general, whose doings in the vicinity of Oswego we have so often had occasion to chronicle during the previous four years, was by this time recognized by the commander-in-chief as one of the most efficient officers on the continent. He was taken sick, however, while at Oswego, and did not accompany the expedition down the St. Lawrence. His coadjutor and friend, Major Philip Schuyler, being on other service, was not with Amherst's army that summer. There was another Revolutionary officer there, the opposite of Schuyler in every respect except valor and patriotism. This was that rough but stanch Connecticut farmer who left his oxen unyoked in the furrow at the news of Lexington, and whose fame is now especially united to the glories of Bunker Hill, but who was known to the army encamped at Oswego in 1760 as Lieutenant-Colonel Israel Putnam.

Many others of minor fame were employed under the skillful direction of Amherst in forwarding operations, and on the 9th of August all was ready. Hundreds of whale-

boats were loaded with artillery and supplies, and Colonel Haldimand had been sent ahead with a thousand men to clear the way.

On the 10th occurred the scene, somewhat remarkable in the history of war, of the embarking of over ten thousand men in open boats to traverse a lake and river for more than two hundred miles. A great host of bateaux and whale-boats were filled with regulars and provincials, the *Iroquois* warriors, with Warragiyaghey at their head, occupied their light canoes, a long train of artillery and supply-boats brought up the rear, and then, to the sound of martial music, with flashing oars and waving banners, the grand army set forth on its watery path to the Franco-American capital.

Amherst's plan of advancing by three routes was faulty enough, for it involved the possibility of the enemy's defeating all the corps in detail. Had the French had anything like equal numbers, and been directed by the genius of Montcalm, such a consequence might perhaps have resulted. They were, however, too much enfeebled and discouraged to make the attempt. Captain Pouchot gallantly defended Fort Levis, below Ogdensburgh, but the fort was soon captured by the overwhelming numbers of the English, and that brave and skillful, but unfortunate, officer was again sent as a prisoner through Oswego.

In September, the Marquis de Vaudreuil surrendered Montreal, and with it all Canada. This ended forever the rule of France in this part of America, although the formal treaty of peace was not signed until February, 1763. Amherst's provincials returned home by way of Lakes Champlain and Ontario, the regulars were distributed where their presence was most needed, and Oswego County saw no more of the grand pageants which had so lately colored its sylvan scenery.

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CHAPTER IX.

FROM 1761 TO 1775.

"Duncan of Lundie"—Annie McVicar—The First Oswego County School—Military Gardening—The Pathfinder, Ess-Douce, Dew-of-June, etc.—A Sudden Death—The Chieftain's Funeral—Bradstreet's Western Expedition—A Dramatic Meeting—A Week's Festivities—The "Property Line"—Tryon County—The Troops withdrawn—Death of Sir William Johnson.

A CONSIDERABLE force was still thought necessary at Oswego, and the greater part of the Fifty-fifth Infantry, a regiment mostly raised in Scotland, was transferred thither from Montreal immediately after the surrender. The commander was Major Alexander Duncan, commonly called "Duncan of Lundie," from the estate which belonged to his family. One of its captains was Duncan McVicar, a Scotchman, whose wife and little daughter had been living on the Hudson while he was doing duty with the army. He was determined to take them to Oswego, and they are supposed to have been the first white females belonging to any, except the lowest, class that ever visited this county. Little Annie McVicar was hardly six years old, but very precocious, and having a most remarkable memory. Nearly fifty years later, and forty years after she had returned to

Scotland, having, under the name of Mrs. Grant, acquired considerable literary fame, she wrote a book, entitled "Memoirs of an American Lady" (Mrs. Schuyler, aunt of the general), which is widely recognized as the most charming picture extant of New York colonial society and life. Three chapters of her work are devoted to her journey to, and stay in, Fort Ontario, which bring vividly before the reader that frontier post as it was a hundred and sixteen years ago.

The McViears came through in October, 1769, with a company of soldiers of the Fifty-fifth, in bateaux, following the usual—not well-trodden, but well-paddled—course, and few things in literature are more pleasant than the romantic child's description of their forest-shaded voyage and fire-lighted bivouacs. The last night of their journey was spent at Fort Brewerton, then garrisoned by a company of the Fifty-fifth, under Captain Mungo Campbell, another Scotch officer, afterwards killed at the battle of White Plains.

They found Fort Ontario a large structure, built of "carth and logs," as Mrs. Grant expressed it. The major commanding was a shrewd, quaint, hard-headed, middle-aged Scotchman, who ruled his young subordinates with despotic, yet fatherly, control. He had had fitted up for his own use a small frame house on wheels, which could be moved to any part of the parade. The thin walls and floor were supplemented by an ample lining of deer-skins, bear-skins, etc., and the area was divided into two parts,—one serving as the commandant's bedroom, the other as eating-room and library.

Here, during the long winter, which completely closed all communication with the civilized world, the subordinate officers were assembled for instruction by the worthy major, and required to take their daily lessons with the regularity of school-boys. The object of the major was, doubtless, not so much to make his officers good scholars as to keep their faculties from rusting and their habits from lapsing into dissipation through the idleness so common in unoccupied garrisons. Whatever the object, this was undoubtedly the first school ever taught in Oswego County.

When spring came, both officers and men, when not employed in the chase, were kept busy in agricultural labors. Of the large tract which had been cleared around the fort, either for defensive purposes or to provide firewood for the many successive garrisons, a portion was devoted to the raising of beans, peas, Indian corn, etc., by the men, another to the gardening operations of the officers. The shrewd and kindly Duncan had thus the gratification not only of raising on that new, strong soil the largest beans, onions, and squashes in America, but of keeping his officers and men out of mischief to a very remarkable extent. Major Duncan's garden lay in the hollow south of the fort, where, E. W. Clark states, the appearances of it could be seen sixty or seventy years ago. The McViears returned to Albany in 1761, but Major Duncan and six companies of the Fifty-fifth remained there until 1765, the necessity for this large garrison being caused by the difficulties with the western Indians.

It was during the reign of Duncan of Landie that Cooper lays the opening scenes of his celebrated novel, "The Pathfinder," in Oswego County. It was near the Oneida river that Cup, the sailor, Mabel Dunham ("the

sergeant's daughter"), Arrowhead, and Dew-of-June met Jasper Western (Eau-Douce), Chingachgook (the Big Serpent), and the redoubtable Pathfinder. It was down the Oswego falls that Pathfinder and Eau-Douce ran their bark canoe, while the veteran salt-water sailor sat in the middle of it trembling for the consequences,—a feat which Cooper thinks it needful to verify by declaring that he has seen a long thirty-two-pound cannon floated over the same dubious-looking track. It was on the western border of Volney that the party hid in a leafy cove, while their savage pursuers passed by, and that Big Serpent tomahawked the inquisitive *Iroquois*. It was at Fort Ontario that Duncan of Landie and Quartermaster Davy Muir disputed regarding the three or four wives of the latter, and that the great contest of marksmanship came off in which Eau-Douce, through the complaisance of Pathfinder, won the silken calash which he bestowed on Mabel Dunham.

Pontiac's war, which broke out in 1762, created great excitement in all the frontier posts, but did not extend as far east as Oswego. When they heard of it, several chiefs of one of the Canadian tribes came to visit Major Duncan. He invited them to return with their people, and celebrate the accession of the new king, George the Third, and renew the treaty of peace with Britain. They did so, witnessed a review, and were supplied with a grand feast outside the fort. The principal chief and his brother, a pair of stalwart braves, were invited to dinner with the officers. When they were seated, the major called for wine to drink the health of King George. Scarcely had this been done by the assembled party, when the sachem's brother fell lifeless on the floor. The usual remedies in case of fainting were applied, without effect. The chief looked quietly on while these efforts were being made, but when convinced that his brother was indeed dead, he drew his blanket over his head and burst into tears.

Indian life is not conducive to apoplexy or heart-disease, and such sudden deaths are almost unknown among them. The officers might well fear that some sinister interpretation would be put on this strange event, following so soon after drinking the wine given by the English to the deceased. The weeping of a warrior was something equally unknown, and betokened a degree of grief which might easily turn to revenge. But presently the chieftain threw back his blanket, arose, and in a dignified manner addressed the English. He acquitted them of all part in his brother's death, and declared that their common enemies, the *Indians*, should weep tears of blood for all those which he had shed for his brother.

Major Duncan ordered the dead warrior to be buried with the greatest ceremony. His body was borne to the grave to the sound of muffled drums and booming cannon, attended by a guard with reversed arms, while British officers in full uniform walked in solemn procession with the warrior-brothers of the dead. The brother and companions of the deceased were highly pleased with these manifestations of respect, and it is quite likely that this gratification of their vanity made the apparently untoward death of the chief the cause of linking them more strongly to the English interest.

In 1764, General Bradstreet, so frequently mentioned in

these pages, was sent with a considerable force to quell the rebellious Indians of the west. In the latter part of June he came across from the Mohawk valley to Oswego with from fifteen hundred to two thousand provincial troops from New York and New England, among whom Putnam, who never missed a chance for a fight, was in command of the Connecticut battalion. Shortly after their arrival they were joined by the "Tribune of the Six Nations," Sir William Johnson, with five hundred and thirty of his *Iroquois* warriors. The expedition sailed for Niagara on the 3d of July. Johnson returned after holding a council at that post, but Bradstreet and his white and red command proceeded to the head of Lake Erie, inflicted some punishment on the hostile tribes, and did not return to Oswego till September.

In the spring of 1766 Sir William Johnson was appointed commissary of trade for Oswego and all the western posts. His duties are not definitely known, but from the title of his office it is presumed that they involved a general superintendence of the traffic with the Indians at these points.

In July of that year there occurred at Oswego one of those dramatic events which we hardly expect to meet with (though we frequently do) in real life, and which would form an unsurpassed subject for the historic painter. In accordance with an arrangement made the previous year through Deputy Superintendent Croghan, Pontiac, the defeated but hardly conquered *Ottawa* chief, came from his home on the distant shores of Lake Michigan to meet Sir William Johnson at Oswego. It seems strange that one who had so deeply imbrued his hands in English blood should have trusted himself so far in the country of his conquerors; but a safe-conduct was granted him, and he seems to have relied implicitly on the good faith of the renowned Warragiyaghey.

Pontiac, with a few of his tribe, came in canoes about the 18th of July, and Sir William arrived on the 20th. Nearly all the warriors of the Six Nations, too, came at the call of their superintendent, to give dignity and importance to the interview. An awning of evergreens was erected in the open air to protect the deliberations of the council from the rays of the July sun. On the 23d the high contracting parties met in a brief preliminary interview, to make each other's acquaintance, but nothing of consequence was done till the next day.

On the 24th the council opened in full state. Standing beneath the shelter formed of the fragrant branches of the pine and hemlock were the two principals, each in his way one of the most remarkable men of the age. The broad-shouldered baronet, who never missed an opportunity of pleasing his Indian friends, wore over his civilized costume a fine scarlet blanket edged with gold lace, while his full, strongly-marked features were surmounted with the cocked hat and plumes of a British colonel. The head of the tall, keen-eyed, hawk-visaged *Ottawa* was also adorned with plumes,—not, indeed, of the ostrich, but of the eagles which his rifle had brought to the earth,—and if his blanket was less costly than that of Sir William, it was worn with no less dignity and with much greater grace.

Around these central figures the principal chiefs of the

Six Nations reclined upon the ground in savage ease, yet with all possible decorum, while farther back was a host of the ordinary warriors, all in full costume of feathers and paint in honor of the occasion. A group of British officers in their brilliant uniforms added variety to the scene, and the murmur of the wild *Oswego* furnished appropriate music for this curious drama.

Sir William lighted the great calumet, which had previously been sent to him as a present by Pontiac, took a puff himself, gravely presented it to his distinguished visitor, and then in turn to each of the *Iroquois* chiefs. Then the baronet opened his speech with the usual formula, presenting a belt of wampum to Pontiac, and declaring that thereby he "opened the door and made the road clear and smooth" for the English and *Ottawas* to meet each other in friendship. He then proceeded to discuss the position of affairs at considerable length, pointing out what the English had done and were willing to do for the western Indians, and adjuring them to pursue henceforth the flowery paths of peace. At the conclusion Pontiac thanked the baronet for his remarks, said his speech was "all good," and promised to reply to it the next day.

On the 25th the council again met with the same formalities as before. Though he had taken a night for deliberation, Pontiac did not make a very lengthy address. The substance of it was that he too was in favor of peace; that although he had been the enemy of the English he should be so no longer, and referred to the fact that he had always kept faith with the French as proof that he would do the same with the English. Sir William expressed his belief in these professions, and again the council adjourned.

The sessions were continued for several days after that; for however reticent the great *Ottawa* might be, there was abundance of eloquence garnered up for the occasion in the bosoms of the *Iroquois* chiefs, and it never would have done to prevent its due expression. There was much feasting, too, to be gone through with, and, doubtless, some drinking; and it was a week from the opening of the council ere all these pleasing ceremonies were concluded.

At length, on the last day of July, Pontiac was ready to return home. Sir William presented to each of the principal chiefs, both *Iroquois* and *Ottawa*, a silver medal bearing this inscription: "A pledge of peace and friendship with Great Britain, 1766." Then Pontiac and Warragiyaghey spoke their last adieus, the *Ottawa* chief and his warriors entered their canoes and turned their bows westward, while the stately baronet watched them from the shore till they disappeared behind the nearest headland.

But little requiring the historian's attention occurred in Oswego County from this time till the beginning of the Revolution. Oswego continued to be a thriving trading-post. We learn from Clark's "Onondaga" that Henry Van Schaak, of Albany, had an important trading-house there, transporting large quantities of merchandise around the portage at Fort Stanwix and Oswego falls, and carrying on an extensive trade at both Oswego and Niagara.

In 1768, at a grand council between the English and the Six Nations, held at Fort Stanwix, of course under the management of Sir William Johnson, a "property line" was agreed on between the whites and Indians, beginning at the

junction of Canada and Wood creeks, a little east of Rome, and running thence southward to the Susquehanna. Westward of this line no lands were to be purchased by the whites. It was not continued northward from the mouth of Canada creek, as Sir William said the land in that direction was owned by the *Mohawks* and *Oneidas*, with whom an agreement could be made at any time. Probably he left that part open hoping to carry the boundary farther westward the next time. It is uncertain what became, in the arrangements, of Sir William's two-mile belt around Oneida lake, which, according to Stone, was the first land legally granted in Oswego County, but we are inclined to think he surrendered his title to the Indians if he ever had any.

Up to 1772, all this section, and all westward and northward to the boundaries of the State, was nominally a part of the county of Albany. In that year, all west of the present east line of Montgomery county was formed into a new county named Tryon, in honor of William Tryon, then the royal governor of New York. The officers who administered the laws in the settled portion were all appointed on the nomination of Sir William, and as the Indian owners of this region usually complied with his wishes, he was very nearly the dictator of the county.

Meanwhile the continued peace caused the almost entire withdrawal of military force. Fort Brewerton and the fortifications at the falls and Three Rivers point were entirely abandoned, and the report of Governor Tryon shows that in 1774 Fort Ontario was dismantled, and only a few men were stationed there to keep it from falling into entire decay.

In that year Sir William Johnson, so long intimately connected with the prosperity of Oswego, died suddenly at his residence, near Johnstown. His title and the greater part of his estate descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his office of superintendent was conferred on his nephew and son-in-law, Colonel Guy Johnson; but the remarkable influence which he wielded over both whites and Indians could not be transferred to another. It has been supposed by many that his death was hastened by anxiety concerning the relations between England and the colonies, then rapidly hastening to a rupture, but there is no very strong reason for that opinion. There is no cause to doubt that had he lived he would have adhered to the royal cause, and it is certain that all his family and the majority of his especial friends took that side of the great contest.

CHAPTER X.

THE REVOLUTION.

Distrust in the Mohawk Valley—Guy Johnson goes to Oswego—Great Council of the Six Nations—Quiet in 1776—Activity—The Royal Council at Oswego—The Gathering of the Clans—Brant's Rank—General St. Leger—Sir John Johnson—Butler and Brant—Setting forth to Victory—The Dismal Return—Oswego Abandoned—Destroyed by the Americans—The Attack on the Oneidas—Sir John and Colonel Guy again—Re-establishment of the Post—An Attempted Surprise—Lost in the Snow—The Return—Peace and Independence.

WHEN the Revolution broke out, in the spring of 1775, the distrust which, for the previous few months, had been

growing up between the adherents of the Johnson family and the Whigs of the Mohawk valley, grew stronger with each successive day. The influence of the Johnsons with the Six Nations was especially dreaded. The *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, under the influence of their missionary, Samuel Kirkland, were disposed to be friendly to the colonists. No attempts were made to obtain their services, as the Americans, at that time, would have been only too glad to secure the neutrality of all the tribes. It soon became certain that Guy Johnson was intriguing with the Indians against the Americans. Early in June he removed westward from the lower Mohawk valley, first to Fort Stanwix and then to Oswego, where he arrived on the 17th of June. He was accompanied by most of the *Mohawk* Indians, by several of the white loyalists of the valley, by Colonel John Butler, an officer of the old French war, who has been mentioned in this history, and by the celebrated Joseph Brant, a full-blooded *Mohawk*, whom Colonel Guy had made his private secretary. Sir John Johnson remained at Johnson Hall nearly a year longer. The superintendent sent messengers to the three western tribes, and, early in July, a large council of warriors and others were assembled at Fort Ontario. Colonel Johnson is said, in "Ramsey's History of the Revolution," to have invited the Indians to come to Oswego to "feast on the flesh and drink the blood of a Bostonian" (as all the Whigs were frequently called by the loyalists), and to have explained this ferocious expression as meaning that they were to eat a roast ox and drink a hoghead of wine. But, considering the natural disposition of the Indians, such a phrase, if used at all, could only tend to fill them with ferocious hopes and stimulate them to bloody deeds.

There was then no garrison or stores at Oswego, and Johnson, before coming, had written to Niagara and Oswegatchie for supplies. One small sloop came from Niagara with ninety barrels of provisions,—a small allowance for sixteen hundred and forty-eight hungry Indians and a hundred white men, which is stated in British official documents to have been the number present. This must have included the squaws and children. Colonel Johnson, in a letter to Philip V. Livingston, stated the number of warriors at thirteen hundred and forty, but this may have been an exaggeration to frighten the Americans. The best estimates give the total number of warriors in the four tribes which adhered to the English at about sixteen hundred, and it is hardly probable that so large a proportion of them as Johnson mentions had gathered at Oswego.

At first the Indians were very unwilling to promise their assistance. Colonel Johnson labored assiduously to engage them on the English side, and in this he was warmly assisted by Brant, a shrewd, acute *Mohawk* of about thirty-three, whose elder sister, Molly, had been the mistress of Sir William Johnson for twenty-five years before his death. Johnson, Butler, Brant, and others appealed to the Indians' avarice, declaring that the colonists were few and poor; that the king was rich and powerful, both in money and men; that his soldiers were as numerous as the leaves of the forest; his gold as abundant as the dirt under their feet; and, best of all, that his rum was as plentiful as the waters of Lake Ontario.

Finally, the Indians entered into some kind of an engage-

ment to assist in defending Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence from the Americans, but did not, as we understand the British report, then join in a complete offensive alliance.

The superintendent then delivered to them a lot of new arms and other handsome presents, including a number of brass kettles, which for more than half a century afterwards were in use among the *Senecas* on the banks of the Genesee. In fact, the account of Mary Jemison, the celebrated "white woman," then resident in that tribe, has it that the English officials gave every Indian a suit of clothes, a brass kettle, a gun, a tomahawk, scalping-knife, some ammunition, and a piece of gold. It is out of the question, however, that Guy Johnson could have had such stores at Oswego at that time, and certainly he did not pay out several thousand dollars in gold, when he had as yet received no definite order to enlist the services of the Indians. The letter of instructions to that effect was signed by Lord Dartmouth on the 24th of July, 1775, and could not have reached Colonel Johnson until September.

The council was closed about the 8th of July. Most of the Indians returned home, but the *Mohawks*, who had abandoned their home, accompanied Colonel Johnson and his white adherents to Canada. They set sail in their little sloop and a few small boats on the 11th of July, the whole number of whites and Indians being two hundred and twenty, and made their way to Montreal. Colonel Butler, however, proceeded to Niagara, of which post he was soon after placed in command. Oswego was left unoccupied, except perhaps by a few men to take care of the buildings.

During the year 1776 nothing of especial consequence occurred in this county. The Indians were frequently visited by British agents to confirm their friendship for the king by presents and flattery, but they made no serious raids against the frontier. The Americans at first had considerable success in Canada, and this doubtless contributed to keep the red men quiet.

But during the summer of 1776 our forces were driven out of that province, and early in 1777 great preparations were made by the British to follow up their success with crushing effect. A large army under General Burgoyne marched into northern New York, which was to be supported by another strong force, entering by way of Oswego and sweeping down the Mohawk valley. There is some uncertainty about the details, but it is pretty sure that Sir John Johnson, with his regiment of "Royal Greens," and Colonel Claus, Guy Johnson's deputy (and, like him, a son-in-law of Sir William) came to Oswego as early as June, and began making preparations for the intended onslaught. Colonel Guy Johnson was at that time in New York, having visited England with Brant the year before, and returned to that port, whence the chief had been sent across the country, through the American lines, to rouse the Indians. He (Brant) had been making some threatening demonstrations on the upper Susquehanna, but drew off, and in July came to Oswego with his band.

Numerous other warriors came in, especially *Senecas*, that tribe being by far the largest and fiercest of the Six Nations. About the middle of July, Colonel John Butler, also a deputy superintendent, came from Niagara to Oswego and held a council with the warriors, requesting them to take up the

hatchet and engage in the proposed expedition. Some of the Indians demurred, declaring that they had been invited to Oswego merely to hold a council and to see the British whip the rebels,—not to fight themselves. But the usual appeals to their cupidity and love of blood were made, and they were soon persuaded to take an active part. Stone, in his "Life of Brant," declares that from that time forward that chief was acknowledged as head war-chief of all the Six Nations. He gives, however, no authority for the statement, and all the circumstances show to the contrary. Brant was never spoken of as head-chief of the Six Nations in the British dispatches, but only as "Brant," or "Joseph, the Indian chief." He never signed himself as head-chief, though he was fond of using the far inferior title of "captain," conferred on him by the king. Besides, there was no head war-chief according to the old customs of the confederacy, and it is hardly probable that the English would have undertaken to introduce such an innovation, which would be certain to disgust all the *Iroquois* except the *Mohawks*,—especially the *Senecas*, who were more powerful than all the other tribes who adhered to the British put together. It was customary, however, among the Six Nations to choose leaders for some particular battle or expedition, and it is not improbable that Brant was thus selected as commander of the Indians who were to accompany St. Leger, and afterwards of similar expeditions.

Shortly after the council, General Barry St. Leger arrived with a body of regulars. For a short time Oswego bore once more the stirring and martial appearance to which it had been a stranger since the days of the old French war. Sir John Johnson, dark, sour-faced, and scowling, was drilling his regiment of Tories, whose green coats covered hearts which, like his own, were fairly black with hatred of their old neighbors of the Mohawk valley. Big, burly, red-faced John Butler, of whom it could at least be said that he was a good, hard fighter, was getting "Butler's Rangers" ready for action, and also giving attention to the Indian department. Brant, tall, slender, keen, and sinister in appearance, was gliding among the motley groups, clad in half-civilized, half-Indian attire, and ready to use pen or tomahawk as occasion might require. The scene was filled up with throngs of green-coated Tories, red-coated regulars, and naked Indians, while over all ruled Barry St. Leger, a plain, stubborn British officer, driven half frantic at times by the vagaries of his strange command, but nevertheless dreaming of the glory to be won by his triumphant march to Albany.

Meanwhile the Americans had not been idle. Old Fort Stanwix had been repaired and garrisoned, and had been rechristened Fort Schuyler, but in common parlance still retained its former appellation, by which it will be called in this work when it may be necessary to mention it. The gallant Colonel Gansevoort had been placed in command. General Herkimer had called the militia of Tryon county to arms, though at first they responded but slowly. St. Leger knew it was not all plain sailing in front of him, and was determined that at least he would not be surprised on his march.

On the 27th of July the advance-guard set forth, consisting of a small detachment of the Eighth or King's regi-

ment and a few Indians, under Lieutenant Bird. The main body followed the next day. Once more the turbid Oswego river and placid Oneida lake were vexed with the stroke of multitudinous oars and paddles, while bateaux and canoes bore white men and Indians on their mission of death. Bird's Indians were extremely insubordinate. Having got above the falls on the 27th he went forward the next morning two miles, but found that no Indians were accompanying him. He waited two hours, when sixteen *Senecks* came up. Then he advanced to Three River point, where he again waited two hours, when seventy or eighty *Missionugas* made their appearance. But these declined to go any farther that day. Their canoes were full of fresh meat, and Bird learned that they had stolen two oxen from the army drove. They were determined to have a feast, and poor Bird had to go forward without them. He proceeded seven miles, encamped, and the next morning again set off without his "savages." That night he encamped at Nine Mile point, in the present town of Constantia, and the next day proceeded to Wood creek.

Following the same route, St. Leger, with the main body, arrived at Nine Mile point on the 1st of July, where he learned that Bird had already invested Fort Stanwix. He sent forward Brant "with his corps of Indians" (by which St. Leger may or may not have meant the whole Indian force) to assist Bird, and proceeded as rapidly as possible to join him with the army.

The siege of Fort Stanwix, the gallant defense made by Gansevoort, Willett, and their men, the bloody battle of Oriskany, the relief brought by Arnold and Larned, and the final abandonment of the siege, all lie outside the purview of this work. Suffice it to say that in the latter days of August the remains of the confident army, which had started for Albany a month before, came hurrying down the Oswego, defeated and crest-fallen, its members thinned by battle and sickness, its artillery abandoned in the trenches before Stanwix, and its red allies having nearly all departed in anger to their homes to mourn over their many slaughtered brethren; nay, it is said, on British authority, having vented their wrath by plundering the boats and murdering the straggling soldiers of King George.

From Oswego, St. Leger, with his regulars, proceeded by way of Montreal to join Burgoyne. Butler, with his rangers, returned to Niagara, and Sir John Johnson took his Royal Greens back to Oswegatchie, or that vicinity. The surrender of Burgoyne in October put an end to all hostile operations in New York for that season. Oswego was probably entirely abandoned.

It was certainly unoccupied in March, 1778, and remained so throughout the spring, except perhaps for a short time by parties passing from the St. Lawrence to Niagara, or the reverse. In the forepart of July, Colonel Gansevoort sent down Lieutenant McClellan to destroy Fort Ontario and the buildings around. The lieutenant found no one there but a woman and her children and a lad of fourteen. The family he placed in an outhouse with their furniture and some provisions, and then proceeded to burn all the other buildings, and as far as possible, with his small force, to destroy the fortifications. The boy was taken as a prisoner to Fort Stanwix. These events took place at

Oswego almost exactly at the same time as the slaughter of Wyoming.

From this time forward very little of any consequence occurred in Oswego County during the Revolution. It has been generally supposed that a strong post was maintained by the British at Fort Ontario, and that numerous bloody raids against the frontiers were set on foot from that locality; but a close examination of the authorities shows that this is entirely a mistake. The Indian allies of the British were anxious for a post there for their protection, and in the spring of 1779 sent a delegation of chiefs to General Haldimand, at Montreal, charged, among other things, to request the re-establishment of a fort at Oswego. General Haldimand explained that all his troops had been diverted to other points, and nothing was then done towards reoccupation.

Probably if a British force had been stationed at Oswego it would have saved the *Onondagas* the destruction of their villages. Early that spring, Colonel Van Schaick left Fort Stanwix with about five hundred and fifty men, who rowed along the north shore of Oneida lake, and soon reached Onondaga landing, opposite old Fort Brewerton. There they left a guard with their boats, and marched rapidly to the *Onondaga* villages, destroying the principal one, and, according to the official report, killing and capturing fifty warriors.

Sullivan's great raid followed in the summer. In the autumn a slight attempt was made by the British to inaugurate hostile proceedings at Oswego. Sir John Johnson and Colonel Guy Johnson went thither in vessels from Niagara, and were joined by a considerable number of Indians. Another body, however, who marched along the shore, under Brant and some British officers, did not come up, and the Canadian Indians who had been expected to make a foraging expedition to the vicinity of Fort Stanwix declined to undertake the dangerous task. So Oswego was again abandoned, Sir John and Colonel Guy returned to Niagara, and the Indians were mostly distributed in winter quarters on the Niagara and the St. Lawrence.

Colonel Guy Johnson, in giving an account of this transaction to the home government, urged that Fort Ontario should be re-established the next spring, as the Indians had it much at heart. Whether it was so re-established in the spring of 1780 there is nothing to show.

In the autumn of 1780 Sir John Johnson, with a force of Indians and whites, again passed through Oswego and up the river to Oneida lake. There they concealed their boats, and passed by a circuitous route to the borders of Scholastic county. They inflicted great damage on the Americans, and finally succeeded in escaping despite all the efforts of the New York militia.

It was not until 1782 that it is certain there was a garrison at the point in question. That season there was certainly a small one there, and in the succeeding winter an effort was made by the Americans to surprise it. Under the special orders of Washington, the gallant Colonel Willett assembled four hundred and seventy men at Fort Herkimer, in the present county of that name. They set out on the 8th of February, 1783, proceeding in sleighs over the ice of Oneida lake, near the north shore, till they

reached Fort Brewerton. There they left their sleighs under a guard and went forward on foot. Striking through the woods, they reached Oswego river, three miles above the falls, about the 12th of February. At two in the afternoon they reached the "lower landing." There they made seventeen scaling-ladders, and at night again moved forward.

They walked on the ice as far as "Bradstreet's rift," where they again struck into the woods to avoid discovery. An *Oncida* Indian was acting as a guide, and the wearied soldiers were warm with hopes of a successful surprise. But, after several hours of tramping in the snow, through the dense forest, it was found that the *Oncida* had lost his way. All attempts to find it were unavailing, and nothing remained but to keep in motion till morning, lest they should succumb to the bitter cold. On they went, scarce knowing whither, hour after hour, until at length the late February morning dawned on the disheartened soldiers. They found themselves at the side of the wood. Looking forward, they saw at the distance of three-quarters of a mile the very prize they had been seeking,—Fort Ontario, lying in unconcerned repose on the icy borders of the lake. They were on Oak hill, near the present corner of Utica and East Seventh streets, Oswego.

Colonel Willett's orders from Washington were imperative not to attack the fort unless he could surprise the garrison. It was accordingly out of the question to push across that three-fourths of a mile of open space. If they could retire to some place where they could build a fire, and remain in the vicinity till another night, the surprise might yet succeed. While the officers were discussing what was to be done, five British soldiers in fatigue dress, with axes on their shoulders, were seen approaching, evidently sent out to provide wood for the garrison. The Americans endeavored to capture them without noise, but though two were taken three escaped, and fled with all speed to the fort. Soon the drums were heard beating to arms, the garrison swarmed upon the ramparts, and parties were seen shoveling the snow from the embrasures and preparing the guns for action.

All hopes of surprise were at an end, and Willett reluctantly gave the order to return. The men threw their scaling-ladders in the hollow, southeast of Oak hill, where the remnants of them were found by the early settlers, and made the best of their way back to Fort Brewerton. During the trip, either coming or going, several men were badly frozen, and one colored man was frozen to death. Two men, Henry Blackmer and Joseph Perrigo, who afterwards both settled on the west side of the Oswego, above the falls, were badly frozen on this expedition.

At Brewerton the battalion found their sleighs, and quickly made their way to Fort Stanwix. When they arrived there they heard news which well compensated them for their disappointment at Oswego. Peace was declared, and their country was now one of the independent nations of the earth.

CHAPTER XL

FROM 1783 TO 1800.

The Boundary—The *Iroquois* Neglected—Washington in the Indian Heaven—Treaty of 1784—The Two Land Companies—Treaties of 1788—Woman's Rights—Oswego County bought by the Whites—The Bounty-Laws—Laying out the Military Tract—Method of Allotment—The Survey Fifties—Classic Names—Oldest Deed—First Resident of Oswego County—The true Story of Frenchman's Island—Bruce at Constantia—Herkimer County—Mexico—Macomb's Purchase—The Doyley Tract—The Roosevelt Purchase—Sale to Scriba—Cookburn's Survey—Major Van Valkenburgh—Love and Murder—Great Excitement—Vanderkemp's Expedition—More about Frenchman's Island—A Scene on Lake Ontario—The Ariadne on Onondaga Lake—A Bear in command of a Boat—The First Blacksmith in the County—Scriba begins Settlement—The Castorland Expedition—More Ironhard Branch—New Rotterdam—Oswego in 1793—A Grouchy Captain—Brunel under a Tarapaulin—Stratagems and Troubles—"Jovial as Capite"—Formation of Onondaga County—Mexico Disorganized—Indian Troubles—Robbing a Boat—The Thunder of Cannon—Terrible Alarm—Stevens' Block-House—Wright's Survey—Van Valkenburgh at Fort Ontario—A Moral Explosion—The Township Survey—Scriba's Names—La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt—Condition of Rotterdam—The Last of Desvaines—An Adventure with Wolves—Mexico Reorganized—Oswego Surrendered—The Letter announcing it—Stow's Adventure—Selkirk's Purchase—Settlement of Oswego—Settlement of Mexico—Settlement of Redfield—Scriba's Liberality—Laying out Orwigo—First Town Officers of Mexico—First Justice of the Peace—Settlement of Oswego Town—Formation of Onondaga County—Assessment Roll of Mexico—Settlement of Scriba and New Haven—A Terrible Disaster—Mexico Divided.

By the treaty of peace at the close of the Revolution it was provided that the line between the United States and the British dominions should run along the forty-fifth parallel and the middle of the St. Lawrence river, Lake Ontario, Niagara river, Lake Erie, etc., and that all posts held by the British south of that line should be given up. But when the next summer General Washington sent Baron Stenben to receive actual possession of those posts, he was astonished by a peremptory refusal on the part of the English authorities in Canada. Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, etc., were all held on to with a firm grasp, in direct violation of the treaty, and were so retained for over thirteen years. The excuse was that some action was expected or taken by some of the States unfavorable to English creditors.

But while the English were thus eager to hold on to American soil, they had utterly neglected to make any provision in the treaty for their *Iroquois* allies. These were left entirely to the mercy of the victors. By the same rules of confiscation applied to the Tories, and usually enforced by conquerors at that period, all the lands of the Six Nations, except those of a portion of the *Oncidas* and *Tuscaroras*, could have been appropriated by the victorious Americans. Prudence, however, as well as humanity forbade the excessive exasperation of a people who, even though defeated, crushed, and driven from their homes, could yet inflict a terrible retribution on their more powerful but also more vulnerable enemies.

It is said, also, that General Washington interposed in their behalf, and that the *Iroquois* have therefore made a place for him in the Indian heaven, where no other white man is ever allowed to enter. Just within the gate of the happy hunting-grounds they have located a walled inclosure,

laid out with spacious avenues and shaded walks, filled with every object to make it delightful, and containing at its centre a splendid mansion built after the fashion of a fortress. Each good Indian, as he passes on to the regions where deer and buffalo furnish objects of eternal chase, sees the tall, dignified figure of Washington, ever clad in his Continental uniform of buff and blue, pacing to and fro in front of his fortress-mansion, uttering no word, but existing in a state of perfect and silent bliss.

Whether it be true that Washington interposed in favor of the Six Nations or not, it is certain that neither the general government nor the State of New York made any law appropriating the lands they had owned before the Revolution.

In October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, by commissioners on the part of the United States, by which the *Oneidas* and *Tuscarorars* were secured in the possession of the lands on which they were settled. The *Mohawks*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas* surrendered all their lands west of the present location of Buffalo, and were confirmed in possession of that which they had held east and north of that point, reserving six miles square "around the fort of Oswego" to the United States for the support of that post. This reservation, however, was never claimed by the general government as against the State.

Up to this time all western New York had remained nominally a part of Tryon county, being also comprised within the indefinite and far-reaching boundaries of "Kingsland district," now the town of Herkimer. In 1784 the name of Tryon county was changed to Montgomery, in honor of the American hero who fell at Quebec.

For several years the condition of the Indian lands remained uncertain, and many intrigues were entered into to control it. In the winter of 1787-88 two companies were formed for that purpose,—one called the "New York and Genesee Land Company," headed by John Livingston, a resident on the Hudson, and one termed the "Niagara Genesee Company," composed mostly of Canadians, and controlled by the notorious Colonel John Butler. The latter—retaining much of his old influence over the Six Nations, and being aided by Brant—obtained for his company in November, 1787, a lease from the principal chiefs of the Six Nations, and another from those of the *Oneidas* alone, which covered all the *Iroquois* lands in New York, except some small reservations. The consideration was to be a payment of twenty thousand dollars down, and an annual rent of two thousand dollars, and the term was to be nine hundred and ninety-nine years! The object of this was to evade the laws of New York, which forbade the sale of lands by Indians to any one out of the State.

In the succeeding winter the two companies, having united their forces, boldly demanded a confirmation of their lease from the legislature. That body, however, promptly declared that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years was in effect a deed, pronounced the lease of Butler and company void, and authorized the governor to use the military force of the State to prevent intrusion on the lands in question.

In March, 1788, an act was passed appointing commis-

sioners to treat with the Indians relative to the purchase of their lands by the State. The lessees made another effort, this time to get half of the Indian land and surrender the other half to the State. This attempt, too, was without avail, and in July a grand council was held at Fort Stanwix by Governor George Clinton and the State commissioners with the chiefs of the *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, and *Cayugas*.

The *Onondagas* then ceded all their lands to the State, retaining the *Onondaga* reservation and the privilege of making salt at the salt springs. In consideration thereof the State agreed to pay a thousand French crowns in money, two hundred pounds (New York currency,—equivalent to five hundred dollars) in clothing, and five hundred pounds annually forever. It may be interesting to the advocates of women's rights to know that this treaty, which is the foundation of the title of a large part of the land of Oswego County, was signed not only by Governor Clinton and the State Commissioners, not only by the chiefs of the *Beurr*, *Deer*, *Ed*, *Turtle*, *Beaver*, and *Wolf* clans, of the *Onondagas*, but by two "governesses," or principal women, of that tribe. It was witnessed also by several prominent whites and Indians, and by Kayendatayona, "chief governess of the *Senecas*."

The *Cayugas* made a similar cession at the same time.

In September the *Oneidas* also granted all their lands to the State except some reservations. The greater part of the reserved land was outside of Oswego County, but there was a half-mile square reserved every six miles along the north shore of Oneida lake, and "a convenient piece at the fishing-place on Onondaga river, three miles below where it issues from Oneida lake." The consideration was two thousand dollars in cash, three thousand dollars in goods, provisions, etc., five hundred dollars towards building mills, and six hundred dollars in silver every year thereafter. This treaty, too, after the signatures of numerous chiefs, bore those of Konwagalat, Konawgalet, Hannah Sodelk, and Hononwayele, leading women of the tribe.

The next year an act was passed by the legislature providing for the laying out of a large part of the newly-acquired lands as bounties for Revolutionary services. This was in accordance with numerous previous enactments passed from 1781 to 1788. Three regiments had been raised in New York in the former year, intended chiefly for the protection of the frontier, to whom large bounties in land had been offered. In 1782 the legislature had designated a tract in the centre of the State running southward from the mouth of the Oswego. In 1783 they had confirmed this grant, and provided for bounties for general officers who were citizens of New York, and for various other classes of officers, and also provided for giving an extra hundred acres to each private (with proportionate sums to the officers) who would relinquish the hundred acres in the west which he was entitled to under a law of Congress. The object of this last provision seems to have been to induce New York men to remain in New York. By a law of 1784 two square miles of land at the mouth of the Oswego (a square mile on each side) had been reserved by the State. It is worth noticing that even at that late day it was set down in all descriptions that the "Onon-

daga," as it was then called, ran westward, and that the shore of Lake Ontario ran north and south. The description in question provides very precisely that the lines of the reservation shall run "from the mouth of said river, and on both sides thereof, as the same runs, one mile, then extending *northerly and southerly* one mile, with a line perpendicular to the general course of the river within the said mile, thence *westerly* with the said general course to Lake Ontario; thence *northerly and southerly* to the places of beginning."

Another reservation was provided for at "the falls, commonly called Oswego falls, on the Onondaga river," with the somewhat indefinite boundary of beginning "twenty chains above where the bateaux were usually taken out of the said river to be carried across the portage, and extending down the said river twenty chains below where the bateaux were usually put into the said river, after having been transported over the said portage, and extending northeasterly in every part between the said two places ten chains from the said river."

By the same law of 1784 the governor, lieutenant-governor, and four other State officers were appointed commissioners to convey the lands to the soldiers or their assigns. All this time the land itself—at least that part in Central New York—had remained in possession of the Indians, and the fort at Oswego, around which the State designated the lines of its reservation, was firmly held by the British. There were lands on which bounty warrants could be located in the northern part of the State, but most of the holders of those warrants preferred to wait for the opening of the rich tract lying south of Oswego.

At length, as before stated, those lands were purchased, and the law of February 28, 1789, was passed. By that act, modified by the law of April 6, 1790, the commissioners of the land-office were authorized to direct the surveyor-general to lay out as many townships as might be necessary to satisfy the lawful claims for bounty, each township to contain sixty thousand acres, and to be as near square as practicable. This would make them nearly ten miles square,—or, to be precise, a trifle over nine and two-thirds miles square. The commissioners were required to number the townships, and were for some reason commanded to put township No. 1 on the west side of the Oswego falls. They were also required to give to each township an individual name. Each township was then to be subdivided into a hundred lots, as near square as might be, each containing six hundred acres. This was the amount allowed to a private soldier, including the tract received in lieu of western land.

All who claimed under the bounty laws were required to present their claims before the first day of July, 1790. Then the commissioners were directed to have each man's name written on a ballot, with extra ones for the officers, and all put in a box. The lots in each township were then to be numbered, and the number of each with its township written on a ballot, and all those ballots to be put in another box. A person appointed by the commissioners was to draw a man's name from the box of names and then a lot-number from the box of lots. That lot was to belong to that man. But there were six lots not to be allotted in

each township. Two of these were reserved respectively for the support of schools and of the gospel, and the rest to fill out the shares of commissioned officers which might not make exact multiples of six hundred. Most of them did, however; a lieutenant receiving twelve hundred acres, a captain eighteen hundred, a major twenty-four hundred, etc. There was a further provision that a settlement must be made on every six-hundred-acre tract within seven years after the issuing of a patent, on penalty of the lands reverting to the State; an easy condition, which was probably complied with.

This was the origin of the celebrated "Military Tract," within the bounds of which are comprised all that part of Oswego County west of the Oswego river.

Besides certain small fees in money, fifty acres in one of the corners of each six-hundred-acre lot were made subject to a charge of forty-eight shillings (six dollars) to pay the expenses of surveying. If the owner of the lot paid that sum in two years after receiving a patent, the whole title vested in him; if not, the surveyor-general was required to sell the "survey fifty" to the highest bidder for the benefit of the State.

The people were evidently in great haste to occupy the fertile lands from which they had so long been shut out. In the spring of 1790 the commissioners advertised for the appearance of claimants, and on the 3d of July in that year, only two days after the time allowed by law, they met to distribute the land. Twenty-five townships had been laid out under the direction of the surveyor-general, Simeon De Witt. According to law, the designation of No. 1 was affixed to the township adjoining the falls on the west. The one north of it was marked as No. 2; No. 3 was south of No. 1, and then the numbers ran up as they went south, where most of the tract lay. The commissioners were very classical. They named township No. 1 Lysander; No. 2 Hannibal; and gave the names of distinguished ancients to all the other townships but three, who were called after equally distinguished Englishmen. Lysander and Hannibal were the only ones of which any portion is now comprised within the county of Oswego, and therefore the only ones it is needful for us to mention. Readers must always bear in mind the difference between a survey township and a political town. The survey township of Hannibal comprised the present towns of Hannibal and Oswego, and a small part of Granby, in Oswego County, and the town of Sterling, in Cayuga county. Lysander embraced the greater part of Granby, in Oswego County, the present town of Lysander, and part of another in Onondaga county.

On the same day above mentioned the commissioners proceeded to allot that immense quantity of land—a million and a half of acres—in the manner prescribed by law. Patents were soon issued, but in very few cases did those go to the soldiers who did the fighting. Out of fifty-eight names of officers and soldiers on a page of the old "ballotting-book" belonging to R. B. Burt, Esq., from which we have gleaned most of the facts regarding the Military Tract, only three received their land in person. All the rest had sold their claims.

The oldest deed on record in the Oswego County clerk's

office is from Dennis McCarthy and William Whalen, of lots 42 and 53, in the survey-township of Hannibal, to parties who immediately transferred the same to William Cockburn.

Settlement immediately began on the Military Tract, but not at first on the northern portion, in what is now Oswego County. Meanwhile we will cross the river, and see what is going on there.

The first white resident of Oswego County was Oliver Stevens, who located at Fort Brewerton in 1789, began trading with the Indians, and kept a rude tavern for the accommodation of boatmen. In 1791, Major Ryal Bingham settled in the vicinity of the fort, on land leased of a Mr. Kaats, who had procured the title. He, however, remained but two years, while Stevens became a permanent resident.

That year (1791), also, another man made his home in Oneida county with his family, whose residence there has been the theme of many a romantic tale. This was the hero of the celebrated episode of "Frenchman's island." He has usually been metamorphosed into Count St. Hilary, and he and his young bride are generally supposed to have fled from the Reign of Terror in France; but, according to his own account, he left that country long before the period in question. Other published accounts have been still more fanciful. Indeed, the story has been written and told with so many variations, with so evident a desire to make the most of the romance, that some have doubted the truth of the whole account, and have looked on the noble Gaul and his fair bride as a mere myth of an imaginative brain. But this is a mistake; there really was such a couple, and their adventures were sufficiently romantic to make the aid of fiction entirely unnecessary.

There are at least three authentic records, by personal witnesses, regarding them. The first is found in the letters of Francis Adrian Vanderkemp, regarding a voyage through Oneida lake in 1792, published in 1876 in the Centennial address of John F. Seymour, at Trenton, Oneida county. The second is the "Castorland Journal," a very interesting account of the voyage of certain Frenchmen to the Black river by way of Oswego, in 1793. The "Journal" has not been published, but has been translated from the French and annotated by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, the well-known historian, to whom we are indebted for the privilege of using it. The third is the published travels of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who saw the exiles in 1795. From these three accounts, which agree in all substantial respects, it is easy to learn the truth regarding the story of Frenchman's island.

The man's name was De Vatine or Desvathines; the latter is the form used by most of the witnesses, and will be adopted in this narrative. He claimed to have been a seigneur near Lisle, France, and that his father had squandered a large part of the estate. The young man sold the remainder for a sum variously estimated at from five thousand to forty thousand dollars, and came to America with his newly-wedded wife in 1786, several years before the French revolution. Unused to the country, and of a volatile disposition, he wasted half his fortune in traveling and buying worthless land, and then, to recuperate, engaged in trade in

New York with a partner who ran away with nearly all their joint property. Desvathines gathered up the remaining pittance, and, disgusted with civilization, determined to make his home in the wilderness. He sold the most of his furniture, but retained his library and a little silver for the table.

It was in the spring or summer of 1791 that the exiles with their two children first located on "Frenchman's island," where Desvathines began to make a clearing with his own hands. He was unable to complete a building in which it was possible to pass the winter, and when that season approached he took his family to live with the *Oneida* Indians at the east end of the lake, while he spent his time hunting with the warriors. The *Oneidas* treated the unfortunate family very kindly, and Desvathines always spoke of them with grateful warmth.

In the spring of 1792 they returned to the island, where Madame Desvathines gave birth to a child, Camille Desvathines, probably the first white child born in Oswego County outside the military establishments. Notwithstanding his somewhat frivolous disposition, Desvathines seems to have done a good deal of hard work for a man who had been reared in ease. Unaided, and without a team, he cleared a tract of some six acres, planted it with corn, built a cabin in which his family could live, and a still ruder one which served as a kitchen.

The nearest neighbor of the Desvathines was a Mr. Bruce, previously a Connecticut merchant, who built him a cabin in 1791 or 1792 on the site of Constantia village, maintaining himself by hunting, fishing, and raising potatoes. Leaving Bruce, Desvathines, Bingham, and Stevens, as the white occupants of Oswego County outside of Fort Ontario, we must go back a little to look up the title to the land and the municipal organizations. And first, regarding the latter.

In the spring of 1791 the county of Herkimer was set off from Montgomery, embracing the whole country from the west line of the latter county to the east line of Ontario and from Tioga north to St. Lawrence. On the 10th of April, 1792, the first town was erected, of which the name is still retained, in Oswego County. This was Mexico. Its eastern boundary, as defined by law, was a line drawn north and south through the mouth of Chittenango creek, on the south shore of Oneida lake, striking through the west part of Constantia, the east part of Parish, and so on northward, leaving the eastern part of Oswego County in Whitestown. Its western boundary was the west line of the survey-townships of Lysander and Hannibal. North and south it was near a hundred miles long. The old town records are all lost, and as the town was afterwards reorganized, same have doubted whether it was organized at all under the law of 1792. There is every reason, however, to believe that it was, for there was already a considerable population in what is now Onondaga county.

On the 22d of June, 1791, Alexander Macomb, of New York city, father of the celebrated general of the war of 1812, on behalf of a company, supposed to consist of himself, Daniel McCormick, and William Constable, applied to the State commissioners of the land-office to purchase a tract of nearly four million acres in the present counties of

St. Lawrence, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego. The southwestern boundary of the tract ran southeasterly from the mouth of Salmon river to the present southwest corner of Lewis county, thus inclosing the present towns of Redfield, Boylston, Orwell, Sandy Creek, and part of Richland. The price offered was eightpence (which, in New York currency, was about the same as eight cents) per acre. The proposition was accepted, and on the 10th of January, 1792, nearly two million acres, including the part of Oswego County above described, was conveyed to Macomb by patent.

Macomb seems to have been very much embarrassed, and in June following conveyed the whole tract to Constable. The latter immediately went to Paris to sell the land. An association was formed there, called the Castorland Company, to purchase a large tract in Jefferson and Lewis counties. The agents of that company were the authors of the "Castorland Journal" before referred to, and which will be again drawn upon for information.

Constable, that same year, sold over a million acres, including the Oswego lands, to Samuel Ward, who immediately transferred to Thomas Boylston, of Boston, a tract of eight hundred thousand acres, of which those lands were a part. Thence came the name of the Boylston tract. Boylston held the Oswego County portion three or four years, but finally it was reconveyed to Constable, doubtless for inability to complete the payment. While in Boylston's hands, or held by trustees for him, it was surveyed into townships, of which all the names but one have been dropped from use. Township No. 12 of that tract was called Redfield, and now constitutes the south part of the town of that name. No. 7, being now the north part of Redfield, was called Arcadia. No. 6, now Boylston, was Campana; No. 11, now Orwell, was Longinus; while No. 10, comprising the present town of Sandy Creek, the north part of Richland, and the corner of Albion, then bore the terrible appellation of "Rhadamant." Minos, the companion judge of Rhadamanthus, was honored by his name being given to the present town of Ellisburg, Jefferson county. These two last names, not to be found in any of the gazetteers, were procured from a curious old map, in the possession of the Scriba family, showing all the survey-townships of northern and central New York, seventy years ago.

A few weeks after Macomb made his application, John and Nicholas Roosevelt, likewise of New York city, applied to the commissioners to purchase a tract of a little over five hundred thousand acres, lying between Oneida lake, Oswego river, Lake Ontario, Macomb's purchase, and "Orhout's patent." The price offered was three shillings and one penny (nearly thirty-nine cents) per acre. One-sixth of the purchase money was to be paid in six months, one-half of the remainder in one year, and the rest in two years. These terms were accepted by the commissioners, and there is in the possession of the Scriba family a certificate of such acceptance, under the broad seal of the State, signed by Governor George Clinton.

On the 7th day of April, 1792, the Roosevelts sold their contract to the person whose name has ever since been associated with that immense tract of land. This was George Frederick William Augustus Scriba, who usually signed him

self simply George Scriba, a native of Holland, and then a merchant of New York city. To ascertain the number of acres for which Scriba was to pay, the outer boundaries of the tract were run and the contents estimated, in 1792, for the Roosevelts, by James Cockburn, under the general direction of his brother William, an eminent surveyor, of Kingston, New York. With the necessary assistants, James Cockburn passed down the north shore of Oneida lake, and followed all the windings of the Oneida and Oswego rivers, constantly measuring distances and taking angles. Arriving at Oswego, he applied to the commander to let him run his line to the mouth of the river. But the officer refused to allow him to come within range of the guns of the fort. So he was obliged to make an offset and strike the lake east of the fort, though he managed to take several observations by means of the flagstaff. The fort, which then mounted only four carriage-guns, was garrisoned by a company of Royal Americans and a few artillerymen. There were no inhabitants outside the fort, and a British custom-house officer exercised his functions as coolly as if the territory belonged to King George III.

Cockburn then proceeded along the south shore of Lake Ontario, and the northeastern and eastern lines of the purchase. On completing his work he made a map of the tract, under the name of the Roosevelt Purchase, a few copies of which are still extant. Mr. Scriba did not receive a patent for the tract until December, 1794; but before reaching that point we must turn our attention again to the course of settlement.

Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, popularly known as "the major," having acquired an interest in lot 75, on the west side of the river, came there early in 1792, accompanied by two laborers, Valentine and Schermerhorn, and a colored slave boy called "Har." Two men, named Olcott and Fowler, brought some Indian goods to the falls a little later, and began trading. Major Van Valkenburgh, having set his men to work, returned east. In his absence Schermerhorn died, and was buried by Olcott, Valentine, and "Har," enwrapped in a blanket, while a few pieces of bark did duty in place of a coffin.

Shortly afterwards, and before the major's return, Valentine contracted a special friendship for a squaw, or was suspected of having done so by her copper-colored liege lord. The latter made some hostile demonstrations against the intruder, a quarrel ensued, and Valentine struck the Indian on the head with a hoe, causing his death. Instantly a tremendous excitement arose among the Indians, accompanied by a very natural terror on the part of the two or three whites and the negro.

Valentine sold Major Van Valkenburgh's oxen and gun to the English at Oswego, and fled to Canada. Olcott and "Har" left for the eastern settlements, but were met at Three Rivers point by the major, who returned to the falls with them, and addressed himself to the task of pacifying the Indians. The British commander at Fort Ontario sent up a detachment of soldiers for the same purpose. These efforts were successful, though there was much ill feeling for a long period.

Governor Clinton offered a reward for the capture of Valentine, and in time the latter was brought back from Canada.

It is said that the person who brought him promised to give him half the reward if he would come quietly, as there was no extradition treaty in those days. Valentine was tried at Whitesboro', then the county-seat of Herkimer county, and acquitted, but the tradition runs that the speculator who arrested him kept the whole of the reward.

Another event of 1792 was the expedition of Francis Adrian Vanderkemp, a distinguished citizen of Holland, who fled from that country on account of having engaged in an unsuccessful attempt at revolution, and who was examining the Roosevelt purchase with a view to settlement. He was accompanied by the Baron De Zeng, a German nobleman, sometimes called Major De Zeng, who had come from Saxony to take part in the American Revolution, and had become a permanent resident of the country.

In June the travelers, with two servants, entered Oneida lake in their canoe, and proceeded to the mouth of Scriba creek (where Constantia village now stands), which was then called Bruce creek, from the solitary resident of that name before mentioned. They then visited "Frenchman's island."

It has been questioned as to which of the two islands near together was actually occupied by "the Frenchman," but Vanderkemp's statement is direct that it was "the largest and most westerly." His account of the exiles is very interesting, and is none the less so from the occasional quaintness of the worthy Hollander's English. He says,—

"This island might in ancient days have been the happy seat of a goddess, in the middle ages (that of a magician, or a fairy's residence in the times of chivalry). Proceeding on one after another the stately trees through which we perceived yet the last glances of the setting sun, we were at once after a few rods, surprised with an enchanting view, of which it is not in my power to give you an adequate description. All that the poets did sing of the gardens of Alcinoüs, all the scenery of those of Arunda, so highly decorated by Virgil and Ariosto, could scarce have made upon me, who was captivated unawares and bewildered, a more deep impression than this spectacle of nature. We did see here a luxuriant soil in its virgin bloom; we did see industry crowned with blessing; we did see here what great things a frail man can perform if he is willing. It seemed a paradise which happiness had chosen for her residence. Our path, gradually increasing in breadth, did lead us to the circumference of a cleared circle surrounded with lime-trees; at both sides of the path was planted Indian corn, already grown from four to five feet, while a few plants towards the middle of this patch were six feet long, and this in the middle of June. A small cottage of a few feet square stood nearly in the centre of this spot. It had a bark covering, and to the left of it a similar one, three-fourths uncovered, and appropriated for a kitchen. Here was the residence of Mr. and Madame des Wattines [the Hollander's rendering of the French name], with their three children. They lived there without servants, without neighbors, without a cow; they lived, as it were, separated from the world. Des Wattines sallied forward and gave us a cordial welcome in his demesnes. The well-educated man was easily recognized through his sloven dress. Ragged as he appeared, without a coat or hat, his manners were those of a gentleman; his address

that of one who had seen the higher circles of civilized life. A female, from whose remaining beauties might be conjectured how many had been tarnished by adversity, was sitting in the entrance of this cot. She was dressed in white, in a short gown and petticoat, garnished with the same stuff; her chestnut-brown hair flung back in ringlets over her shoulders, her eyes fixed on her darling Camille, a native of this isle, at her breast; while two children, standing at each side of her, played in her lap. Her appearance was amiable indeed; a wild imagination might have lost herself, and have considered the wearied, toiling Des Wattines as the magician who kept this beautiful woman in slavery, but ere soon the charm dwindled away. Esteem for the man filled our bosom, and when you considered how indefatigably he must have exerted himself, what sacrifices he must have made, what hardships endured, to render her situation comfortable and rear roses for her on this island, so deep in the western wilderness then, notwithstanding all the foibles which a fastidious, cool observer might discover at his fireside, in a character and conduct as that of Des Wattines, he becomes an object of admiration. I, at least, gazed at him in wonder. Des Wattines introduced us to his spouse. She received us with that easy politeness which well-educated people seldom lose entirely, and urged, with so much grace, to sit down, that we could not refuse it without incivility. This couple was now in the second year on this island, and all the improvements which we had seen were the work of Des Wattines' hands exclusively."

Mr. Vanderkemp describes the interior of the cabin as containing a few trunks, a few chairs, an oval table, two neat beds, a double-barreled gun, and a handsome collection of books, chiefly in modern French literature. The following delineation displays the French love of adornment, even in the most adverse circumstances:

"Des Wattines had laid out behind the cottage a pretty garden, divided by a walk in the middle. The two foremost beds, and *rabats*, against the house were covered with a variety of flowers; sweet williams, lady slippers, with a few decaying hyacinths. At the right hand were bush beans, large kidney beans at poles, cabbage, turnips, peas, salade, with that strong-scented herbage which we call *keovel* (cheovel), and which you purchase so dear at your arrival in New York; although its culinary use in cakes and soup was then yet unknown there; at the left, watermelons, cantelopes, cucumbers, persil, string peas, with a few of the winter provisions, all in great forwardness, with few or no weeds among them; behind the garden a small nursery of apple-trees, which was closed with a patch of luxuriant potatoes, and these again were joined both sides by wheat, describing a semicircle around it."

When Desvaines learned that the travelers were going to Lake Ontario in a canoe, he generously offered them his safer and more commodious bateau, which they thankfully accepted.

With it Vanderkemp and De Zeng proceeded without any adventure of note to Oswego. They found Fort Ontario garrisoned by only one company of British troops, under Captain Wickham, a Rhode Islander by birth. He treated the travelers very politely, and allowed Mr. Price, the interpreter of the post, to conduct them to the mouth

of Salmon creek. Nevertheless, Vanderkemp records with indignation that he saw "in this despicable fortress seven barrels of salt taken from an American bateau, by an American runaway, now a British custom-house officer."

The travelers were very near being wrecked near the mouth of Salmon creek, and Vanderkemp's curious description of the adventure is very amusing in spite of the danger he delineates. Price gave up the helm to one of the hoods who professed to be a good sailor. There was a strong wind, and from fear of going out on the lake the steersman almost ran on the rocky shore. Vanderkemp says,—

"At once a loud, pitiful cry 'hold towards shore,' struck our ears. Price did tear the oar from Barker's hand, commanded to lower the sail and bring out the oars, but all in vain. The pilot wept and cry'd, 'Hold towards shore, Mr. Price, good Mr. Price! push on shore—I pray God Almighty—dear Mr. Price, set on shore!' Price's reply was 'God damn you, rascal! down the sail, out the oar; obey or sink!' One of our boys sat nearly lifeless in the bow; the other near the mast, pale as death, with staring eyes and with opened mouth. The danger increased to appearance: the surge rose higher and higher; our united strength and weight, viz., De Zeng's and mine, were scarce sufficient to prevent the bateau turning upside down; twice did I actually see a great part of the bottom, twice did I see it naked; one-half inch more and we had been lost. At last the sail was struck, the oar out, and we were only in part exposed to the first shock, while Price, who remained calm and alert, succeeded in forcing the prow into the waves, and bringing us again in safety in deep water."

After this, a little more exploration satisfied them, and they speedily returned. Mr. Vanderkemp mentions seeing numerous bateaux and canoes laden with goods, furs, salt, etc., and there was evidently a good deal of business transacted on the forest-lined shores of the Oneida and Onondaga. On reaching Desvaines' island in July, the garden vegetables were fit to use, and the poor exiles, with unfeigned generosity, insisted on furnishing the travelers with a plentiful supply. Desvaines went with them as far as Fish creek, to obtain corn of the *Oncidas*, and Mr. Vanderkemp thus describes the scene when they set forth:

"Madame des Wattines, with her Camille to her bosom, her eldest boy and sister at her side, motionless, staring at us with an expressive countenance, with features portraying what her soul so keenly seemed to feel in that distressing moment of separation. 'Adieu, Des Wattines!' was all which we could distinguish. There stood that lovely deserted fair one! not deserted as Ariadne, but nevertheless left alone with three helpless children—alone! on an island in Oneida lake. I turned my head from this mournful object and conquered, with some reluctance, these painful sentiments which tortured my bosom."

Mr. Stevens, at Fort Brewerton, had a curious adventure this same year. While at dinner one day, a Frenchman, excited, breathless, and dripping with water, came rushing up to the open door of his house:

"Ah, you come *rite*, quick, right away, Monsieur Yankee, s'il vous plait. Mon camarade, my fren', he get kill right away. He be mangé—vat you call eat up—or drown, or somesings. Venez—come right along!"

"Why, what's the matter?" exclaimed the astonished Stevens, springing from his chair.

"Ah! my fren', my camarade—ze bear vill kill him—and I lose my bateau—mon boat—prenez votre gun—take your fusil—kill ze bear—stop ze boat—save mine fren'!"

At the words "gun," "bear," and "boat," Stevens began to comprehend what was needed, snatched his loaded rifle from the wall, and rushed down to the river's edge. There he found another Frenchman, as wet as his companion, wailing and wringing his hands.

"Ah! mon Dieu! mon Dieu! ze bear run away mit mine bateau. Ah! see him go—shoot him quick!"

Looking out to the centre of the stream, Stevens was astonished to see a bear seated on his hanches in the stern of a boat, which was floating slowly down the river, while Bruin surveyed the scene with an air of the most majestic tranquillity. Lifting his rifle, Stevens fired, and the bear sank down dead in the craft he commanded. The Frenchmen then swam out and brought both boat and bear to shore. The animal weighed over three hundred pounds, and furnished many a good meal to the pioneer.

It seems that the two men had been rowing up the stream when they saw the bear swimming across it. They had no fire-arms, but thought they could perhaps kill him, and at all events could have some fun. They rowed up to him, and one of them aimed a stroke at his head with an oar. The bear dodged the blow, and then, instead of trying to get away, put his paws on the gunwale of the boat and began scrambling in. The Frenchmen tumbled out with equal celerity and made for shore, while his bearship took command, as before narrated, and started on a journey downstream. The man who reached shore first never looked around, but ran at full speed for Stevens' house, thinking his comrade in the claws of the monster. They had all the fun they wanted.

In the spring of 1793, Major Van Valkenburgh brought his family. Forming a part of his family was his son Abram and his newly-wedded wife of sixteen. Their son, Lawrence, Jr., born in November, 1793, has generally been considered the first white child born in the county, but must give place to Camille Desvaines. With the Van Valkenburghs came Henry Bush and a Mr. Lary, who also settled at the falls.

Daniel Masters located himself on the west side in 1793, being the first settler in the present town of Volney. He established the first blacksmith-shop in the county, an important part of his business being the making of spear-heads to kill the salmon which then abounded in all the streams. These useful articles he sold to the Indians and settlers for a silver dollar each.

In the spring of 1793, also, Mr. Scriba, though he had not yet received a patent, began a settlement on his land. He selected as its site the mouth of the stream, which Vanderkemp called Bruce's creek, but which has since been called Scriba's creek. The swell of the lake there was called Fisher's bay. He named the place New Rotterdam, after the celebrated city of that name in Holland, where he was born. He immediately set his men to building a saw-mill and making other improvements. He also sold a hundred acres on easy terms to Monsieur Desvaines, who

for some reason, was required to leave his island, where he had resided for ten years.

In the autumn the embryo city was visited by Pharoux and Desjardines, the agents of the "Castorland Company," before mentioned, who were on their way to examine the Black river lands, which the company was about to purchase from William Constable. They were accompanied by Marc Isomhard Brunel, then a young officer of the French navy, afterwards one of the most celebrated engineers in the world, and the constructor of the Thames tunnel, who accompanied the expedition for the sake of adventure. Baron De Zeng also went with them from his residence at Rome.

Their journal, for the use of which, as before stated, we are indebted to Dr. Hough, states that they arrived at New Rotterdam on the 13th of October. Scriba's saw-mill had been erected during the summer, but the dam was poor, and the travelers foretold its destruction when high-water came. New Rotterdam at that time consisted of three log houses, evidently occupied by Scriba's workmen, who were all sick of fever, which was attributed partly to the shallowness of the water and partly to the immense numbers of fish thrown on shore to decay by the water's edge. Desvaines was living close by, but was absent hunting. The travelers, however, were visited by Mr. Vanderkemp, who, during that summer, had purchased a thousand acres of Mr. Scriba four miles east of New Rotterdam, and was preparing to make a permanent residence there.

Pharoux, Desjardines, Brunel, and De Zeng proceeded to Fort Brewerton, where they found the outlet almost filled up by piles of stone which Mr. Stevens had arranged with an opening in which a willow basket or eel-weir was fastened. They mention the cabins which the Indians occupied there during the fishing-season, built of poles supported by crotched sticks covered and sided with bark. Below Three Rivers point they were accompanied by Major Bingham, who had already left Fort Brewerton and settled in Lysander, Onondaga county.

At Oswego falls they formed an arrangement by which the boats were slid on rollers about sixty yards around the falls, while the goods were laden on wagons and carried down from the upper to the lower landing. The price of portage was half a dollar per load.

On reaching Fort Ontario a British inspector came to see if they were taking any merchandise to trade with Canada. De Zeng then went to the fort alone, flattering himself he could rapidly obtain a pass, as the new commander, Captain Schroeder, was, like himself, a German. The ruins of houses were so numerous as to convince the Frenchmen that there had once been quite a town there. So far back had the forest been felled that the firewood for the garrison was procured out along the lake-shore and brought to the fort on boats. The garrison is represented as being composed of Germans and Scotch, and as being relieved annually in May.

While the Frenchmen were investigating, Captain Schroeder and Major De Zeng came out, and the former expressed great indignation and astonishment at the presumption of the French, saying he could hardly restrain himself from sending them as prisoners to Quebec. He

compelled them to encamp on the west side of the river. After much negotiation he consented to grant a passport, but only on condition that Brunel should remain as a hostage, and that his companions should not go into Canada. Brunel agreed to stay if Schroeder would take care of him in the fort, but would not give his parole and camp on the west side of the river.

But the worthy commandant was horrified at the idea of admitting a Frenchman within the sacred precincts of his fortress. Monsieur Brunel might stay on the other side and fire his gun when he wanted food, and the commandant seemed to have no objections to the young man's returning to Oswego falls to stay till his companions' return. Even this privilege was not obtained without promising the commandant a case of gin and some powder and lead. Brunel, however, disliked to remain behind; so his companions hid him under a tarpaulin, took him safely past the sentry, and steered for the mouth of Black river.

When returning from their explorations, on the 28th of October, the party came in sight of the fort before they knew it. They landed Brunel some two miles from the post, so that he could cut across through the woods to the Oswego river, without his presence being discovered. The two other Frenchmen and De Zeng proceeded on foot to the fort. They were met by Lieutenant Holland, the second in command, to whom they satisfactorily explained their proceedings and whom they describe as a very gentlemanly person. A year and a half later he was the hero of an exciting adventure, ending in tragedy, of which mention will be made farther on.

On their arrival at the fort Captain Schroeder declared he must hold them prisoners till the return of his hostage, but was pacified by the presentation of the gifts which had been promised him. The travelers pushed up the river, but were very anxious about Brunel. Pharoux went to seek him, but got lost himself, and had to sleep in the woods. Brunel, meantime, had met a patrol in the forest seeking deserters, but had evaded suspicion and got away, and the whole party was united the next day at the portage. They found families there, emigrating westward, probably to the Genesee. There appear to have been several residents about the falls engaged in spearing salmon, which they packed in Onondaga salt (costing a dollar and a half a hundred) and sold for from two to three dollars per barrel. The Frenchmen say that this facility of living by hunting and fishing made the people indolent, and that they saw men sitting in the sun while their log houses were not yet covered with bark, at the last of October.

On the thirty-first of that month they arrived at New Rotterdam, where they supped and lodged "at the log house of Mr. Scriba." They visited Desvaines, whose new house was not covered and was "as open as a cage;" yet the Frenchmen say,—

"We found his wife and three little children as jovial as Cupids. They made the most they could of their poor barrack, where they would be obliged to spend the winter, as from all appearances it could not be finished this season."

He had at that time a couple of cows which had been obtained by the sale of fine embroidered clothing, and his

poultry-yard contained a few fowls; these were his sole possessions, except his "chance" on the land.

The travelers mention Mr. Scriba's intention to open a road from New Rotterdam to the mouth of Salmon creek, and express their expectation that that will become the main route of trade between the lakes,—the same idea which led Mr. Scriba to his ruin. The party left for the east, attended for some distance by the indefatigable Desvignes in a dilapidated canoe, and soon passed beyond the limits of Oswego County. We may mention, however, that the Castorland Company bought the lands for which they were negotiating, but their proposed colony was a complete failure.

On the 5th of March, 1794, the county of Onondaga was set off from Herkimer, embracing all of the present counties of Onondaga, Cortland, and Cayuga, and that part of Oswego west of the Oswego river. On the same day that part of the town of Mexico situated in the new county was organized into four new towns. Of these, Lysander embraced all of the present Oswego County west of the river, and a large part of Onondaga. The others were farther south. This left Mexico "out in the cold." All the territory remaining to it was north of Oneida lake and river, in which, so far as known, the only white men living were Mr. Stevens, at Fort Brewerton, and Mr. Masters, and possibly one or two more, at Fulton. The town organization, of course, fell through, and this solves the mystery as to how it happened that Mexico was twice created by law, as will appear a little farther on.

For several years, about the time now under consideration, there was great alarm felt all along the frontier regarding the Indians. The western savages broke out into open war, and those in this State were still sore and angry over the chastisement inflicted on them during the Revolution. The three or four settlers at Oswego falls felt themselves in especial danger on account of the fatal affray already related.

Another event of far more importance, but tending to the same result, and occurring about the same time, is related in Clark's "Onondaga." The British, as has been said, levied duties on all American boats passing by Oswego. The hardy boatmen, chafing at this exaction on what they considered their own territory, frequently attempted to run by in the night, and sometimes succeeded. The British commander hired some Americans to give notice of the approach of boats. When these spies were discovered, they were mercifully punished by Judge Lynch, several being whipped at "Salt Point," now Syracuse, where there was already a considerable settlement. The bitter feeling against the English which had come down from the Revolution (especially on the New York frontier, so long ravaged by tomahawk and scalping-knife) was intensified by the extortion practiced at Oswego, and many were disposed to sanction the most desperate reprisals.

At this juncture it was learned that Colonel Guy Johnson, still superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada, had purchased in Albany a valuable boat-load of stores for the *Mohawks* in that province, and that it was coming through by the usual route to Oswego. Thirty or forty reckless men, incited alike by greed and hatred, determined to rob

it. A report was set afloat that the government had begun granting letters of reprisal against Great Britain for injuries to our commerce. The marauders were very ready to believe it, and equally ready to waive the formality of a commission. They posted themselves on Oneida river, near Three Rivers point, seized on the boat as its crew unsuspectingly steered it down the stream, divided its contents among themselves, and quickly scattered to their respective homes.

They were condemned by a majority even of the frontiersmen, were it only for prudential reasons. Nothing could possibly have been more dangerous to the infant settlement than the seizure of goods intended for the Indians. Guy Johnson came to Oswego. Many Indians gathered there and at Niagara, threatening revenge. It is believed that a plan was fully arranged by which, if Wayne was defeated in the west, a body of Indians under the terrible Brant should make a descent on the Onondaga settlement. The robbers, learning too late what a storm they had raised, endeavored to keep themselves and their plunder concealed. By diligent efforts, however, on the part of the better class of citizens and the officials, a large part of the stolen goods was obtained and restored to the owners, and other means taken to placate them.

It was while matters were in this excited condition that, on the 3d of June, 1794, the few settlers at the falls, and those scattered through Lysander, and even still farther south, distinctly heard the sounds of cannon borne on a gentle northern breeze from the direction of Oswego. Two or three shots might have been easily accounted for, but when the reverberations continued for a quarter of an hour—twenty minutes—half an hour—and still showed no signs of cessation, a feeling of dismay spread rapidly among the settlers. Not knowing what could have happened, they imagined everything. Perhaps Guy Johnson, John Butler, and the terrible Thayendanegea were even then ascending the Oswego with a horde of rangers and *Saucons*, though it was hard to imagine why they should be wasting so much powder. Some became almost distracted. Men, women, and children ran about among their neighbors, though neighbors were then a long way apart, inquiring if they had seen any Indians coming. Some began to bury their most valuable effects, and others hastily yoked up the oxen, which were their only teams, half disposed to leave the country at once.

At length, after what seemed an intolerable number of shots had been fired, the sounds ceased, and, as no enemy could be heard of, peace was gradually restored to the hearts of the dismayed people. Had they counted the number of shots they would have found that just a hundred had been fired, and the next comes from Oswego informed them that the commandant was merely celebrating the birthday of King George the Third.

General Wayne's great victory over the western Indians in the summer of 1794 had a very soothing effect on those in the east, and thenceforward they showed very little disposition to raise the tomahawk against their white neighbors.

During this period of excitement, and not later than 1794, as narrated in Clark's "Onondaga," Mr. Oliver Stevens obtained authority from Governor Clinton to erect

a block-house, at the expense of the State, at Fort Brewerton, the fort itself not being in a situation for defense by any garrison which could be rallied there. Mr. S. built the block-house but a few steps south of the old fort, and exactly on the site of the present Fort Brewerton hotel.

In 1794, also, Benjamin Wright, of Rome, afterwards a celebrated surveyor and engineer, made an outline survey of the Roosevelt tract for the purpose of ascertaining the area for Mr. Scriba. He had the usual trouble about passing Fort Ontario, and was fired on by the garrison. No damage was done, but it was only by making a wide "offset" that the surveyors ran that part of the line. Pursuing their way, they completed the outline of the tract, which Wright reported to Scriba as containing five hundred and twenty-five thousand and sixty-three acres. There were a few more log houses built in New Rotterdam that year, and a road was probably opened from that point to the mouth of Salmon creek, though possibly not till the next spring. Mr. S. also spent a great deal of money in repairing his mill and dam, which occasioned him a great deal of trouble. In the mean time, genial Major Van Valkenburgh and the English officers at Fort Ontario had become excellent friends. In the fall of 1794, the prospect of the long cold winter was so disheartening, and the disposition of the Indians was still so uncertain, that the major accepted an invitation given him by Captain Schroeder, whose name American tradition has converted into "Shade," to take his family down and spend the winter there with the captain and his wife. Comfortable quarters were accordingly fitted up, and the major and his family remained at the post until spring.

In the spring the stay of the visitors was cut short by an explosion at the fort,—but not of gunpowder. In April, 1795, Captain Schroeder and one of his lieutenants went hunting wild fowl at Sodus bay. Lieutenant Holland, the good-looking young officer so cordially mentioned by Pharonx and Desjardines, remained in command of the fort. Mrs. Schroeder was also young and handsome, while her husband was somewhat older. While at Sodus the captain was notified of the misconduct of his wife and Lieutenant Holland. He came back raving with fury. Lieutenant Holland was secreted to save his life, while the other officers and the soldiers restrained and guarded the captain. At night Lieutenant H. came and tapped at Major Van Valkenburgh's window, begging him to protect Mrs. Schroeder from her husband's wrath. He then embarked in an open boat and made his way to Kingston, Canada.

The next day the captain contracted with Major Van Valkenburgh to take his wife to Schenectady, on the way to her father, who was a Georgian, and had been a Tory in the Revolution. Schroeder threw a handful of money in his wife's lap, but she flung it on the floor, saying, "I don't thank him for it. I can draw for what I want." That afternoon young Abram Van Valkenburgh, with a boatman, took her and her woman servant in a boat, and started for Schenectady. Not long afterwards Schroeder went to Montreal and challenged Holland. A duel ensued, in which both were wounded, Holland mortally. So it seems there were some bad people in the "good old times," eighty years ago.

In the spring of 1795, Mr. Scriba, having now a complete

title to his domain, began operations on a larger scale. He had some buildings erected at the mouth of Salmon creek, where he contemplated the founding of a city to be called Vera Cruz. He employed Mr. Wright to survey out the tract into townships,—a task of no slight magnitude. A base-line was established running southeast from Fort Ontario to Fort Stanwix (Rome), and nearly all the township lines were made parallel to, or at right angles with, that base. The townships averaged about forty square miles each, but there was no definite size established. Those in Oswego County were named by Scriba as follows:

Township No. 5 was called Franklin (now the town of Williamstown); No. 6 was Middleburgh (now Amboy); No. 11, Rotterdam (now Constantia); No. 12, Delft (now West Monroe); No. 13, Breda (now Hastings); No. 14 was Bruzen (comprising all of Palermo except about a fifth on the west side); No. 15 was Menta (now embracing the west part of Palermo and the northeast part of Volney); No. 16 was named Georgia (comprising the west third of Schroepel and the south part of Volney). The east two-thirds of Schroepel was then township 24, and was named Erlang. No. 17 was called Fredericksburg, after Mr. Scriba's son, Frederick, and comprised the northwest part of Volney, the south part of Scriba, and a portion of Oswego city; No. 18 was called Oswego, but only a very little of it has gone into the city of that name; the rest forms the north part of the present town of Scriba; No. 19 was Vera Cruz; it embraced the present town of New Haven, and a narrow strip on the lake-shore now belonging to Mexico; No. 20 was called Mexico, and corresponded to the present Mexico, except that the strip just mentioned has been taken off from Vera Cruz, and a small triangle, in which Union Square is situated, which has been taken from Richland; No. 21 was Richland, and comprised about three-fifths of the town of that name south of Salmon river; No. 22 was Alkmaer, now the town of Albion; No. 23 was Strasburg, which corresponded exactly with the present town of Parish.

These townships were laid out with lines mostly parallel, and perpendicular to the base-line running from Fort Stanwix to Fort Ontario. None of them lay on both sides of that line. Soon after receiving his patent, Mr. Scriba conveyed many large tracts to other parties. Several townships went to the Roosevelts, in payment for their original contract for the land. A large part of their interest was soon sold under a decree in chancery, and the town of Richland, a large part of Volney, and half of Scriba (as well as Vienna, Oneida county), were bought by General Alexander Hamilton, John Lawrence, and John B. Church, and is still known as Hamilton's Gore. The township of Vera Cruz (now New Haven) was transferred to William Henderson, who in the next year resold it to Scriba. In fact, there was in those days a constant trafficking back and forth, between adventurous men, in great tracts of land in northern and central New York, very much as there is between sporting men in horses at the present time. They traded, apparently, as much for the sake of trading as for anything else. For two or three years after Mr. Scriba bought the tract it was still described in deeds as the Roosevelt purchase, but afterwards it was termed Scriba's patent.

The most definite information that we have of the condition of the county this year is from the published travels of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, a French nobleman, who made extensive journeys and elaborate observations in the United States in 1795-97, and who passed down the Oneida and Oswego rivers in June of the first-named year. He found about a dozen poor log houses at Rotterdam (for the prefix "New" appears to have been dropped about this time), mostly erected at Mr. Scriba's expense. Besides these there were only Mr. Vanderkemp's farm and one other clearing, with a log house upon it, along the whole north shore of Oneida lake. But the road to Vera Cruz was already opened, and Mr. Scriba was then building a fine frame house, which he proposed to occupy as a store. If this store was opened that year it was the first in the county intended for the custom of white men.

The duke also gives an account of the hero and heroine of Frenchman's island. The Desvaines were still residing at Rotterdam, and the duke describes him as a man of thirty, gay and active, always laughing, accustomed to labor, complaining of nothing, and on good terms with all his neighbors. He exchanged work with them, and sold them the products of his well-cultivated garden. "He was delighted at seeing a countryman, and, generous as ever, insisted on supplying the duke with vegetables without price. After having sold his jewelry and his fine clothing he had finally been obliged to dispose of his library to Mr. Vanderkemp, though he still retained several standard French works. The three children before mentioned were all living. Madame Desvaines is portrayed by the gallant duke as then only twenty-four years of age, though her oldest child was nearly ten. He says,—

"She appears bright and intelligent; makes hay, bread, and soap, and does the kitchen-work; yet her hands are quite delicate. She is lively, good, and has eyes of peculiarly sweet and agreeable expression."

La Rochefoucauld evidently considered Desvaines' troubles as largely owing to his unstable disposition, and suggests that his Gallie devotion to other ladies had aroused some jealousy on the part of his wife, who was warmly attached to him.

This is the last definite record that we have regarding the celebrated, though half mythical, occupants of Frenchman's island. They certainly left Constantia at an early period; but, whether to return to their beloved France, or to seek a subsistence in some other part of America, we are unable to say.

The same fanciful story which transforms Desvaines into the Count St. Hilary states that the exiles were rescued from the island by Chancellor Livingston, and were aided to return to France after the Reign of Terror was over. But they certainly left their island in 1793, and if there was any truth whatever in the Livingston story it must have referred to some other persons and locality.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt found at Oswego falls, in 1795, a tavern kept by one William Shorter, who also drew boats around the falls with a yoke of oxen.

It was about this time that Oliver Stevens, the pioneer of Fort Brewerton, had an exciting adventure in the central

part of the county, our account of which is principally derived from Clark's "Oswadaga." He had some business in the north part of the county, perhaps at Mr. Scriba's new city of Vera Cruz, and accordingly set forth at dawn, on foot, with his rifle on his shoulder and a haversack well stored with provisions at his side. There was not even a foot-path to guide him, but he boldly selected the course he thought he ought to take and plunged into the forest. Holding his course, as he supposed, steadily in the same direction, he strode on over hill and dale. Noon came, and he transferred a part of the load in his haversack to where it could be more conveniently carried. On he went again, and by the middle of the afternoon he began to be seriously alarmed because no signs of settlement nor of the lake had been seen.

He soon became convinced that he had lost his way, a fact that was not made any more pleasant by hearing the howls of a pack of wolves resounding through the forest. He hurried on, hoping to strike some clearing, but none was to be seen. The howls of the wolves came nearer and nearer. They had evidently scented their prey, and soon their shaggy forms were seen among the trees. It is seldom that the ordinary gray wolf will attack a man in the daytime; but these were not only spurred on by hunger but were led by a large black wolf, a member of the fiercest species of the lupine genus. With open jaws and flaming eyes, he came boldly on within a few paces of the weary traveler. Stevens fired his rifle, and the monster fell dead in his tracks. The gray wolves halted, and though the scent of blood made them howl more fiercely than ever, yet the loss of their leader materially diminished their courage. Stevens faced them, and after a few moments they retired some distance, though not out of sight, and seated themselves on their haunches in a group, as if holding a council of war.

Mr. Stevens reloaded his rifle, and then, being, like all good frontiersmen, provided with flint and tinder-box, he proceeded to kindle a fire, to which he dragged the body of his slain enemy. The wolves howled and raged and dashed to and fro among the trees like so many demons. Satisfied that they were afraid of him, the traveler flung a burning brand among them, when they immediately dispersed. Feeling safe by the side of his blazing fire, and determined to gain something by his adventure, Mr. Stevens coolly proceeded to skin his prey. By the time he had finished it was dark. Gathering more fuel, he kept up a big fire all night, and remained awake by the side of it. All night long his cowardly enemies howled in the distance, but just before morning they finally retreated.

Having made a breakfast from the contents of his haversack, Mr. Stevens strapped his wolf-skin on his back, shouldered his rifle, and, laying his course by the appearance of light in the east, endeavored to make his way back to Fort Brewerton. But the sun did not shine, and he soon found himself wandering aimlessly through the forest. All day he tramped wearily on, and at night was as hopelessly lost as ever. Again he built a fire; but this time he did not attempt to keep awake. If the wolves wanted to seize him by his own fireside they could do so. Utterly exhausted, he flung himself down on the damp ground and slept soundly and safely till morning.

Again the dispirited traveler set forth on his journey, still carrying his black wolf-skin. About ten o'clock his eyes were gladdened with the view of a clearing. Hurrying forward, he saw what, doubtless, had often made his heart swell with bitterness before, but which now appeared like the very star of hope itself,—the banner of St. George floating over the ramparts of Fort Ontario. There the wanderer was hospitably welcomed, and there he remained through the rest of the day and the succeeding night. Two more days were occupied in returning home, for the traveler felt no inclination to go "across lots," but conscientiously followed all the windings of the Oswego and the Oneida.

All the while he stuck to his black wolf-skin, and in due time received from the proper authorities a bounty of forty dollars for destroying that foe of the sheepfold.

On the 26th day of February, 1796, the town of Mexico was reorganized by law. There were then but a very few settlers in what was left of the old town, the eastern boundary of which, it will be remembered, was a line running north from the mouth of Chittenango creek, in Madison county. Two or three families at Fulton, one or two at Fort Brewerton, and perhaps a few along Scriba's new road, comprised the whole number. There were some, however, around Rotterdam, who were a long distance from the principal settlements in Steuben, the town to which they then belonged. A large portion of that town was therefore annexed to Mexico, which was made to run as far east as Scriba's patent, and also included nearly all of the present counties of Lewis and Jefferson this side of Black river. The first town-meeting was directed to be held at the house of John Meyer, in the survey-township of Rotterdam (Constantia). There is no record, however, to show that any was held. Mr. Meyer was the agent of Scriba, and was naturally the most important man in town.

That year the British flag ceased to arouse the anger of Americans as it waved over the dilapidated fortress at the mouth of the Oswego. Ever since the Revolution negotiations had been going on between the United States and Great Britain on the subject, but for a long time without success. Knowing but too well the weakness of America, Washington resisted with patriotic firmness the clamors of the more reckless classes for the redress of our injuries by war. At length, after years of fruitless diplomacy, John Jay was sent as minister to England, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty by which all difficulties were settled, and the frontier forts were agreed to be given up by the British on or before the 1st day of June, 1796.

The stipulations on the part of the United States were such that the bitterest feeling against the treaty was aroused on the part of the friends of revolutionary France, who were rapidly showing their opposition to the conservative policy of Washington, Adams, and Jay. In the south, especially, Jay was denounced with unbounded fury. Washington, however, sustained him, the senate confirmed the treaty, and New York sanctioned the course of her honored son by electing him her governor for two successive terms of three years each.

Still, Virginia managed to make trouble by refusing to pay debts due to British subjects, and difficulties ensued on

account of which Forts Ontario and Niagara were not surrendered till July. In fact, the western forts were not yielded until two years later. So quickly do historic facts become involved in uncertainty, that Clark's "Onondaga," issued thirty years ago, stated that Fort Ontario was one of the posts which were not surrendered until 1798, and some other writers have adopted the same view. To fix the date beyond question, we publish a copy, furnished by B. B. Burt, Esq., of a letter written to George Scriba by the officer who received the surrender. It was originally published in Greenleaf's *New York Journal and Patriotic Advertiser*, on the 2d of August, 1796, and reads as follows:

"FORT ONTARIO, July 15, 1796.

"DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of informing you that the American flag, under a federal salute, was for the first time displayed from the citadel of this fort at the hour of ten this morning. A Captain Clark and Colonel Fothergill were his majesty's officers, left with a detachment of thirty men for the protection of the works. From these gentlemen the greatest politeness and civility was displayed to us in adjusting the transfer. The buildings and gardens were left in the neatest order; the latter, being considerably extensive and in high culture, will be no small addition to the comfort of the American officers who succeed this summer.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, etc.,
"F. ELMER."

A small detachment of American troops, under a lieutenant, now occupied Fort Ontario, and the eyes of their passing countrymen were greeted by the joyful sight of the star-spangled banner, their cars saluted by the beloved if not melodious strains of Yankee Doodle.

How tenaciously the English held their grip as long as they possibly could, is shown by the fact that only a very short time before the final surrender, Joshua Stow, on his way with several boats to survey the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, was refused permission to pass by the red-coated autocrat of Oswego. In vain he pleaded that he had supplies and surveying tools on board, and that the whole work in Ohio would be disarranged if he was detained. It was "no go." Stow apparently acquiesced, and started back up the river. A few miles up he stopped, and waited for night. When it came and was at its darkest he ran down again, glided quietly past the sleepy sentinels, gained the lake, and proceeded on his way. Arriving at Niagara, he found that post already in the hands of the Americans.

The same year that England surrendered her hold on the position at the mouth of one of the principal rivers of Oswego County, a distinguished British subject acquired an interest at the mouth of the other principal stream. On the 16th of November, 1796, a tract of three miles square at the mouth of Salmon river, on the north side, was conveyed to a Mrs. Colden, in trust for Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, a Scotch nobleman, who doubtless had an idea of making a great commercial emporium at the mouth of Salmon river.

Either John Love and Ziba Phillips established themselves as traders at Oswego immediately after the British left, or else, which is quite probable, they had been there

before. The same year Neil McMullin, a merchant of Kingston, New York, moved to Oswego with his family, bringing with him a house framed at that place. He found Love and Phillips there, but the latter left not long afterwards.

Captain Edward O'Connor, one of the gallant band who had followed Colonel Millett in the weary march through the snow, at the time of the futile attempt to surprise Fort Ontario, located himself at Oswego the same year as Mr. McMullin. He, with his family, however, went to "Salt Point" to stay during the winter, and such was the custom with several of the new-comers for two or three years.

Considerable business at once began to flow through the embryo city as soon as the restraint of a foreign power was withdrawn, for there was absolutely no other way to reach the west, with heavy freight, save by this route. Although the fort was on the east side of the river, all the new-comers located on the other shore.

In what year the first settlement was made in the present town of Mexico is not certain. It may have been in 1795, when Scriba's great road from Rotterdam to Vera Cruz was first opened, and it was certainly as early as 1796. In that year the city of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of Salmon creek, just below the present hamlet of Texas, was laid out and mapped by Benjamin Wright, and that gentlemen then resided there as the agent of Mr. Scriba. A store was built there that year, and although Scriba was a very adventurous person, it is reasonable to presume that he did not build a store unless there was somebody lived in the vicinity besides his agent. In November, 1796, Mr. Wright wrote to Scriba from Vera Cruz that the new store at that point was almost ready to hold goods. The original letter is in the possession of Mr. Cross, at Pulaski. The fact that there was a handsome settlement in township 20, now Mexico, early in 1798, is strong proof that it was begun as soon as 1796, perhaps in 1795.

Redfield was another of the earliest settled towns in the county, but the exact date is uncertain. It was occupied certainly as early as 1799, probably in 1796, and possibly in 1795.

Mr. Scriba's city of Rotterdam progressed very slowly. A letter written by his agent, Meyer, in the fall of 1796 (which is now in the possession of the Scriba family), reads as if they were just finishing the saw-mill which was built in 1793; probably he referred to repairs, on account of the destruction of the dam by high water. The grist-mill was still in contemplation.

Few men ever set themselves more earnestly to develop a new country than did George Scriba. His money must have flowed like water. True, he undoubtedly expected to get it back again in due time, but nevertheless liberality, enterprise, and public spirit in the early stages of a county's development may fairly be called virtues, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Scriba carried them so far to excess as to work the most serious injury to himself.

In 1797 an act was passed directing the surveyor-general of the State to lay out a hundred acres at the mouth of the Oswego, on the west side, in a village to be forever thereafter called by the name of Oswego. The tract was laid out as directed, by Benjamin Wright, the lots were

sold by the proper officials, and thus far on the road to "forever" the place has been called by the name of Oswego.

So few and so widely scattered were the people of the great town of Mexico, that they neglected to hold a town-meeting this year at the time prescribed by law,—April 1, 1797,—and perhaps had done so the year before. Town officers were accordingly appointed by the justices of Herkimer county, and as these were the first of which we have any knowledge in the present county of Oswego, we insert their names here: John Meyer, of Rotterdam, supervisor; Oliver Stevens, of Fort Brewerton, town clerk; Amos Matthews, Solomon Waring, and Luke Mason, of Rotterdam, assessors; Amos Matthews and Solomon Waring, overseers of the poor; Solomon Waring, collector; and Elijah Carter, constable.

Meyer was also a justice of the peace at that time, for on the 8th of June he signed a certificate that Abram Van Valkenburgh had acknowledged the proper bond to keep an orderly hotel. Mr. Meyer was undoubtedly the first justice of the peace in the present county of Oswego; for if there had been one on the Oswego river, Van Valkenburgh would not have gone from the falls to Constandia to get his certificate.

Meanwhile a few new settlers had located on the river-shore. John Van Buren made his home on the east side, below the falls, in 1796, and John Waterhouse in 1797. At this time the settlement at the falls, on both sides, was known indiscriminately as "Oswego Falls." There were others came whose names are unknown, and in 1796 there was business enough, so that it is said that Daniel Masters and one Goodell built a saw-mill on the east side.

In the summer of 1797, Asa Rice, his family, and two or three friends, having made their toilsome way from Connecticut to the embryo village of Oswego, passed along the lake-shore to lot No. 2, in the present town of Oswego, where Mr. Rice had purchased a farm. They proceeded to erect a shanty of small logs, the completion of which was celebrated with a bottle of wine, carefully brought from the land of steady habits. The location was duly christened "Union Village," which name it has retained to the present day. His friends did not remain through the winter, and Mr. Rice was thus the earliest permanent settler in the town. His son,—Arvin Rice,—then a boy of eleven, still survives, and is undoubtedly the earliest living resident of the county.

On the first day of January, 1798, the first post-office was established in the county, Rotterdam being its name and location, and the much-office-holding John Meyer being the first postmaster.

On the 15th of March following, the county of Oneida was formed from Herkimer. It embraced the present county of that name, all of Lewis and Jefferson counties, and all that part of Oswego County west of the Oswego river. So far as Oswego County was concerned, this organization—the east part being in Oneida county, and the west part in Onondaga—continued during the whole period of pioneer settlement down to 1816. The town of Mexico was not for some time touched by the hand of change, retaining its old magnificent proportions.

It is extremely difficult to ascertain with any certainty

the date of events occurring so long ago, except when written documents can be found. Events themselves will live in tradition for unnumbered years, but dates are hardly recollected even through the first generation, still less through succeeding ones. In that same year—1798—we come to a document which gives quite a good idea of the state of affairs in all that part of Oswego County west of Oswego river at that time. This is the assessment-roll of the town of Mexico for that year, now in possession of Mr. Cross, of Palaski. We have copied the names of the assessed parties belonging in Oswego County. Their residences are given on the roll according to the number of their survey-township, but for convenience's sake are designated here, in most cases, by the corresponding modern towns. We may add, in explanation of some of the descriptions, that Salmon river was then called *Salmon creek*, and Salmon creek was then termed *Little Salmon creek*. The list was as follows:

At the mouth of Little Salmon creek, Benjamin Gilbert, Benjamin Winch, Archibald Fairfield, and Benjamin Wright, agent for Scriba. He was assessed on a store, barn, blacksmith-shop, saw-mill, and log house.

Mexico, Isaac Burlingham, — Miles, Simon King, Jonathan Parkhurst, Elias Rose, Nathaniel Rood, Stephen Spinner, Hezekiah Stanley, Chipman Wheadon.

Constantia, John Meyer, Amos Matthews, John Bernhardt, Daniel Banvard, Henry Fall, Solomon Waring.

Orwell, Moses Coffin.

Fort Brewerton, Oliver Stevens.

Volney (township 17), Ebenezer Walls.

"Locations on the Oswego," Stephen Lush, Daniel Phoenix (in Schroepfel), Philip Roe, — L'Hommiedieu, John Waters, Ebenezer Wright, Benjamin Walker, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh. Two or three of those named in the last paragraph were probably only owners, not residents. Such was the case also with William Constable, assessed on part of the Boyleston tract; with Franklin and Robinson, assessed on part of Constantia; with Jacob Mark, assessed on part of Scriba; and Mr. L'Hommiedieu on part of township 12.

George Scriba was at that time the owner, and assessed on but nine out of his original twenty-four townships, of which eight were in the present county of Oswego (and from these are to be excepted the lands of the before-mentioned resident owners), viz., No. 6 (Amboy), No. 11 (Constantia—the greater portion), No. 12 (West Monroe), No. 16 (parts of Schroepfel and Volney), No. 17 (parts of Volney and Scriba), No. 19 (New Haven), No. 20 (Mexico), No. 23 (Parish),—making a total of one hundred and sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven acres, assessed at two dollars per acre.

But by far the most populous township at that time in the old town of Mexico was "No. 12," now known as the south part of Redfield. The assessed owners of property there were Samuel Brooks, Phineas Corey, Nathan Cook, Ebenezer Chamberlain, Joseph Clark, Taylor Chapman, Roger Cooke, James Drake, John Edwards, Nathaniel Eels, Titus Mescham, Amos Kent, Joseph Overton, Joel Overton, Silas Phelps, John Prime, Nathan Sage, Eli Strong, Jedediah Smith, Obadiah Smith, George Seymour, Joseph

Strickland, Samuel Smith, Josiah Tryon, Benjamin Thrall, Jonathan Wortb, Joseph Wickham, Thomas Wells, Luke Winchel, Charles Webster, Daniel Wilcox, and Jonathan Waldo,—making thirty-two assessed residents in that township alone, to about twenty-six in all the rest of Oswego County, east of the river.

Making allowance for men who had no assessable property, and for those living on the west side of the Oswego, there were probably about eighty or ninety adult males in the county in the early part of 1798, representing a population of near five hundred souls.

We say in the early part of 1798, for those who came later would not be assessed. The first settlement in the present town of Scriba was made in this year by Henry Everts, who located in the southwest part of the town, near the river. New Haven was also first occupied by permanent residents in 1798, its pioneers being Mr. Rood and Mr. Doolittle.

We have copied at length the list of assessed men, because they show more clearly than ought else could the advance and direction of settlement in the county up to 1798. Henceforth, however, names of individual settlers, unconnected with any special incident, will generally be left to the township histories.

Benjamin Wright, of Vera Cruz, Mr. Scriba's surveyor and agent, was appointed a justice of the peace in 1798, being probably the second one in the county.

Mr. Scriba pushed forward his settlements in Rotterdam and at Vera Cruz and along the road between with all possible speed. The latter-named place was destined to be the great commercial emporium of central New York. It must have been in the latter part of 1798 or forepart of 1799 that one Captain Geerman started a ship-yard and built a small schooner. No mention of the vessel is made in the assessment-roll of 1798, and the oldest residents say it was in 1799 that the accident happened to it which, with its consequences, cast a gloom over all the scanty settlements around. It will be adverted to in the town history of Mexico, but at the time it occurred it was a matter of very wide general interest, and even yet the story of the remarkable disasters of the Vera Cruz pioneers claims the mournful attention of every sympathetic reader. It has therefore been thought proper to insert an account of them here, principally drawn from a statement furnished many years ago to the *Mexico Independent* by Mr. Goodwin, of that village, after careful consultation with several old residents, now deceased.

At that time the country around Kingston, Canada, which had been settled at a much earlier period, was the ordinary resource for getting provisions, or grinding those raised here. Men sometimes took two or three bushels of grain across the lake in an open boat, got it ground, and returned by the same precarious conveyance. Either to relieve a scarcity of provisions before harvest, or to get grinding done after it, Captain Geerman, in the summer of 1799, accompanied by a young man named Welcome Spencer, started in his new schooner for Canada. In a few days the people began to look for their return, but in vain. Days and weeks passed on, and still they came not. Anxiety spread rapidly among the settlers, bound together as

they were by the ties of common dangers and hardships. The only hope was that the wanderers had been driven on some coast or island by the wind, whence they might be rescued.

Misled, perhaps, by their desires, a report spread among the people that lights had been seen on Stony island, a short distance this side of Sackett's Harbor, and it was hoped that the wanderers might have been cast ashore there. A meeting of the settlers for some distance around was held at Vera Cruz, and it was determined that a party should go in search of the missing ones.

Bold volunteers were readily found, and a crew was made up, consisting of the father of young Spencer, Chipman Whendon, Green Clark, Nathaniel Rood, and a Mr. Doolittle, all of whom resided either at Vera Cruz or a short distance back. They rowed across the lake in an open boat, and made a thorough search of Stony island and the neighboring isles, but found no trace of the lost mariners. On their return they, too, encountered a heavy gale. It came from the west, and drove their frail craft swiftly towards the mouth of Salmon river. A man who chanced to be on the beach, in that then uninhabited locality, saw the boat swiftly approaching the shore, bearing all its inmates to their fate. When within a short distance the boat was upset, and all five of the men were flung into the boiling surf. Strange as it may seem, not one of them reached the shore alive, and it does not appear that even a single body was ever found, except that of Green Clark, which was washed on shore near Sandy creek. Chipman Whendon, a very active man, clung to the boat for some time, but was finally washed off by the waves, and met the fate which had befallen all his comrades.

Seven strong men were thus lost to the infant settlement, for Geerman and the younger Spencer were never heard of more. There was a vague rumor that some of the contents of the schooner were found near Sackett's Harbor, from which it was inferred that it was capsized near there, but nothing was certainly known, save that it never reached Kingston.

It is not correct to say, as the gazetteers have generally done, that only one survivor (Benjamin Winch) was left in the "settlement," even confining that expression to the little hamlet of Vera Cruz, for Benjamin Wright and Archibald Fairchild at least remained. Even then there were others not far distant. The story of a subsequent disaster on the lake, sweeping away more men of the Vera Cruz settlement, which has found its way into some publications, is entirely a mistake.

Unquestionably these disasters were a terrible blow to Mr. Scriba's embryo metropolis. We cannot learn that any more vessels were ever built there. The store, however, was kept up, and a grist-mill erected, and it is said that one year, not long afterwards, more goods were sold there than at Oswego or Utica. In fact, for some time, most of the settlers on the Scriba patent were on or near the old Rotterdam and Vera Cruz road, and they had to go to one of those places to trade; they generally chose the latter, as the more convenient.

In 1799 the collection districts of Oswego and Niagara were formed by act of Congress. The former embraced

the shores and waters of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, within the United States, from the forty-fifth parallel to the Genesee river. It does not appear, however, that any officers were appointed, or any attempt made to collect duties, until four years later.

In the same year the gigantic town of Mexico was reduced by the formation of Camden, Oneida county; and in 1800, Champlain, Redfield, Turin, Lowville, and Watertown were taken off. This brought it down so that, in addition to the whole eastern point of Oswego County (with Redfield forming a notch-out), it only included the southern third of Jefferson county,—giving it an area in all of about twelve hundred square miles. In the last-named year (1800) one more of the present towns—Schroepfel—was settled, Abram Paddock being its earliest pioneer.

Having now reached the close of the eighteenth century, we will begin the nineteenth with a new chapter. At this time the settlements were still confined to the new (and flourishing) town of Redfield, those in Constantia, those extending through Mexico to Vera Cruz, a few residents at Oswego, two or three at Union Village, and a few more scattered along on both sides of the Oswego river. Sandy Creek, Boylston, Orwell, Richland, Albion, Williamstown, Amboy, Parish, West Monroe, Palermo, and Hannibal, all greeted the new century untouched by the pioneer's axe.

CHAPTER XII.

1801 TO 1812.

An Important Era—Early Hardships—Price of Land—The Bachelor Pioneer—The Indispensable Ox-Sled—Poverty of the Settlers—An Imaginary Sketch—A Miscellaneous Load—A Schoolma'am in the Woods—An Unfortunate Boy—A Day-Dream and its Interpretation—Arriving at Destination—The House-Raising—Clearing Land—The Logging-Bee—Browse—Deer-hunting—Snow-Shoes—"Yards" of Deer—Rails and Fences—Multitudinous Salmon—Sixty-three in Seventeen Minutes—Making of Sugar—The Well—The "Sweep"—Slaughtered Sheep—The Schoolma'am Spinning—The Old Lady Weaving—Young Jonathan's Home—The Independent Citizen—School-house and Meeting-house—Sugar-Party and Quilting-Bee—Spelling-School, Singing-School, and Husking-Bee—A Twelve-Miles' Walk to a Dance—First Settlement in the various Towns—Formation of New Towns—Ancient Relics on Trout Brook—Increase of Commerce—The First Custom-house—An Attempted Raid—The Raiders Routed—First American Ship-of-War—Townsend, Bronson & Co.—Durham Boats—Roads—Omnibuses—Difficulties with Great Britain—Feelings of Parties—Hostile Measures.

THE years to which this chapter is devoted form the most important era in the development of the county, though few remarkable events transpired in it. Then was the time when in every township the axe of the woodman was heard, either beginning the work of improvement or greatly enlarging on the few efforts already made. Every year saw numerous immigrants locating in different parts of the county. The story of one is the story of hundreds. A few pages may, therefore, profitably be devoted to a general view of the way in which this county, like other new regions covered with timber, was settled.

The old know how it was themselves. The middle-aged have heard the story so often told by their predecessors, and have seen the events so often repeated in the newer portions of the county, that they are very well acquainted with them; but a county history is designed to fix the fleeting circumstances of pioneer life for the instruction of those who are yet to come, ere they fade forever from the memory of the living. There will soon be no spot which will witness a renewal of such hardships as were endured by the early settlers of New York. The labor of subduing the prairie is trifling indeed compared with that undergone by the pioneer who confronted the beeches and the maples, the oaks and the hemlocks, the stumps and the roots, the rocks and the hills, of Oswego, of Jefferson, of Lewis, and of hundreds more of just such counties on the eastern side of the Alleghanies.

The price of land varied from two dollars an acre upward. As late as 1806 the instructions to the agent of town 6 (Amboy) directed that a hundred families should each receive a farm in the centre of the town for two dollars and a half per acre. Purchasers of lots along the "State road" were charged three dollars an acre for fifty acres each, and four dollars for all over that amount. All buyers were required to live on the land, or have some one else do so.

The young bachelor, intent on making a home for himself, and mayhap for the girl he left behind him, often plunged into the depths of the far-famed Scriba's Patent or the Military tract, with no aid but the axe he bore on his shoulder, a scanty supply of provisions on his back, and possibly a few dollars in money, though this was by no means certain. Selecting his location, he obtained a contract, and handed over perhaps his last dollar as an advance payment. Very likely he dispensed even with a log house the first summer, putting up a mere hut of poles, shingled with bark.

Then late and early his axe rang among the monarchs of the forest. When a few acres had been cut down he probably made a logging-pee, one of the great events of pioneer life, and got his ground cleared ready for a crop of winter wheat. If he had no money to buy seed or necessary provisions, he earned them by working for his more fortunate neighbors. Having sown his piece of winter wheat, he proceeded, before snow came, to put up the "body" of a log house,—that is, the logs, without roof nor floor, door nor window,—and then returned to the place whence he came, married his girl, and brought her out in the spring to his well-ventilated palace in the forest.

Often a married man came alone, in advance, in the same way, went through the same routine, and brought his wife and family the ensuing season. When the family came, whether the first season or the second, whether in winter or spring, the chances were that they and their scanty household goods were packed on an ox-sled, and that the music of "Whoa! haw! gee, Buck!" resounded in their ears throughout the whole length of their journey. Once in a while a solitary horse was ridden into the forest, but its possession was a decided mark of aristocracy. Oxen could be driven along the diabolical roads, where horses would have broken their legs in an hour. The former

could be used in clearing land, where similar dangers waited; and if worst came to worst, they could be changed into beef, to help eke out the failing supply of bread. But their prime recommendation was their cheapness. For cheapness was absolutely essential to the pioneer.

Mention has been frequently made of the scantiness of their means, and it would not be far out of the way to say plumply that all the pioneers of Oswego County—all the pioneers of central and western New York—were poor. The exceptions were few indeed. Their descendants now look back with pride to the humble log house, the ox-team, the home-made furniture, which were the beginning of subsequent competence; and the greater the hardships endured the greater the pride of the sons in the courage and energy which overcame them.

Not only was the ox preferable to the horse, but the sled was more convenient than the wagon. The former would twist around among the trees and logs where the latter would soon have been ruined; besides, it was far cheaper. Sometimes a cart, consisting of little more than two big wheels, an axle-tree, and a tongue, would be brought into use; but for moving into the country the sled was the general favorite, it being not only cheap and hard to break, but capable of holding all that the ordinary emigrant family would have to bring. Advantage was usually taken of the snow of late winter or early spring; but even when the ground was half bare, the sled was the thing for moving.

Perhaps the usual process of settling a new country in the old times can be best pictured to the mind of the reader by an imaginative sketch, condensing and uniting the numerous accounts of the pioneers.

Here comes an ox-battery attacking the forest fortress of Oswego County. The patient, broad-horned toilers move steadily forward along the narrow road, undisturbed by the numberless stumps, trees, and logs against which they rub as they make their tedious way. Behind comes the sled, where a middle-aged matron in linsey-woolsey gown sits on top of two feather-beds, while around her are stowed a bag of flour, four splint-bottom chairs, three tow-headed children, a side of pork, two iron pots, three bags of potatoes, and a bridle cart. The new-comers evidently belong to the more opulent class of pioneers, and will be looked up to with respect by all their less fortunate neighbors. Very likely the tall, dark, gaunt, keen-eyed, iron-jawed New Englander in sheep-s-gray clothing, who with long ox-goad in hand tramps by the side of his team, has as much as six dollars and a half in his pocket, and will be a justice of the peace inside of three years.

Behind the load trudges a bright, red-checked girl of eighteen, occasionally clinging on in order to pass a bad mud-hole, but capable of traveling as far as the oxen can, at least. Poor as the family may seem to the city gentleman or old-world observer, she has had a fair English education, has taught school the previous summer in her native town, has quilts of her own making on that all-embracing ox-sled, and plenty of ideas in the brain behind that independent-looking face. Still farther back comes the boy next younger, doomed to be the custodian of the old red cow, the producer of the only luxuries the family enjoy, the hope and solace of many a clamorous child. He looks

mad. He is vexed to the utmost point of boyish disgust because he is not, like his big brother, wandering through the woods with rifle on shoulder, instead of fagging at the heels of poor, despised old Betsy. Oh, if he were only twenty instead of fifteen! wouldn't he have a gun? and wouldn't he kill a bear? To kill a bear is to his mind the chief object in moving into a new country, and he knows he could do it if he only had a gun.

And he, the envied big brother of twenty, has somewhat similar ideas as he strides with elastic step amid the trees away off on the right flank of the main army, the flint-lock rifle with which his father had faced the red-coats at Bennington carelessly resting on his shoulder, his powder-horn and bullet-pouch by his side, his inevitable sheep's-gray suit scratched by the thickets through which he has plunged, and his eager face aglow partly with the excitement of the hunter, and partly with the hopes of the pioneer. Of course it isn't for him—a man—to think much about such trivial things as deer and bear; he has come to the wilderness to help his parents make a home and then to make one for himself; to acquire a two-hundred-acre farm, to turn it into first-class meadow and grain land, to raise the largest crops in the county, to build a fine house and barns of incalculable size,—in short, to get rich.

Still, if a deer should show itself—or, still better, if a bear should obstruct his path—if he should boldly confront the monster (as of course he would), and if, just as it was rising with horrid front to attack him, he should with well-aimed bullet lay it bleeding at his feet—what a fine thing it would be to write back to Mary Ann about. Full of these mingled thoughts the youth strays farther and farther into the forest, and his mind becomes more and more abstracted from its surroundings. Suddenly a great noise is heard, a big buck with branching horns springs from his lair and comes bounding directly across the front of the startled young Jonathan. That worthy stands with open eyes and mouth, forgetting his rifle, his Mary Ann, and everything else, in his surprise and astonishment. Just as the tail of the fleeing animal flutters for the last time among the beeches, Jonathan recovers himself and fires an unavailing shot after the retreating flag.

Great Heavens! Why didn't he shoot before? Oh, if another would only come wouldn't he fix him? But no other comes, and, after reloading his rifle, Jonathan makes his way slowly and sadly back to the family ox-sled. There the young cow-captain, who has heard the shot, soon digs the story out of him, and great is the contempt of that would-be hunter at the recital. Oh, if he had only been there with a gun! Catch him standing still while a deer ran by within twenty steps! Bah!

Eulivened by adventures like this, the cavalcade (if a yoke of oxen, a sled, and a cow can be so called) makes its tedious way towards the promised land. Passing by the scattered settlements on the bank of Oneida lake, and reaching Rotterdam, it turns up the "old Mexico road" and works its way over the high ridge whence the streams run in opposite directions into the two lakes, Oneida and Ontario. Then it turns aside into Parish, or Palermo, or Albion, or New Haven, or Richland, or the farther part of Mexico, following a road more execrable even than before.

If a log of moderate size lies in the way, the oxen step carefully over it, and the sled goes bouncing up and down, the children clinging to the side-boards with little shrieks of mingled alarm and pleasure, and the old cut elevating her tail in angry protest against these violent proceedings. If a larger one is encountered, as it frequently is, which can't be driven around, axes are brought out and old Ephraim and young Jonathan sever it in two places, roll the middle section out of the way, and lead forward their forces in triumph.

Arriving at length at the selected locality, if no house has been erected in advance the family easily finds shelter with an earlier settler, perhaps a mile or two distant. All are hospitable, not only for hospitality's sake, but because every new-comer is a positive advantage to the country. The first thing is the erection of a log house. Our two grown-up heroes go to work preparing the logs, while young Timothy is kept busy all day taking care of the cattle, running of errands, and helping the women folks, till he wishes twenty times a day that he were back on the stony hill-sides of Vermont.

As our friends belong to the best society, they cut their logs eighteen feet long, intending to have their house nearly sixteen feet square on the inside,—something quite palatial. The logs being ready, the engineer-in-chief prepares his machinery for raising the house. It consists of a gallon of whisky. The "neighbors" for several miles around are invited to the raising, and respond with unanimous alacrity. Four finished architects are selected to carry up the corners. These shape the notches and saddles by means of which the logs are fitted together, their less expert brethren lift the material up to the builders, who rise with their work till they are six or eight feet above the ground. Rough poles furnish the rafters.

Our high-toned friends cannot think of getting along, as some do, without a floor, and so a few ash-logs are split up into "punchcons," and laid on the lowest tier of logs, and even an upper tier is laid so as to furnish a chamber, which, divided by blankets, furnishes sleeping-rooms for the young people. Apertures for a door and window are cut out, and then, after an ample if homely supper, and an annihilating attack on the remnants of the badly-defeated whisky, the neighbors depart to their homes, pouring out their good wishes for the new residents with equal profuseness and sincerity, and the younger men deeply smitten by the grace and beauty of the fair-haired young schoolm'am.

A few days more suffice to put on the ash "shakes," two and a half to three feet long, which do duty as shingles, to build the fire-place of stone and the chimney of poles, and to put in the board-door and glass-window which mark the residence of a gentleman of substance. The women folks begin keeping house, and the men turn their attention to the clearing of land. There being two of them, ambitious and active, they are determined to have a crop this very season. Working early and late, they cut down the trees on three or four acres, trim off and pile the brush, and burn it as soon as the spring sun has made it combustible. The trees are left where they fall. Between them, in the soft woodland soil, the late corn is planted, and a tolerable crop is harvested. But only "right smart" men can do this,

and even then they rear a late crop, which an early frost would destroy.

Meanwhile more land is cleared to be sown to wheat. About this job there is to be no half-way work. The brush is trimmed and burned, the trees are felled in the right direction, and the logs cut of the proper length. When the August sun is hottest, another supply of whisky is laid in, and again the neighbors are invited,—this time to a “logging-bee.”

But the muse who waits on a common county historian can hardly be expected to describe with sufficient accuracy and vividness that remarkable scene. Dante and Virgil both descended into hell, but neither of them ever saw a “logging-bee;” if they had, they could have added some extra touches to their Plutonian pictures. How the work begins at a moderate pace at first; how the logs, already blackened by the fire which has consumed the brush, are dragged together by ox-teams and rolled into heaps with handspikes; how clouds of black dust rise from the ground and envelop everybody and everything in one funeral pall; how the speed increases as time progresses; how Ephraim and Jonathan, and young Timothy and old Jeremiah, and William and Henry, and James and Thomas, and Buck and Bright, and Broad and Blaze, all catch the spirit of rivalry, and spring to their work like soldiers to the charge; how, regardless of danger, men bound among the whirling logs to relieve some dead-lock with their handspikes; how jest and laugh and shout and cheer go up from the heroes of the day as they see their labors progressing to a successful close; and how, when all is done, and the great heaps are ready for the torch, they retire to their homes covered with soot half an inch thick, more or less, but triumphant in another victory over the wilderness,—all this forms a vivid picture in the mind of an old pioneer, but can hardly be appreciated by a modern city gentleman. But without the tremendous labors of the forest and the “logging-field” the dry-goods box would have yielded no profit to the smiling merchant, and the palatial residence would never have adorned the elegant avenue.

The next day our friends Ephraim and Jonathan and Timothy apply the torch to the log-piles, and for several days have plenty of work watching the fires, dragging together the brands that remain, and burning them again until all are destroyed. A harrow prepares the virgin soil sufficiently to receive the proper allowance of winter wheat, which is soon sown by the skillful hands of the head of the family, and then the harrow again comes into play, covering the grain with enough earth to secure its germination.

As winter approaches, the family mansion is “chinked” all around with pieces of wood between the logs, and further secured against cold by a liberal coating of clay. Ere long the snow comes down in an avalanche, and lies one, two, or three feet deep throughout the forest. No hay lies piled in stacks or stored in barns; and how are Buck and Bright and Botsey to be kept through the winter? Browse. Each morning Ephraim or Jonathan goes to the forest, chops down a few trees, and gives the cattle a chance to feed on the succulent twigs. It is hardly equal to first-class hay, but cattle can live on it throughout the winter. Half a ton of hay, procured with great labor from a distant

settlement, keeps the poor beasts in memory of old times, and prevents them from despairing of the future. A rude log shed slightly shields them from the fury of the frequent storms.

Now, at last, young Jonathan has a chance to display his skill with the rifle. Deer roam thick through the woods, and it is not difficult for even a mediocre marksman to supply a family with abundance of venison. Even our boyish friend, Timothy, has the inexpressible delight to discover a fat doe peering in wonder from the edge of the clearing at the strange-looking cabin, to seize the rifle, to steal quietly to a convenient stump, and, after carefully sighting, to bring the unfortunate intruder dying to the earth. That one shot adds four inches and a half to the boy's height.

As the snow becomes deeper the snow-shoe is brought into requisition. The light ash or hickory frame, twenty-eight to thirty-two inches long, and from fourteen to sixteen wide, braced with bars and plaited with leather thongs, is strapped to either foot, and away goes the youthful hunter over snow four feet deep, at the rate of three miles or more an hour, scarcely sinking above the top. As the deer had no snow-shoes, the hunter had an immense advantage.

As food becomes scarcer the deer gather in groups (or “yards,” as they are called), twelve, fifteen, or twenty together, and dig down through the snow with their feet, to obtain a little scanty nourishment from the shrubbery below. When the hunters find one of these “yards” they can save their powder; they begin with club and knife, and slaughter at will. (Mr. Jeremiah Matthewson, of Pulaski, says he has known of three men killing eighteen deer in that way in one day.) If the poor wretches attempt to escape, they instantly sink deep into the snow, and are easily overtaken and dispatched by these woodland Mercuries, whose heels are made light by snow-shoes instead of wings. A finey sportsman would call this mere butchery, but a man whose pork-barrel is getting low cannot be particular as to the way he supplies his family with meat.

But not much time can be spared for the exciting joys of the hunter. Our friends have come into the wilderness not to play but to work. A large part of the winter is spent in cutting down the great oak and ash-trees and splitting them into rails. It may be possible to get along a few years with brush-fences, but Ephraim and Jonathan are resolute Yankees, who look on the brush-fence as a mark of shiftlessness hardly to be tolerated even for the first year.

Meanwhile the female head of the household and her blithe daughter are busy within, being especially necessitated to devote a large part of their time to the repair of clothing. Every article must be made to last as long as is humanly possible, for the prospect of obtaining more is poor indeed. How earnestly the matron longs for the time when they shall have sheep, and geese, and all the adjuncts of civilization!

Spring brings new labors and new pleasures. The rails must be laid into the old-fashioned “worm-fence,” eight rails high, “staked and ridged,” which is now following the log house into the limbo of oblivion. Spring crops must be sowed,—more ground must be cleared. Hand-

some Hannah retreats to a little older settlement, and obtains employment in teaching school through the summer at a dollar a week and "board around."

Timothy is happy, for every little while he gets a chance to fish for salmon. It makes no difference whether they live near Salmon river, Salmon creek, or Oswego river, all the waters which flow into Lake Ontario abound in that delicious fish. Whenever those waters rise and roll their turbid volume out into the lake, the salmon are attracted and rush up the streams. Even in the daytime they can be speared by the score, but night is the chosen time. Then two young men start out in a boat,—one handling the oars, and one armed with a spear,—with a supply of pine-knots for light. As the salmon are dimly revealed in the dark water, the stalwart spearsman transfixes them, one after another, and hauls them into the boat till his arm is almost too weary to lift one. (Mr. Matthewson, to whom we have before referred, declares that he has himself taken out sixty-three salmon in the burning of one "jack-light" of pine-knots, which was calculated to last seventeen minutes. Two hundred and thirty were captured by himself and comrade during the four hours between dark and midnight. A hundred of these, taken at random, weighed fourteen hundred and seventy-five pounds! This was at a later period, but it shows what fun there was to be had in all those early days.)

Another winter passes more comfortably than the last. Our friends have time to make a few dozen sap-troughs, and, when spring sets the sweet blood of the maple flowing in its veins, a corresponding number of trees are tapped, a big kettle is swung over a fire in the woods, the sap is boiled down into syrup, the syrup is "sugared off," and little Tommy and Johnny and Polly enjoy themselves for a while at the top of their bent. A year or two later a still larger number of trees will be tapped, a shanty will be built in the woods, the sap will be gathered from far and near on a sled, and a grand jubilee of the young folks—up to twenty-five years old—will be held over the operation of sugaring off.

Now the women folks make up their minds that they have carried water long enough from the spring some sixty rods distant, and insist on a well. Ephraim, Jonathan, and Timothy (now a stout youngster of seventeen), all take part in this work. Good water is found some fifteen feet down. Stone for the sides is soon brought from the surrounding fields on that peculiar vehicle called a stone-boat, built of stout plank, five feet by three, with a flat keel to navigate on top of the earth, behind a yoke of cattle, and a rounded prow, to glide past the numerous stumps. The well is at once finished, and ornamented by its lofty "sweep," rising, at an angle of forty-five degrees, twelve or fifteen feet high, supported in the middle by a sturdy crotch, with a slender pole pendent from its topmost end, and the celebrated old oaken bucket hanging from the lower end of the pole.

This year, when the crops are harvested, Jonathan goes back to Vermont after Mary Ann, buys a yoke of steers and a cart, and gives his bride a ride of three hundred miles, while he walks ahead and drives a dozen sheep for his father's use. Carefully he watches them all the way, fastening them at dark in the pens of friendly farmers, until, the night before reaching home, some point is left

unguarded, the wolf comes down on the fold, and in the morning ten of the twelve are found dead, their mangled throats testifying to the cause of their untimely taking off. This is no fancy sketch. Not only in Oswego County, but elsewhere, the writer has been told of little flocks brought from some far distant eastern home only to be slaughtered the first night of their arrival.

Many a tear is shed by the good mother over this destruction of her hopes, and the little ones join in wailing over the worn flannels of which they have been defrauded. In fact, so dismal is the prospect that resolute Ephraim goes in person, gets more sheep, and sees to it that they come through in safety. Then there is joy in the family. In due time fleeces are obtained, the spinning-wheel is brought out, and Hannah, after finishing her summer school, treads lightly to and fro over the floor,—in which boards have been substituted for puncheons,—twirling the rolls she has carded with deft fingers, until an ample number of skeins of stout yarn lie packed in a rude box, ready for use.

Yes, Hannah can spin,—as sturdy Ben, the son of a neighbor only four or five miles distant, admiringly confesses, while he sits on the door-step, with his rifle leaning against the logs, and catches her graceful movements,—but, when it comes to weaving, the old lady's services are in request. She alone can manage the "warp" and the "filling," the "harness" and the "shuttle," so as to produce the soft, warm flannel which so many backs are anxious for. She, too, turns out the stronger cloth to which black sheep and white sheep contribute, and which, after being carried twenty or thirty miles to the nearest fulling-mill, is returned as "sheep's-gray," good for coat or trousers for man or boy.

Jonathan and Mary Ann's new home cannot at first be expected to be as stylish as that of the old folks. He has his first payment to make on his land, and after that his interest to provide for, and money is scarce beyond what any one can now conceive of. What is called "hard times" to-day would have been thought a perfect jubilee of monetary abundance seventy years ago. The first summer a blanket does duty instead of a door, and a piece of greased cotton-cloth instead of a window. The first chairs consist of slabs split out of a log, with four holes bored in the corners, fitted with hickory legs. The first bedstead is made of poles stuck in auger-holes in the logs in the corner of his house. The first baby is rocked in a sap-trough.

Yet even in this humblest of residences the observant visitor sees at once that he is in the home of an intelligent and self-respecting freeman. Two or three books have survived the disasters of poverty and removal. If the head of the young family cannot yet afford a newspaper, some good-natured neighbor has loaned him one, and he has a common-sense idea of the affairs of the nation. The rifle, which hangs over the fire-place, may yet be leveled against the enemies of his country. There may be a nasal tone to his voice, but, as compared with the European peasant, his speech is amazingly accurate and grammatical. If a king were to enter our friend's cabin, Jonathan would offer him a seat on one of the slab chairs; and Mary Ann would bring him a drink of buttermilk, with but little more concern than if it were Squire Jones of the neighboring ham-

let. To be sure our independent, rifle-shooting, newspaper-reading citizen and voter is a trifle conceited; he would be ready to manage the nation by the views he has picked up in the district school; but still a few million such citizens make a very solid foundation for the superstructure of a free government. They are not easily frightened nor cajoled, and their hard "horse sense" has more than once carried the republic through long seasons of difficulty and danger.

It is needless to say that the young people do not attend high-toned balls in gas-lighted rooms, where, on spring-bottomed floors, they waltz away the hours, with an interval for supper, consisting of scoloped oysters, roast beef à la Française, gâteaux à l'Espagnole, ice-cream, and champagne. Neither does the peripatetic lecturer illuminate the people on the glories of progress and the mysteries of philosophy. All mental instruction comes from the school-master or mistress in the log school-house; all ethical teaching from the itinerant preacher, who has not even a log meeting-house at his command, but who occupies once a month a school-house three miles distant, to which all the settlers around flock with ox-teams or on foot. Equally simple are their amusements. The sugar-party, with its egg-shells filled with the finest product of the maple, and its waxen luxuries cooled upon the snow; the quilting-bee, where the girls who work all the afternoon are taken home by the young men in the evening; the spellings-school, that primitive atheneum, where rosy-cheeked lasses and sturdy youngsters struggle with the awful mysteries of phthisic, cautehous, and Michilmackinac; the more infrequent singing-school, also held in the log school-house, whither the poor bring pine-knots and the rich bring tallow candles; the jolly husking-bee, where the great pile of corn is soon denuded of its covering by nimble hands of girls and boys, the rapidity of whose labors keeps out the cold, and where the finding of a red ear is rewarded by a kiss from every girl in the barn;—these are the primitive recreations which enliven the hard labors of pioneer life.

Nor is the dance entirely ignored. Though the log taverns furnish very contracted accommodations, yet when a backwoods fiddler can be found to play the part of Apollo, the youth of both sexes are not unwilling to gather for many a mile around in rustic devotion at the shrine of Terpsichore. It is seldom, however, that that devotion is carried as far as in the case which will be related in the history of the town of Volney, when three young men walked twelve miles through the pathless forest from New Haven to Volney Centre, found three girls whom they had never seen before, persuaded them to walk back with them to a "house-warming" in the former locality, running the risk of bears and wolves, and occupied five days in going after their partners, going back with them, dancing, escorting them home, and returning.

The present chapter being confined to the period before the war of 1812, it is needless to give any description of the early frame houses, for, though not absolutely unknown, they were so few as not to form a feature in the landscape. The erection of the first in each town, as well as that of the earliest blacksmith-shop, saw-mill, grist-mill, etc., may safely be left to the town histories.

Leaving our friends Ephraim, Jonathan, Mary Ann, and Hannah to push their fortunes as best they may, we will return to the prosaic record of events. As already stated, settlements had been made previous to the close of the last century in Oswego city, Oswego town, Granby, Volney, Scriba, Schroepel, Mexico, New Haven, Hastings, Constantia, and Redfield. Omitting details for the present, it will sufficiently give a general idea of the progress of settlement to say that some one began the pioneer's work in each one of the remaining towns before the war of 1812, in the following order: Richland and Williamstown, in 1801; Hannibal, in 1802; Sandy Creek, in 1803; Parish, in 1804; Amboy, in 1805; Orwell, Palermo, and West Monroe, in 1806; Boylston and Albion, in 1812.

The course of municipal organization during the same period was as follows: In 1802, 1803, and 1804 the towns of Adams, Ellisburg, and Lorraine, in the present county of Jefferson, were taken off from Mexico, bringing it down to the limits of that part of Oswego County west of the river, with Redfield already separate. In 1804, also, Williamstown was taken off, including the present town of that name, Amboy, Albion, Richland, Sandy Creek, Orwell, and Boylston. In 1806 Fredericksburgh was formed on the other end of the patent, embracing the present towns of Scriba, Volney, Palermo, and Schroepel. The same year Hannibal was formed from Lysander, embracing the old survey-township of Hannibal and thirty-three lots from Lysander; in other words, all of the present county of Oswego west of the river. These dimensions it retained until after the war. In 1807 Richland was set off from Williamstown, embracing what is now Richland, Albion, Orwell, Boylston, and Sandy Creek. In the same year the survey-township of Arcadia was annexed to Redfield, enlarging that town to its present size. In 1808 another new town was formed from Mexico. Mr. Scriba's favorite name of Rotterdam was cast aside, and the survey-township of that name, together with Delft and Breda (West Monroe and Hastings), were organized as a town under the name of Constantia. This reduced Mexico to the territory of the present towns of New Haven, Mexico, and Parish, which it retained until during the war. Finally, in 1811, Scriba was set off from Fredericksburgh, the name of which was at the same time changed to Volney, in honor of the celebrated French author of that name, who had lately passed down the Oswego on a tour through the country. Thus, at the beginning of the war, the present county of Oswego contained eight towns,—Hannibal, in Onondaga county, and Scriba, Volney, Mexico, Constantia, Williamstown, Richland, and Redfield, in Oneida county.

We have already mentioned the remains of Indian or ante-Indian relics near Oswego Falls and Fort Brewerton. The only other locality especially rich in such relics was discovered by the early settlers of Albion, on Trout brook, in the north part of that town. There was to be seen a mound twenty-eight feet high and sixty or seventy feet in diameter at the bottom, rising in the midst of a piece of level ground. Close beside it large quantities of stone axes, arrow-heads, stone pipes, etc., were often thrown up by the pioneer's plow. Near by, but on the top of a hill, was a circular embankment nearly six feet high, inclosing some two

acres of ground. Outside of it was a ditch, which, before the place was cleared, was eight or ten feet deep. Pine-trees, two feet in diameter, grew on the top of the embankment, undoubtedly proving its great age. It will be observed that in this, as in most cases of old fortifications in New York, the implements found are those of Indians.

There was not a church building in the county during the whole period treated of in this chapter. Fort Ontario was abandoned about the beginning of the century, even by the small squad who had held it since the British left. Vera Cruz fell into decay. The trade with the western lakes by way of the Oswego river, Lake Ontario, and the Niagara continued to increase through this period, but was still small at its close. In 1803, Matthew McNair, a resident of Oswego, bought a sloop called the "Jane," changed its name to the "Peggy," and went into the forwarding business. Considerable of the merchandise which went west was shipped by Canadian vessels, owned at Kingston or by the Northwestern Fur Company. For many years the American vessels on Lake Ontario were very few and very small, those of the British being far superior both in number and size.

In the year last named a custom-house was put in operation at Oswego, with Joel Burt as the first collector. The importations, which had previously gone through free, were now obliged to pay duty,—not at all to the satisfaction of a good many of the neighboring people. The next year a man named Wilson, a government contractor, built the schooner "Fair American," of ninety tons, and Mr. McNair the "Linda," of fifty tons. The boats in which goods were brought down the Oswego were sometimes carted around the falls and re-embarked at the lower landing. More frequently, however, they were sent back and the goods re-shipped in a much larger kind of boats, which often made the journey to the Niagara.

As has been said, the payment of duties was not relished by many of the citizens, and there was a good deal of smuggling going on. It seems it was then an object to import Canadian flour, for, in 1808, Collector Burt seized a considerable quantity of that article, which the owners were trying to run through the lines. Some sixty armed men, partly, if not wholly, from Jefferson county, as related in Hough's history of that county, came to Oswego in ten boats to recapture the flour. They came into the harbor in the daytime, but intended to wait till eleven o'clock at night before making the attack. They could not disguise their elation at the great feat they intended to accomplish, and were heard swearing that they would "clear out the place or burn it."

Mr. Burt, however, had heard of the attack beforehand, and had sent post-haste to the southern part of Onondaga county for the aid of a company of dragoons. These came within six miles in the daytime, and camped. About half-past nine o'clock, they saddled up and rode forward towards town. Just before eleven the marauders gathered in the streets, rifle in hand, ready to make an assault on the collector's warehouse. Suddenly their ears caught the sound of galloping steeds, and a moment later they saw the head of the column of dragoons emerging swiftly from the darkness. There was not even time to escape to their boats.

Without firing a shot, they fled at full speed to the woods, which, fortunately for them, were near at hand, leaving their boats the lawful prey of the collector. In their long, wearisome journey through the forest back to their homes, they must have frequently repented of their lawless undertaking.

The same year, the first United States armed vessel on Lake Ontario was begun, by Eckford & Bargh, at Oswego. This was the brig "Onaida," carrying sixteen twenty-four-pound carronades. She was launched the next spring. Lieutenant Melancthon T. Woolsey (afterwards the celebrated Commodore Woolsey) superintended the building, and commanded the "Onaida" after she was afloat. One of his midshipmen was James Fenimore Cooper, subsequently so distinguished as a novelist, who then obtained that knowledge of the geography and history of the Oswego river which, at a later date, he reproduced in the vivid pictures of the "Pathfinder."

From 1810, there was a decided increase in the amount of business carried on *via* the Oswego river and Lake Ontario. In that year, the firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co. began the forwarding and transportation business on the lakes. For the two years before the war, as well as for several years afterwards, they controlled the major part of the business on both Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; the portage around Niagara Falls being carried on by the equally celebrated firm of Porter, Barton & Co. The member of the former firm who established himself at Oswego was Mr. Alvin Bronson, then a young man of twenty-seven, now ninety-four, and probably the most energetic man of his age in the county.

One of the principal articles of commerce at that time was salt, which the Syracuseans (or "Salt Painters," as they were then called) had begun to manufacture in large quantities, and which was transported by the Oswego route to all parts of the west. The river trade above the falls was then carried on largely in "Durham boats." They were decked over fore and aft, and had "running-boards" on each side. These were arranged with cleats to secure a firm footing, and on them the men (four to six besides the steersman) walked from bow to stern, propelling the boat by means of settling-poles placed against the bottom of the stream. Sometimes, after discharging portions of their cargoes, the Durham boats were run over the falls. Generally, however, work below the falls was done by Oswego river boats, which were much smaller and managed by three men each.

Turning from water-ways to land-ways, we find that, besides Scriba's great road from Rotterdam to Vera Cruz, another was cut out, about 1804, from Camden to Vera Cruz, passing through the present towns of Amboy, Parish, and Mexico. Up to 1808, there were no roads passable with a wagon in Richland, nor in any of the towns north and east of it, except Redfield and Williamstown. In 1807 a State road, six rods wide, was laid out from Onondaga Hill to the mouth of Ox creek, in the present town of Granby, and thence to Oswego. One branch went from Ox creek to Salt Point.

The same year, a mail-route was established between Onondaga and Oswego, and a post-office at the latter place. The first mail-carrier, as stated in Clark's "Onondaga," was

Onudiaga, a veteran *Onondaga* chief, who had fought against the Americans at Fort Schuyler, Oriskany, and Cherry Run, but who had now descended to being the news-bearer of his conquerors. Once a week the mail was put up in a small valise at the Onondaga office, ready to leave at four o'clock the next morning. At nine in the evening Onudiaga invariably came, received his valise, and then, without a word, hid himself down on the floor of Judge Forman's kitchen. At four in the morning he arose, took his valise, and started forth on his journey of forty miles. Rain, hail, or snow, it was all the same. No one ever knew Onudiaga to flinch from his journey, or to be delayed on the route by the weather. The worse it was, the more the chief increased his long Indian strides; so that the people of Oswego came to look for Onudiaga as regularly as they did for sundown. The next day he returned with equal regularity to Onondaga.

The first member of the assembly elected from what is now Oswego County was Barnet Mooney, who served in 1810, and again in 1812 and 1814. He resided in what was then Hamibal, but is now Granby, and of course represented the county of Onondaga.

Thus, in clearing the forest, erecting log houses, opening roads, building vessels, carrying salt, starting new settlements, forming new towns, etc., the time passed peacefully on until the beginning of 1812. But here, as throughout the country, there was a constantly-increasing anger against Great Britain on account of her infringements, in her wars with France, of the neutral rights of the United States. The two chief causes of bitterness were the invasion of American merchantmen by British men-of-war in order to seize sailors claimed as British subjects, and the capture of American vessels trading to France, even when no actual blockade was violated. There were hundreds upon hundreds of such outrages, and it is safe to say that English statesmen would no more think now of directing such a course of conduct towards the United States as they then authorized, than they would think of cutting their own throats.

The only excuse that could possibly be made was that Napoleon pursued a similar course in relation to neutral vessels (he did not attempt to impress seamen), and that the British were obliged to do as they did in self-defense. In fact, however, Napoleon inflicted far less damage on American commerce than the English; and he first repealed his obnoxious decrees. Yet, the violent hatred felt by the Federal party against Napoleon and the French revolutionary principles caused them to be willing to forgive almost any offense on the part of England, while she was fighting the man whom they designated as the tyrant of Europe.

Mingled with this feeling was the intense party spirit, which was probably stronger then than even at the present day, and which led either party to oppose whatever was done by the other. The dominant party was the one which had originally been christened Republican, but the members of which were beginning to call themselves Democrats. They were bitter enemies of Great Britain, and looked with far more lenient eyes on the trespasses of Napoleon than on those of George the Third and his ministers.

All through the winter and spring of 1812 the question of war or peace was the subject of excited discussion in Congress. In April a law was passed forbidding the exportation of specie and merchandise for ninety days. About the same time another law directed the calling out of a hundred thousand militia, of which thirteen thousand five hundred were from New York. Details were made from the numerous militia regiments and sent to the frontier. Captain Asa Wells, with a company of militia, occupied Fort Ontario, or rather the ruins which then went by that name. The lists of officers in the militia regiments were filled up, musters were frequent, the people were full of excitement, and all waited anxiously for what a day might bring forth.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WAR OF 1812.

War Declared—Occupation of Fort Ontario—McNair and Bronson—Schooners turned into Gun-boats—Commodore Chauncey—Oswego Gun-boats at Work—A War of Ship-builders—Cooper's Ark—Supplies at Oswego Falls—Ramored Danger—Arrival of Troops—Orders to Conceal Stores—Appearance of the Enemy—Attack and Repulse—Another Attack—Guns of the Fort Disabled—The Assault—The Fort Taken—Mulcaster Wounded—The Battle in the Brush—Mitchell's Retreat—The Losses—Perils of Making an Attack—Sinking the "Syracuse"—A Close Shot—Seizure of Property—Sir James Yeo and Mr. Bronson—Five Prisoners and Three Survivors—A Plucky Boy—A Ruffianly Knight—Prisoners taken to Kingston—Released—The Militia—A Harvest of Cannon-Balls—Getting the Guns to Sackett's Harbor—The Boats Set Forth—One Captured—An Indian Escort—Out of the County—Entering Big Sandy—The British Follow—The Battle—A Complete Victory—The Guns, etc., taken through—Chauncey again Ahead—Peace.

At length, on the 18th day of June, 1812, the declaration of war, having passed both houses of Congress, was signed by the president. The excitement increased tenfold. The shores of the Oswego river had so often been the scene of bloody conflicts in former wars, that men might well tremble lest the invader should again seek that convenient opening into the country, and those scenes of blood be repeated on a still wider scale.

In July, Colonel George Fleming, of Cayuga county, with nine companies of militia, marched down the river and took post at Fort Ontario. He made some attempts to repair the dilapidated works, but effected very little. The militia were called out for only a few months' service at a time, and when their terms expired they were relieved. In the fall, Colonel Cleveland, of Madison county, took command of Fort Ontario in place of Colonel Fleming. The terms of almost all the militia expired with the year, and no provision was made for supplying their places. Fort Ontario was left almost entirely undefended.

Early in the season Mr. McNair was appointed commissary of subsistence at Oswego, and Mr. Alvin Bronson military storekeeper. Some of the contractors, whose property would necessarily pass through his hands, objected to Mr. Bronson's appointment on the ground that he was a Federalist, who could not safely be trusted in such a posi-

tion. One of the principal contractors, however, who knew Mr. Bronson's personal reputation, declared that he was just the man for the place, and warmly urged his appointment, which was accordingly made. Shortly afterwards he was also appointed naval storekeeper.

Meanwhile strong efforts were made by the government to organize a naval force on Lake Ontario, where at the beginning of the war the star-spangled banner was borne by no armed ship except the brig "Oneida." All vessels that were capable of being armed were at once purchased. Mr. McNair's schooner "Julia," named for his daughter, was thus bought, and was armed with a long thirty-two-pound gun, and two long sixes. Soon afterwards she was sent to Ogdensburg, manned with sixty volunteers under Lieutenant Wells, of the "Oneida," and accompanied by a company of riflemen in an open Durham boat; the object was to protect six American schooners in that vicinity. Eleven miles this side of Ogdensburg she met two British vessels, and a three hours' cannonade ensued. The enemy withdrew, and the improvised Oswego man-of-war, only very slightly injured, proceeded to Ogdensburg. During an armistice soon after proclaimed on the frontier, the "Julia" and the six schooners escaped to Lake Ontario.

The schooner "Charles and Ann," belonging to the firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co., was also purchased by the government and changed into a gun-boat by the name of the "Governor Tompkins," and did good service during the forefront of the war, ere larger vessels could be constructed. Lieutenant Woolsey was the first commander on Lake Ontario, but in August, Captain Isaac Chauncey was appointed commander of the forces on all the northern lakes. He arrived on Lake Ontario in the fall, taking command of the forces on that lake in person, and fixing his headquarters at Sackett's Harbor, at that time the only port where large vessels could be built.

In November the two Oswego gun-boats, "Governor Tompkins" and "Julia," with the rest of Chauncey's fleet, were engaged in a conflict with the British land-batteries near Kingston. Afterwards these two and another chased the "Simcoe," of twelve guns, on a reef of rocks, and riddled her with shot, so that after being taken into Kingston harbor she sank to the bottom. The "Tompkins," with three other gun-boats, then blockaded Kingston until the ice closed the port, when they all returned to Sackett's Harbor.

During the year 1813 very little of importance occurred in Oswego County. In April the town of New Haven was formed from Mexico, with its present limits. A small force of militia, frequently changed, was stationed at Fort Ontario, but the principal dependence for protection was on the naval force, which Commodore Chauncey was doing his best to increase. The conflict on Lake Ontario was, as Mr. Bronson well defined it, a "war of ship-builders." At first the British had the largest vessels. Then the Americans built larger ones, and drove the enemy into his harbors. Then the British built still larger vessels, and the Americans lay back, and hid yet longer keels than ever. Several indecisive conflicts took place during 1813, but none in immediate proximity to this county.

Stores and munitions of war were constantly forwarded in large quantities from the east over the old route—so

often traversed for the same purpose during the previous century—to Oswego, whence they were sent both ways, some west to Niagara and others northeast to Sackett's Harbor. Bodies of troops, too, were moved back and forth from one end of Ontario lake to the other, with the purposeless imbecility which marked almost all the proceedings of the government during the war of 1812, and which can only be accounted for by supposing that the south, which then ruled the nation, was determined that Canada should not be conquered.

In June of that year there was a small body of regulars at Fort Ontario. During the month several British armed vessels, among them the frigate "General Wolfe," appeared off Oswego, and opened fire. The American ship "Growler," of three guns, happened to be anchored in the harbor. She responded briskly, as did the batteries under the command of Major Case. After a brief cannonade the enemy retired. The Americans suffered no loss, and that of the British was probably slight.

The only other event of 1813 which need be narrated at any length partook somewhat of the ludicrous order. William Cooper, a brother of Fenimore Cooper, was a rather eccentric genius, who then made his home about Oswego. He undertook to build a floating battery, which was to be taken to Sackett's Harbor, and used to defend that post from the British. Full of faith, Cooper went to work at his own expense, the government agreeing to pay him sixteen thousand dollars for the battery when it should be completed and had proved actually capable of being floated to Sackett's Harbor. It was nearly square, about sixty feet across, and rose some four or five feet out of the water. It was made of large logs hewed partially square, and Mr. E. W. Clarke describes it as looking like a big, low, half-submerged log house.

Whatever name the inventor might have given it, nobody else called it anything but "Cooper's Ark." There was a mast in the middle, and when the thing was done Cooper placed it in charge of a Captain Gould, who boldly spread a large sail, and with a few men started for Sackett's Harbor. There were also two or three prisoners on board, whom the government officers wished to send to the harbor. The guns were to be put on board at the latter place. The ark had gone but a short distance (being somewhere off New Haven, as near as we can learn) when the wind rose slightly; the log craft became unmanageable, and soon went to pieces. Fortunately, all the men escaped to shore without serious injury. Cooper had used up his means on this curious contrivance, and his loss, together with the ridicule to which he had subjected himself, soon caused him to leave this part of the country.

In the spring of 1814, Commodore Chauncey was building the frigate "Superior" and other vessels at Sackett's Harbor. The "Superior" was launched on the second day of May, eighty days after her keel was laid. Two other vessels, the "Jefferson" and the "Jones," were ready for use, with the exception of a part of their armament. A large number of heavy guns and naval stores, designed for these vessels, was brought through from Albany to Oswego Falls, where they were detained, awaiting a safe opportunity to ship them to Sackett's Harbor. There was also a large amount of stores

at Oswego, in charge of Mr. Bronson. The ice in the lake broke up early, and in April, General Gaines, at Sackett's Harbor, learned that the British were fitting out an expedition at Kingston, the object of which was supposed to be Oswego, or, rather, the stores and munitions believed to be gathered there. Gaines immediately dispatched Colonel Mitchell from Sackett's Harbor, with five companies of artillery armed as infantry, with orders to protect the cannon and naval munitions at the falls, at the hazard of everything else. Mitchell marched his little force, less than three hundred, all told, along the main road,—a very rude one,—through Sandy Creek, Pulaski, and Mexico, and reached Fort Ontario on the 30th of April. He could bring no artillery with him. He found the fort in a most wretched condition,—the stockade broken down, and only five rusty iron guns mounted on the ramparts. Of these, the trunnions of two had been knocked off, and they were almost utterly worthless.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bronson had also received notice of the expected attack from the district quartermaster, who directed him to stop all stores on their way at the falls, to send all he could forward to Niagara and Sackett's Harbor, and to conceal the rest to the best of his ability. These instructions were faithfully carried out. Besides the provisions and stores dispatched by lake, a large quantity was sent out into the surrounding forest for concealment.

On the 4th of May, Sir James Lucas Yeo, commander of the British fleet on Lake Ontario, sailed out of Kingston harbor with eight men-of-war, besides several gun-boats and smaller craft. The fleet was armed with two hundred and twenty-two guns, and carried about a thousand soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Gordon Drummond, of the British army. Commodore Chauncey did not feel himself strong enough to make an attack until his new vessels were completed, and Sir James sailed unchallenged past the American fleet in Sackett's Harbor.

At reveillé, the morning of the 6th, the sentinels at Fort Ontario saw a long line of vessels athwart the northern horizon, their sails filled by a favoring breeze and their prows pointed towards Oswego. A look through a field-glass showed their sides frowning with cannon, and their mast-heads decked with the red-cross banner of St. George. Colonel Mitchell immediately sent a number of horsemen at full speed into the country to arouse the militia, and made preparations to defend the pile of ruins which were dignified with the name of fort.

The schooner "Growler," with Captain Woolsey and Lieutenant Pearce on board, was in the river, waiting to convey the guns and stores before spoken of to Sackett's Harbor. She was at once sunk, and part of her crew, under Lieutenant Wilson, joined Mitchell at the fort. On the west side of the river, near the site of old Fort Oswego, in what is now Fortification block, No. 2, and near the corner of Water and West Van Buren streets, was a breastwork armed with four brass guns, but it seemed not to have been much used. Mitchell had his tents pitched on the west side, apparently to give the enemy as large an idea of his force as possible, but mustered all his men at and near the fort.

On came the hostile fleet, their sails swelling gracefully before the breeze, and about a quarter of a mile from the shore they rounded to and began making preparations to land. While these were going forward, Colonel Mitchell sent an old iron twelve-pounder, under Captain Boyle and Lieutenant Legate, down near the shore, a little to the westward of the fort. Ere long, fifteen large boats filled with soldiers left the sides of the enemy's vessels, and were rowed rapidly towards the shore. They were covered by the fleet, which opened a heavy cannonade on the fort, to which Mitchell responded with his half-dozen old guns as best he might.

For a short time the thunders of artillery echoed along the shore and rolled far inland, startling the people with terrible visions of coming invasion. But when the boats came within convenient range the old twelve-pounder opened on them with severe effect. Several of the boats were seriously injured, and many of their occupants killed and wounded. Two or three boats were abandoned, the soldiers and oarsmen clambering into the others to escape drowning. After a few discharges from the twelve-pounder, the boats turned about and retired, in much confusion, to the fleet. Presently, the British ships unfurled their sails and put out on to the lake. They lessened swiftly to the view and finally disappeared, and the Americans congratulated themselves on the easy victory which they had won. Sir George Drummond, however, in a general order afterwards issued, declared that he did not intend to make an attack, but was merely feeling the American strength.

Possibly this was true; at all events Sir George and Sir James were not seriously discouraged by their repulse, and the next morning the fleet again appeared off Fort Ontario. The British man-of-war "Magnet" took up a position in front of the village; two other vessels stood in towards the mouth of the river. The rest of the fleet occupied nearly their former position, but a little nearer shore. About ten o'clock the fleet commenced cannonading the fort with all its guns. The fort returned the fire as well as it could with its feeble artillery. One after another the American guns were disabled, and still the cannonade was kept up. A great part of the balls aimed at the fort went over it into the woods, and others flew so high that they were apparently aimed at the forest to scatter any militia that might be lurking there.

In fact, a few had come in, but the population was exceedingly scattered, and the greater part of those who had been notified had not arrived; those who had, were posted in the woods near the fort. Colonel Mitchell ever bore in mind that his main business was to protect the guns and stores at the falls, and that he must keep his command in a position where they could not be caught. He therefore left only a few men in charge of the artillery in the fort, and posted his battalion in the underbrush to the east of it.

About one o'clock, when all but one of the American guns were disabled, the British boats again left the fleet. For a description of their force we are indebted to Lossing's "Field-Book of the War of 1812," though most of the incidents of the fight are derived from still surviving witnesses. The enemy's attacking force consisted of two companies of De Watteville's regiment of infantry, under Captain De

Bersey, one company of the celebrated "Glengarry" regiment, under Captain McMillan, a battalion of marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and two hundred seamen, armed with pikes, under Captain Mulcaster, of the royal navy. The whole was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer. Sir George Drummond remained on shipboard.

The boats containing the infantry and marines headed for the brush-covered shore where Mitchell was stationed, while Mulcaster led his sailors directly towards the fort. Undeterred by the fire of the solitary American gun, Mulcaster's men sprang from their boats through the water to the shore, and rushed up the high bank before them. Another blast of grape from the old twelve-pounder mowed down a number of the sailors, and the few infantry in the fort did considerable damage during a brief period, but the British were in too large force to be stopped by such feeble means of resistance, and in a moment gained the top of the bank.

There they found two American sailors ramming down a charge, while two or three other men who had been helping them were just scurrying through the gate of the fort. One of the sailors, too, flung down his rammer, and made good his escape. The remaining old tar, however, was determined to have another shot. Though surrounded by foes, who, with leveled pikes, ordered him to surrender, he seized the linstock and endeavored to fire the cannon. The British might easily have run him through with a dozen pikes, but, admiring his valor, they seized him ere he could apply the linstock, and dragged him by main force away from the gun.

There was no time to tarry, and, with Mulcaster at their head, the British sailors flooded over the feeble ramparts of the fort. The few men on the parapet who were not struck down fled across the open space of the little fortress, but, determined to fight to the last, turned at bay on the outside of the southern wall and began firing back upon the foe. In the northwestern bastion stood the flag-staff, to which the star-spangled banner had been nailed by order of Colonel Mitchell. One of the British sailors climbed up to take it down, when a bullet from the southern wall stretched him lifeless on the ground. Another attempted the perilous task, and he, too, fell beside his comrade. Captain Mulcaster himself then sprang on the parapet, and endeavored to tear down the defiant banner. The next instant he, too, fell severely wounded to the ground. It was not till the fourth attempt was made that the flag was removed. The few defenders of the southern wall were either slain, captured, or driven away.

Meanwhile a still sharper battle had been going on to the eastward. Colonel Mitchell, with Captains Romeyn and Melvin, and the principal part of his battalion, met the enemy in front as they landed, while Captains McIntyre and Pierce annoyed them on the flank. For near half an hour the ground was hotly contested. The cracking of muskets and rifles was incessant, and the bullets flew thick and fast among the saplings and underbrush. But the British, outnumbering the Americans two to one, steadily advanced, and the latter as constantly fell back. Finally, Colonel Mitchell, seeing that the fort was captured and

that his little force was likely to be surrounded, and the munitions at the falls thus exposed to seizure, gave the order to retreat. The battalion fell back in good order, and took their line of march up the river.

The enemy did not pursue. It is doubtful if they knew that the principal articles of value were at the falls, and even if they had their loss had been such, and the road through the forest was so easily defensible, that it is not probable they would have followed. The Americans lost six killed, one of whom was Lieutenant Blaney, thirty-eight wounded (thirteen mortally), and twenty-five missing. The British loss is reported by Lossing at nineteen killed and seventy-five wounded. Although it is customary to exaggerate an enemy's losses, yet we presume that Lossing had access to the British official records, and has given the numbers correctly. That the English, though successful, should suffer far more heavily than the Americans, is extremely probable, since the former had to take the offensive and attack the latter behind trees and intrenchments. The value of a defensive situation is rarely appreciated by civilians, who consider nothing but the numbers engaged; especially if their feelings dispose them to misunderstand the facts. Thus, secession sympathizers are in the habit of dilating on the great superiority in numbers of the national troops during the war for the Union, but carefully forget to consider that the rebels had mountains, rivers, forests, and swamps as their auxiliaries, all guarded, and doubly guarded, by the most formidable intrenchments, behind which they lay in comparative safety,—before which the friends of the Union fell by thousands.

Two citizens of Oswego, Abram D. Hugunin and William Squires, who had crossed the river with their rifles and attached themselves to the American troops to aid in repelling the invaders, did not retreat quickly enough, and were captured. Peter D. Hugunin, afterwards judge, also occupied the breastwork on the west side of the river, occasionally sending a bullet from his rifle at the invaders, until the fort surrendered, when he made his escape.

When Mr. Bronson saw how matters were going, he began hastily to load some stores on to his schooner, the "Syren," preparatory. A sergeant's guard came up to the opposite side of the river and fired across at the laborers, one of the bullets passing within two feet of Mr. Bronson, and striking in the end of his warehouse. Nevertheless he persisted in sinking the vessel. Meanwhile, the British burned the barracks, but could do little to the fort, as it was already in ruins. Presently Sir George Drummond came ashore, and he and Sir James Yeo devoted themselves to seizing what public property they could. They succeeded in raising the "Growler" and the "Syren," which were the principal prizes they made. There was no systematic injury to private property, but the soldiers and sailors did considerable plundering whenever they had an opportunity.

From the storehouse of Mr. McNair, the government commissary, were taken some twelve hundred barrels of hard bread, and a quantity of other provisions, whisky, etc., but these and all the other prizes were very poor compensation for the loss suffered by the British. The work of seizure and loading went on for several hours. While Sir

James was superintending the loading of some of the stores on a captured schooner, he saw Mr. Bronson walking about on the wharf, dressed as became a merchant, and sharply addressed him,—

"Here, sir, I want you to furnish pilots to take these boats over the bar."

Mr. Bronson replied that all the men had left the place, and that he had no pilots under his control. With a vulgar oath, Sir James seized him by the collar, and shoved him back across the wharf, saying,—

"Then go yourself and take the boat out, and if you get her aground, God damn you, I'll shoot you!"

Without making any reply, Mr. Bronson started towards the boat. Before reaching it, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, a gallant British officer, much respected on both sides of the line, who was standing a short distance away, called out,—

"That is the public storekeeper, Sir James; he may be useful to us."

"Here, come back!" cried Yeo. Mr. Bronson did so, and awaited the course of events.

An hour or so later, Sir James sent for Mr. Bronson, who obeyed the call, when the following conversation took place between them. Sir James began,—

"You are the public storekeeper here?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you are my prisoner?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, sir, I want you to tell me all about the public stores: what have been sent to Sackett's Harbor and Niagara, if any; what have been detained at posts in the rear; and what, if any, are concealed in the vicinity. If you will give me full and correct information on these points, you can remain here; if not, you will be taken a prisoner to Quebec."

"Well, Sir James," replied Mr. Bronson, "my books and papers have been sent away for safety; I do not think I could give you this information if I would, and I am sure it would be inconsistent with my duty for me to do so if I could."

"I have nothing to do with your duty," said the commander; "all I have to say is,—if you give the information I want, correctly, you can stay; if not, you go to Quebec."

"Very well, sir," replied the faithful storekeeper, "that settles it; I will go to Quebec."

Sir James then called Captain O'Connor, his flag-captain, and said,—

"Take that man aboard the 'Prince Regent,' and take care of him."

Mr. Bronson requested O'Connor to let him go to his room to get his trunk or some clothes. The officer consented, and sent a subordinate to accompany the prisoner to his room. On their arrival there, however, he found, as he expressed it, "Jack Tar had been ahead of me," and neither clothes nor books were to be found. Mr. Bronson was then taken on board the "Prince Regent."

Four other residents of Oswego were also taken as prisoners on board the fleet,—Abram D. Huginin and William Squires, the volunteer riflemen before alluded to; Eli Stevens, and Carlos Colton. Of these, Mr. Squires

still survives, a resident of Oswego. Mr. Colton is also living, but resides at Toledo, Ohio. Thus, out of the five Oswego prisoners then taken on board the British fleet, three still survive, sixty-three years after that event,—a most remarkable coincidence in longevity. Mr. Huginin came of a warlike family, two of his brothers being the one in service,—Robert as a midshipman in the navy, and Daniel (afterwards a member of Congress) as a lieutenant in the army.

Four of the five prisoners were grown men, but Carlos Colton was then a boy only fourteen years old, and a clerk for Mr. Bronson. It was doubtless this circumstance that caused his capture, for he was taken on another vessel from his employer, and his captors there endeavored to obtain from him the information which they had failed to get from the storekeeper.

"Come, now," they said, "Mr. Bronson has owned up all about the public stores, and you may as well do so, too, and save going to Quebec."

"I don't believe a word of it," promptly replied the plucky boy. The British officers were highly amused, and soon abandoned their attempts to cajole him into giving information.

The fleet lay off the harbor all night. About midnight Sir George Drummond came on board the "Prince Regent." Walking up to Mr. Bronson, where the latter stood on the deck, the high-toned major-general and knight thus accosted him, his prisoner,—

"So you are the public storekeeper, are you? You are a pretty damned son of a —! You said there were no stores concealed, and now we have found cannon sunk at your own wharf."

"I did not say so, Sir George," replied Mr. Bronson; "I said that my books and papers were gone, which was true, and that it would not be proper for me to give any information concerning the stores, even if I could."

The general glared at him for an instant, and then broke out again,—

"Damn you, you ought to be strung up to the yard-arm!"

The insulted prisoner made no reply, and Sir George presently left him.

At daylight the next morning (the 7th) the fleet set sail for Kingston. In the course of the day, Colonel Harvey, in conversation with Mr. Bronson, apologized for the ruffianly language of Sir George Drummond and Sir James Yeo, saying that they had lost heavily and gained little by the expedition, that their friend, Captain Mulcaster, was severely wounded, and that they both felt terribly out of humor. Mulcaster was then on board the "Prince Regent," and the groans of the stout sailor showed how severely he was suffering. He died of his wound, but not till two years later.

But the behavior of Sir James Yeo towards Mr. Bronson was quite in harmony with his usual style. In the beginning of the war he had sent, by a paroled prisoner, from the West Indies, where he was then stationed, to the gallant Captain Porter, the following message, as printed in the *Philadelphia Journal* of September 18, 1812:

"A passenger of the brig 'Lyon,' from Havana to New

York, is requested by Sir James Yeo to present his compliments to Captain Porter, commander of the American frigate 'Essex;' would be glad to have a *tête-à-tête* anywhere between the Capes of Delaware and the Havana, where he would have the pleasure to break his own sword over his damned head and put him down forward in irons."

Captain Porter sent a courteous acceptance of this remarkable cartel, but Sir James did not come to the *tête-à-tête* he had requested.

The Drummonds, also, were a brutal race. Lieutenant-Colonel Drummmond, the brother of the bully of the "Prince Regent," was killed a short time after, in the assault on Fort Erie, while crying out to his men, "Give the damned Yankees no quarter!" and pistolling with his own hand the wounded who asked for mercy. We mention the behavior of Sir George and Sir James because it is connected with the history of Oswego County, not with the idea of sanctioning the common clap-trap notion that all the ruffianism in any war is on one side.

The British fleet proceeded to Kingston, where the prisoners were kept in the guard-house a day or two. Mr. Bronson was fortunate enough to have an acquaintance there who supplied him with money for his immediate needs. After the fleet had been renovated at Kingston, Sir James Yeo blockaded Commodore Chauncey for a fortnight, in Sackett's Harbor, the prisoners being kept on shipboard. At length they were dismissed, one at a time, and sent home. Even Mr. Bronson, though holding a semi-military position, was finally released, on the representation of Commodore Chauncey that he was only a merchant in charge of public property. The difficulty which kept Commodore Chauncey cooped up in Sackett's Harbor, while Sir James Yeo rode insultingly before him, was the fact that the great frigate "Superior," designed to be the monarch of Lake Ontario, was still without her armament. To see how it was obtained, and chronicle other matters worthy of mention, we must return to Oswego County.

As was said in the description of the battle, a large number of militiamen arrived after the fate of the day was decided. Most of them at once returned home, having families in a state of terror on account of the approach of the enemy. Although no Indians accompanied the invading force, yet those merciless foes had been largely employed by the British on the frontier, and the traditions of the Revolution led every one to expect the presence of the red men whenever a British force appeared. Everywhere the sound of the cannon was listened to with gloomy forebodings, and when the fleeing fugitives brought the news of disaster, universal consternation prevailed. Hundreds placed their families and a few household goods on whatever vehicles they could command, and hastened towards the interior.

Mr. John B. Johnson, now a venerable resident of Oswego, relates that he was then a child of three years; his father residing in the present town of Scriba, on the second farm east of the city line, and his grandfather on the first one. When the news of the American defeat went flying on the wings of terror through the country, his grandfather's family was placed on an ox-sled, the only vehicle to be had, and started eastward. Arriving at his

father's residence, his mother and children were added to the load. As they pursued their course, almost expecting to hear the Indians' war-whoop echoing in their rear, his infant recollections vaguely preserve the appearance of a company of militia marching past the sluggish team, one of whom carried something which flashed brightly in the sun, and which the boy was afterwards told was an officer's sword.

When they arrived at Major Stone's tavern, now called Scriba Corners, after sundown, he dimly remembers seeing a large crowd, and hearing fearful outcries, which he has since learned came from a wounded man, from whose shoulder a surgeon was cutting a bullet.

As, however, it was learned the next day that the British had retired, and, above all, that no Indians were in the vicinity, the panic soon subsided, and the fugitives returned home.

An immense number of cannon-balls were fired into the woods by the British vessels, and the very next day all the boys and some of the men who had not left the vicinity were at work picking up these relics of battle. They were not sought as relics, however. Dr. Deodatus Clarke, father of E. W. Clarke, Esq., then residing on a farm just inside the present eastern city line, knowing that cannon-balls were in good demand, offered to pay for all the eighteen-pound, twenty-four-pound, and thirty-two-pound balls that should be brought him. What he picked up himself and what he bought amounted to nearly five tons. Besides these there were some still larger, and some twelve-pounders that he would not buy. He readily sold his "pile" to Judge Forman, at Onondaga Hollow, the contractor for furnishing the government, as these balls were much better than those which that gentleman could cast in his forge.

The munitions at Onondaga Hollow, by the way, were the subject of a curious order, illustrative of the fact that official ignorance flourished in the days of the fathers as well as in our own. At one time when ordnance stores were needed on Lake Ontario, the secretary of the navy sent an order to a naval officer at Oswego, directing him to take his vessel at once to Onondaga hollow, load it with shot and shell, and to return to the lake with the needed articles. The existence of Oswego falls and a few other obstacles prevented a compliance with the order.

There were other relics in which young Edwin, with the other boys, took perhaps still greater interest. At the gate of the fort the retiring British threw down a large quantity of wet cartridges. These the boys gathered up, and long afterwards youthful soldiers stole out from many a log cabin into the roads, and re-enacted the bombardment of Oswego, by exploding those old cartridges, to the infinite gratification of themselves, and the terror of their small sisters.

Mitchell, when he retreated, marched up to the falls, filling the road with trees behind him, and took post there to defend the precious arms and munitions. He was accompanied by Captain Woolsey and one or two other naval officers. Finding they were not pursued, Woolsey set his wits to work to get the guns, etc., to Sackett's Harbor. The chance of carrying them on schooners, in face of the British fleet, was poorer than ever. In this strait Woolsey sent a messenger to Chauncey proposing to take them quietly along the shore

in open boats to the mouth of Stony creek, some twelve miles this side of Sackett's Harbor, and then up that creek and overland to Henderson bay, thus giving the go-by to Yeo's blockaders. Chauncey assented, and General Gaines gave the necessary orders to insure the co-operation of the troops.

For two or three weeks Woolsey and his men were very busy. Even before the fight many of the guns had been run over the falls in scows,—a feat which looks hazardous, but was found entirely practicable. The rest were now taken over in the same way, all were loaded into boats, the cordage was stowed, and all the needful preparations were made with the utmost care. Then the precious freight was carefully rowed down the turbulent Oswego to its mouth. The flotilla consisted of nineteen large open boats, and carried twenty-two long thirty-two-pounders, ten twenty-four-pounders, three forty-two-pound cannonades, and twelve large cables, besides other munitions. The main cable for the "Superior" was an immense thing, which filled one of the largest boats, being twenty-two inches in circumference, and weighing nine thousand six hundred pounds. Besides a strong complement of oarsmen, the boats carried an escort consisting of a hundred and thirty riflemen, under Major Daniel Appling, and an arrangement had been made by which a hundred and fifty *Oncida* warriors were to meet at the mouth of Salmon river.

At sunset on the 28th of May the flotilla stole quietly out of the harbor of Oswego, and with eastward-pointing prows began its hazardous journey along the shore. All night long the rowers plied their oars so vigorously that, notwithstanding their heavy freight, at dawn they had reached the mouth of Salmon river. In the latter part of the night the darkness was increased by a fog, in which one of the boats got lost from its companions. The other eighteen safely entered the mouth of the river at daylight, where the *Oncidas* awaited them on the shore, but the estray was caught up by a British cruiser. The captain soon learned what was going on, and immediately stood away towards the blockading squadron, under every sail that his craft would bear, to inform Sir James Yeo of the Yankee manoeuvre.

Meanwhile, Captain Woolsey had discovered the loss of his boat, and as it did not appear at the rendezvous, he could easily guess that it was captured, and that there would soon be a squadron looking after the great prize. He concluded that it would be too dangerous to try to take the boats along shore as far as Stony creek. He thought, however, that he could reach the mouth of Big Sandy creek, in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson county. At top of speed a messenger galloped northward to inform General Gaines, and ask for aid to be sent to that point.

Then, after recruiting their energies with a hasty breakfast, the wearied oarsmen rowed their boats into the lake, turned their prows to the north, and bent resolutely to their work, while every officer's eyes nervously scanned the horizon to see if British men-of-war were coming to derange their well-planned scheme. The *Oncida* warriors, stripped and painted for battle, each arrayed in only a breech-cloth and a crest of feathers, and armed with rifle, tomahawk, and scalping-knife, strode proudly along the sandy shore, abreast of the flotilla. Thus escorted, the squadron swept by the

outlet of Little Sandy Creek bay, and soon passed the northern boundary of Oswego County. It would hardly do, however, to suspend the story of the expedition at so interesting a juncture, and a brief sketch of its further fortunes will be subjoined, although they carry us for a little while outside of the county which is our especial subject.

At noon the boats reached the mouth of the Big Sandy, and quickly sought its friendly shelter. They proceeded a mile or so up the south branch as far as the depth of water would allow, and then the hard-worked sailors at length found an opportunity to rest.

Meanwhile, as was expected, Commander Yeo had been informed of the expedition, and had sent a light squadron, consisting of two gun-boats, three cutters, and a gig, to intercept it. These did not arrive in the vicinity until after Woolsey had entered the creek. They cruised along the shore all the afternoon, and not until the evening did the commander learn that the American boats had gone up Big Sandy creek. Nothing could be done that night, so he determined to lie off shore till morning, and then sail in and gain an easy victory over the heavily-laden boats; probably being ignorant of the presence even of Appling's men.

But that same afternoon a company of cavalry and another of light artillery had come dashing through from Sackett's Harbor, in response to the request of Woolsey and Appling, and still later a small detachment of infantry came up. Boatmen of the vicinity were kept out on the lake all night watching for the enemy, and soon after daylight the American commanders were notified of the approach of the British squadron. Major Appling placed the artillery and the other reinforcements from Sackett's Harbor near the boats and just above a bend in the creek. Below the bend he ambushed his riflemen and Indians. The British came confidently on, having apparently little idea of serious resistance. When they came in sight of the boats they opened on them with solid shot, but with very little effect. Landing a flanking party on each side of the stream, they moved forward, constantly assailing the bushes with which the creek was then fringed, in advance of the flankers, with grape and canister. The Indians, always easily frightened by artillery, soon fled, but the riflemen hugged the ground and let the noisy storm pass harmlessly over them.

When the pursuing vessels came opposite their ambush, they suddenly arose and poured in a deadly fire on the boats and the flankers. The latter were cut in pieces almost in an instant. The boats were raked with a heavy fire, and at the same time the American artillery opened on them with deadly effect. Another detachment made a rapid circuit and assailed the enemy in the rear. In ten minutes the British commander found that he was engaged in a hopeless contest, and surrendered his whole force. Out of nearly two hundred men, he had in that brief time lost eighteen killed and at least fifty wounded; while the whole injury to the Americans consisted of the wounding of one rifleman and one Indian. A hundred and seventy prisoners, two gun-boats and four other boats, five cannon and two howitzers rewarded the skillful plans and vigorous action of the Americans. The cannon and cable were afterwards carried by land to Sackett's Harbor; the big cable of the "Superior," in default of any vehicle of sufficient strength,

being borne on the shoulders of two hundred volunteer militiamen. The "Superior" was quickly fitted out, the blockade was broken, and Channoccy was able in turn to drive Yeo around Lake Ontario.

During the remainder of the war very little of especial consequence happened in Oswego County. The summer and winter passed quietly away, though the people were ever in a state of nervous alarm lest the enemy should again find his way into the county. But none came, and when, in the early part of 1815, the news of peace spread through the land, the people gladly returned to the interrupted task of improving and developing the country.

CHAPTER XIV.

FROM 1815 TO 1830.

Organization of Oswego County—Towns then Existing—Two County-Seats—First Officers—The "Year without a Summer"—The Erie Canal—Ellicott's Lagle—An Oswego County Engineer—The "Big Cat and the Little Cat"—The First Steamboat—First Court at Pulaski—A Duel on Ice—Court-Houses begun—Three New Towns—Mr. Bronson's Services—The Census of 1820—Condition of the County—Deer and Salmon—Oswego County Medical Society—Constitution of 1821—An Oswego County Senator—Oswego Canal Authorized—The Famous "Seventeen"—The First Circuit Court—First Church—Anecdote of Aaron Burr—Oswego Canal Built—Stopping the Salmon—First Oswego County Congressman—The First Pier—The First Village—The Situation in 1830.

WITHOUT pausing on the unimportant year succeeding the close of the war, we pass at once to an event which would be of very slight consequence in a general history, but is of the greatest moment in this local record.

On the first day of March, 1816, the legislature of the State of New York passed an act forming the county of Oswego out of the counties of Oneida and Onondaga. Its boundaries were the same then as now, embracing one township and thirty-three lots of the Military tract, sixteen townships of Scriba's patent, and five townships of the Boylston tract. Its area is one thousand and thirty-eight square miles. The towns existing at the separate organization of the county were Hannibal, Scriba, New Haven, Volney, Mexico, Richland, Redfield, Williamstown, and Constantia.

It would appear that when the scheme for a new county was mooted, there was a strife, as is frequently the case, between several locations for the county-seat. Oswego village, small as it was, had the advantage in population, wealth, and commercial importance; while the little settlement which afterwards became the village of Mexico, but which then contained neither store nor tavern, and the still older settlement of Colosse, divided between them the honor of being in the centre of the county. Pulaski, too, where there were as yet but a few log houses, was desirous of sharing the benefits of being the capital city. Under these circumstances the extreme eastern and western parts of the proposed county united their forces and procured the insertion in the law of a provision for two jury districts, with a court-house in each. Three commissioners, residing outside

the county, were appointed by law to select sites for the court-houses. These made choice of Oswego and Pulaski.

Next came the selection of officers. At that time all county officers were appointed by the "council of appointment." The first ones commissioned for Oswego County were Barnet Mooney, first judge; Henry Williams, Smith Dunlap, Peter D. Hugunin, David Easton, and Edmund Hawks, judges; Daniel Hawks, Jr., assistant justice; Elias Brewster, surrogate; James Adams, county clerk; and John S. Davis, sheriff. The population of the new county was between six and seven thousand, and as they were mostly poor, they did not feel like entering at once on the task of building two court-houses. The first court of common pleas in the county was held at the school-house in Oswego village by Peter D. Hugunin and Edmund Hawks, judges, and Daniel Hawks, Jr., assistant justice. The following lawyers, already counsellors of the supreme court, were admitted to practice in the Oswego common pleas on presentation of their certificates: Luther Badger, Abraham P. Vosburgh, John Grant, Jr., and Thomas French. Three students were admitted on examination,—Henry White, Levi S. Burr, and George Fisher. The clerk's office was kept in the private house of the clerk, and was so kept in private houses or offices, alternating every three years between Oswego and Pulaski, for forty-five years.

The summer of 1816 was the celebrated "cold summer," when there was a frost every month during the season. The crops were almost an entire failure. The smallness of the population, the scantiness of the supplies left over from the previous year, and the large number of immigrants requiring food, all combined with the failure of the crops to raise breadstuffs to a very high price, and cause great suffering among the people. Fortunately, however, the deer were still abundant in a large part of the county, and the salmon ran thick in all the streams. These resources supplied to some extent the place of wheat and corn, but still there was much suffering, and the memory of the "year without a summer" is deeply impressed on the minds of the early settlers.

In March of this year an act passed the assembly providing for the construction of the Erie canal. The senate, however, insisted on further surveys, to which the assembly agreed. The preparatory work was prosecuted under the direction of a board of canal commissioners, of which De Witt Clinton was the leading spirit; one of the other members being Joseph Ellicott, the principal surveyor and agent of the Holland land company in western New York. At a meeting of the board, in 1815 or '16, the subject of employing a supervising engineer was under consideration. There were very few engineers in America at that time, and it was proposed to send to England to obtain one.

"Stuff and nonsense!" exclaimed Ellicott, who was a rude, blunt-speaking man; "what will an English engineer know about making a three-hundred-mile canal through the woods and hills and swamps of New York? He will want to work with as much nicety and elaboration as if he were cutting a ditch twenty miles long through some level English plain. He will make the work cost three times as much as it ought to, and it won't be finished in a century.

The main thing is to survey a good line, and then have the men dig the ditch on that line. A good surveyor, accustomed to the woods, will be better than the most scientific engineer you can find in England."

Ellicott's logic prevailed, and it was thus it happened that the Oswego County surveyor and pioneer, Benjamin Wright, together with James Geddes, was selected to supervise the location and construction of the Erie canal. The success with which he performed this great work amply justified the shrewd ideas of Ellicott.

The people of Oswego County were naturally opposed to a work intended to divert the great and growing western trade from its time-honored channel past their borders. They repeated the story of the backwoods philosopher, who cut two cat-holes in his door, a big one for the old cat and a small one for the kitten; and they declared that the Erie canal was a useless hole for the small commercial cat, while the big one would always go through Oswego. But they evidently didn't know how the cat would jump.

The pressure in favor of the new route could not be successfully resisted, and, in the spring of 1817, a law authorizing the construction of a canal was passed, the work being commenced soon after. These proceedings dispelled the dream of those who had expected the whole commerce of the west to pass up the Oswego river. The dwellers on its shores saw that to get even a share of that commerce they must be connected with the great artery of the State, and soon began to take measures to that end.

One event, which tended to revive their hopes of a great lake-commerce, occurred this same spring. One fine day the whole population of the little village of Oswego—men, women, and children—poured out into the streets and hurried towards the wharf.

"It's come! She's come! There she is! See her come! Hurrah! Now we will have some business! Good gracious, what a smoke!" such were the mingled exclamations of surprise and pleasure which broke from the lips of the excited people as they crowded down to the river.

The cause was to be sought in an object out on the lake, the like of which perhaps not one of the spectators had ever before seen. Coming from the northeast, and heading directly towards the harbor, was a large vessel, moving rapidly without sails or oars, while from a tall pipe rolled a huge column of smoke. It was the first steamboat west of the Hudson. It had been built the year before at Sackett's Harbor by General Brown, Commodore Woolsey, and other prominent men of that vicinity, had a capacity of four hundred tons, and had been christened the "Ontario," in honor of the great lake which it was to navigate.

As it came up to the wharf the most extravagant manifestations of joy were indulged in by the people, who thought the steam-boat would certainly beat the canal-boat, and bring the whole wealth of the west directly to their wharves. In fact, they were so excited over this new wonder that they kept up their rejoicings with beating of drums and blazing bonfires all night long, and until the steamer departed the next morning. The steamer "Frontenac" was built at Kingston, Canada, the ensuing season, and ere long a vessel of that kind was no wonder on Lake Ontario.

We may note in passing that the first term of the common pleas for the eastern jury district, being the second in the county, was held on the 4th of February, 1817, at the school-house in the fourth school-district of Richland (Pulaski), with Barnet Mooney, the new first judge, presiding, assisted by Judges Hugunio and Dunlap. James F. Wight, Joseph Pynchon Rosseter, Thomas C. Chittenden, Benjamin Wright, and Daniel Wardwell were admitted to the bar; most of them (except Wright) being doubtless outsiders who were already practitioners. It was provided by law that circuit courts or courts of oyer and terminer need not be held in the new county until the circuit judges should decide that it was necessary, and none were held for several years.

An event which occurred at Oswego in the winter of 1817-18 is curiously illustrative of the manners of the period. Two Scotchmen, named McDonald and Campbell, had a quarrel about the wife of the latter. Campbell's jealousy at length became so great that he challenged McDonald to fight a duel. The latter accepted, and chose rifles as the weapons. Each invited a friend to act as second, but dueling was under the ban of the law, and not at all popular; so the persons invited declined to act. Mr. William Squires, who was asked by McDonald to be his second, refused, but conquered his scruples sufficiently to lend his rifle to the duelist.

Being unable to find seconds, the principals determined to get along without them. The duel came off in due time, and what distinguishes it from most combats of that nature was that it was fought on the ice. The field of battle was on the Oswego river, a little above the mouth, and near the east side, about in front of where the marine elevator now stands. At the appointed time, which had become generally known, a large crowd of men was assembled on the bank, who, though none of them were disposed to take part in the fight themselves, were all perfectly willing it should proceed.

The principals had necessarily made their own arrangements, according to which they marked two lines on the ice ten rods apart. Midway between these lines the enemies took their places, back to back, with their rifles at a "carry." When both were ready, they started by mutual consent, marched steadily to their respective lines, and faced about. When both were faced, Campbell lifted his rifle and fired, McDonald following an instant later. The latter remained unharmed, but Campbell dropped as if shot through the heart. On examination, however, it was found that he had only received a flesh wound in the groin.

McDonald hid for a short time, and left for parts unknown. Campbell, too, soon recovered from his wound, and made his way to Canada; but what became of the fair Helen of this Oswego liad history saith not. This battle on ice was the last display of old-fashioned chivalry within the limits of Oswego County.

The year 1818 was distinguished for the erection of three towns. On the 28th of February, Orwell was formed from Richland; including within its boundaries the present towns of Orwell and Boylston. On the 20th of April, the towns of Oswego and Granby were formed from Hannibal. They

had nearly the same boundaries as now, but the dividing line was a little farther north, so that a small part of the present Granby was then in Oswego, which also included all of the present city on the west side of the river.

In the summer of 1818, two court-houses were begun at both Oswego and Pulaski. The one at the former was a wooden building of very moderate dimensions, designed for a court-house alone, while that at Pulaski was a substantial wooden structure, of which the lower part was intended for a jail. The buildings were not completed till a year or two later.

The eastern portion of the canal was now being rapidly constructed. The Oswego people, as well as many others, were anxious to turn it down to Oswego, and not construct the western part,—the "hole for the little cat." Failing in that, the Oswegoians wanted a branch canal from Syracuse down the Oswego river to its mouth. Mr. Bronson, being at that time the principal merchant and leading citizen of the county, made frequent journeys to Albany in the interest of his locality. He had not then acquired the facility with his pen for which he was afterwards noted, but he furnished a large portion of the facts and arguments from which S. B. Beach, Esq., and Dr. Walter Colton wrote pamphlets on the subject.

With a supply of Colton's pamphlets, Mr. B. went to Albany, and so impressed the leading friends of the Erie canal that they obtained an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the improvement of the Oswego river. This was not what was wanted, but was accepted for the time as a preparatory step towards a branch canal. No action, however, was taken under the law.

The number of inhabitants in Oswego County by the census of 1820 was twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-four. By this time the county had begun to lose its primitive appearance. A few frame houses had taken the place of log houses on some of the main roads. The log school-house at the four corners was, in a few localities, replaced by the red frame familiar to the memories of the present generation. The convenient windlass was sometimes substituted for the picturesque well-sweep, but the pump was still unknown in the farmer's yard. The clearings had increased rapidly since the war, but even in the western part of the county there were often many miles of road to be seen bordered by woods on both sides, and in the eastern portion the forest held its own with still more tenacity. Besides Oswego, several little hamlets had begun to look village-like,—such as Pulaski, Mexico, Fulton, and Constantia, but there was still not a solitary church edifice in the county. The deer still coursed in large numbers through the woods, and the salmon ascended the streams in immense shoals.

Mr. William Squires tells of chasing a deer on to the ice of Lake Ontario, near Oswego, about this time, and following it with his dogs out of sight of land, until at length his four-footed assistants caught the fugitive, and brought it, not to the earth, but to the ice. Mr. Cross, of Pulaski, relates how, when he was a youngster, in his father's saw-mill, on Trout brook, in the town of Albion, the salmon used to come up and collect below the dam in great quantities. The mill-man would shut the gate, when the water

would rapidly become shallow, and the salmon start back towards the river. Then the young man, standing in the stream, with a pitchfork would throw them out by the score, catching from two to three hundred in a night.

From 1814 to 1820 there had been no member of assembly from Oswego County. In the latter year Theophilus S. Morgan, of Oswego, served as one of the representatives of the district composed of Oneida and Oswego counties.

In 1821, the doctors in the county had become sufficiently numerous so that a county medical society was organized, of which a sketch will be given hereafter. That year a new State constitution was formed, under which sheriffs and county clerks were elected by the people of each county, Orris Hart being the first sheriff elected in Oswego County, and Hiram Hubbell the first county clerk.

Senatorial districts were also provided for, each electing four senators. By the first apportionment under the new constitution, Oswego County belonged to the fifth district, of which the other counties were Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, and Oneida. When the nominating convention of the Bucktail or anti-Clintonian party met, it was determined to give a senator to the new county of Oswego, and Mr. Alvin Bronson was duly nominated and elected, being the first senator (chosen fifty-five years ago) from the county in which he still resides.

In the classification of senators, Mr. Bronson drew a two-years' term. He very naturally became the leader of the movement in favor of the Oswego canal, and finally brought that movement to a successful issue, obtaining an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. He was also, in the latter part of his term, a member of the celebrated "seventeen" who were the theme of such wide denunciation and praise over half a century ago. Previous to that time the presidential electors had been chosen by the legislature. At the session of 1824, in order to prevent the vote of New York from being cast for Wm. H. Crawford, a bill was introduced giving the election to the people. Few were willing to oppose what seemed likely to be so popular a measure, and it passed the assembly almost by acclamation. In the senate, however, seventeen senators defeated the bill, considering that whatever might be its merits at the proper time, it was a mere party measure, designed to affect the ensuing presidential election. For a while they were denounced in the bitterest manner, and not one of them was re-elected, but in time the reasonableness of their action was admitted, the "seventeen" became popular, and one of their number, Silas Wright, became a leader of his party in the United States. Mr. Bronson and Heman J. Redfield, of Genesee county, are now the only survivors of the little band once so widely celebrated, both being over ninety years of age.

We have spoken of "parties" and "party measures;" it would be more correct to say "factions," for in 1824 it could hardly be said there were any parties in the usual sense of the word. The Democratic party had swallowed all others, and the political contests were merely about questions of local policy, or over rival candidates for office.

It was not until 1823 that the judges of the supreme court thought Oswego County of sufficient importance to justify the holding of a circuit within it. The first one was

held on the 20th of August, in that year, before Hon. Nathan Williams, circuit judge. Four cases were tried. A court of oyer and terminer was held the same term, at which three criminals were tried. In that year, also, Oswego County alone was first allowed an assemblyman. Theophilus S. Morgan, of Oswego, was again elected to that position, and thenceforward the county has always had a representative in the lower house of the legislature.

In that year (1823), also, the first church edifice in the county was begun at the little village of Colosse, in the town of Mexico. It was a substantial frame building, thirty-six feet by forty-six, and at that time was justly considered as a remarkable specimen of architecture.

Before a blow was struck on the Oswego canal, the Oswego people learned with consternation that the Buffalo member of assembly, Reuben B. Heacock, had introduced a bill repealing the law authorizing the Oswego canal. Mr. Bronson was then out of the senate, but was expected to take care of the interests of Oswego all the same. He mounted his horse and started for Albany. On entering the capital the first man he met was Aaron Burr, who, twenty-five years before, had been vice-president of the United States, but was then, in his old age, earning a very moderate subsistence by his practice at the bar. He knew Mr. Bronson, having argued cases before him when, as a senator, that gentleman was a member of the old court of errors.

"Ah," exclaimed the veteran, as he met the Oswego merchant, "so you have come to look after your canal, have you?"

"Yes, sir; that is my main object."

"Well, now, Mr. Bronson, I am disposed to be on your side; I am in favor of the Oswego canal, too."

"Well, colonel," said Mr. Bronson, "I believe that all sensible men are on our side."

"Ah, my young friend," replied the disappointed and cynical politician, "if you have none but the sensible men, there is a vast majority against you."

But whether by the aid of the sensible or the senseless, the Buffalo project was defeated, and the Oswego canal was begun in 1826, the corner-stone of the first lock being laid on the 4th of July in that year, the semi-centennial of American independence. The canal was completed in 1828, at a cost of five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The greater part of the way the river was turned into a canal by the erection of dams through which locks were built for the passage of boats. The building of these dams seriously interfered with the navigation of the salmon, and finally stopped it. Over a dam seven feet high they vaulted with comparative ease, but when they came to one of the twelve-foot ones only an occasional very muscular salmon could leap it, and a twenty-foot dam vanquished them all.

The first congressman from Oswego County was General Daniel Huginin, of Oswego village, the young lieutenant of the war of 1812, who was elected in the autumn of 1824, but was obliged to go through a contest with the person holding the certificate, and was not adjudged his seat until the opening of Congress, in December, 1825. That winter he obtained an appropriation by Congress for a pier at

Oswego, the first constructed there by the general government. The twentieth congressional district then consisted of Oswego, Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence counties, and was represented by two members.

In 1828 the first village in the county was incorporated, being, of course, Oswego. Hon. Alvin Bronson was chosen the first president of the board of trustees. In 1839 the Welland canal was opened, and the commerce of the upper lakes began, though slowly at first, to seek the old route up the Oswego river.

By that year the population of the county had risen to twenty-seven thousand one hundred and nineteen, and the face of the country showed a corresponding improvement. Churches began to raise their white spires in hamlets here and there; frame houses superseded the old log domiciles, even on many of the back roads; orchards flourished and bore fruit on nearly every farm; the deer and bear receded eastward, though not entirely abandoning the county; the canal was hailed as the harbinger of wealth; and the people generally looked forward to a long era of ever-increasing prosperity.

CHAPTER XV.

FROM 1831 TO 1861.

Prosperity—Two New Towns—Speculation—Departed Greatness—The "Hard Times"—The "Patriot War"—Adventure of the Steamer "United States"—The "Oswego Patriot"—John Cochrane—West Monroe—Slow Progress—The Agricultural Society—Reviving Prosperity—Lake Commerce—Another Son of Steam—The Syracuse and Oswego Railroad—The Rome and Watertown Railroad—Oswego River Improvement—First Plank-Road in the Union—The Oswego and Rome Plank-Road—Lively Times—Other Plank-Roads—Stage-Routes—Large Increase—The Reciprocity Treaty—Approach of War.

FOR several years Oswego County with the rest of the country enjoyed great prosperity. Population and wealth increased. Business flowed along the line of the canal, and its vivifying influence permeated the whole country. Two new towns were formed, Schroepel and Palermo being both taken from Volney on the 4th of April, 1832. New villages started up here and there, the growth of which will be described in the township histories. Oswego made rapid progress towards becoming a city. Soon came the celebrated era of speculation, extending through 1834, 1835, and part of 1836, when nearly all the people in the United States thought they were going to get rich at once, by the rise of land. Oswego County and especially Oswego village had their delusions like the rest of the country, but did not become quite so exalted as Buffalo and a few other western localities.

By a curious coincidence, marking well the "irony of fate," it was just when the flush times were at their climax, when half the people on Scribe's patent thought themselves on the highroad to wealth, that George Scribe, once the owner of half a million acres of land, the liberal proprietor, the enterprising citizen, master of towns, and founder of cities, died at Constantia, in hopeless poverty, at the age of eighty-four. He had long been a bankrupt, but had been

allowed to retain a small homestead out of the immense tract he had once called his own, and there he had seen a new world grow up around him,—a world of which he had once hoped to be the leading spirit, but in which he had now no part, save what was accorded to the pitying memory of the past.

In 1836 came the crash, when all the imaginary wealth of the country faded out of existence, leaving behind only a beggarly account of worthless mortgages. The depression was as deep as the excitement had been great, and for several years the "hard times" pressed on the people with a weight which has never been equaled, nor even approached, in later days.

In 1837 and 1838 the troubles in Canada, known as the "Patriot War," ran their somewhat ridiculous course. Nearly all the people along the northern frontier of the United States sympathized more or less with the insurgents, commonly called the "Patriots," not so much on account of their grievances as because it was natural for Americans to sympathize with any revolt against British power.

Secret lodges of "Hunters" were formed all along the frontier, money and supplies were forwarded to the "patriots," and some armed men crossed the border. In November, 1838, the steamer "United States," then considered the pride of the inland lakes, lay in the harbor of Oswego, under the command of Captain James Van Cleave. A large number of "patriots," under one General Von Schultz, had come on board, and the captain was unwilling to set forth down the St. Lawrence. But some of the owners decided that she must go on the 11th, and go she did, with the "patriots" still on board, and with two of the owners of the steamer also on board. Two schooners were seen near the entrance of the St. Lawrence, which the owners just mentioned said they wanted to help through to Ogdensburgh. Captain Van Cleave took them in tow, one on each side of the "United States." In a short time the hatches were raised, and a large number of armed men swarmed out of the hold and boarded the steamer.

Captain Van Cleave was afraid of trouble, and wanted to run the steamer and schooners ashore in Alexandria bay, but the owners decided differently, and on they went to Ogdensburgh.

Captain W. S. Malcolm, of Oswego, who was then acting as United States deputy marshal, on secret service, had been sent down to Ogdensburgh a week or two before to watch the movements of the "patriots," and was there when the "United States" arrived. The town swarmed with "patriots," and it was soon noised around that they would use the "United States" for the purpose of making an incursion into Canada. The captain and engineer left the vessel. A crowd of "patriots" quickly took possession of it, under the command of a General Birge, of Syracuse, and began seeking for a pilot. Some one espied Captain Malcolm, who stood near watching their proceedings, and exclaimed,—

"Here is Captain Malcolm; he has commanded the 'United States,' and knows every harbor on the lakes or the St. Lawrence; he can pilot her."

The captain was immediately seized and forced to board the vessel, which soon set out on its voyage of invasion. His services, however, were not at first required, as the

regular wheelsman was well acquainted with the channel. The "United States" ran down and landed most of the forces on board her at "Windmill point," some three miles below Prescott, whither General Von Schultz and the rest of the "patriots" crossed in boats about the same time. The subsequent conflict and the defeat of the insurgents at the point just mentioned are beyond our purview, and we only mention what occurred on the "United States" because it was to some extent connected with Oswego.

As that steamer neared Ogdensburgh she was fired into by the armed British steamer "Experiment," the ball striking the head of the wheelsman and instantly killing him. Captain Malcolm and a "patriot" colonel were standing near the wheel-house at the time.

"Take the wheel, Malcolm," exclaimed the colonel; "the man is killed." Captain M., seeing that the vessel would be destroyed unless he did so, stepped into the wheel-house, and, standing over the prostrate form of the slain man, guided the steamer amid a storm of balls into the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and ran her on a bar. He immediately took away some important parts of her engine, so as to prevent her being again used by the raiders.

Colonel Worth soon came with a body of regulars, and placed a guard on board of the "United States." Captain Malcolm, however, remained in charge, and took her up to Sackett's Harbor, where she was kept by the government for a year or so, but was finally released.

The prevalent feeling along the frontier was fanned by a newspaper called *The Oswego Patriot*, especially devoted to the cause of the insurgent Canadians, and we think the only downright organ that they had, though many papers favored them. The *Patriot* was issued from the *Palladium* office, and its editor, after a brief trial of another man, was the young Oswego lawyer, John Cochrane, since so renowned as an ardent politician of New York city. It is safe to say that his editorials were of the most enthusiastic description, and if armies were to be beaten by glowing words, those of Great Britain would have been annihilated by three or four discharges of *The Oswego Patriot*.

But in spite of young Cochrane's thunders, and of more material aid covertly furnished by sympathizing Americans, the "patriot" war came to an end in the forepart of 1839, with an infinitely small amount of bloodshed. Dorephus Abbey, the early printer of Oswego, was one of the few who lost their lives, having been hung by the British government for his part in the rebellion. The truth was, the people of Canada did not think they were much oppressed, and so the rebellion failed for lack of rebels.

In 1839, on the 21st of March, the town of West Monroe was formed from Constantia, embracing the territory of the old survey-township of Delft,—No. 12 of Scriba's patent. Since that time no new town has been organized, and West Monroe is still the youngest of the Oswego County family.

By the United States census of 1840 the total population of the county was forty-three thousand six hundred and nineteen, an increase of only five thousand three hundred in five years. This showed the result of "hard times" very plainly, for during the semi-decade from 1830 to 1835 the increase had been over eleven thousand.

It was not until 1840 that the Oswego County Agricultural Society was organized, that event occurring on the 1st of February in that year. The first president was N. G. White, and the first fair was held at Oswego, commencing on the 7th of the following October. For fifteen years the location of the fair was changed each year. A more full description of the society will be given farther on.

With the new decade the condition of the county began slowly to improve; yet it was several years ere it had fairly recovered from the "hard times." From about 1844, however, until 1857 was a season of very general prosperity. The log houses almost entirely disappeared. The old red frames which in early times had been the residences of the most prominent men in each rural district now looked shabby and forlorn beside the handsome white farm-houses, with green blinds, which rose in every direction. The cleared ground was extended on every side, and the greater part of the county took on all the characteristics which distinguish an old from a new country. The commerce, too, which passed through the Oswego canal, Lake Ontario, and the Welland canal continually increased.

The appearance of the lake, too, at least in summer, changed with that of the land. Where once the broad expanse had been broken only by the solitary canoe of the savage, and later by the occasional bateau of the fur-trader, now schooners and sloops and brigs swept in rapid succession before the breeze over the rippling surface, deeply loaded with the grain of Canada and Ohio and Michigan, and of still more distant fields, or bearing in return the manufactures of the east and the immigrant of Europe.

Among these white-winged burden-bearers, too, was often seen the dark cloud of smoke which denoted the presence of the less picturesque but more rapid steamboat, crowded with passengers of the better class, for whom, before the completion of the Central railroad, the Lake Ontario steamer was the principal means of summer travel. The "United States," the "Bay State," the "Northerner," the "Ontario," the "New York," the "Cataract," the "Niagara," and numerous other steamers navigated the lake, landing and receiving passengers at and from Oswego by thousands, and freight by hundreds of tons. The first propeller on the lakes was built at Oswego, in 1842, by Sylvester Doolittle, of that place,—now the proprietor of the Doolittle House,—and numerous others speedily followed.

Meanwhile, however, another son of steam had been born; another agent had taken its place among the instruments of modern civilization, destined apparently to surpass the canal, the steamboat, and all the other methods of transportation previously known. A company had been formed to build a railroad from Oswego to Syracuse as early as 1839, and a route was surveyed the same year. But the times were not propitious, and nothing more was done for over seven years. In March, 1847, the company was fully organized under the name of the Oswego and Syracuse railroad company, and work was begun the same season. During that and the succeeding years the enterprise was pushed rapidly forward. In October, 1848, it was completed, and the iron horse every day went screaming up and down the west bank of the Oswego, where not so very long since the Indian war-whoop had sounded; where Eng-

lish and French and Americans had met in deadly conflict; where the burden-bearing squaw had been succeeded by the ox-cart; the ox-cart by the stage-coach; the stage-coach by the canal-boat; and where now the valiant captain of the passenger-packet saw his brief reign brought to an untimely close by the advent of the locomotive engineer.

The Rome and Watertown railroad company showed a much longer hiatus between its organization and the beginning of its labors. The former was accomplished in 1832, but it was not until November, 1848, that work was actually commenced at Rome. In the autumn of 1849 the road was completed to Camden, Oneida county. The next year the most of the work in Oswego County was done, and in May, 1851, the road was in running order to Pierrepont Manor, a short distance north of the county line. This road crossed the towns of Amboy (barely a corner), Williamstown, Albion, Richland, and Sandy Creek, and furnished a market to a large section of the county which had previously been almost without one. On being subsequently extended to Watertown, it took the name of the Watertown, Rome and Ogdensburg railroad.

Another public work of this era was the improvement of the Oneida river. In 1846 a steamboat was placed on Oneida lake, and the dwellers on its shores began to hope for a renewal of the old times when that was the great route of western travel and commerce. An appropriation to improve the navigation of the river was obtained from the legislature. A coffer-dam was built at Fort Brewerton to deepen the channel. A lock was also built at Coughdenoy, four miles below Fort Brewerton, and another at Oak Orchard creek, five miles farther down. This furnished ample means of communication between lakes Oneida and Ontario, but has not resulted in diverting any great amount of travel from the Syracuse route.

In this period, too, some one, tired of the terrible roads of those days, conceived the idea of covering some of the principal ones with four-inch plank (as being cheaper than turnpiking or macadamizing them), the expense to be repaid by tolls. In 1845 a charter was granted for a company to build such a road from Salina, Onondaga county, to Central Square, in the town of Hastings, Oswego County. In 1846 the road was completed, being the first "plank-road" built in the United States. This example was soon followed in other localities, and for a few years there was a mania for building plank-roads all over the country.

Nowhere was it more prevalent than in Oswego County. The Rome and Oswego plank-road company was organized in 1847, and the road, running through Scriba, New Haven, Mexico, Albion, and Williamstown, was built immediately afterwards, being finished in the spring of 1848. During the following summer it was crowded with business. Large numbers of passengers came down the lake from the west, landed at Oswego, took the stage to Rome, and thence went eastward by rail. Others from the east went over the same route in the opposite direction. Five coaches were frequently dispatched from Oswego the same morning, each with nine passengers inside and eight outside, besides the driver, making eighty-five passengers in all. Nothing could be more exhilarating than a ride on the outside on a fine day. With the sun shining brightly, and the air

full of vigor, the four spanking horses went at a rattling gait over the smooth new road, whirling the delighted passengers over hill and dale, past smiling farms, pleasant villages, and cool-looking groves, and landing them at Rome after a ten-hours' ride of unsurpassed excitement. But all the while the iron horse, as has before been said, was making his way down the Oswego. Coaches went out to meet him as he approached, and when, in October, 1848, he came screaming into the new city, the great stage-route was destroyed, so far as through travel was concerned.

The Oswego and Syracuse plank-road was begun in 1848. It ran from Oswego, thirty-two miles, to Liverpool, Onondaga county, connecting there with a road to Syracuse. The Oswego, Hannibal and Sterling plank-road, built about the same time, ran from Oswego to Hannibal, with a branch to Sterling, Cayuga county. The Oswego and Hastings Centre plank-road was begun in 1849. The Williamstown and Pulaski plank-road was another of the productions of this period, while still another ran from Constantia to Fulton. All these roads have been given up so far as the plank part was concerned. The worn-out planks have been removed and the toll-gates abandoned. Railroad rivalry has ruined some of them, but the general cause of their failure has been the rapid destruction of their material under the wear of travel. Besides, as the county progresses, the people can afford to make better gravel-roads, and do not so much feel the need of any other kind.

As railroads advanced the stages gave way. Yet as late as 1857 there was a daily line from Oswego to Pulaski; another from Oswego to Kasag; another from Oswego to Auburn, and still another from Oswego to Richland Station,—while a tri-weekly ran from Oswego to Rochester. Across these ran other routes,—south from Pulaski to Brewerton, and thence to Syracuse and northward to Watertown, etc. In twenty years nearly all have passed away,—an occasional tri-weekly or semi-weekly route traversed by a Concord wagon, with a span of horses, only emphasizing more thoroughly the loss of the staging glories of the past.

By the census of 1850, the population of the county was sixty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, an increase of eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-nine over that of 1840. Business was evidently looking up. In 1854 the celebrated reciprocity treaty was entered into between the United States and Great Britain, by which nearly all the natural productions of British America were admitted into the United States free of duty, as were those of this country into those provinces. By the operations of this treaty the business of the Oswego canal was largely increased. This, of course, increased the business of Oswego city and the villages along the canal; and these, again, by furnishing a better market, and causing a general financial activity, promoted the welfare of the towns. The imports of the port of Oswego became by the close of 1860 more than four-fold what they were in 1854.

The census of 1860 showed a population in Oswego County of seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, an increase of thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty during the decade.

This was a handsome increase, though not as large as that of the previous decade. But the events of that and the succeeding years put in the background questions of increase of business and population, and concentrated the thoughts of all American citizens on subjects of vital and instant importance.

The election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency by the Republican party, in the autumn of 1860, was followed by the revolt of seven southern States, while four others stood ready to join them at the first excuse, and all the rest of the south was exceedingly dubious in its loyalty. The rebel Confederacy was formed. Treason organized its forces and sharpened its weapons, and no power could be found in the constitution to prevent the destruction of the nation. The citizens of Oswego County, like all the loyal north, looked on with astonishment and anger. Thus the winter and the early spring wore away, and all was ripe for a terrific explosion.

CHAPTER XVI.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

First War-Meeting—The Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

No portion of the Empire State exhibited more patriotism, or responded with greater alacrity to the president's call for volunteers, than the county of Oswego. The lighting had scarcely flashed along the wires, conveying the intelligence to the expectant north that Major Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered as prisoners of war, when a meeting was held in the city of Oswego, April 16, 1861, and measures adopted for the immediate formation of a regiment. Recruiting was rapidly pushed forward, and on the morning of April 26, 1861, a company, under the command of the intrepid John D. O'Brien, who was the first captain of volunteers commissioned in the State of New York under the president's first call for seventy-five thousand troops, proceeded to Elmira. His was the first company to rendezvous at that subsequently celebrated station. They found nothing prepared for them, and while barracks were being erected were quartered in a barrel-factory. While here they were joined by Companies B and C, under command of Captains Edward M. Paine and Frank Miller. These three companies established a military encampment, and assumed the pomp and circumstance of war.

The following companies soon after reported at Elmira, and on the 17th day of May, 1861, were mustered into the United States service as the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, by Captain Sitgreaves, of the United States Army: Company D, from the town of Parish, under command of Captain Melzar Richards, subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Cavalry; Company E, from Volney, Captain Orville Jennings; Company F, from Oswego city, Captain Archibald Preston; Company G, from Sandy Creek, Captain W. D. Ferguson, subsequently major in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment;

Company H, from Volney, Captain Albert Taylor, afterwards major of the Twenty-fourth Cavalry; Company I, from Oswego city, Captain Levi Beardsley; and Company K, from Ellisburg, Jefferson county, Captain Andrew J. Barney, who was subsequently promoted to major.

The following were the regimental and line officers:

Colonel, Timothy Sullivan; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel R. Beardsley; Major, Jonathan Tarbell; Surgeon, J. B. Murdoch, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, Lawrence Reynolds, M.D.; Adjutant, Robert Oliver, Jr.; Quartermaster, Charles T. Richardson; Chaplain, Rev. Mason Gallagher.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, John D. O'Brien; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Daniel C. Hubbard.

Company B, Captain, Edward M. Paine; First Lieutenant, B. Hutcheson; Second Lieutenant, William L. Yeckley.

Company C, Captain, Frank Miller; First Lieutenant, John Rattigan; Second Lieutenant, William L. Peavey.

Company D, Captain, Melzar Richards; First Lieutenant, Severin Beaulieu; Second Lieutenant, William Wills.

Company E, Captain, Orville J. Jennings; First Lieutenant, Richard J. Hill; Second Lieutenant, Ten Eyck G. Pawling.

Company F, Captain, Archibald Preston; First Lieutenant, Patrick Cleary; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Murray.

Company G, Captain, William D. Ferguson; First Lieutenant, Calvin Burch; Second Lieutenant, Henry B. Corse.

Company H, Captain, Albert Taylor; First Lieutenant, Henry Sandorel; Second Lieutenant, Edson D. Goit.

Company I, Captain, Levi Beardsley; First Lieutenant, Theo. Dalrymple; Second Lieutenant, Norman Holly.

Company K, Captain, Andrew J. Barney; First Lieutenant, John P. Buckley; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan R. Ayers.

After being uniformed and equipped the regiment proceeded to Washington, *via* Baltimore, marching through that rebellious city with loaded muskets and bayonets fixed. They first encamped on Kalorama Heights (Mud Hill), and soon after marched to Meridian Hill, where they remained until the battle of Bull Run, disciplining and perfecting themselves in the school of the soldier.

On Sunday, the 21st day of July, 1861, was fought the disastrous battle of Bull Run. During the day the booming of the guns from that sanguinary field was plainly heard in the camp of the Twenty-fourth, and at the close of the day an order was received to move to Chain Bridge. Night had already set in when the regiment marched to the arsenal and exchanged their Springfield muskets for the more effective Enfield rifle. While preparations were being made during the night, an order came to move to Fort Albany, about three miles distant from Washington. On the morning of the 22d the First Oswego Regiment steadily and beautifully marched down Fourteenth street, in Washington, and, notwithstanding the heavy shower there was falling, they were cheered and animated by the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and small flags, which were occasionally to be seen along the march through the not over-loyal capital city of our country, and nowise disheartened by the retreating and demoralized forces in full flight from the scene of

our first defeat. In twos and threes and larger groups they met the Garibaldi Guards and other regiments, with broken weapons and lost accoutrements, and bleeding with wounds, filled with dismay and tidings of disaster, with stories of pressing hordes of Black Horse Cavalry,—men without officers, and officers without men. It was any other than a cheering prospect for the members of the Twenty-fourth, but, never daunted, they passed them by with words of encouragement and pressed to the front.

At Bailey's Cross-Roads the regiment was deployed as a picket guard, and through the night rested on their arms,—the only organized force between the victorious Confederates and the city of Washington. An occasional shot exchanged during the night told to the pursuing and victorious army that it had met with a barrier to its further progress.

During the following three weeks, without a tent, blanket, or baggage of any description, the Twenty-fourth held the picket-line, and awaited the organization of the scattered army. It is a part of the history of this regiment, and merits mention, to state that while stationed at the cross-roads it was supported by two guns of Sherman's battery, and when, at the close of the three weeks, it was relieved by another regiment, its discipline and bearing was in such marked contrast with that of the Twenty-fourth that the officer commanding the battery deemed it no longer safe to remain on the outpost, and retired within the earthworks.

On being relieved they encamped in the pine-woods, and soon after on Arlington Heights, where they were brigaded with the Fourteenth New York (Brooklyn Zouaves), the Twenty-second and Thirtieth New York Volunteers, and some three months later the Second United States Sharpshooters, under the command of General Keyes.

During the fall the regiment broke camp and moved to Upton's Hill, where they built Fort Upton, and passed the first winter. During the winter Brigadier-General Keyes was relieved by General C. C. Augur in the command of the brigade. While here General McClellan assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and the Twenty-fourth at once entered upon a life of dress-parade and reviews, held in awe by the ominous-looking Quaker guns at Manassas and Centreville. In the spring of 1862 the grand Army of the Potomac moved. The Twenty-fourth advanced to Bristoe Station, where they remained about one week, and then marched to Cadlett's Station, six miles farther west. Here began its severest duty and heavy marching. They started for Fredericksburg, and, after a weary march of twenty miles, halted, and had scarcely divested themselves of their accoutrements when they were startled by a rifle-shot immediately in front. It was soon learned that a Federal sharpshooter in the van of the brigade had shot a courier for refusing the countersign, and upon his body was found an order requiring the command to press forward. There was no time for questions or delays. They immediately pressed forward, and on the following morning reached Falmouth, where they had an engagement with the enemy, defeating and driving them across the Rappahannock river. The artillery at once opened a destructive fire, dislodging the enemy and driving them from the river. The Twenty-fourth was warmly received in Falmouth by the colored population, who lined the

streets on either hand, and as the troops marched through, with flags flying and the bands playing "Dixie," could but elasp their hands in thankful prayer, while some upon their knees, with tears streaming down their black faces, exclaimed, "Bress de L'ïd! Bress de L'ïd! I knowed ye was comin', and here ye is." They had endured one of the severest marches of the campaign, and, in consequence of the condition of the roads, and the incredibly short time in which it was made, received from the commanding general the name of the "Iron Brigade," a designation worthily bestowed.

Camp-life at Falmouth was varied by frequent marches and countermarches from camp to Spottsylvania and Front Royal, in Shenandoah valley, to intercept Jackson and his raiders. While camped at Falmouth this brigade passed from the command of General Augur to the command of General Hatch, the son of a former Oswegonian, M. P. Hatch. The command of the division passed from General McDowell to General King, the former assuming command of the corps, and General John Pope the Army of Virginia. By these changes the Twenty-fourth became the senior regiment of the First brigade and First army corps of the army, which they maintained until the First corps was terminated by the expiration of term of service of the two-years' men.

General Burnside relieved them at Fredericksburg, and they marched to Cedar Mountain, where Pope fought the battle of Cedar or Slaughter Mountain. From this place, August 9, 1862, commenced what is known as Pope's retreat, the First Oswego Regiment occupying the post of honor, the rear-guard. About this time was fought the battle of Sulphur Springs, in which the Twenty-fourth Regiment was under fire, supporting a battery of artillery. At times the cloud of dust that betrayed the position of the foe was plainly seen, and oftentimes was uncomfortably near. At Rappahannock Station the regiment was under fire, and Company B, being deployed as skirmishers, beheld without protest the planting of a rebel battery; the first shot from which killed a man in Company D. After an artillery duel, which lasted during that day and part of the next, the march was taken up along the main thoroughfare known as the Warrenton turnpike, and continued until August 28, when Gainesville was reached. Here commenced a series of engagements known in history as the second battle of Bull Run.

The following was the position of the opposing forces: The Army of Virginia, numbering forty thousand strong, under General John Pope, was in retreat towards Manassas railroad, for the purpose of forming a junction with General McClellan. Pope was closely followed by Stonewall Jackson, with an army of thirty thousand; while General Longstreet was pressing up the valley of the Shenandoah, his objective point being Thoroughfare Gap, in Bull Run mountain. Pope in the mean time thought to arrest Jackson by decoying him to press our retreat until Franklin's division, hourly expected from Alexandria, could attack him in the rear, and thus destroy Jackson before Longstreet could arrive with his force. The latter, however, was one day's march nearer the Gap than General Pope had supposed, and when he charged Jackson, that wily general drew in

his flanks, thereby leading Pope to believe him in retreat, who rapidly pressed forward, with the assurance that Franklin would soon open a rear attack. Franklin, however, was not there, but Longstreet was with his force of thirty thousand men, and the entire army under the command of General Robert E. Lee.

During the night of the 28th of August, the Twenty-fourth supported Gibbon's brigade. Some time during the night word was silently passed that the enemy had out-flanked them, and were close on them both front and rear. In the dead hour of the night, silently and stealthily King's division crept out from between these superior forces. Not a sound was heard as on a double-quick they escaped from this trap, marching upon the soft sod and in the grass until daylight brought them to Manassas Junction. After a brief halt at this point they proceeded to Centreville.

At five o'clock in the evening of August 29, 1862, General Pope, believing that Porter was advancing, in compliance with orders sent him, ordered an attack on Jackson's right, supposing it to be the right of the entire Confederate force in the field. The attack was made along the Warrenton turnpike by King's division, then commanded by Hatch, of McDonald's corps, who, trusting to find the enemy in full retreat, took the men forward with an impetuosity akin to rashness. Instead of finding the enemy retreating he was confronted, after marching nearly one mile, by a large force, under the command of Generals Hood and Evans, of Hill's division. The regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beardsley. A fierce struggle, lasting nearly one hour, took place, mainly between Hatch's brigade, commanded by Colonel Sullivan, of the Twenty-fourth, and Doubleday's brigade, on the Union side, and A. P. Hill's division on the Confederate. This fierce contest is thus vividly described by an eye-witness:

"All day Friday the Twenty-fourth supported a regiment of artillery in sight of the battle, which was raging in a natural basin of many miles' extent. At evening, when the long shadows of twilight were creeping over the land, the regiment moved forward to harass the retreating foe. The red dust lay in suffocating thickness in the road through which we passed on the double-quick, stirring it up beneath our feet until it hung in great clouds about us, shrouding the landscape from view. Down the road we dashed and through a creek, on the opposite bank of which, on his horse, sat General McDowell, hat in hand, with clenched fist menacing the air; as the regiment approached he inquired,—

"What regiment is that?"

"The Twenty-fourth New York," was the reply.

"Hurrah for the Twenty-fourth New York! Give it to them, boys! give it to them! They are on the run; don't let them stop; remember your country, and remember Bull Run!"

"An answering cheer rose to our lips, as through the suffocating dust we rushed along. Soon a retiring battery is met.

"What's the matter, boys?"

"Out of ammunition."

"Close up, and forward! Forward!" and away we go; and still the twilight deepens and the shadows gather round.

Suddenly an ominous flash of fire, and a report of artillery immediately in front, and the whiz and whistle of grape and canister greeted our ears, and exploding shells burst among us. We immediately flanked out of the road and into the bed of a creek out of the immediate rake of their batteries, until covered by the embankment of the creek, about ten feet in height, up which we scrambled. No attempt at order then, and short time was there for organizing on its brow.

"The top of that bluff revealed a stone wall, at the right from which hundreds of guns poured their murderous fire among us. Upon the rise of ground in front appeared a very wall of fire, and in the open brush and wood at the left was a large force of the enemy, and fire answering fire. Upward! forward! nothing fearing till the very crest of the hill was reached and bayonets crossed. Two brigades of intrepid, enthusiastic youths crossed bayonets with an army numbering sixty thousand men. Who could endure it? what amount of patriotism or love of country could stand in that holocaust of fire and death? Back! alas, back! Slowly but surely back! Ah! what is that? Forth steps a youth, his pale face lighted up, and made paler by the flashing lines of fire from three sides of that fatal square. His musket and his hat raised in front, his footsteps press forward, while back he casts his face and shouts, 'Be brave, men; don't run like cowards; forward! and follow me! I'll lead you!' 'Twas but a second, yet many saw how Marvin Cozens fell. While like a wall came up a line of bristling bayonets, and the words from the hoarse throat of a mounted officer rang out, 'Steady, steady, Hampton legion!' and on they passed over the dead and over the wounded and the dying. They passed, and backward we slowly yielded the ground, until the darkness increased and threw its merciful folds over the scene of carnage, and silence reigned. The battle of Grovetown was fought and lost."

In this engagement the regiment lost twenty-nine killed, one hundred and eighty-six wounded, and one hundred and twenty-four missing. Among the killed was Major Barney, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his command.

From the battle-field of Bull Run the history of the Iron brigade is the history of the army. Associated with the First corps, it followed its marching, camping, battles, and glory. At South Mountain, with but a handful of men, they again met the same enemy that had so severely handled them on that fatal Friday night, and at the point of the bayonet utterly routed and defeated them. In this charge the regiment was under the command of the gallant John D. O'Brien. The battle of Antietam soon followed, and the Twenty-fourth rendered gallant service in driving the Confederate forces back into Virginia. In this battle the regiment was also under the command of Captain O'Brien, who was wounded.

After an encampment of six weeks at Sharpsburg, Maryland, the First corps, with a squadron of cavalry, crossed the Potomac at New Berlin, and fought the enemy in skirmishes and raids along the different gaps in the mountains, forcing the Confederates back upon their Richmond defenses. From Warrenton, where the command of the armie passed to General Burnside, the First corps and the Iron brigade marched

across the country to Brook's Station, on the Aquia creek and Fredericksburg railroad. In Burnside's attack on Fredericksburg it occupied the extreme left. At first Fredericksburg, Company B held the picket-line, under command of W. L. Yeckley. The whole army retired and left them, fearing that by withdrawing the picket the retreat would be discovered. And it was not until the pontoons were about to be withdrawn that the company was recalled from their perilous position, and the bridge immediately removed. After this unsuccessful assault the army retired to Belle Plain, on the Potomac, and went into winter quarters.

In December occurred what was known as Burnside's famous "mud march." In this march the army advanced nine miles in three days and then returned to their old camp. During the remainder of the winter nothing occurred to relieve the ceaseless monotony of camp life.

In the following May, under "fighting Joe" Hooker, the Potomac was again crossed, and the Iron brigade occupied the extreme left in Reynolds' division, and in that order went into the second battle of Fredericksburg. During the engagement the brigade was withdrawn from the left of the army and sent to support the Eleventh corps, on the extreme right at Chancellorsville, and when the retreat was ordered it covered the movement as the rear-guard, and was the last to cross the Rappahannock river. The Twenty-fourth did picket duty along the Rappahannock river from this time until May 17, 1863, when, their term of enlistment having expired, they were ordered to Elmira, New York, where they were mustered out of the United States service, on the 29th day of May, 1863.

The battle-flag of the Twenty-fourth bears the following inscriptions: "Falmouth; Sulphur Springs; Rappahannock Station; Gainesville; Groveton; Manassas; South Mountain; Antietam; first Fredericksburg; second Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville."

CHAPTER XVII

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The Eighty-first Regiment.

THE result of the battle of Bull Run, while it carried enthusiasm to the south and gave the Confederacy fresh evidence of the valor of its soldiery, fired the northern heart with a determination to at once organize an army of six hundred thousand strong, and no longer be compelled to submit to the humiliation of acting on the defensive, but open at once an aggressive campaign.

President Lincoln issued a call for three hundred thousand men, and soon after followed with another call for three hundred thousand more, and under this proclamation the Eighty-first, otherwise designated as the Second Oswego Regiment, was raised.

It was mustered into the United States service, on the 14th of September, 1861, by Captain D. B. McKibbin, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry.

The following were the field and staff officers: Colonel,

Edwin Rose; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jacob J. De Forest; Major, John McAmbly; Surgeon, Wm. H. Rice; Assistant Surgeon, Carrington MacFarlane; Adjutant, Edward A. Cooke; Quartermaster, Roger A. Francis; Chaplain, David McFarland; Sergeant-Major, James L. Belden; Commissary-Sergeant, N. H. Green; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John F. Young; Hospital Steward, C. S. Hart; Drum-Major, W. S. Winters.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, William C. Raulston; First Lieutenant, Hamilton Littlefield, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Elias A. Fish.

Company B, Captain, Augustus G. Bennett; First Lieutenant, Hugh Anderson; Second Lieutenant, Martin J. De Forest.

Company C, Captain, Franklin Hannahs; First Lieutenant, Orin J. Fitch; Second Lieutenant, Seth J. Steves.

Company D, Captain, L. C. Adkins; First Lieutenant, John G. Phillips; Second Lieutenant, R. D. S. Tyler.

Company E, Captain, Lyman M. Kingman; First Lieutenant, W. C. Newberry; Second Lieutenant, D. G. Harris.

Company F, Captain, T. Dwight Stow; First Lieutenant, Edward S. Cooke; Second Lieutenant, D. C. Rix.

Company G, Captain, Henry C. Thompson; First Lieutenant, Henry H. Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Green.

Company H, Captain, John B. Raulston; First Lieutenant, John W. Oliver; Second Lieutenant, Peter French.

Company I, Captain, D. B. White; First Lieutenant, Willard W. Ballard; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Wood.

Company K, Captain, J. Dorman Steele; First Lieutenant, George W. Berriman; Second Lieutenant, L. J. Steele.

On the 20th of January the regiment left Oswego for Albany, and while here, February 1, 1862, received an accession of three hundred and fifty men from Oneida county, forming Companies C, E, and I. This completed the regiment, and on the 21st of the same month it departed from Albany for the front. They arrived in New York the day following, and went into barracks on Staten Island, and here remained until March 5, when the order came to move to Washington, which city they reached on the 7th, and on the 8th encamped for the first time near the city, on Kalorama Heights. Here the regiment halted twenty days, and was attached to the Third brigade, Casey's division, Fourth corps.

March 28 they marched to Alexandria, and two days thereafter embarked on the steamer "C. Vanderbilt," for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived April 1. From this point the regiment was ordered towards Newport News, seven miles distant, and encamped in an unhealthy locality, where they remained fourteen days, during which period many became ill and were sent to the hospital.

It was with glad hearts they broke camp on the 15th of April, when they marched to Young's Mills, and on the following morning continued their march to Warwick Court-House, two miles distant, and here remained five days. On the 21st they marched four miles, and camped in front of the enemy's works at Lee's Mills. While at this camp many left the regiment on sick leave, Colonel Edwin Rose among the number.

May 4 and 5 they marched sixteen miles, passing to the left of Yorktown, and encamped on the plain before Williamsburg, where they remained during that sanguinary struggle, the division, commanded by Casey, being the reserve. On the 10th he engaged in a series of short marches *via* Roper's Church, New Kent Court-House, Bottom's Bridge, to Seven Pines, where they arrived on the morning of the 28th, where they remained until the battle which was fought May 31. In this contest the Eighty-first was assigned to the left of Casey's division, unsupported and in an open field.

A member of the regiment thus describes this engagement: "The enemy in front, screened by a thick undergrowth of bushes, poured several volleys of musketry into the regiment, and, although this was the first regular engagement in which they had participated, yet they stood like veterans. Volley after volley was poured into the bushes with deadly effect. Soon finding that they could not maintain their exposed position, the regiment fell back in good order to the edge of the woods in their rear. During this time both field-officers fell. Lieutenant-Colonel De Forest was shot in the breast; Major John McAmbly and Captain Kingman were killed and left on the field, together with many privates. Captain Wm. C. Raulston, being the senior officer present, then assumed command, and in the position then taken they kept up a constant fight with the enemy in front for two hours, when a large force, afterwards ascertained to be a brigade, entered the field they had left and deployed in such a manner as to approach them both in front and flank. To save themselves from being taken prisoners, the order was given to fall back towards the centre of the line, which was on the Williamsburg road, half a mile distant. While moving in that direction the centre gave way and was being forced down the road. To meet this they were obliged to change direction, passing through a thick wood and, slashing, gaining open ground half a mile in the rear of the first line of rifle-pits, which they entered and continued the fight until the day closed,—the enemy in possession of the battle-field, including the camp, with all the tents, the personal baggage, and extra clothing of the men and officers."

Darkness put an end to the conflict. Although this was the Eighty-first's baptism of fire they behaved like veterans, and all during that memorable afternoon they were found in the thickest of the fight, and their thin and decimated ranks at the close of the battle told only too well of the fierceness of the struggle.

At night they lay on their arms, and the following day was spent in burying the dead.

June 2, General McClellan issued an address to the army announcing that the final and decisive battle was at hand, which served to inspire the troops with new vigor.

On the fourth day they marched to White Oak swamps, where they encamped and remained until the 28th. While here Colonel Rose rejoined the regiment. On the morning of the 30th, after a weary march of fifteen miles through mud and mire, they arrived at Malvern Hill. It was impossible, in consequence of the depth of mud, to get the wagons and stores through, and they were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

July 1 the Eighty-first was assigned to the reserve corps, and on the following day took up the line of march for Harrison's Landing. On the 8th they encamped near James river, and remained there thirty-nine days. While here Colonel Rose tendered his resignation, and Major Raulston assumed command of the regiment. On the morning of August 16 the regiment broke camp and marched twenty miles in the direction of Williamsburg. The following morning the march was resumed, and at three o'clock p.m. they crossed the Chickahominy, and at eventide, after a weary march of twenty miles, bivouacked. On the 18th the march was resumed, and they passed *via* Williamsburg to Yorktown, which place was reached on the 19th, after one of the most fatiguing marches of the campaign. Many of the men dropped by the wayside, utterly exhausted by the heat and fatigue. No member of this battle-scarred regiment will soon forget the march on that August day under the scorching rays of a southern sun.

The Eighty-first went into camp at Yorktown, where they remained till the last of December, doing fatigue duty on the fortifications. During their stay at this place Colonel De Forest rejoined the regiment. December 29 the regiment left Yorktown, and on "New Year's day," 1863, arrived at Beaufort, North Carolina. They disembarked, and, after a march of three miles, reached Caroline City, where they encamped and remained twenty days, when they re-embarked and sailed for Port Royal, and subsequently camped on St. Helena island. Nearly a month was now passed in rapid changes of position. April 4 they sailed to North Edisto inlet; on the 10th returned to Hilton Head; the 15th sailed for Beaufort; the 17th moved to Newbern, and on the 2d of May ordered back to Morehead City. At this time Major D. B. White, with three companies, B, D, and G, was ordered to Fort Macon to perform garrison duty. The lamented Captain Ballard, with Companies E, I, and K, was assigned to Beaufort as provost guard, and the remaining four companies, A, L, F, and H, remained at Morehead City, the headquarters of the regiment, then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Raulston.

While here several important raids were made into the enemy's country by the Eighty-first and other troops in the district. The Wilmington raid was made July 1, and a few days after an expedition was sent to Swansboro'. The most important one, however, was that under command of Brigadier-General C. A. Heckman, which penetrated the enemy's country to within six miles of Weldon, capturing prisoners, destroying cotton, etc. This raid lasted eight days, and the men suffered greatly from fatigue.

On the 18th of October they embarked for Newport News, Virginia, which place was reached two days thereafter, and they encamped on the ground occupied by them in April, 1862. Again they were "tenting on the old camp ground." Here the regiment remained, participating in the usual routine of camp duties, until November 18, when it was ordered to Northwest Landing, about twenty-five miles from Norfolk, on the borders of the Dismal swamp. Nothing of particular importance occurred during the march except that the regiment lost two men—one wounded and one taken prisoner—in an attack by bush-

whackers. The 19th of November found them finely encamped near Northwest Landing river. While here their Yankee ingenuity was displayed by the construction of a bridge across the river with a draw cunningly devised for the purpose of destroying the enemy in the event of a charge.

While in this camp a pleasing episode occurred in the presentation to the regiment of a beautiful flag by Mrs. C. E. Ingersoll, of Lee, Oneida county. The old banner that waved over the Eighty-first when it went out to battle had been returned to the citizens of Oswego in a dilapidated condition and no longer fit for service.

January 1, 1864, a proposition was made to those having less than one year to serve to re-enlist for three years. On the 23d of the following month two-thirds of the entire regiment had re-enlisted, and the Eighty-first became a veteran regiment. This entitled them to a furlough of thirty days, and February 23 they started for home *via* Norfolk, and on the afternoon of the 29th arrived in New York. Here the regiment was mustered for pay, and March 2 was reviewed by the mayor of the city and General Burnside, after which they were escorted to the depot, and took the night train for Albany, where they arrived on the following morning, and remained three days, during which time they were reviewed by Governor Seymour and members of the legislature. Upon their arrival in Syracuse they were met by a delegation of citizens, by whom they were breakfasted, after which they boarded the cars for Oswego, where they arrived at four o'clock, and marched to Doolittle hall, where the ladies of the city had prepared a splendid repast, with which they welcomed home the "Second Oswego."

April 5, after having passed a few weeks in the quiet of their homes, the regiment reassembled, and on the 12th left for the front, arriving at Yorktown, Virginia, April 18.

While encamped at this place the Eighty-first was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Eighteenth corps, Army of the James. Leaving camp on the 4th of May, they arrived at Bermuda Hundred on the day following, and on the 6th marched six miles from the landing and commenced constructing fortifications. They were deployed as skirmishers on the 9th, when they encountered the troops of Beauregard, and after a sharp contest routed the enemy, who made several ineffectual attempts during the night to regain their lost position. During the month now following the Eighty-first engaged in an almost uninterrupted series of skirmishes and battles.

June 12 an advance was made towards Richmond, and General Gillmore's corps, to which the regiment was temporarily attached, engaged the enemy, drove them from a long line of works, and captured a large number of prisoners. The battle continued until midnight, the rebels in the mean time making several desperate charges to re-take the works. On the 14th it was ordered to support a battery, and on the 16th was in the battle of Drury's Bluff, where the enemy captured many of our men, General Heckman, the brigade commander, among the number. In this contest the Union forces lost about three thousand killed, wounded, and missing.

The Eighty-first occupied a conspicuous position in this

battle, and twice repulsed charges of the enemy, and was complimented by both Generals Butler and Gillmore for their gallantry. May 28 the Eighteenth corps was ordered to the James river, where it embarked for White House, Virginia, and on June 1 joined the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, and, although suffering from the excessive heat and weary marches, the Eighteenth corps was ordered to engage the enemy at once, and, taking a position on the left of the Sixth corps, went into the conflict. It was a desperate struggle, but at last the enemy was forced from their position and a long line of works captured. This brigade was designated to hold the works during the night, and several times repulsed the enemy in attempting to retake them. June 2 the regiment lost over seventy in killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant J. W. Burke, of Company K.

Cold Harbor! The mere mention of this name causes a sickening dread to creep over us as we remember the slaughter of human life on that June day. This was one of the bloodiest conflicts of the war, and the Eighty-first acquired fresh laurels to those already won on many a hard-contested field. Two captains, W. W. Ballard, of Company I, and James Martin, of Company K, were killed, and five other captains wounded. The regiment lost thirteen officers; the color-guard was completely annihilated, and one-half of those who went out to battle in the morning at night lay on the field wounded or killed. Scores of Oswego homes were rendered desolate by this day's carnage, as so many of her brave sons were offered up as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country.

"They never fall who die

In a great cause. The block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sicken in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates or castle walls;
But still their spirits walk abroad, though years
Elope, and others share as dark a doom.
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overspread all others, and conduct
The world at last to Freedom."

At the close of the twelve days in which the regiment had been engaged at Cold Harbor, two-thirds failed to answer at roll-call, and an order was issued to consolidate the companies provisionally into four. They now expected rest, but, instead, were marched to Petersburg, where, on the 15th, they drove the enemy from their first line of fortifications, and participated in the brilliant charge of the Eighteenth corps, which was one of the most successful of the campaign. On the 16th the regiment supported an assaulting column, and on the 26th were charged by the enemy, upon whom they opened a deadly fire, utterly annihilating the assaulting column.

July 10 the regiment returned to the trenches that they had thrown up before Petersburg. August 2 they marched to Appomattox river, where they remained until the 26th, when they returned to Bermuda Hundred. The Eighty-first was in the battle of Fort Harrison, and was the first to plant its banner on the enemy's works. They captured several pieces of artillery, a battle-flag, and a large number of prisoners. Nine officers were either killed or wounded in this action, together with many privates. Captain Rix, Lieutenants Tuttle and Nethway were killed, and Captain

Fish, Lieutenants Dolbier and Porter mortally wounded. Lieutenant Amos Copeland was wounded, and soon after, while *en route* home, was killed in a railroad accident. The day following the regiment captured two battle-flags and a large number of prisoners. During the two days' battle the Eighty-first lost one hundred in killed and wounded, including nine officers. The regiment participated in the battle near Seven Pines on the 29th, and subsequently returned to Chapin's Farm.

In recognition of its gallant services the Eighty-first was presented with a stand of colors by the War Department, bearing the inscriptions, Yorktown, Seven Pines, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Winton, Violet Station, Kingsland Creek, Drury's Bluff, May 13, 15, 16; Cold Harbor, June 1, 2, and 3; Petersburg, June 15, 16, and 24, and July 9 and 30; Fort Harrison (Chapin's Farm), September 29 and 30; Fair Oaks (2d), October 27, 1864.

November 5 the regiment was ordered to New York, where it remained during the presidential election, and then returned to its camp, near Richmond, and was the first infantry regiment to enter the Confederate capital. The Eighty-first was mustered out of the United States service August 1, 1865.

The following is a list of the sieges, engagements, and raids in which the regiment participated: Siege of Yorktown, Virginia, May 3, 1862; Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862; Bottom's Bridge, Virginia, May 11, 1862; Savage Station, Virginia, May 22, 1862; Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 30, 1862; Seven Pines, Virginia, May 31, 1862; Chickahominy, Virginia, June 24, 1862; Charles City Cross-Roads, Virginia, June 25, 1862; Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1, 1862; Siege of Charleston, South Carolina, April 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1863; raid on Washington, North Carolina, April 18, 1863; raid on Trenton, North Carolina, July 4, 1863; raid on Winton, North Carolina, July 28, 29, 30, 1863; raid on Violet Station, Virginia, May 9, 1864; Kingsland Creek, Virginia, May 13, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Virginia, May 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1-12, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, Virginia, from June 15 to August 26, 1864; Chapin's Farm, Virginia, September 29, 1864; Fair Oaks (2d), Virginia, October 27, 1864; entered Richmond, April 3, 1865.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.

This regiment was composed of companies raised in the county of Oswego, and was mustered into the United States service, August 25, 1862, to serve three years. It was officered as follows, viz.:

Colonel, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Oswego; Lieutenant-Colonel, Clinton H. Sage, Fulton; Major, Charles Hamilton; Adjutant, Harvey D. Talcott, Oswego; Quartermaster, Warren D. Smith, Oswego; Surgeon, Allen C. Livingston, Fulton; Assistant Surgeons, Tobias J. Green, Parish, and

Alfred Rice, Hannibal; Chaplain, Edward Lord, Fulton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, F. G. Comstock, Albion; Sergeant-Major, B. F. Bailey, Oswego.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, Brainard M. Pratt, Fulton; First Lieutenant, Valorus Randall, Fulton; Second Lieutenant, Almon A. Wood, Fulton.

Company B, Captain, Vinson L. Garrett, Albion; First Lieutenant, Albert A. Fellows, Pulaski; Second Lieutenant, J. Ashpole, Pulaski.

Company C, Captain, O. B. Olmstead, Orwell; First Lieutenant, Yates W. Newton, Sandy Creek; Second Lieutenant, A. F. Jobson, Redfield.

Company D, Captain, H. C. Devendorf, Hastings; First Lieutenant, D. D. McKoon, Schroepfel; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Bradley, Schroepfel.

Company E, Captain, John Sawyer, Mexico; First Lieutenant, Samuel Nichols, Mexico; Second Lieutenant, Wm. A. Smith, Palermo.

Company F, Captain, E. N. Boyd, Hannibal; First Lieutenant, Isaac H. Peckham, Hannibal; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Hunter, Sterling, Cayuga county.

Company G, Captain, Wm. P. McKinley, Oswego; First Lieutenant, E. Jenett, Scriba; Second Lieutenant, A. B. Frey, Oswego.

Company H, Captain, John Stevenson, Oswego; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Philipps, Oswego; Second Lieutenant, Wm. I. Rasmussen, Oswego.

Company I, Captain, James Doyle, Oswego; First Lieutenant, Thomas Kehoe, Oswego; Second Lieutenant, E. P. Allen, Oswego.

Company K, Captain, H. D. Brown, Constantia; First Lieutenant, C. Gardner, Parish; Second Lieutenant, N. A. Gardner, Amboy.

The following list shows the number of men enlisted from the various towns in the county, viz.: Albion, 48; Amboy, 21; Boylston, 15; Constantia, 50; Granby, 25; Hannibal, 77; Hastings, 67; Mexico, 56; New Haven, 20; Orwell, 44; Oswego town, 43. City: First ward, 31; Second ward, 23; Third ward, 53; Fourth ward, 40. Parish, 29; Palermo, 33; Redfield, 15; Richland, 60; Schroepfel, 35; Sandy Creek, 24; Scriba, 55; Volney, 100; West Monroe, 11; Williamstown, 9. Enlisted from Oneida county, 6; from Onondaga, 2; from Cayuga, 30; from Jefferson and Erie, 1 each; making a total of 1025 men.

At eight o'clock on the evening of August 25 the regiment left camp, and was escorted to the depot by the United States regulars from Fort Ontario, the Oswego Guards, German Light Guards, Washington Guards, Fremont Guards, and Captain McKlintock's company, enlisted for the Fourth Oswego Regiment, freemen, etc. Business was suspended, and more than six thousand people assembled to bid farewell to and witness the departure of a regiment composed of the best material in Oswego County. They proceeded to Baltimore, *via* Albany and New York, and while passing through the latter city received many encomiums of praise on the *personnel* of the regiment. Among the captains were two ministers of the gospel and two officers of the State militia,—Rev. V. L. Garrett, of Company B, and Rev. John Sawyer, of Company E; and James Doyle, of Company I, colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment

of militia, and H. C. Devendorf, of Company D, lieutenant-colonel of the same organization.

The regiment remained at Baltimore, in Camp Patterson park, about two months, and then embarked aboard the steamer "Eriason" for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived November 6. While here they were assigned to the Department of the Gulf, in the expedition under the command of General N. P. Banks. They remained at Ship Island nine days, and then proceeded by steamer to New Orleans, and were ordered into camp. After a few weeks they moved to Baton Rouge, and at the expiration of ten days the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson, and actively participated in that memorable siege. The Union land forces were under the command of General Banks, and the fleet was directed by the late gallant admiral whose bravery and success at Port Hudson and Mobile immortalized his name, and won for him the proud epithet of the most brilliant and successful naval commander of the age, —David G. Farragut.

Eight war-vessels comprised the expedition to Port Hudson; viz., "Hartford," "Richmond," "Mississippi," "Monongahela," "Kineo," "Albatross," "Sachem," and "Genesee." On the night of the 15th of April, 1863, all being in readiness, a red light from the flag-ship signaled the squadron to weigh anchor, and the majestic steamers, followed by the four gun-boats, steamed silently along in the darkness of night. They had not proceeded far, however, when a challenge was received from a rebel battery secreted in the foliage on the river-bank. The challenge was promptly accepted, and a broadside was hurled upon the ambuscaded foe. This was the signal for the conflict, and immediately there began one of the fiercest naval contests of the war. Battery after battery opened its fire until the hillsides seemed peopled with demons hurling their thunderbolts, while the earth trembled beneath the incessant and terrific explosions. An eye-witness thus describes the scene presented by the mammoth shells:

"Never shall I forget the sight that then met my astonished vision. Shooting upward, at an angle of forty-five degrees, with the rapidity of lightning, small globes of golden flame were seen sailing through the pure ether,—not a steady, unflaming flame, but curving like the fiftful gleams of the fire-fly, now visible, and anon invisible. Like a flying star of the sixth magnitude, the terrible missile—a thirteen-inch shell—nears its zenith, up and still up, higher and higher. Its flight now becomes much slower, till, on reaching its utmost altitude, its centrifugal force becoming counteracted by the earth's attraction, it describes a parabolic curve, and down, down, it comes, bursting, it may be, ere it reaches *terra firma*, but probably alighting in the rebel works ere it explodes, where it scatters death and destruction around."

Two of the vessels succeeded in running the blockade.

About this time the regiment returned to New Orleans, and encamped at Algiers, opposite the city, and soon after joined the expedition to the Tench country, and participated in the battle of Camp Bisland. They next encamped at Alexandria, on the Red river, where they remained ten days, and returned to Port Hudson.

During a period of nearly two weeks the squadron had

kept up an almost incessant bombardment; and on the morning of Wednesday, May 27, the land forces came into position, and the great battle opened. The conflict was severe, and several guns of the enemy were captured. On the 13th of June General Banks gave orders for a grand assault at three o'clock on the following morning.

In this grand assaulting column were four companies, A, B, E, and I, of the One Hundred and Tenth, under command of Major Charles Hamilton. The thin and decimated ranks of those four companies at the close of this fierce assault told only too plainly of the horrors of that June day. The fighting lasted eight hours, and was one of the most desperate assaults ever witnessed. The regiment at this time was commanded by Colonel C. H. Sage. The six companies of the regiment stationed on the west side captured a large number of the enemy while attempting to carry the fort. The One Hundred and Tenth shared in the general rejoicing when, on July 9, 1863, General Gardiner surrendered his entire command to General Andrews, of the Union forces. No member of the gallant One Hundred and Tenth who witnessed the surrender, and saw the old flag of the Union unfurled to the breeze, and heard the thunder of the batteries whose reverberations rolled majestically along the calm surface of the Father of Waters, will soon forget the enthusiasm and rejoicings of that day.

After the capitulation the regiment left Port Hudson, and next encamped at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, where they remained a few days, and then embarked aboard transports for Sabine Pass. They soon after joined the expedition to the Trench country, under command of General N. P. Banks. General Banks' celebrated "water-train" created considerable merriment among the men. It consisted of a long train of wagons, each carrying a huge hog-head filled with water for the use of horses and men. Theoretically it was a success, but practically a miserable failure. Magruder drove him back; the expedition was abandoned; the water-train was among the things of the past, and the regiment returned to Algiers, and embarked for Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, otherwise known as the "Dry Tortugas."

The regiment remained here doing garrison duty, and had in charge about nine hundred prisoners, among whom was the celebrated Dr. Mudd, of assassination notoriety. During the month of August they left Tortugas for home, and were mustered out of the United States service at Albany, August 25, 1865.

CHAPTER XIX.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

THE failure of General McClellan's peninsular campaign in the spring and summer of 1862, the disaster of the second battle of Bull Run, and retreat of the army of the Potomac into the defenses of Washington, had dissipated

all hope of a speedy termination of the war, and filled the country with alarm.

President Lincoln had issued his proclamation for "six hundred thousand more." In August, 1862, D. C. Littlejohn passed through every part of Oswego County, and with fiery eloquence sounded the "slogan." The farmer left his field; the artisan his bench; all pursuits gave way to the extreme necessity of the hour, and the men hastened to enroll their names under the sacred banner of their country.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment New York volunteers was speedily organized, and left for the field under Colonel D. C. Littlejohn.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment New York volunteers was soon after organized, its ranks filled, and the regiment mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862.

The following were the field and staff of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment:

Colonel, Andrew S. Warner; Lieutenant-Colonel, John G. Butler; Adjutant, Dudley Farling; Quartermaster, Benjamin F. Lewis; Surgeon, A. S. Coe; Assistant Surgeons, John T. Stillman, S. G. Place; Chaplain, Harvey E. Chapin.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain John McKinlock; First Lieutenant, George Huginia; Second Lieutenant, Edward Greyware.

Company B, Captain, George Harney; First Lieutenant, Patrick Slattery; Second Lieutenant, A. Judson Dickison.

Company C, Captain, Datus Woodward; First Lieutenant, E. D. Parker; Second Lieutenant, William R. Potts.

Company D, Captain, Alexander Hulett; First Lieutenant, George A. Sisson; Second Lieutenant, W. P. Scheuck.

Company E, Captain, Elhaanan Seely; First Lieutenant, James Coey; Second Lieutenant, Orson J. Woodward.

Company F, Captain, Cyrus V. Hartshorn; First Lieutenant, Chauncey L. Grulley; Second Lieutenant, Harvey Flint.

Company G, Captain, Delos Gary; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Robe; Second Lieutenant, Volney J. Pierce.

Company H, Captain, R. W. Slayton; First Lieutenant, Abram Conterman; Second Lieutenant, D. W. C. Matthews.

Company I, Captain, Patrick Regan; First Lieutenant, James A. McKinley; Second Lieutenant, Daniel McAssy.

Company K, Captain, Nathaniel A. Wright; First Lieutenant, Franklin N. Hamlin; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Dempsey.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Hospital Steward, Charles K. Paddock; Sergeant-Major, H. G. Lee; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Henry H. Mellen; Commissary-Sergeant, Alfred N. Beadle.

Francis C. Miller, late captain Company C, Twenty-fourth New York volunteers, was commissioned major October 4, and joined the regiment in the defenses of Washington. The regiment, comprising eight hundred and thirty-seven enlisted men, left Oswego, where it was organized and enrolled, under the command of Colonel A. S. Warner, for the front, September 27, 1862, *via* Elmira,

Harrisburg, and Baltimore, and arrived at Washington September 30. It was ordered to Camp Chase, in the southern defenses, about two miles from Long Bridge.

October 3 it was ordered to the northern defenses at Tealltown, three miles north of Georgetown. It there remained nearly two months, occupied in building forts and digging rifle-pits for the protection of Washington. It occupied an old camping-ground in the midst of a beautiful country, diversified with wooded knolls, open glades, and bosky dells, but this beautiful encampment was infected with a deadly malaria, emanating from decaying animal and vegetable matter, the accumulation of one and a half year's occupation by our armies. Dysentery, typhoid fever, and jaundice soon became prevalent. The regiment was soon decimated by sickness and desertion.

Nostalgia, or home-sickness, often was a fruitful source of more serious illness. Harvey Flint, second lieutenant Company F, died of typhoid fever November 23. Horace G. Lee, sergeant-major, was promoted to fill his place December 3. Colonel Warner, Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, Captain Woodward, Company C, Lieutenant Slaterly, Company B, and Quartermaster Lewis were stricken with fever and sent to hospital or went home on sick leave of absence. Much discontent and dissatisfaction among the men were caused by enforced labor on the defenses. But little time was afforded for drill and military instruction, important requisites for preparing the regiment for efficient field service. The men had not acquired the pride of a professional soldier, which yields willing obedience, unquestioned, to his superior officer. The officer had not yet the requisite knowledge of his profession which inspires respect from his inferior in rank.

There was also a great lack of experience with officers and men in the practical life of camp and field, hence it was difficult to enforce efficient sanitary measures for the health of the regiment.

November 28 the regiment, under the command of Major Miller, was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then stationed at Falmouth and Aquia creek, Virginia.

The enemy occupied the south bank of the Rappahannock about Fredericksburg, a position strong by nature, and made impregnable by art, as the experience of our army soon after proved.

The regiment marched across southeastern Maryland to Port Tobacco, situated on the north bank of the Potomac, opposite to Aquia creek, arriving there December 1. It crossed the Potomac that night on transports. December 2, before the baggage train containing the tents came up, there set in a furious snow-storm. The men had with them their shelter-tents, which afforded to them a partial shelter from the driving storm, but the officers had no tents, save one which was brought up by one officer who went back to the baggage-train after dark to get it. The night was spent by the officers mostly in cutting wood to keep a huge fire burning to keep themselves from freezing. In the morning their garments were frozen stiff on their backs. During the next day the train arrived and the regiment went into encampment. Soon after its arrival at Aquia creek it was brigaded with the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second New Jersey, and One Hundred and

Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, enlisted to serve nine months, under Colonel Bossert, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment.

The brigade was assigned to provost duty under the direct command of army headquarters. Its duties were to guard the line of railroad from Aquia creek to Falmouth, attend to receiving and forwarding supplies, and perform general police duties. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment was stationed at Falmouth, and witnessed the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, but took no active part in the engagement. In the first week of January, 1863, the brigade was transferred to the First army corps, commanded by Major-General Reynolds, forming the Third brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Paul, in the First division, commanded by Brigadier-General Wadsworth. Colonel Warner, Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, Captain Woodward, Company C, and Quartermaster Lewis had a short time previously returned to duty. Up to this time the regiment had been performing irregular duty, affording little opportunity to become proficient in the details of drill and discipline. General Paul, an old army officer, directly set himself to the task to perfect the organization and discipline of his brigade, attending to the details of drill, sanitary policing, and the personal and soldierly bearing of officers and men. The regiment was encamped at Belle Plain, on the Potomac, four miles below Aquia creek. The country was densely wooded and broken into high conical hills and deep ravines. Access to the camps was sometimes difficult. The roads during the rainy season were nearly impassable. The camping-grounds were excessively uneven, and the men were obliged to excavate or burrow into the hill-side to erect their tents or cabins, and to obtain shelter from the fierce storms of wind, rain, sleet, or snow which almost constantly swept the Potomac throughout that winter; consequently much sickness prevailed, especially typhoid pneumonia. Many a brave and patriotic soldier yielded up his life with the regret that it should be thus untimely cut short before he could strike a blow for his country.

January 30 the Army of the Potomac, under the command of General Burnside, started on what is designated "General Burnside's mud march." Its object was to surprise and attack the enemy across the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg.

Previously, there had been a few days of warm, settled weather; the roads had become dry and hard. During the first night after breaking camp there set in a drenching rain-storm, which lasted two days. The second night found the whole army literally stuck in the mud. It had reached the north bank of the stream above Fredericksburg and encamped near the river.

The entire transportation had stuck fast, and could move no farther. The regiment remained encamped in a dense pine grove during the next day; the day after it retraced its steps and returned to its old camping-ground at Belle Plain. This was the first experience the regiment had in campaigning. General Burnside was now (January 26) relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac by Major-General Joe Hooker.

During the months of February and March, there were

many changes in the organization of the regiment by resignation and promotion. The field and staff and line officers were as follows:

Colonel A. S. Warner, resigned February 4. Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Butler was commissioned colonel February 24, 1863. Major Francis C. Miller was commissioned lieutenant-colonel February 24. George Harney, captain Company B, was commissioned major February 24.

Company A.—Edward Greyware, second lieutenant, resigned January 8. John F. Box, private, commissioned second lieutenant February 11.

Company B.—Patrick Slattery, first lieutenant, was commissioned captain, *vice* Harney promoted, March 12. William J. Gillett, first sergeant, commissioned first lieutenant, *vice* Slattery promoted, March 24.

Company C.—Captain Datus Woodward, resigned February 4. E. D. Parker, first lieutenant, was commissioned captain February 13. Wm. R. Potts, second lieutenant, commissioned first lieutenant, *vice* Parker promoted, February 13. H. H. Lynan, first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant, *vice* Potts promoted.

Company D.—Captain Alexander Hulett, resigned February 4. George A. Sisson, first lieutenant, commissioned captain February 24. W. P. Schenck, second lieutenant, commissioned first lieutenant February 24. D. G. Vandusen, sergeant-major, commissioned second lieutenant February 24.

Company E.—Captain Elhannan C. Seely, resigned February 4. James Coey, first lieutenant, commissioned captain February 24. O. J. Woodward, second lieutenant, commissioned first lieutenant February 24. S. J. Taylor, first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant February 24.

Company F.—Captain Cyrus V. Hartshorn, resigned January 25. Second Lieutenant Horace G. Lee, commissioned captain February 10. Gilford D. Mace, first sergeant, commissioned first lieutenant February 24. Charles B. Skinner, second sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant July 4.

Company H.—First Lieutenant Conterman, resigned January 8. D. C. Matthews, second lieutenant, commissioned February 10, first lieutenant. Luther M. Hays, first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant February 10. First Lieutenant D. C. Matthews, resigned February 24. L. M. Hays commissioned first lieutenant March 24. Cheney D. Barney, sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant March 25.

Quartermaster Lewis, after a severe illness, was sent to hospital at Georgetown, and soon after was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. Henry H. Mellen, quartermaster-sergeant, was commissioned quartermaster February 13. Quartermaster Lewis had, with heroic persistence, shared the fortunes of the regiment, against the earnest solicitations of his medical officer and warmest friends, through two or three attacks of illness, barely escaping with his life each time; with a sorrowful heart he was forced finally to submit to the inevitable, or offer up his life as an unnecessary sacrifice. The regiment thereby lost the services of a valuable officer. Harvey E. Chapin, chaplain, was also discharged on a surgeon's certificate, and died, a few weeks after returning home, with chronic diar-

rhoea. The office was not again filled. April 3, the regiment was transferred to the Second brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Cutler. The brigade comprised the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-fifth Regiments, New York Volunteers, and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania and Seventh Indiana Volunteers. James Coey, captain Company E, was prostrated with typhoid fever, and sent home on a sick leave of absence.

The following died in hospital in the northern defenses of Washington: Alfred Lukin, Company A, private, Nov. 21, 1862; Chas. A. Brown, Company B, Nov. 22, 1862; Amos D. Fuller, corporal, Company D, November 2, 1862; Nathan Rowley, corporal, Company D, December 22, 1862; Franklin Lucey, private, Company H, December 11, 1862; Stewart Park, private, Company H, November 12, 1862; Thomas Kane, private, Company E, November 25, 1862; Edwin Robottom, private, Company E, Nov. 23, 1862; Hamilton M. Wilcox, Company F, November 3, 1862; George Botton, private, Company E, December 31, 1862.

The following died in hospital at Belle Plain and in general hospital, during the winter of 1862-63, and to May 1, 1863: Thomas Harrington, Company A, April 11, 1863; Andrus McChesney, Company A, February 26, 1863; Theodore Dolloway, Company B, January 18, 1863; Wm. Delamater, Company B, January 15, 1863; Joseph Pilow, Company B, February 25, 1863; Wm. C. Spain, Company C, March 19, 1863; Henry Miller, Company C, March 5, 1863; Levinus Wait, Company E, George Edmonds, Company C, February 1, 1863; Geo. M. Havens, Company C, March 7, 1863; John Place, January 9, 1863; Luke Potter, Company C, February 12, 1863; Henry Pittsley, February 12, 1863; Wheaton Spink, Company C, January 1, 1863; Justus Carey, Company D, April 25, 1863; Darius T. Dexter, Company D, March 10, 1863; Albert Clemens, Company D, February 4, 1863; Barnard McOwen, Company E, April, 1863; Joseph A. Upton, Company E, April, 1863; Barton White, Company E, April, 1863; Orville Wines, Company H, April 21, 1863; Jas. Boddy, Company I, December 23, 1862; Ephraim Darling, Company H, January 10, 1863; Henry P. Green, Company H, April 24, 1863; Wm. Haight, Company H, February 17, 1863; Jas. Johnson, Company H, January 10, 1863; Jas. K. P. Miller, Company H, April 1, 1863; Elisha Ozier, Company H, January 19, 1863; Gilbert Jones, Company G, February 5, 1863; John Moshier, Company G, March 13, 1863; John Warner, Company G, April 8, 1863; Jos. F. Munger, Company F, January 11, 1863; Henry Wing, Company F, February 28, 1863; Jas. A. Scribner, Company G, January 3, 1863; Jas. Forbes, Company K, March 23, 1863; Timothy Ryan, Company K, March 30, 1863; Daniel Whitney, Company K, February 22, 1863; Amos Grusbeck, Company D, January 21, 1863; Alonzo Ellis, Company E, February 12, 1863; James M. Geor, Company E, January 22, 1863; William Lyons, Company E, February 28, 1863; George W. Coon, Company G, April 13, 1863; John H. Coon, Company G, March, 1863.

CHAPTER XX.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment—Battle of Chancellorsville—Battle of Gettysburg.

APRIL 28, the regiment broke camp to set out on the campaign terminating in the battle of Chancellorsville. During the winter of 1862-63 the enemy occupied the south bank of the Rappahannock, extending from Port Royal, twenty miles south, to Kelly's Ford, twenty-seven miles north of Fredericksburg. The fords were few and strongly guarded, and watched with untiring vigilance. No attack or demonstration on the enemy's lines could be made below Kelly's Ford without the immediate knowledge of the enemy.

Parts of the Third army corps, thirty thousand strong, April 27, marched up the north bank of the stream and crossed at Kelly's Ford, with but little opposition, and swept down the south bank to Chancellorsville, skirting the wilderness and uncovering the United States ford, twelve miles above Fredericksburg; there they were joined by the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, excepting the First and Sixth corps. In the mean time the enemy became aware of their extreme danger and withdrew all but ten thousand men, under General Early, from Fredericksburg, and hastened to meet General Hooker at Chancellorsville. From May 2 to May 4 was fought the battle of Chancellorsville. The First and Sixth corps were left behind to make a feint on Fredericksburg, or if the enemy's lines became weakened by the withdrawal of a large force, to turn the feint into a real attack, and carry the place and effect a junction with the main army on the south side of the river. The two corps were to approach the river and lay the pontoon bridges in the night under cover of darkness, but, owing to the bad condition of the roads, daylight (April 29) found them with the bridges incomplete, and the men received a galling fire from a line of rifle-pits on the opposite bank of the river. The regiment, with General Wadsworth's division, was to cross at Fitzhugh's crossing, about three miles below Fredericksburg. An attempt was made to shell the enemy out of the rifle-pits with Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, Captain Reynolds, but without avail. General Wadsworth, with the Twenty-second New York and Sixth Wisconsin Regiments, crossed below (General Wadsworth swimming his horse) in boats, attacked the enemy on the flank, and captured the entire force, between two hundred and three hundred rebels. The bridges were then speedily laid and the corps marched over, the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York taking the lead. The two corps took position on the enemy's side of the river to menace Fredericksburg, placing the enemy between the two wings of the army. At this point the hills on the southeast recede about two and a half miles from the river and close in on the stream at Fredericksburg above, and also about two miles below, forming an amphitheatre. The enemy were strongly posted on the hills, with several batteries. Here occurred an artillery duel (the infantry was not engaged) during the next three days. The regiment lost four or five killed and wounded.

In the mean time the battle was fiercely raging at Chan-

cellorsville. On the 2d of May the First corps was ordered to join General Hooker at Chancellorsville. The regiment arrived on the field of battle in the morning of the 3d at the time of a fierce conflict. It was the day after the stampede of the Eleventh corps under Major-General Howard, which *fiasco* rendered the position of the Federal army untenable. The enemy were striving to follow up their success of the day previous by driving our army into the river. The battle raged two hours afterwards, when all fighting ceased, save occasional exchange of shots on the skirmish-line and between the artillery. The army had safely taken up a new position, changing its lines under a determined attack of the enemy. The regiment remained two days on the field and fell back with the army, recrossing the river in the night. It went into camp in a pine grove, about three miles below Falmouth. The men suffered much from sickness after the fatigue and exposure of the campaign. Typhoid and remittent fevers and diarrhoea prevailed extensively. George A. Sisson, captain of Company D, a brave and valuable officer, died from typhoid fever soon after. Colonel Butler was again disabled by sickness, and sent home on a sick leave of absence. He did not again return to his command. He was a thorough disciplinarian; he had a lively and genial temperament; he was strict without being harsh, and possessed the love and respect of his officers and men. He had brought the regiment to a high state of efficiency. F. N. Hamlin, first lieutenant Company K, became ill, and was sent to hospital, and afterwards sent home on a sick leave.

Died in hospitals in May and June, 1863: Charles H. H. McCarty, Company C, from wounds received at Fitzhugh Crossing, below Falmouth, May 1, 1863; William H. Robbins, from wounds received May 1, 1863; George A. Sisson, captain Company D, May 13, 1863; Ira A. Sperry, corporal, June 22, 1863; David Stey, Company D, June 11, 1863; Newton Ehle, Company E, June, 1863; Gordon L. Smith, Company H, June 4, 1863; David Wines, Company H, May 1, 1863; Thomas Dunn, Company I, May 30, 1863; James L. Dodd, Company H, June 7, 1863; Nathan B. Chase, Company C, June 1, 1863; Silas Halleck, Company G.

THE MARCH TO GETTYSBURG.

June 12, 1863, the regiment commenced its march on the memorable Gettysburg campaign. It was suffering much from sickness. The ambulances were overcrowded, and many of the sick were obliged to follow along the best way they could or be captured by the enemy. A march generally inspirits and invigorates the men, and rapidly diminishes the sick list; but the weather was extremely hot, and the marches long and fatiguing. Each man carried seven days' rations, forty rounds of ammunition, half of a shelter-tent and blanket, besides his musket, making fifty pounds in weight to each man. The soldiers were tormented with blistered feet, and sunstroke became unusually prevalent. Men dropped down exhausted on the march. The sick and disabled accumulated on the route. Requisition was made on all mess and private transportation for the use of the sick. Mess-kits and other articles of necessity and comfort were abandoned on the road. Personal convenience

and private rights were willingly yielded to the necessities of the sick and disabled. On the 14th the regiment reached Bealton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The sick were sent from there to Alexandria. On the 15th the regiment reached Centreville, and there remained till the 18th, affording the weary soldiers much needed rest. The regiment had marched over the racing- and battle-grounds of the two armies of the two years previous. Everywhere were the evidences of the ravages of war. What few inhabitants remained were dejected and poverty-stricken. Houses and fences were destroyed; landmarks obliterated; even the county records were seen strewn upon the road. Long stretches of country, on the plains of Manassas and about Warrenton Junction, were an arid waste. The men suffered greatly from thirst. At long intervals stagnant pools were found, the water of a drab color. The march, from that time till the battle of Gettysburg, was regulated by the movements of the enemy. No unusual incidents occurred up to that time save the terrible hardships of the march. Several men were prostrated with sickness, and sent to Washington upon every available opportunity. George Huginin, first lieutenant Company A, was taken ill, and sent to hospital. The regiment crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, June 26, and encamped near Middletown, Maryland, on the evening of the 27th. On June 28, after a toilsome march over Catocton mountain, reached Frederick. The next day the regiment was detailed to guard the wagon-train to Emmetsburg. It left Frederick at twelve M., and reached Emmetsburg about eleven P.M., marching twenty-six miles, with scarcely a halt on the route.

Crossing into Maryland was like passing from a desert into a garden, from a land of desolation into a land of peace and plenty.

Save the fatigues of the long, toilsome marches, it was a succession of delights. The ripening crops, the well-kept fences, and the immense, painted barns, denoted thrift and comfort. The line of march passed over a succession of low ranges of mountains or hills, cultivated to their tops, with beautiful valleys lying between, presenting long vistas of variegated landscape, dotted with villages and farm-houses embowered with trees.

It was a picture of Arcadia to the weary soldiers, who had long been accustomed to the worn-out lands and the stunted, scrubby groves of Virginia, made more desolate by the ravages of war. It made them long for peace, and sigh for the rural comforts which they saw spread before them.

The ravages of armies soon became apparent in this beautiful country. Fences began to disappear, and the ripening grain, ready for the reaper, was soon trampled down.

FIRST DAY'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The next day the First corps marched to Marsh creek, about four miles from Gettysburg, and went into encampment. Many things indicated that the army was on the eve of an impending battle. Batteries were put into position; a strong picket-line was posted, and the corps encamped in line of battle, as if in readiness to receive an attack. June 30 the regiment was mustered for pay. Early

in the morning of July 1 the "long roll" was sounded. The first division was hastily got into marching order, and started on its way towards Gettysburg. As it was crossing the summit of the divide, two or three miles from Gettysburg, overlooking the valley below, puffs of smoke could be seen from exploding shells, about two miles northwest of Gettysburg, but no report could be heard; the distance was not over two and a half miles. The advance of General Hill's corps was debouching from the mountain pass, and driving General Buford's cavalry before it. The pace was quickened, and as the division approached within half a mile of the town it filed into the fields; it hastened on the double-quick to meet the enemy, the men loading their muskets as they marched. It hastily formed in a grove on Seminary Ridge, in the western outskirts of the town. It was led by General Reynolds in person to a parallel ridge four hundred yards distant, towards the advancing enemy. Through this ridge is a deep railroad cut. General Cutler's brigade was formed on this ridge, the cut dividing the brigade into two unequal parts. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh and Seventy-sixth New York Regiments were stationed to the right; the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, Ninety-fifth New York, and Seventh Indiana Regiments, to the left of the cut. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment's left rested on the cut; the Seventy-sixth joined the One Hundred and Forty-seventh on the right. The two other brigades of the First division formed the centre and left of the line of battle. Captain Hall's battery supported General Cutler's brigade, and was in position on the right of the railroad cut.

The principal force of the enemy was advancing on the Casstown road against General Cutler's brigade, and the brunt of attack was directed to the right of the railroad cut. The battle opened about ten A.M. In front was a wheat-field, sloping down to a stream, which sheltered the advance of the enemy. They suddenly poured a withering volley into the two regiments. General Reynolds was instantly killed. The enemy charged through the railroad cut, within sixty yards of Captain Hall's battery, and poured in a destructive fire, obliging it, with its supports, to withdraw. At the same time the enemy advanced in double lines of battle in front and on the right flank. General Wadsworth directed this brigade to fall back. The Seventy-sixth Regiment received the order, and fell back in time, but the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment did not receive the order to retire. Lieutenant-Colonel Miller was wounded on top of the head just at the time the order was delivered to him. Confused by the wound, he did not communicate the order to his successor, Major Harney.

Major Harney bravely held the regiment to its position, against overwhelming numbers, until Captain Ellsworth, assistant adjutant-general on General Wadsworth's staff, seeing its perilous position, with great personal bravery hastened forward and ordered Major Harney to fall back; the enemy at the time held the railroad cut, partially intercepting the regiment's retreat. It was none too soon to save the regiment from total annihilation or capture. It had already lost full one-half of its numbers in killed and wounded. Major Harney, ever mindful of the good name and welfare of the regiment, saw after the retreat that the

colors were missing. Sergeant Hincheliff, the color-bearer, conspicuous for his bravery and fine soldierly bearing, was shot through the heart, and had fallen upon the colors. Major Harney was about to return in person to bring them off, when Sergeant Wybourn, Company I, volunteered to rescue them. He returned, rolled Sergeant Hincheliff off the colors, and bore them off triumphantly amidst a storm of bullets. He was wounded slightly, but was saved by his knapsack; the ball that hit him first passed through it. At this time General Meredith's brigade, occupying the centre of the line, was in great danger. The right wing had been driven back, and the enemy with a large force held the railroad cut, ready to intercept the retreat of the remainder of the division. Upon the spur of the moment, the Sixth Wisconsin, Fourteenth Brooklyn, and Ninety-fifth New York wheeled around perpendicularly to the line of the enemy and charged furiously upon them. They caught them in the railroad cut, and captured eleven hundred men, two battle-flags, and the rebel General Archer, and bore them safely off. This movement materially facilitated the retreat of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York. This manoeuvre severely repulsed the enemy, and the Federal lines were re-established. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York rallied under cover of Seminary Hill, but at no time during the remainder of the day could it muster more than seventy or eighty muskets. The battle had lasted about thirty minutes at the time of the falling back of the regiment. It returned near its former position after the line was re-established.

The two remaining divisions of the First corps soon came up to meet the enemy as they deployed and extended their lines on the right, and the theatre of action shifted to the northwest of Gettysburg, between the Chambersburg and Mummasburg roads. There the enemy endeavored to overwhelm our right by superior force. The regiment was moved up midway between the two roads about twelve M., and again suffered depletion of its already diminished ranks. Several of its officers were severely wounded and borne to the rear.

General Hill's corps, thirty thousand strong, was kept at bay by the First corps, thirteen thousand strong, until reinforced by General Ewell's corps in the afternoon. It came in on the Carlisle road. The Eleventh corps, commanded by General Carl Schurz, was on the field to oppose it. Between the two corps there was an interval which was not wholly filled up during the battle. The enemy now had a force on the field nearly sixty thousand strong. The two corps, First and Eleventh, were about twenty-five thousand strong. The roads approaching the north side of the town—the Mummasburg, Carlisle, and Harrisburg roads—converge and unite just before the town is reached, forming but one street or avenue of escape through the town. Between three and four P.M. the enemy with a vastly superior force overlapping the Eleventh corps on the right, and closing in on the interspace between the two corps, advanced all along the line. The Eleventh corps made a feeble resistance during a brief interval, and then fled in disorder. It soon became disorganized and panic-stricken, and, as it approached the junction of the converging roads, became wedged and huddled into a mass of frightened humanity.

The enemy, unopposed, pursued and deliberately poured volley after volley into this seething mass. The slaughter was terrible. There were fields of standing grain in the northern suburbs of the town filled with the dead and wounded soldiers. This exposed the right flank of the First corps, and necessitated a hasty retreat.

General Doubleday, successor of General Reynolds in command of the First corps, in his official report says,—

"About four P.M., the enemy having been strongly reinforced, advanced in large numbers, everywhere deploying into double and triple lines, overlapping our left for a third of a mile, pressing heavily upon our right, and overwhelming our centre. It was evident that Lee's whole army was upon us. Our tired troops had been fighting desperately, some of them for six hours. They were thoroughly exhausted, and General Howard had no reinforcements to give me. It became necessary to retreat. . . . I gave orders to retreat, the right to fall back first, and the Third division covering the movement by occupying the intrenchments in front of Seminary Hill, which I had directed to be thrown up in the morning as a precautionary measure.

"The fortifications were nothing but a pile of rails, but from behind them Rowley's gallant men, assisted by part of Wadsworth's command, stemmed the fierce tide which pressed them incessantly, and held the foe at bay until the greater portion of the corps had retired. . . . The batteries were all brought back from their advanced position and posted on Seminary Ridge. They greatly assisted the orderly retreat, retarding the enemy by their fire. They lost heavily in men and horses at this point, and as they retired to town were subjected to so heavy a fire that one gun was left, the horses being all shot down. The bodies of three caissons were necessarily abandoned. . . . I remained at the Seminary myself until thousands of hostile bayonets met their appearance round the sides of the building. I then rode back and regained my command, nearly all of which were filing through the town. As we passed through the streets the pale and frightened inhabitants came out of their houses, offering us food and drink, and the expression of their deep sorrow and sympathy."

The two streams of the retreating corps met in the streets of the town, and impeded each other in their efforts to escape. The enemy did not pursue our retreating forces beyond the town, and they were rallied on Culp's Hill, on Cemetery Ridge. This was about four P.M. The first day's battle of Gettysburg was ended. For some reason, never sufficiently explained, the enemy were contented, for that day, with the advantages already gained. If they had continued the pursuit, in the then broken and demoralized condition of our troops, our army could not have rallied and defended the strong positions which it occupied during the next two days, and the battle which checked the rebel invasion would have been fought elsewhere. The Union losses were five thousand killed and wounded, and five thousand taken prisoners. The enemy's loss was about the same in killed and wounded, but less in prisoners. All the hospitals, wounded, and nearly the entire medical staff of the First corps were captured. Many prisoners were paroled; but, as there was an agreement per cartel that no parole should be binding unless made at certain designated

points, and as Gettysburg was not one of them, the men were immediately returned to duty. This was seized upon by the enemy as a pretext for returning to duty thirty thousand rebels captured at Vicksburg by General Grant about this time. The loss of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was about forty killed, two hundred wounded, and thirty missing.

The following officers were killed: Gilford D. Mace, first lieutenant Company F; D. G. Vandusen, second lieutenant Company D; Daniel McAssy, second lieutenant Company I.

The officers wounded were as follows: F. C. Miller, lieutenant-colonel, slightly; George Harney, major, slightly; Captains P. Slattery, Company B, severely; E. D. Parker, Company C, slightly; D. Gary, Company G, severely; Nathaniel Wright, severely; Lieutenants Wm. R. Potts, Company C, severely; Wm. P. Schenck, Company D, mortally; and Joseph Dempsey, Company K, slightly.

The following is a list of the non-commissioned officers and men killed in this battle, July 1, 1863:

Company A, Charles Cole, Alexander Leroy, Joseph Lemain, Oliver Legault, Samuel Lesarge, Walter B. Thorp, Frank Virginia.

Company B, Corporals Conrad Warner, Wm. Martin, Michael Doyle, David Hayden, Delos W. Field; Privates Albert P. Hall, Jas. Mahoney, Henry Miller, Stephen Planter, James Sears.

Company C, Allen Morgan, corporal, died July 12, from wounds received July 1; Jos. W. Barr, Franklin Clary, Elias Hannis, died July 15, from wounds received July 1; Horace B. Hall, Degraass Hannis, Harlow Mills, Morgan L. Allen.

Company D, Albert Bartley, John S. Butler, Joseph W. Diston.

Company E, Samuel Carpenter, Albert D. Potter, Seth Potter, Simeon Potter, George W. Tryon, David Welch, John Williams.

Company F, Judson Dolbear, Frank N. Halsey, Henry B. Mayo, Alvin P. Burch, Johnston B. Church, Henry F. Morton, Asa Pettingill, Chauncey Snell, Asa Westcott.

Company G, Peter Shultz, sergeant, Fred. Rife, Edwin Ayleworth, Peter Zeigler, Joseph Stoutenger, Louis Aingen, Frederick Ershman, John Moschiser, Alex. McAmbly, David Rau, Hiram Stowell.

Company I, Martin David, Deglin McGrath, Dennis McGrath, Richard Judson.

Company K, Jas. Hincheliff, color-sergeant, Theophilus R. Barberick, Thomas Banister, James Hudson, sergeant.

The list of the names of the wounded cannot be obtained from the final muster-out rolls in Albany, New York.

General Doubleday in his official report says, "I concur with the division commanders in their estimate of the good conduct and valuable services of the following-named officers and men: General Cutler, commanding the Second brigade, says, 'Colonel Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Harney, One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Captain Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, deserve special mention for gallantry and coolness; Colonel Fowler, Fourteenth Brooklyn, for charging the enemy at the railroad cut, in connection with the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers and Sixth

Wisconsin, by which the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers was released from its perilous position; Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment on the 1st instant.

Major Harney, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Major Pye, of the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, on assuming command of their respective regiments, did all that brave men and good soldiers could do, and deserve well for their services. Sergeant H. H. Hubbard, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, was in command of the provost guard of the brigade, eighteen strong, on the morning of the 1st instant. He formed the guard on the right of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, and fought until the battle was over, losing twelve of his men. The color-sergeant of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers was killed, and the colors were caught by Sergeant Wm. A. Wybourn, of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and brought off the battle-field by him, notwithstanding he was himself severely wounded."

This was the baptism of the regiment: fortunately, in the previous battles, it had escaped with small loss; but in this its fortune was to be placed in the most exposed and trying position of the battle, and receive the furious onset of vastly superior numbers. The brave General Reynolds was immediately shot down in its presence. Manfully had it stood up to its work, and justified the trust imposed in it. It had withstood the attacks of the enemy when nearly surrounded on all sides, with over one-half of its numbers killed or wounded, its flag torn into tatters, and the staff completely severed by hostile bullets. Henceforth it was considered an honor to belong to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and its deeds in this day's battle were referred to with pride. The enemy, not pursuing beyond the streets of the town, gave our shattered and somewhat disorganized forces a breathing-spell. They rallied on Culp's Hill, a part of Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town, a strong defensive position.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS' BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

General Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, was fifteen miles distant, and hearing that there was fighting at Gettysburg, sent General Hancock, with orders to take command of the two corps. He arrived about the time the forces fell back to Culp's Hill, and immediately selected a defensive position. He chose a ridge running nearly north and south between the Taneytown and Emmetsburg roads, terminating on the south at Round Gap Mountain, on the north at Culp's Hill, south of Gettysburg. The northern extremity curves around, similar in shape to the head of a fish-hook. The convexity of the curve is towards Gettysburg. This is called Cemetery Ridge. On the morning of July 2 the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, except the Sixth corps, had come up, and were posted all along this ridge. The enemy's army was posted on Seminary Ridge, running nearly parallel to Cemetery Ridge, except Ewell's corps, which lay opposite to Culp's Hill, its left extending around to the northern suburbs of

the town, where it joined the right of their (the rebel) army, nearly encircling the town. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers were posted on Culp's Hill. The forenoon was spent by both armies in getting into position. In the afternoon, at 3.30, General Longstreet made his celebrated attack on our left, striving to get possession of Little Round-Top Mountain, the key to the whole position; that obtained, the enemy could enfilade our whole line. Attack followed attack, until night put an end to the contest.

The enemy had obtained some advantage, but the position still remained in the possession of our forces. During the battle Culp's Hill had been much weakened by the withdrawal of troops to oppose General Longstreet. Between six and seven P.M. General Ewell made repeated charges up the steep hill, crowned by a rude breastwork of loose stones and logs hastily thrown up by our men. The attacks were renewed along in the night. Finally the enemy effected a lodgment. A regiment of the Twelfth corps gave way, and let the enemy in. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York and Fourteenth Brooklyn, with some troops of the Twelfth corps, charged upon them and drove them out, restoring the lines. July 3 the enemy placed in position, on Seminary Ridge and the railroad embankment next to the town, one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. At one P.M. they opened fire on our centre. The Union batteries replied, but owing to their position only eighty pieces could be brought to bear at once. After two hours General Hunt, chief of artillery, shuckened fire to see what the enemy were intending to do. The enemy, thinking our batteries silenced and the troops demoralized, began the grand attack of the day. General Pickett, with twenty thousand men, moved up the slope in dense columns towards our centre. Our batteries opened on them, tearing huge gaps in their lines, which were closed as soon as made. The enemy pressed steadily on until they met our forces in a hand-to-hand conflict. Gunners used their rammers and the infantry clubbed their muskets to beat them off. Lieutenant Haskell, on General Gibbons' staff, speedily collected several fragments of broken organizations of troops, and attacked them "on the flank," throwing them into disorder. During a period of a quarter of an hour the combatants were struggling in close quarters. The attack was soon repulsed, and nearly the entire charging column was either killed, wounded, or captured. On the right, at Culp's Hill, General Ewell had kept up a series of attacks or feints since the evening of the 2d. The hill was steep and rugged, densely wooded, and the surface covered with loose stones. With wonderful persistence and bravery, the enemy had charged up this steep hill to our breastworks during the night of the 2d and through the day of the 3d, until their dead literally covered the ground. Under the breastworks they lay in heaps. Their wounded were mostly removed during the night under cover of the darkness. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York had been kept constantly on the alert until exhausted by fatigue and want of sleep. A constant stream of musketry was kept up by our line to repel the enemy. The trees facing the line, scarred to their tops, and the limbs cut off by bullets, attest the severity of the contest. An incident occurred

on the 3d which illustrates the desperate valor and recklessness of the enemy. In a charge more vigorous and determined than usual, after persistent fighting, their line broke; a number of their men took shelter behind a large rock in front of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York, but it did not wholly protect them from a flank fire from both sides. They were being gradually picked off by our men. They commenced to wave handkerchiefs and give other tokens of surrender. This was seen by an officer on General Ewell's staff at a distance on our right. He immediately started to ride across our front to arrest it. He and his orderlies were immediately riddled with bullets. The wadding of their coats was seen to fly as the bullets passed through them. The regiment had been fighting almost constantly from the evening of the 2d to the evening of the 3d without rations, and without food, save a little fresh beef without salt, and seasoned with gunpowder. The pickets in the night were relieved every thirty minutes and the officers every second hour, as it was impossible for them to remain longer on their posts without falling asleep. Nature could endure no more. The men and officers in the first day's battle divested themselves of every incumbrance, their knapsacks, haversacks, and all, save their arms and ammunition; consequently they had nothing to eat, save the fresh beef which was once or twice brought to them. During two days the enemy had made herculean efforts to break our lines, but the Union army at all points withstood and repulsed their fierce onsets, with terrible slaughter. Animated by a fanaticism and bravery which was almost superhuman, only having its parallel in the old army of Cromwell, they had exhausted the limits of human endurance. Thirty thousand out of an army of one hundred thousand men, the flower of the Confederacy, had been killed and wounded, and nearly ten thousand more taken prisoners. They had the best army the world ever had seen. The best blood in the Confederacy was fighting in its ranks. They had gathered this splendid army through the popular desire and inducement of invading the enemy's country, and of diverting the ravages of war from their own soil. It was supposed when the teeming North, with its populous cities, began to witness the horrors of war, the people would speedily sue for peace. They were now arrested on the threshold, and their hopes and anticipations turned to ashes.

This may well be considered the decisive battle of the war. The enemy kept up a show of continuing the battle till nightfall. In the night they silently gathered their dispirited forces and withdrew from the town, leaving the hospitals and wounded as they had found them. Our army lay on its arms all night; in the morning of the 4th, tidings were brought that the enemy had withdrawn in the night. They fortified Seminary Hill as a menace to our army—keeping up a show of renewing the attack during the 4th—and a cover of retreat for theirs. In the morning General Meade called a council of war, by which it was decided to remain until the enemy's plans were developed. There was some canvassing through the day, but little infantry fighting. In the night a heavy shower set in, and in the morning of the 5th the enemy had retreated from Seminary Hill. The losses of the One Hundred and Forty-

seventh New York, during the 2d and 3d, were considerable, in proportion to its numbers. Lieutenant Taylor, Company E, was killed, and Lieutenant John F. Box, Company A, was wounded in the shoulder, and had his arm amputated at the shoulder-joint.

The following were killed in the second and third days' battle of Gettysburg: John Hart, Company C; Sergeant Joseph Stuyvesant, Company C; Sylvester Taylor, second lieutenant Company E; Sylvester Quick, Company K. Francis Dodd, Company H, died at Fairfax seminary, July 3, from typhoid fever. The names of the wounded in these battles cannot be obtained.

Among the incidents of the battle, there was one which occurred at the hospital, illustrating the reckless abandon and *bonhomie* of the life of the soldier during this war. The surgeon of the regiment with the surgeon of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment occupied a large hotel in the lower part of the town, which was very much exposed to the shells of the enemy during the first day, and from the shells of the Union army during the next two days of the battle. In the morning of the first day's battle, the hospital was soon filled with the wounded of these two regiments; many of them were wounded slightly. In the confusion, the slightly wounded had the freedom of the hotel. They ransacked the building, and found a quantity of liquor of all descriptions; they soon got somewhat intoxicated. Several of the Fourteenth Brooklyn men, with their arms in their hands, were looking out of the windows into the street, when they saw the enemy come into the town, driving the Eleventh corps before them. They fired out of the windows at the enemy. A volley was immediately returned into the building; thereupon the wounded soldiers, about twelve in number, rushed down and formed a line across the entrance, to defend the hospital against the whole rebel army! Just at that time, one of the surgeons returned from a visit to several officers of his regiment, who had been taken into a building in another part of the town, and saw a squad of the enemy, only a few paces off, with their muskets raised to their shoulders, about to fire into these Brooklyn men. He ordered them not to shoot those wounded men; the rebel officer in command told his men not to fire, and turned to the surgeon and said, "Disarm them, then, or I will have every man of them shot." The surgeon ordered the men to give up their arms and go back into the hospital. All but three or four obeyed; these declared that they would never surrender, and it was with great difficulty that the surgeon finally saved their lives. The enemy were determined to shoot them, and the surgeon once or twice pushed the muzzles of the guns aside when they were about to fire. Finally, with assistance, he wrenched the muskets from the grasp of the wounded men. One man was shot through the heart, and lay across the steps of the hotel. As soon as matters were quieted, the surgeon looked around and saw a mounted rebel officer, considerably intoxicated, across the street, brandishing a pistol, declaring that he would sack and burn the hospital, because they had been firing out of the windows at his men. He caught sight of the surgeon and came riding across the street, saying, "I say, doctor, don't we Louisianians fight like h—l?" at the same time displaying several trophies

which he had picked up from the battle-field, but claiming that he had captured them from "Yankee officers" by his personal prowess. The surgeon, mindful of the real danger the wounded were in, for firing out of the windows was a plain violation of the usages of civilized warfare, flattered the rebel officer to the top of his bent. Finally he rode off, saying nothing more about sacking the building. The men who, a short time before, were ready to defend the hospital with their lives, soon affiliated with the ones who were anxious to shoot them down, and were soon seated on the curb-stone side by side, chaffing each other. They soon found out that they were old acquaintances,—they had often picked the banks of the Rappahannock opposite to each other, and had often by concerted agreement, crossed the river into each others' lines, and had a friendly game of cards or traded tobacco for coffee. They had many reminiscences to relate, and boastings of their respective prowess in many a hard-fought battle in which they were opposed to each other.

CHAPTER XXI.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment—Pursuit of the Enemy to the Rapidan and Retreat of the Army of the Potomac to Centerville.

IN the morning of the 6th the First corps set out for Emmetsburg. As the regiment passed along the Emmetsburg road, past the scenes of the late conflict, at the centre and left of the line they saw evidences of the terrible slaughter. The enemy's dead still cumbered the ground. Immense piles of muskets were gathered from the fields where the men were shot down. In places where the conflict raged the fiercest were the *debris* of cartridge-boxes, soldiers' belts, fragments of clothing, and bayonets tramped into the ground and stained with blood. At Peach-Tree Orchard an old man was gathering up relics from the battle-field. He lived close by, in a small wooden house, around which the battle had fiercely raged during two days, the combatants charging and counter-charging, driving each other backwards and forwards over his garden and yard. He took shelter in the cellar during the battle. He gave a graphic description of his two days' experience. In many of the muskets gathered from the field were found many charges of cartridges, some of them filled to the muzzle. In the excitement, the cartridge had been put in wrong end first; not observing that the charge did not explode, another was put in on top of the first, and so on until several had accumulated.

The regiment encamped at Emmetsburg in the evening of the 6th. On the 7th crossed Catocton mountain, taking a short cut to Middletown; took a mountain-path or chute for getting wood down from the mountain. Many of the men were nearly shoeless, and the recent severe rains had softened the horses' hoofs so much that it was difficult to keep them shod. Many of the horses became lamed ascending the steep mountain path gullied out by the rains, leaving

the bed full of loose, small stones. The men suffered much in the feet. Arrived at Middletown, Maryland, in the evening. General Cutler ordered the inhabitants to remove their shoes from their feet and give them to those soldiers who were entirely shoeless. The men had become much enfeebled by want of sleep and proper nourishment in the three days' battle of Gettysburg. On the 8th the regiment marched in rain and mud through the village of Middletown, and encamped near South Mountain Gap. On the 9th passed through the gap and encamped in a locust grove on the side of the mountain, overlooking a beautiful valley; the enemy could be seen in the distance. Here, for the first time in many days, the baggage-train came up, and the officers obtained a change of underclothing, a luxury rarely indulged in since leaving camp below Falmouth, on the 12th of June. On the 12th the army advanced, driving in the outposts of the enemy, to Funkstown, Maryland. Beyond the town the enemy were found intrenched. The recent rains had raised the Potomac, making it unfordable. General French had several days previously destroyed the enemy's pontoon-bridges; they were obliged to await the falling of the waters or till they could construct a new bridge. On the 13th, General Meade called a council of war, which advised a postponement of the attack until a reconnaissance had been made. In the evening an order was issued for an advance on the next morning. In the morning of the 14th the army advanced on the enemy's works, but found them deserted. During the night the enemy had crossed over the Potomac, partly on a new pontoon-bridge constructed out of timber obtained by tearing down old buildings, partly by fording the stream. About thirteen hundred rebels were captured, consisting of stragglers and part of the rear-guard which did not have time to cross over. Marched on that day to Williamsport. Here the brave General Wadsworth left his command for the south. He called on the officers of the regiment and bade them an affectionate farewell. He was greatly chagrined at the escape of the enemy. He had met with the council of war and strongly urged an immediate attack upon the enemy, but as he was a junior in rank his opinion had but little weight. He was a patriot of an antique mould, sturdy and robust: his bravery was a little prone to rashness. His voice was always for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to attack the enemy wherever found. Perhaps what he lacked in discretion was amply made up in boldness and bravery. Hitherto there had been too much halting and timidity in executing and shrinking from assuming responsibility. General McClellan, one year ago, had, near this place, let the enemy slip from his grasp from the want of vigor and boldness. Now, under vastly more favorable conditions for our army, the enemy had escaped while our generals were deliberating when they should have been acting. The men had, on the 8th, got news of the capture of Vicksburg, and, notwithstanding their enfeebled condition, were inspired and eager for the attack, knowing that the enemy must be much demoralized and nearly out of ammunition. The enemy were now safe across the river, and the men had long, weary marches before them and many a hard battle to fight before the rebellion could be put down.

Passing over the battle-field of Antietam, July 15, the regiment marched to Crampton's Gap, in the Cotocton mountains; the next day it passed through the Gap, and crossed the Potomac into Virginia again, above Harper's Ferry. Adjutant Farling and Lieutenant-Colonel Miller returned to duty on the 15th. At Keedysville, July 21, a detail was made, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Captain James Coey, and Lieutenant Gillett, to go to Elmira, New York, for conscripts to fill the depleted ranks of the regiment. Major-General Newton, who had been assigned the command of the First corps, about this time joined the corps. The corps marched through a beautiful valley, an elevated plateau between the Bull Run and Blue Ridge ranges of mountains, to Warrenton, reaching there July 23.

The inhabitants were extremely hostile. This region had been the stronghold and refuge of the guerrillas, and some of our officers and men were captured when not far from the main column. When at Warrenton the regiment witnessed a battle at Manassas Gap, in the Blue Ridge range, five or six miles distant. The enemy attempted to pass through the Gap, but were met by one of the Federal corps and driven back. The corps left, July 25, for Warrenton Junction. August 1 marched to the Rappahannock, and crossed the river August 2, and commenced to fortify the south bank of the stream, expecting an attack; had some skirmishing in front. Alexander R. Penfield reported for duty as first lieutenant, Company H, commissioned July 4. The regiment lay in camp at Rappahannock Station until September 16, then marched to Stevensburg, near Culpepper; there remained till the 24th instant, then marched to Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan river. September 24 an elegant sword was presented to Major Harney by Adjutant Farling,—a gift of the regiment, as a token of respect and esteem. Received October 6 one hundred and forty-two conscripts, and eighty more on the 9th. October 10 the regiment marched to Morgan's Ford, on the Rapidan, and returned to Pony mountain, near Culpepper, in the night.

RETREAT OF THE ARMY TO CENTREVILLE.

There had been signs of some impending movement by the enemy during several days; the movement on the Rapidan was a reconnaissance. The experience of General Pope, the year previous, had made our generals more wary. The Bull Run range of mountains afforded a curtain for the enemy to mask their movements from our view. In August, 1862, Stonewall Jackson had marched up behind that range of mountains, passing through Thoroughfare Gap, cut off the communications of Pope's army, and destroyed an immense amount of military stores at Centreville and rolling stock on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, before General Pope was aware of the movement. He at the time supposed he was holding the enemy at bay across the Rapidan. It was supposed a similar movement was being executed by the enemy at this time. The regiment remained near Pony mountain until noon, and then retreated to Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock. As it passed over the hills near Stevensburg the enemy's cavalry came in sight in pursuit. General Pleasonton's cavalry protected the rear.

The enemy's cavalry could be distinctly seen deploying

and charging upon our cavalry, which handsomely repelled their charges and kept them at bay. Heavy cannonading was heard towards Brandy Station to our left during the afternoon, but the retreat of the First corps was not again molested. It crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford that evening, and encamped on the north bank that night. The regiment remained till the 12th, then retreated at midnight, leaving the camp-fires burning to deceive the enemy; they coming up soon after shelled the deserted camp. Reached Warrenton Junction at twelve M. on the 13th, and then halted in line of battle. Heavy cannonading was heard towards Warrenton. The corps halted until the baggage-train got safely under way, and a large quantity of forage had been sent to the rear on the cars, then moved to Bristoe Station, arriving there at 11 P.M., after a toilsome march, and encamped over night.

In the morning heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of Warrenton. The First corps pursued its retreat to Centreville, reaching there about three P.M. From the heights of Centreville could be seen the rebel army advancing in pursuit of General Warren, then at Bristoe. They pressed so closely upon the heels of the retreating Second corps that it was obliged to make a stand behind Broad Run and deliver battle. It handsomely repulsed the enemy, and captured five guns and several prisoners. It resumed its march to Centreville in the night. The next day there was heavy cannonading to the left towards Bull Run, but it soon subsided. The entire Army of the Potomac had now taken shelter once more behind Bull Run. The enemy had been foiled in his object, partly by the tardiness of his movements and partly by the skill of General Meade in keeping his army well in hand, and making a timely retreat.

General Meade, in his eagerness to escape the disasters which had fallen upon the army under General Pope in August, 1862, lost a golden opportunity to attack and defeat the enemy in detail. Their flanking column came upon his flank and rear at Bristoe Station, and there it was severely defeated by one corps.

If he had halted his whole army then and given the enemy battle, instead of falling back to the heights of Centreville, he must have obtained an easy victory. General Ewell coming up too late on our left found the Union army safe behind Bull Run, threw across the stream a few shells as a token of love and respect, and then retired. The enemy, baffled in his attempt to ent the communications of the Union army and repeat the brilliant manoeuvre of the year preceding, set about destroying the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They twisted every rail and burned every tie from Broad Run, near Bristoe Station, to the Rappahannock, about twenty-five miles. On October 16 the regiment received one hundred more conscripts. Assistant Surgeon Place reported for duty. He was left at Gettysburg, soon after was taken ill, and went from there to his home.

The following promotions took place about this time: Sergeant H. H. Hubbard was promoted to second lieutenant, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg; James A. McKinley, first lieutenant Company I, promoted to captain, October 7, *vice* Patrick Regan, discharged on surgeon's

certificate of disability; Volney J. Pierce, first lieutenant Company G, promoted captain Company D, *vice* Hulett, resigned; Joseph Dampney, second lieutenant Company K, promoted first lieutenant August 26; Edward Seener, sergeant Company E, promoted second lieutenant Company E, October 7, *vice* Lieutenant Taylor, killed at Gettysburg; Sidney Gaylord, sergeant Company E, promoted second lieutenant Company E, October 7; James W. Kingsley, sergeant Company K, promoted second lieutenant Company K, August 26.

The following is a list of deaths in hospitals:

George W. Box, Company C, September 22, 1863; Charles H. Backus, sergeant Company D; Levi M. Wallace, Company E, August 18, 1863; William Edmonds, Company F, September 17, 1863; Horace Cheever, Company F; Asa Westcott, Company F, July 25, 1863.

CHAPTER XXII.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment—Mine Run—Winter Quarters—Battles of the Wilderness, North Anna, and Petersburg.

OCTOBER 19, the First corps advanced to Haymarket, near the entrance of Thoroughfare Gap. The regiment lost several men, captured on the picket-line that evening. They were surprised by the enemy's cavalry, in consequence of a blunder or negligence of the officer posting the picket-line. On the next day the corps marched through the Gap and encamped on the other side, and remained several days. Captain Gary, Company G, returned to duty. Brigadier-General Rice, late colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers (Ellsworth Avengers), about this time was assigned to the command of the Second brigade. Brigadier-General Cutler commanded the first division, *vice* General Wadsworth, relieved at Williamsport, Maryland. October 24, returned through the Gap in a cold, drenching rain, and marched to Bristoe Station. The railroad was gradually being repaired, and the army advancing towards the Rappahannock. October 31, Captains Wright, Company K, Parker, Company C, and Slattery, Company B, who were wounded at Gettysburg, reported for duty. November 5, the regiment removed to Catlett's Station. A brigade of the Sixth corps captured more than its number of the enemy at Rappahannock Station. It made a gallant charge on a rebel redoubt about sunset, cutting off their retreat across the river, and forced them to surrender. November 11, Captains Wright, Parker, Gary, Haginin, and Slattery were discharged on General McClellan's general order No. 100; also Assistant Surgeon Place and Lieutenant Hamlin, Company K, were discharged on the same order. On the 9th of November the army crossed the Rappahannock and drove the enemy out of their encampments between the Rappahannock and Rapidan. They had made elaborate preparations for the winter; had erected comfortable log huts for winter-quar-

ters, as if they had meant to stay. The enemy retreated across the Rapidan, and again went into winter quarters at Gordonsville and Fredericksburg. November 27, the Union army crossed the Rapidan to attack the enemy; their army at the time was stretched from Gordonsville to Fredericksburg. The object of the movement was to surprise the enemy, separate the two wings before they could unite, and attack each in detail. The enterprise miscarried because of delay in concentrating for the attack, giving the enemy time to unite and oppose the Army of the Potomac with their entire force. The First corps crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford at three A.M., marched to Gold Mine, near the junction of the Gordonsville road, and encamped. On the 28th marched to Robinson's Tavern, in the Wilderness. On the way, the Fifth corps ordnance train was attacked by guerrillas. They were stationed on the road, dressed in Federal uniform, and were taken for Union stragglers. As soon as the ordnance train passed by they deployed across the road, and in the thicket intercepted the head of the column of the First corps. By the time troops had deployed and driven the guerrillas off they had killed or captured several of the wagon-guard, who on the way were riding on the wagons, neglecting their duty; and drivers ran off three or four of the ordnance wagons on to a by-road, and killed several of the mules.

They set fire to the wagons which they had captured; the explosions of the shells were heard a long time afterwards. This delayed the column but a short time in its march. About three P.M. the corps reached Robinson's Tavern. Towards Gordonsville, heavy cannonading and musketry were heard to our right, about two or three miles distant. The corps was immediately got in marching order, and started through the dense thicket for the scene of action. General French, commander of the Third corps, had experienced delay in crossing the ford, and was several hours behind. The enemy had attacked him in force and had checked his advance. When the First corps arrived on the ground the battle had ceased. The remainder of the day and till about ten A.M. on the 29th was occupied in getting into position. The First corps formed into line of battle, and charged through the dense thickets, and over ravines, preserving a perfect line when possible; when any part of the line was interrupted by some impediment, formed into columns by regiments, deploying into line again when the impediment was passed, preserving intact an unbroken and even front, and a continuous line of battle, until the enemy were driven across Mine Run. No manoeuvre could have been more perfectly executed on an even parade-ground. It was a beautiful sight. Across the run, the enemy occupied a natural fortification, with escarpment, bastions, and salient angles, the run serving as a ditch. November 30 was spent in reconnoitering the enemy's position to find a weak point for an attack. December 1, the army remained through the day to await the result of a flank movement by the Second corps, commanded by General Warren, but he found all parts of the enemy's line equally protected and impervious to attack. In the mean time the weather had become intensely cold; the men on the skirmish- and picket-lines suffered terribly; some of the wounded were frozen on the ground. In the night it fell to the lot

of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, to picket the front across the run. No fires were allowed; they were in close proximity to the enemy, and the least noise would draw upon them a shower of bullets. When he withdrew the line, many of the men were so benumbed with cold that it was with difficulty that they could be urged to withdraw. The enemy had already made a movement to cut them off, and the regiment barely got across the run in time to escape capture.

In the evening of December 1, the army fell back. The First corps encamped on the south bank of the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford. In the morning of December 2 returned to near Culpepper, and from there went to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. Here the corps went into encampment, and remained several weeks. The regiment suffered much by sickness, especially the unseasoned conscripts. Remittent and typho-malarial fevers became prevalent. The ground was saturated with moisture; it had a clay subsoil which retained the moisture from the autumnal rains. Excavations made for the purpose of constructing the camp would soon fill up to the surface of the ground with water discolored by the clay. Colonel Miller, Captain Coey, and Lieutenant Gillett returned to duty from their trip north for conscripts.

About January 1, 1864, the First corps moved to Culpepper and went into winter quarters; it occupied a rolling country with pure water. The health of the regiment immediately improved, and the hospital soon became empty. During the winter the following promotions took place: Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Miller, promoted to colonel, November 24, 1863, *vice* J. G. Butler, discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability; Major G. Harney, promoted lieutenant-colonel, December 15, *vice* F. C. Miller, promoted; D. Farling, adjutant, promoted major, December 15, *vice* G. Harney, promoted; H. H. Lyman, second lieutenant Company C, promoted adjutant, January 12, 1864, *vice* Farling, promoted; Joseph Dempsey, first lieutenant Company K, promoted captain, January 12, 1864; George Huginin, first lieutenant Company A, promoted captain Company B; Henry H. Hubbard, second lieutenant Company D, promoted first lieutenant Company D, December 24, 1863, again promoted to captain, March 24, 1864; Alexander R. Penfield, promoted to captain, December 24, 1863; Nathaniel Wright, restored, November 30, 1863; William J. Gillett, promoted to captain, March 30, 1864; James W. Kingsley, second lieutenant Company K, promoted first lieutenant, March 30, 1864; James Brown, sergeant Company B, promoted first lieutenant, July 27, 1863; Byron Parkhurst, sergeant Company G, promoted first lieutenant Company G, December 24, 1863; Alexander King, sergeant Company D, promoted second lieutenant Company D, December 24, 1863, again promoted to first lieutenant Company D, April 14, 1864; Cheney D. Barney, second lieutenant Company H, promoted first lieutenant Company H, February 8, 1864; William A. Wybourn, second lieutenant, promoted first lieutenant, January 23, 1864; Lansing Bristol, sergeant Company D, promoted second lieutenant Company D, April 14, 1864; Franklin N. Hamlin, restored first lieutenant Company K, December 24, 1863; Edwin M. Sperry, sergeant Company C, promoted second lieutenant Company C, February 8, 1864; Clark H. Norton, sergeant

Company H, promoted second lieutenant Company H, December 7, 1863; John Berry, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, promoted second lieutenant Company A, November 21, 1863; William Kinney, sergeant Company K, promoted second lieutenant, January 11, 1864; Joel A. Baker, sergeant-major, promoted second lieutenant Company G, April 19, 1864.

The winter of 1863-64, after the terrible battles and weary marches of the previous season, was spent in a series of amusements and recreation. All pursuits of life were represented in our volunteer army. Rude theatres were constructed, and the drama became the most popular source of amusement. Scenes of the war were represented on the mimic stage, generally at the expense of the enemy. The Fourteenth Brooklyn was specially fertile in inventing these ludicrous representations, but they stimulated rivalry and emulation, and rival theatres sprang up. March 19, 1864, a reconnoissance in force was made on the enemy's front. The baggage was packed, tents struck, and everything put in readiness to be sent to the rear. The First corps marched to the Rapidan at Morton's Ford in the night, and there encamped in a swamp. The men were obliged to put down a layer of rails and logs to keep out of the water. The enemy were strongly fortified across the stream. The opposite bank rose abruptly, and a series of rifle-pits, filled with rebel sharpshooters, rose up to the top of the bank. The Sixth corps effected a crossing in another part of the line, but was driven back with considerable loss. The object of the movement was to prevent the enemy from detaching any considerable force to send southwest to oppose General Sherman.

During the winter a congressional committee investigated the condition of the army. It was thought that results inadequate to the force and strength of the army had been attained.

A reorganization of the army was recommended to make it more efficient. The First corps was consolidated with and merged into the Fifth corps under Major-General Warren. The Third and Second corps were consolidated into the Second corps under Major-General Hancock. Other changes took place. General Wadsworth returned, and assumed command of his old First division, now of the Fifth corps. General Grant had been assigned the command of all the Federal armies, and made his headquarters with those of the Army of the Potomac. March 29, the Army of the Potomac was reviewed by General Grant. He inspected the troops very closely and with care.

The following is a list of those killed in battle or who died in hospital,* from October 16, 1863, to May 4, 1864:

Alpheus Austin, Company A, captured at Haymarket, Virginia, October 19, died in Andersonville prison; James Guard, Company A, killed November 3, 1863, at David's island, New York; Israel Barber, died November 8, 1863, of typhoid fever; Daniel Wilson, Company B, December 23, 1863; Lucian Gibbs, Company B, November, 1863; Samuel Delano, died at Richmond, Virginia, December 2, 1863; Jonathan Ween, Company B, December 10, 1863; Josiah Farrington, Company F, November 24, 1863; Os-

sian Howe, Company F, December 15, 1863; Jacob Snider, Company F, date unknown; Robert N. Baker, corporal Company G, November 20, 1863; Decatur Russell, Company H, November 28, 1863; Isaac Gosline, Company H, November 27, 1863; John B. McCord, Company H, February 15, 1864; Elam Seymour, Company F, January 30, 1864; Benjamin I. Stone, December 20, 1863; Levi Decker, Company I, November 23, 1863; Nathaniel Covert, Company K, January 10, 1864; Andrew Craig, Company K, December 8, 1863; John Daly, Company K, January 18, 1864; John W. Elliott, Company K, November 17, 1863; Nicholas McCoy, Company K, January 8, 1864; Daniel Sharp, Company K, January 2, 1864; John Maggerly, Company D, January 31, 1864; Stephen L. Lacy, Company E, March 10, 1864; William Tophers, February 25, 1864. Conscripts or recruits killed in battle or died in hospitals are not included in this list, as their names are not found on the final muster-out rolls deposited in the adjutant-general's office in Albany.

BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS, SPOTTSYLVANIA, NORTH ANNA, AND PETERSBURG.

May 5, 1864, commenced the memorable campaign of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg.

The Fifth corps set out in the night of the 3d, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and encamped near the gold mine. On the morning of the 5th, advanced to the right on a wood road over a marsh, and up a steep hill through a dense thicket of scrub pine timber, into a clearing. Here, the ammunition- and baggage-trains and artillery were halted. Heavy skirmishing was heard in front. A captured rebel was brought in to Generals Warren and Wadsworth, and questioned. He said there were only two or three rebel regiments in front. The First division formed into a line of battle and advanced towards Mine Run. After advancing about half a mile in a dense thicket, and over ridges and ravines, preserving the line with difficulty, they met the enemy. They were concealed in an opening partially grown up to stunted, bushy pine. The division was greeted with a withering volley. The right of the line soon fell back, leaving the right flank of the Second brigade exposed. The enemy pressed on all sides, and the brigade was forced to give way. It fell back to the clearing from whence it started, in some disorder, but none too soon to prevent being captured. The enemy had driven in all on the left, and occupied part of the clearing. The ammunition- and baggage-trains and artillery were all gone. The entire Pennsylvania Reserves, who were to the left, were cut off and captured. The enemy had formed a "cul de sac," and the only point of egress was the narrow path through which the brigade had retreated. Many of the regiment, trying to escape, ran into the enemy's lines and were taken prisoners.

Colonel Miller was severely wounded, and captured. Adjutant Lyman and many of the skirmish-line were captured.

Generals Griffin's and Crawford's divisions, in advance farther to the left, had been struck by General Hill's corps, and driven in. When the Second brigade emerged from the woods on the retreat, the enemy occupied a hill to the left, in short range from the broken brigade. General Rice, supposing them to be Federal troops, tried to rally his

* The above only include the names of the original organization.

brigade, but he soon found the position untenable, and fell back to near the road, at Tod's Tavern, from where the Fifth corps turned off in the morning. There General Wadsworth was rallying his division. The First division was moved off in another direction, but was not again engaged that day. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and prisoners was very large. It is difficult to describe the positions which the regiment took during the remainder of the two days' battle. The country is a wild region. The timber had been formerly cut off to supply iron-furnaces, and the land left to grow up to dwarf pine, scrub oak, chinquapins, and brambles. The surface is broken into low ridges, ravines, and swamps. The wood took fire in many places, adding the torture of burning by a slow fire to the usual horrors of a battle-field. There was a continuous discharge of musketry throughout the night from the muskets of the fallen as they were ignited by the burning woods. In the morning at five the battle was again opened. The First division had marched several miles to the left after its repulse on the 5th. It made a fierce attack on the enemy's right, and drove it back one mile and a half, overturning General Lee's headquarters. The Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York, under Colonel Hoffmann, of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, attacked the enemy and recovered a position lost by a part of the Second corps, which had given way. The position was demanded of Colonel Hoffmann by the defeated colonel of the Second corps, which he refused to give up until ordered to do so by his superior officer. General Wadsworth was killed while leading his division to the attack, and fell into the hands of the enemy. His bravery commanded respect from the foe. His body was carefully preserved, and afterwards sent into the Federal lines under a flag of truce. In him the country lost an earnest and single-minded patriot. It was often said of him that "he knew not fear." He was shot down when rashly exposing himself to encourage his men, who were shrinking from a galling fire, saying, "There is not danger enough to harm a mouse." The battle raged until after dark, neither side gaining any material advantage. Towards nightfall General Lee massed a large force on our right, and drove it far enough to get possession of our communications. The wounded were loaded into ambulances and empty baggage-wagons, ready to be sent to Washington by Culpepper, when the news of the disaster came. They were retained in the ambulances until communications could be opened by Fredericksburg and Aquia creek or Belle Plain. They suffered much by the detention and transportation over rough roads. The First division in this two days' battle lost over half of its numbers. Thus terminated, for the Union forces, the most bloody and unique battle of the war. It was fought mostly in dense thickets, the combatants often coming upon each other without warning, and soon became inextricably mixed and confused, neither party knowing which way to turn to find its way out. It was only by the general plan of battle that any order could be preserved. The effective fighting force of the Union army was about eighty thousand, including the artillery, which, owing to the nature of the country, did but little service.

This is exclusive of General Burnside's corps, which re-

mained behind to protect the rear, and did not cross the Rapidan (till the second day). The effective strength of the enemy was sixty thousand muskets, which was reinforced on the second day twenty thousand muskets by General Longstreet. The Union army was permitted to cross the fords, which were strongly fortified, unmolested. General Lee's plan was to launch his whole force and strike the Union column on the flank, after crossing the fords, when marching. It had failed through difficulty of manœuvring his army in the dense thickets of the Wilderness. It was supposed by General Lee that General Grant would turn back after the second day, and he sent a large cavalry force across the river to intercept his retreat. But General Grant, contrary to the previous habits of Union generals, on the morning of the 7th, with about twenty thousand wounded, in ambulances and wagons, set out for Spottsylvania, about fifteen miles distant. General Lee, on interior lines, hastened on, reached and occupied his fortified positions before him.

The Fifth corps in the advance was impeded by the enemy's cavalry, and infantry attacks on the flank obliged it to keep up a running fight all that day. General Robinson, Second division, was wounded and lost a leg. By the time the Fifth corps came up the enemy had arrived, and were strongly intrenched in its front. In the morning of the 8th the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was engaged in repelling an attack of the enemy, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. May 9 was mainly occupied in getting into position by both armies. The enemy occupied a strong intrenched position, barring further advance of the Union army. No fighting except by sharpshooters; the men were obliged to keep under cover, as the least exposure drew the fire of the enemy. General Sedgwick, of the Sixth corps, was picked off by a sharpshooter. May 10, about noon, the regiment was engaged, and was relieved when out of ammunition. About five P.M. was again brought into action and remained until after dark; was driven back by the burning woods; loss in killed and wounded considerable. May 11 the regiment lay in the rifle-pits under a heavy cannonading of shot and shell, and a constant fire from sharpshooters. May 12, five A.M., the regiment went into the skirmish-line without its breakfast, charged through a dense thicket up a hill to the enemy's breastworks, and were repulsed. The regiment then went about five miles to the left, to engage in one of the most determined and fiercely-contested battles of the war. At 4.30 A.M. General Hancock with the Second corps stormed a salient angle of the enemy's works, and carried it, capturing twelve thousand of the enemy. He pursued the enemy to the second line of works; having partially lost the organization of the corps, he was forced to retire to the first line, which, by the aid of reinforcements, he was able to hold. The whole rebel army was nearly demoralized and routed by this onset, and was only saved by the personal example and bravery of General Lee. He caught up a standard and placed himself in front of his routed and demoralized troops, rallied them, and in person commenced to lead them back to the charge. His officers and men, inspired by his example, first forced him to the rear, then charged upon General Hancock, and drove him back to the

first line. In course of the day General Lee made five desperate attacks upon this line, but was repulsed each time with great slaughter.

Here was the most remarkable fighting of the war. Part of the Fifth corps was moved up in the evening to assist in holding the position. Every man was given two hundred and fifty rounds of cartridges, and was ordered to keep up a constant fusillade towards the enemy throughout the night; by so doing they kept down the enemy's fire. No living thing could withstand such a constant stream of bullets. In the morning there was no enemy in sight in front, and their dead lay in heaps behind their breastworks, mostly shot through the head. The trees within musket-range were killed, and one tree eighteen inches in diameter was cut clean in two by bullets. May 11, the brave General Rice, commander of the Second brigade, when in front of his command, had his thigh-bone shattered by a bullet from a rebel sharpshooter, and died that evening after an amputation, from loss of blood. When breathing his last, he made a request to have his face turned towards the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was slightly wounded that afternoon in leading a charge on the enemy's works. In withdrawing the First division of the Fifth corps to aid in holding the position gained by the Second corps, the Fifth corps' hospitals were necessarily uncovered.

All the wounded that could be easily moved were removed to a place of safety during the night, but about two thousand were abandoned and captured by the enemy's cavalry. Among them were several officers and men belonging to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment. They were rescued by the Federal cavalry three days afterwards, but, from the want of care and proper nourishment, many of them died who would otherwise have recovered. In the night of the 13th the regiment experienced the most fatiguing march of the war. It had been raining steadily during several days, and the mud was deep. The corps moved twelve miles to the left, through thickets, swamps, and ravines.

During several days General Grant had been gradually moving his army to the left to get around the enemy's right, but he was met by a corresponding movement by General Lee. In these series of battles the regiment had suffered greatly in killed and wounded and from sickness.

The following were killed or fatally wounded in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, May 5, 1865:

Company A, Arnold Brown, Benoni Baker, David Bird, George Bull, William Backus, Job G. Campbell, Abram I. White, John E. Peer, May 8; Drisdon Fournier, wounded May 5, died August 16.

Company B, May 5, Bently H. Throop; Simon Barbo, May 12. May 5, wounded, Eugene Burlingame, died July 2, 1864. May 5, William Cullen, Allen S. Vorce.

Company C, May 5, Ransom Guinness, Albert Eaton.

Company D, Thomas Murphey, corporal, May 8; William Horsford, May 12; John O. Hadley.

Company E, Burr B. Lathrop, May 5; William Caster, May 5; Roland T. Rogers, May 10; Charles Brownell.

Company F, James Brown, first lieutenant, died July 1, 1864, from wounds received May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Company G, May 5, William S. Herriek; May 5, William Harrison; May 5, Albert June; George W. Snell, May 10.

Company K, Franklin N. Hamlin, first lieutenant, died of wounds received May 5, 1864; Joseph Walker, May 5; Joseph Ballard, Silas E. Parsons, Daniel Vanderwalker, William Whitehead, Abram M. Wilburn, Michael Walkenblock.

May 21 the Fifth corps marched to Guinea's station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad. Continued the march on the 22d, and reached the North Anna river at four p.m. on the 24th at Jericho ford. The banks of the stream were precipitous, and at places rising up perpendicularly thirty or forty feet. The crossing was at a disused ford. The road leading down the banks had been washed out by rains, and had to be graded. The First division, commanded by General Cutler, crossed over in advance, fording the stream, before the pontoon bridge was laid. The general carelessly gave permission to his division to mass and get coffee, at the same time posting a few pickets. General Warren coming up a few minutes after, seeing from the opposite side of the stream the precarious condition of the division, sent a peremptory command to General Cutler to get his division into line of battle at once, and get it in readiness to receive an attack from the enemy. One brigade had time to form and advance a few paces in a pine wood, when it was greeted with a deafening roar of musketry. It came out disorganized, and fled precipitately down the banks of the stream. A host of non-combatants,—chaplains, servants with pack animals, stretcher bearers, hospital attendants, and surgeons,—who had crossed over with the division, took fright, and fled, giving the appearance of a stampede. In the mean time, the enemy had commenced an artillery duel with four Federal batteries stationed on the bluffs on the north side of the river, the shells passing over the heads of the frightened non-combatants, adding terror to their fright. The Second brigade, commanded by Colonel Hoffmann, was formed into line, stood firm, and was in readiness to receive the enemy. A battery, commanded by Captain Mink, formerly a Black river boatman, a brave artillery officer, came over at the critical moment; he posted his battery on an elevation to the right of the Second brigade, at the same time sending a request to Colonel Hoffmann to reserve fire, and give him the first chance at the rebels. He had loaded his guns to the muzzle with canister. The enemy came swarming out of the woods within short range of the battery, when it was discharged in their midst. They recoiled, and fled panic-stricken. The battle was soon renewed. The enemy was finally repulsed with a loss of one thousand prisoners. The Fifth corps lost three hundred and fifty killed and wounded. A second Ball's Bluff disaster was only prevented by the timely arrival of General Warren on the north bank of the stream, and the opportune arrival of Captain Mink at the critical moment on the field of battle. He had been wounded, and carried a crutch with him at the time.

During the battle General Warren came over and upbraided General Cutler, an old man, in forcible but not over-polite terms for his carelessness. In the mean time,

General Hancock, with the Second corps, had effected a crossing four or five miles below, and General Wright, with the Sixth corps, afterwards crossed above.

In the morning, May 24, the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was deployed as skirmishers in the advance. About forty of the affrighted rebels were captured. They had not recovered from the demoralization caused by the battle of yesterday. They appeared to be very willing prisoners. In the morning of the 25th the regiment was again deployed on the skirmish-line, and advanced towards Hanover junction, to the southeast about two miles; had severe fighting; the country flat and densely wooded at places; loss in killed and wounded considerable. May 26 it seemed evident that not much progress was to be made towards Richmond in this direction. The enemy still held the south bank of the stream between the Fifth corps and General Hancock, and were strongly posted in our front. In the night the corps was withdrawn to the north bank of the stream, and started for Hanover town on the Pamunkey. Arrived at Hanover town on the 28th. There met General Sheridan's cavalry on its return from a raid on the defenses of Richmond. It had met the cavalry of the enemy, under the rebel general, Stuart, about four miles from Richmond, and fought a severe battle, in which General Stuart was killed. About one thousand of the wounded cavalry were left in hospital at Hanover town. May 30 the regiment was engaged in the battle of Bethesda Church, in which a large number of wounded prisoners fell into our hands. May 31, lay in the trenches in front of the defenses of Richmond. Heavy cannonading was heard in the morning on the right, and in the afternoon on the left, but no fighting in front. June 2, attacked by the enemy about five p.m.; fell back and changed front to meet the enemy, and drove them back; loss considerable. There was heavy firing to the right during the day, which continued along in the night. June 3, battle of Cold Harbor. Commenced throwing up breastworks about daylight; they were not finished when the battle opened with great fury; several were wounded, but none seriously. The heaviest fighting was on the right and left. The Ninety-fifth New York suffered severely. Lieutenant-Colonel Pye was mortally wounded.

Since crossing the Pamunkey, General Grant had been tentatively feeling the enemy's lines. To-day he had made an assault all along the lines, and was repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded; the enemy's loss was comparatively slight, as they were fighting behind breastworks. The regiment lay in the trenches till June 6. The baggage-wagons came up the first time during thirty days. Officers obtained a change of under-clothing for the first time during that period. The state of that which they had on, and of the outside, can be easily imagined.

In the morning of the 7th, at 3.30, the division moved to the left; met the enemy at the West Point and Richmond railroad. The Second brigade was deployed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river; then encamped in the mud for the night. Picketed the north bank of the stream till the 12th, the enemy picketing the other side. The river here is about twenty feet across. The enemy's pickets were disposed to be friendly, and desired to trade tobacco for coffee, but were forbidden to do

so by their officers; but the men did so clandestinely, tossing their exchanges across the river. Six rebels came into our lines on the night of the 9th. The men fished in the stream. Moved July 13, and crossed the Chickahominy in the night. The regiment was detailed as a train-guard, and moved on the road towards the James river; arrived near the river at eleven p.m., and encamped on a fine plantation, the owner of which, with three sons, had joined the rebel army, one of whom was killed and another wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. June 16, crossed the James river at Wilson's landing; marched for Petersburg, starting about noon; had a weary and toilsome march of twenty-six miles in a broiling sun, each man carrying a blanket, forty rounds of ammunition, and half of a shelter-tent, making a weight of forty or fifty pounds, and went into camp at two a.m. June 17, about three miles from Petersburg. The regiment by this time had become much enfeebled by constant vigils and long, weary marches in the heat of a Virginia summer. Since May 5 it had been almost constantly in the presence of the enemy, and more than half of the time under fire. It often slept in the trenches when the enemy's shells were bursting thick and fast around them as a lullaby.

The losses of the armies in their fierce struggles from the Wilderness to the James river were never officially published; probably they were so enormous that the authorities deemed it unwise to appall the country by making known their magnitude. The whole scene of contest from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy rivers was one Golgotha. In many places in the dense thickets the dead were left without sepulture, and their bleaching skeletons were seen upon the return of some of their comrades after the surrender at Appomattox Court-House (1865), who passed through there to revisit the scenes of their former struggles. General Grant had had his losses more than made up by constant reinforcements from the defenses of Washington by the heavy artillery regiments stationed there. They never supposed they were to be called into the field, and lacked the experience and efficiency of the veterans who had been in constant service and had withstood the shock of a hundred battle-fields. They had to withstand the jeers and gibes of the hardened veterans, who not always without malice, greeted them as "Heavies," and said, "It is better to get accustomed to the use of small guns before attempting to use big ones," because, as they thought, they had shrunk from the dangers of the war by seeking a safe place behind the defenses of Washington. These regiments were from two thousand to two thousand four hundred strong when they came into the field. From sickness, arising from want of proper seasoning, and casualties in battle, in a great measure arising from the want of experience, they were soon reduced to two or three hundred. They had not yet acquired the "discretion which is the better part of valor" (not speaking, however, in the Falstaffian sense) of the veteran, coolness and wariness in battle, which can only be attained by long experience, and which make a veteran three times as valuable as a raw recruit, bravery in both being equal. From nature's most imperative law, self-preservation, the veteran learns to avoid all unnecessary danger, and instinctively seizes upon all the

advantages of his position. At the end of every day's march, however weary he might be, the veteran would protect himself by constructing some kind of breastwork to guard against surprise. When on the picket- or skirmish-line, with marvelous quickness, if there was no natural cover, he would scoop up a little mound of earth to protect himself from the bullets of his foe. A gopher could not burrow out of sight sooner than a veteran would conceal himself from the enemy by the use of a tin-cup or a bayonet.

General Grant had been flanking the enemy from the Wilderness to the James river, and now endeavored to succeed by hastily seizing Petersburg before General Lee could get there to defend the place. It was protected by an elaborate fortification built in the early part of the war, encircling the town on the south side of the Appomattox, about two and a half miles from the suburbs. Generals Hancock, Smith, and Burnside, with a large force, crossed the James river and made a rapid march to surprise the place on the 16th of June; but the enemy got there about the same time. The Union forces took the outer works without opposition, and met the enemy midway between the works and the town. A fierce battle ensued; neither party gained advantage. The enemy, to hold their position, commenced to build an inner line of works. In the morning of the 17th the Fifth corps, after the toilsome march of the day previous, advanced on the enemy and gained a position, from which it took part in the general assault upon the enemy's lines which was made the next day. June 18, the Union army endeavored to take the enemy's works by *coup de main*, but was partially repulsed. A position was gained varying from one hundred to four hundred yards from the enemy's works. A vigorous use of the pick and spade was then made, and in a few days a heavy line of works was built, confronting the enemy's. In the charge of the 18th the line of battle of the Fifth corps passed over a broken country, partly wooded, partly open fields, and crossed diagonally over a deep railroad cut, and up the steep bank, consequently the line of battle became very irregular and uneven. The part of the line occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, was in the open field; the line gave way on each side of the regiment, but a part of another regiment remained with it. They had charged within a short distance of the enemy's breastworks, and were there left without support. It was more dangerous to fall back than to hold the position. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney ordered the men to lie down behind a low ridge, which afforded partial protection from the enemy's fire. The enemy opened embrasures in their works in front (the men could look into the muzzles of the enemy's cannon as they were run out), and bombarded them with spherical case-shot, which nearly grazed their backs when they passed over them. They kept their position through the day in a broiling sun. The enemy at one time sent out a force on the flank to capture them. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney reserved the fire of his command until they came within point-blank range, and poured a volley into them. They immediately fled back behind the works.

Some of the men clamored for permission to go to the

rear. The colonel endeavored to convince them that it was much safer to remain where they were; but, finally, to quiet the complaints of others, gave four or five of them permission to retire and see what would come of it. They made the attempt, and were all killed or wounded.

The lieutenant-colonel, like a true soldier, wished to save the colors, and called for a volunteer to carry them to the rear. William Sullivan, sergeant Company I, volunteered, and carried them off, but was severely wounded. He was soon after promoted second lieutenant for his gallant conduct. The regiment remained till after dark, and got off safely. The losses in this day's battle in killed and wounded were very great.

The following were killed in battle, or died in hospitals, from May 22 to June 19, 1864:

William Upercraft, Company A, killed June 1; Christian Field, Company B, killed at North Anna, May 25; Patrick O'Conner, Company B, wounded May 25, died June 14; Orange Beardsley, Company C, killed May 24; Henry Foster, Company C, June 18, at the battle of Petersburg; Charles Gurnsey, Company C, June 18, at the battle of Petersburg; Herbert Gilbert, Company C, June 17; Philip Stevens, Company C, June 18; John Fitzgeralds, Company D, killed at battle of Bethesda Church, June 2; Sidney C. Gaylord, second lieutenant Company E, killed June 18; John L. Bayue, Company E, June 18; Lewellen Laird, Company E, wounded June 18, died June 24; David S. Rice, Company F, June 18; Edwin Marshall, Company G, June 18; John McMurray, Company G, June 19; Thomas Seagraves, Company G, June 19; Wilber H. Wentworth, Company G, June 18; Atwell Winchester, Company H, June 19; James A. Castle, Company H, June 19; Thos. I. Wright, Company H, May 28, at Andersonville, Georgia; John Mitchell, Company I, died from wounds received June 18; John Daly, Company K, June 18; Samuel Morey and John S. Riley, Company K, June 18; Daniel Sanders, Company K, May 25; Franklin B. Woodruff, Company K, wounded June 2, died June 11.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment—Siege of Petersburg—Battle of Weldon Railroad, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Hicksford, and Dabney's Mills.

Now commenced the most arduous and trying service of the war, taxing the temper of the men to the utmost endurance. The Union army, to make any headway, was compelled to hold on to every foot of ground gained, with a death-grip. The front of the line occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was in an open field, about two hundred yards from the enemy's breastworks, which it was expected to build up and defend. No one could expose any part of his person without being hit by the enemy's sharpshooters. Several of the men were shot through the head during the first two or three days. Nothing could be done at first in the daytime, and the men

worked with a will in the night for self-preservation. The sun came down broiling hot in the day, and the men were without shelter, save what could be got by planting boughs, obtained from the neighboring woods in the night. The rear descended to a small stream, then dry; then ascended an incline, fully exposed to the rebel sharpshooters; consequently no reliefs or communications could be got from the rear, without great risk, in the daytime. Moreover, on the right the Ninth corps occupied a salient angle on a hill within one hundred and twenty-five yards of the enemy's lines. There was constant skirmishing going on in front of that corps; the balls, passing over the Ninth corps on the right flank, descended into the depression in the rear of the regiment. Many men were killed and wounded when cooking their food or washing their clothes: there seemed to be no place of safety, no matter how well, apparently, it was sheltered. In a few days, by constant labor through the nights, strong bomb-proofs were built and covered ways constructed, which afforded complete shelter for the men behind the works, and a safe access to the rear. By this time the men were worn out by constant vigils and exposure to the inclement heat. Nearly every man was sick with diarrhea. There were only one hundred and fifty men fit for duty. The enemy soon procured cohorts mortars, and silently dropped down shells in the midst of the men when they supposed they were safe. That was a game that two could play at. Mortars were procured on our side, and both parties amused each other by an exchange of compliments, which often had tragic endings. Occasionally, when a fine opportunity offered, when more than usual the enemy were off their guard, a shell would be thrown into their midst, and playing havoc by a timely explosion (scoring one for our side), would raise a shout from our men which would pass all along the line. For a while this game of ball afforded recreation for both parties, but at length a truce was made against picket-firing and sharpshooting for amusement, except by the Ninth corps, which kept up a constant fire upon the enemy, for the purpose of concealing from them the mining of a rebel fort in its front.

The lines, about one mile to the left, approached still nearer to each other, and the picket-lines were only a few paces apart. The fort erected at the left extremity of the line at this time commanded, by its position on a hill, the enemy's line. Desperate efforts were made by the enemy to drive our forces from it, but without avail.

They called it "Fort Hell," by which name it was afterwards designated. At 4.40 A.M. July 30, the mine in front of the Ninth corps was exploded, blowing up a rebel fort with several hundred men; at the same time the artillery opened all along the line. The Fifth corps took a very small part in this engagement. It kept down the enemy's fire in its immediate front, and awaited orders to join in the assault afterwards.

The assault was to have been made by the colored troops, but a short time before the time set for the springing of the mine the plan of attack was changed, creating some confusion from want of time for preparation and training the men by the commanders who were to lead the assault. The explosion had made a crater one hundred and fifty feet in length by sixty in width, and twenty-five to thirty feet

in depth. The sides were of loose sand, from which projected huge blocks of clay, making a formidable barrier to the advance of the attacking column. Some delay was caused by removing the abatis and clearing away obstacles for the advance of the troops, giving the enemy time to recover from the momentary panic caused by the explosion. The troops as they rushed into the opening fell into confusion, and became mixed up, losing their organization. The enemy rallied, and poured in upon them a destructive fire from both flanks, and from the crest of the hill in front beyond. But a few troops were able to pass through the crater and deploy so as to protect the flanks.

The enemy were protected by covered ways, and were enabled to advance upon them without molestation from the fire from our old works on either side. The attacking column became wedged in the crater, confused and helpless, unable to advance or retreat. In the mean time the enemy had planted artillery at several points, and gained the range of the crater, and poured a terrible fire upon the helpless mass. Most of the men in the crater were killed and wounded or captured. Thus ended the attempt to capture Petersburg by breaching the works, by springing a mine, and attacking them in the confusion and panic following it. Great expectations were based upon its success, and corresponding depression followed its failure. August 18, the Fifth corps moved to the left, taking a circuitous route, and captured the Weldon railroad, at the Yellow House. The Second corps had been sent over to the north side of the James to make a feint.

The enemy had weakened this point to oppose the Second corps. Two or three attempts had been made previously to capture this road, and they all had come to grief. It was the principal source for supplying the rebel army, and had been defended with great pertinacity. The corps massed in an open field on the side of the road. A rebel battery opened at a distance, and plowed up an adjoining field with solid shot; no one was hurt. About six A.M. the enemy had discovered the joke, and returned. The corps formed in line of battle, and advanced to meet them. A sharp fight ensued. Captain Huginin was severely wounded. The loss in killed and wounded was considerable, mostly in the Second division. In the evening there came up a drenching rain and flooded the country, it being very flat. The rain continued at intervals throughout the next day. In capturing the road there had been an interval left of about four miles, occupied by a line of pickets.

The country was mostly grown up to a dense thicket of second growth of yellow pine. In the afternoon of the 19th the Fifth corps advanced a strong skirmish-line towards Petersburg, before connecting the line on the right, leaving the gap unenclosed. Rebel General Mahone, the *bête noir* of the Fifth corps, marched through the gap with a large force, in the rear of the skirmish-line, and captured nearly the entire force—nearly three thousand men—without firing a shot. They were all armed with Spencer rifles. One brigade, commanded by Colonel Wheelock, faced about, and fought its way back. The enemy came upon the Federal line of battle without warning. The centre of the line, being surprised, gave way, and fled in confusion. The disaster for a time seemed irreparable. The Second brigade, Colonel Hof-

nann commanding, occupied the extreme left of the line in an open field, and was cut off. It was ordered to fall back. The officer on Colonel Hofmann's staff had to pass over a long space swept by the enemy's bullets to give the order. He reached the regiment on the right, and gave the order, and told the colonel of the regiment to pass it down the line, and then returned. The order was not promulgated to the other regiments. The regiment that received the order fell back, leaving the remainder of the brigade on the field. General Warren, seeing from a distance the three regiments of the brigade, supposing them to be the enemy, ordered a battery to open upon them. The brigade was successfully repelling the enemy when the battery sent a shower of shells into its midst. They were receiving a fire from friend and foe, and were for a while obliged to dodge from one side of the breastworks to the other for protection. The mistake was soon discovered, and the captain of the battery was ordered to desist firing. The brigade held to its position, and repulsed the enemy in its front. About this time the Fifth corps was reinforced by a division of the Ninth corps under General Wilex, and the enemy were driven back.

The possession of the railroad was maintained in consequence of the failure of the staff officer to give the order to the whole brigade to retire, and the determined bravery of the brigade in holding to its position when receiving a fire from the front and rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was slightly wounded by a fragment of one of our shells. Several of the men of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment were killed and wounded by the shells from our battery. General Warren, fearing another attack from the enemy, in order to drive him from the railroad, as the road was almost a vital necessity to them, immediately commenced to re-arrange and strengthen his lines. He was a very able engineer officer. He superintended the construction of the works in person, at times using the spade to encourage the men. The corps worked day and night to prepare for another attack. August 21 the enemy made another attack. They expected, from the knowledge gained of our position in the previous attack, to win an easy victory, but in the mean time the position of the works had been materially altered and strengthened. They were easily repulsed, this time with terrible slaughter, and with slight loss to the Fifth corps. The attack fell almost wholly on the First division.

An incident occurred during this battle illustrating the reckless daring of some of our officers. The attack in front had been terribly repulsed, and all fighting had ceased, when a rebel brigade emerged from some woods on the left flank and rear of the First division, within short range of our troops. They had arrived on the field too late. Captain Daily, on General Cutler's staff, took in the situation, and rode alone down in the midst of them, snatched away the brigade colors from the color-bearer, and demanded a surrender of the brigade. General Haywood, the rebel commander, being dismounted at the time, walked up to Captain Daily and shot him through the lung. As Captain Daily fell from the saddle, General Haywood leaped into it, and ordered his brigade to face about and retreat. Up to this time there had been no firing from either side. The

division, seeing Captain Daily with the colors, supposed the brigade had surrendered.

When General Haywood shot Captain Daily the division opened upon them a destructive fire. One-half of the brigade was killed or wounded. Captain Daily was found behind a stump, where he had crept for shelter from our bullets. His horse was found wounded. General Haywood had got off wounded. A Charleston paper soon after contained an account of a personal encounter of General Haywood with a Yankee officer in this battle, in which General Haywood by his prowess had slain the officer and come off victorious.

The dead and wounded of the enemy lay thick before our breastworks; many battle-flags and other trophies were picked up on the field. Our hospitals were filled with their wounded, many of them riddled with bullets, showing the destructiveness of our fire. The men were greatly elated and inspired over this easy victory. The conditions of the fight had been reversed. Since the battle of the Wilderness the enemy had acted on the defensive, and had fought mostly behind breastworks, and had our army to a great advantage.

In the Wisconsin brigade there were several wild Indians from the plains; many of them could not speak English. They served an excellent purpose as irregular troops, as scouts and skirmishers. The nature of the country afforded an excellent field for their mode of warfare. With characteristic cunning, they would creep upon the enemy's picket- or skirmish-line like a snake, or ascend trees, and conceal themselves among the branches. In one of the engagements many of them were wounded, and taken to hospital. They silently, with frightened looks, watched the surgeons as they placed the wounded on the operating-table, made them insensible with chloroform, and probed and examined their wounds or cut off their limbs.

When it came to their turn to be examined, they were seized with a great fear lest they should be dismembered of their limbs. Their untutored minds could not be persuaded that it was for their good, and the surgeons meant them no harm. They looked upon it all as a species of torture. Many of them who were seriously wounded had to be left to nature, unaided, to cure their wounds.

One time Lieutenant-Colonel Harney had command of the skirmish-line when a rebel was captured. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney gave him in charge of one of these Indians, and instructed him to take the prisoner to the rear, and deliver him to the provost-guard. In a very short time the Indian returned to the front. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney asked him what he had done with his prisoner, and was horrified at hearing the reply, "Oh, me shoot him." He had taken him a short distance in the thicket and shot him. He could not understand why so much pains should be taken with a prisoner, after incurring so much trouble and danger in capturing him.

In a few days after the battle the lines were strongly fortified, and extended beyond the Weldon railroad. The siege of Petersburg was slowly progressing; every foot of ground gained was so strengthened as to be defended with a small force. In September, another feint was made across the James river, and the Fifth corps made an attack on the

enemy's line, half a mile to the left, capturing by surprise two strong forts newly built. Towards nightfall the enemy returned. The Second brigade, under Colonel Hofmann, was marched about half a mile in front, through a belt of timber, and encamped for the night. At early dawn the next morning the enemy discovered the exposed position of the brigade, and opened an enfilading fire upon it. Before the brigade could get under arms and gain a defensive position it was thrown into disorder, notwithstanding the coolness of Colonel Hofmann, whose voice rang clear and distinct above the din of the bursting shells and the roar of musketry. The brigade retired in some disorder behind the forts captured on the day previous. The remainder of the corps was waiting to receive them, and the enemy were quickly repulsed. The brigade was sent forward for a decoy to draw the enemy into the works,—a foolish and needless sacrifice of men. This was called the battle of Peeble's Farm. Again several weeks were spent in fortifying and extending the lines, gradually closing in upon the enemy. About the middle of October, another see-saw movement was made. Three corps, the Second, Fifth, and Ninth, advanced three miles to the left, to get possession of the South Side railroad, the last line of communication leading to Petersburg, excepting the railroad connecting Petersburg with Richmond. The Fifth and Ninth corps marched to the right and formed on Hatcher's run, the Ninth corps to the right, the Fifth corps to the left of the run. The Second corps took a detour to the left and was to join the Fifth corps on its left. The Second corps met with considerable opposition from the enemy in endeavoring to get into position, and did not succeed in forming a junction with the Fifth corps, there being an interval of nearly a mile between them. The country was grown up to a dense thicket, the surface was uneven, and as difficult to manoeuvre an army in as the Wilderness.

The maps which were used by our generals as guides were imperfect and misleading. Hatcher's run is a very tortuous stream. General Warren was ordered to keep his right on the stream. The two corps, Fifth and Ninth, formed into line of battle, without waiting for the Second corps to come up and join the Fifth corps on the left. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was detailed to act as flankers on the left, to guard the Fifth corps against surprise. The duty of flankers is to march by the flank, or in column, within sight of the main army, to guard it against surprise. The thicket was so dense that objects but a short distance off could not be seen. The direction of the line of battle of the Fifth corps was soon deflected to the right, in order to follow the turning of the stream. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment soon lost sight of the main line, and continued its march in a straight course into the gap between the Second and Fifth corps, diverging more and more from the line of battle as it marched; it soon became lost. After a while a staff-officer, after a long search, came with an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, directing him to advance with the regiment and find the right of the Second corps, and picket the interspace between the two corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, ever cautious to guard against surprise or sudden disaster, rode in front with an orderly, to examine the

ground; when the regiment came up halted it until he examined farther on. The regiment kept on in this way until the left of the Fifth corps was found. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney then rode off to find the right of the Second corps. Soon after, a deafening roar of musketry was heard from the direction towards which he had but a few minutes before disappeared.

The enemy soon poured into the gap. They attacked the Second corps in front and on the flank at the same time, overwhelming it and forcing it back. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment made a hasty retreat and got off without loss, save the great one of losing Lieutenant-Colonel Harney. He was not again seen by the regiment until it was on its return from Appomattox Court-House after General Lee surrendered. He had saved the regiment from capture, and probably from a great loss in killed and wounded, by his timely caution. It was not known during many months whether he was killed or captured, and his loss was mourned by the regiment more than all of its previous misfortunes. The whole army fell back when the Second corps was forced to retire, and encamped near Hatcher's Run. Early the next morning it resumed its retreat and returned to its old quarters in the intrenched camp.

Many incidents occurred of an amusing nature during the stay in the dense woods.

Rebel General Mahone, the bagbear of the Fifth corps, found, as was his wont, the weak point in our line, and it was his division which came into the gap. In the attack on the Second corps his troops became much broken up into squads, which became lost in the woods. They wandered aimlessly around, and often met similar squads of our own troops lost in the same manner. They would demand of each other a surrender, a brief parley would be had, and it was decided that the weaker in numbers should surrender to the stronger, upon the democratic principle that the stronger should rule. At length they would run upon another squad, there would be another counting of noses, and perhaps a reconsideration of the former vote, the stronger always carrying the day. But in the retreat the gap was closed by the two corps uniting, and all the lost squads of the enemy were captured and brought on as prisoners. There were between seven and eight hundred of them. No new move was made until December.

It was discovered that the enemy had established a line of communications connecting the Weldon railroad, about twenty miles below or south of our lines, with the same railroad within the enemy's lines, near Petersburg, by the Boynton plank-road. The fifth corps was ordered on a raid down to the North Carolina line, to destroy the Weldon railroad and break up the communication. The corps crossed the Nottoway river, about twenty miles south of Petersburg, and there cut loose from all communications. The weather was very warm for the season. It seemed very much like setting out on a pleasure excursion. The rights of property with the inhabitants were scrupulously respected. The first day the troops marched till late in the night. The moon shone with unusual splendor; there was not a flock of a cloud to be seen. The weather was so warm and the air so balmy that the officers did not leave

their tents put up, but laid them on the ground to sleep on. Late in the night there came a sudden down-pour; the officers awoke with the rushing of waters under them, which nearly floated them off. The next day, about noon, there came a dash of the enemy's cavalry, throwing the head of the column into temporary confusion. The division was then commanded by General Crawford, and had the advance.

The troops were as soon as possible deployed across the road and in adjoining fields to repel the cavalry, on account of the suddenness of the attack. There were conflicting orders, and the enemy's cavalry got off without much loss. As soon as they saw that they were charging upon a line of infantry they turned and fled. General Warren, hasty and passionate, upbraided some of his officers for allowing them to escape. The Federal cavalry were supposed to be in advance. The inhabitants in the country had stored in their cellars plenty of cider-brandy, or apple-jack. Our cavalry had on the road stopped at the houses and partaken freely of the fiery beverage, and were nearly all lying intoxicated along the road.

Towards evening the Weldon railroad was reached; then commenced its destruction. A brigade was marched along the side of the railroad track and halted. A break was made in the track at one end of the brigade. The track was then pried up at that end with ties, and turned nearly over bodily. After once started, the process of lifting one side of the track from the bed and turning it over became a very easy matter. Miles of track, with its ties attached intact, were, in a very short time, turned over from the bed, leaving the ties on top of the rails. It was then an easy matter to wrench the ties from the rails and pile them up into heaps and set fire to them. The rails were placed across the burning piles of ties, which soon became heated in the middle, and the weight of the ends bent them in the shape of a bow. A rail of railroad iron, when once subjected to this process, can never again be restored. By the evening of the next day nearly twenty-five miles of the Weldon railroad was completely destroyed.

At Hicksford, on the Meherrin river, the enemy confronted the Fifth corps with a superior force. A sharp skirmish was had at that place, and the corps set out on its return, the object of the expedition having been accomplished. In the night of the commencement of the retreat there came up a sleety storm; in the morning the branches of the trees were crusted over with ice. Then set in a cold, drizzling rain. The enemy pursued, and their cavalry annoyed the rear exceedingly. The Federal cavalry, that should have protected the retreat, were demoralized and fled, mixing in with the infantry along the column. General Crawford, ambitious for the post of honor, had the rear division, and the Second brigade was perpetually pestered by sudden eruptions of the enemy's cavalry from by-paths or openings in the woods. They were easily driven off, but kept the men in a state of irritation and alarm.

Whenever there was a good defensive position the army halted and awaited attack from the enemy; but the enemy was wary, and was not to be induced to attack when the advantage of position was in our favor; they contented themselves by throwing a few shells after us, which did us no

harm. In the evening of the second day of the retreat, weary from a long and toilsome march through deep mud, and drenched by a cold, drizzling rain, the men were inspired by an opportunity to get even with the enemy's cavalry, which had been annoying and pestering the rear throughout the day.

A trap was set for them. General Wheelock's brigade had the rear. Passing a ravine and through a deep cut in the hill opposite, which the rains had washed out, and left high banks on each side of the road, overgrown with dense thicket, the general arranged his plan. Placing a regiment on each side, on the brows of the cut, he instructed them that when the enemy were in the cut, to close in upon them and capture them without firing upon them if they could. After arranging the men out of sight of the enemy, he instructed the pioneers to pretend to be busy in tearing up the bridge across the stream, and when the enemy came in sight to retreat hastily through the cut, and entice them into the trap.

The enemy's cavalry came and made a dash at the pioneers, who hastily retreated. When the enemy's cavalry dashed into the cut, both regiments rose up and poured a volley into them, killed and wounded many of them, and captured the remainder. The men could not be restrained from firing, they were so much incensed and irritated by the annoyance they had suffered all that day. In their eagerness, some of them overshot the mark, and wounded two or three of their own men on the opposite banks, by their own fire. The enemy pursued no farther. The next day the corps recrossed the Nottoway river and encamped on the north bank of the stream, in the woods; the weather had become very cold and the wind blew a gale; the wood was saturated by recent rains, and there the men remained through the night, shivering over the smoky, smouldering fires. The next day the cold increased in severity. The men were exhausted by previous hardships and benumbed with cold. Many a poor soldier had fallen by the way and had to be urged on by the provost guard, occasionally at the point of the bayonet, to prevent his falling behind and being captured by the enemy. At the Nottoway, going down, the corps had cut loose from all communications. On its return it met a friendly force sent down to meet it, but there was no occasion, as the corps had got safely back. It had accomplished its object with a slight loss; but its hardships were great,—more from the inclement weather than from the encounters with the enemy. On the way down rights of property of the inhabitants were scrupulously respected. On the way back, every house, barn, church, and corn-crib was burned.

The retreat of the army could be traced for miles by the smoke rising from the burning buildings. Families of helpless women and children were turned out in the cold at the commencement of winter. The able-bodied male population was all in the rebel army. The writer went into a house that seemed to be deserted at first by its inmates. It was filled with Union soldiers, who were ransacking the house. The brave General Wheelock was there, endeavoring to restrain them, but without much avail.

Passing into a back room, there was found a poor woman with four or five small children cowering around her, cling-

ing to her skirts; she with mute appeal looked imploringly for protection. The soldiers were driven out of the house, but upon looking back after the march was resumed, the flames were seen bursting out of the house. The occasion for this vandalism was that on the way down several of the Union men gave out on the way, or had straggled; on their way back they were found dead, stripped naked, and horribly mutilated.

Upon the return the regiment went into winter encampment, and but little was done, save strengthening the lines, until February 6, 1865.

The following promotions took place during the last year of the war: James Coey was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, November 15, 1864; Alexander Penfield was promoted to the majority, November 15, 1864.

The following were made captains: William J. Gillett, Byron Parkhurst, Henry H. Hubbard, William A. Wybourn, Alexander Ring. Alfred N. Beadle was made quartermaster.

The following were made first lieutenants: Patrick J. Brown, James W. Kingsley, Richard Esmond, John N. Beadle, Frank P. Benks, A. Judson Dickison, Lansing Bristol, Samuel S. Conde, Edward M. Sperry.

The following were made second lieutenants: John S. McCoy, William Sullivan, William Boyce, Joseph W. Eublen, and Sidney G. Cook.

During the fall and winter of 1864-65, General Grant, with grim humor, often greeted the enemy with shotted salutes upon the receipt of the news of important victories, such as the battle of Cedar Creek, the capture of Fort Fisher, and General Sherman's successes in the south. The time chosen was generally about dusk, when all was quiet along the lines. Suddenly the heavens were lighted up by the discharge of hundreds of cannon, and the course of the projectiles could be traced, followed by the explosion of shells as they descended into the enemy's lines. The enemy would spitefully return the salute by the time ours was over. The enemy were not long in discovering its object. Their papers complained bitterly, giving General Grant all sorts of hard names for what they pretended to consider his "brutal humor." It had a very demoralizing effect upon the enemy, as they soon learned that each salute was occasioned by some fresh disaster to their cause.

There were signs of demoralization and breaking up of the Confederacy; deserters were constantly coming in from their lines; but our ranks had been largely filled with mercenaries, or bounty-jumpers, who availed themselves of every opportunity to escape, and often, in battle, would lie down and submit to capture without resistance. To these General Lee issued a proclamation offering them safe-conduct by blockade-runners, or through distant parts of the lines, home.

The Fifth corps broke camp February 5, and marched to near Dinwiddie Court-House, and encamped for the night. About dark a heavy cannonading was heard in the rear, and an order came for the corps to get into marching order. The corps was marched back a short distance, and halted in an open field; the wind was blowing a gale, and the weather cold. The men were told that they might lie down and get some sleep. It remained there a few hours,

and then resumed the march; at sunrise the corps was halted at the crossing of Hatcher's Run. The Second corps was busy throwing up breastworks. The corps remained until about four P.M.; then it was formed into line of battle, and advanced upon the enemy. The Second brigade was commanded by General Morrow, formerly colonel of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment. The Second brigade drove the enemy, and gained a position in advance of the line. It held it against several assaults of the enemy until out of ammunition. The regiment had protected itself by placing in front an abatis of tree-tops and limbs. When out of ammunition, General Morrow still strove to maintain the place, hoping relief would come soon. The enemy had come up and were removing the abatis before a retreat was ordered. The brigade was driven back, and lost all it had gained.

The loss of the regiment in this battle was great. Lieutenant-Colonel Coey, commanding the regiment, was shot through the face, and it was supposed he had received a mortal wound. Lieutenant Wybourn was shot through the ankle, and had his leg amputated; Lieutenant Bristol was killed; Lieutenant Berry was captured; Captain Joseph Dempsey was wounded in the arm; General Morrow was shot in the side.

The Fifth corps was driven back to the breastworks that night. Scant provision had been made to shelter the wounded in case of a battle; but few of the hospital tents had been brought up, and what there were were filled with wounded, and many wounded were placed outside in the open air; fires were built around them to keep them from freezing.

In the night came on a sleety storm, covering everything with ice. About two A.M. February 7 the wounded were all got into the ambulances and sent to City Point. That day was a cold rainy day. There was constant skirmishing with the enemy, at times amounting to a real battle. The regiment occupied a swamp, and had no shelter. The men who were wounded soon became stiffened with cold, and by the time they reached the hospital were pulseless. The fighting continued through the night of the 7th. The morning of the 8th broke clear and cold. The men, when they left camp on the 5th, were not allowed to cumber themselves with more than one blanket apiece. Their sufferings from exposure were great. On the 8th they were allowed to return to the old camp and get their tents and blankets. This battle enabled the army to extend its lines two miles, which were strengthened with strong defensive works. The regiment again went into winter quarters near the place where it had fought so persistently and bravely.

It erected new huts and had a season of rest. In the morning of March 25, before daylight, a terrible roar of artillery was heard towards the right. The Fifth corps was immediately got under arms and marched towards the scene of conflict. By the time it got on the ground the battle was over. The enemy had captured Fort Steadman by surprising the picket-line in its front. Deserters from the enemy were in the habit of coming in in the night. Squads of men, first announcing themselves as deserters to full suspicion, dashed upon the pickets and overpowered

them. Immediately five thousand of the enemy rushed on the fort and surprised it. The fort was garrisoned by a raw Pennsylvania regiment. The men were soundly sleeping in their huts or tents. The enemy woke them up with the points of their bayonets, though in a playful manner. The Pennsylvanians had full haversacks and knapsacks. The enemy, half starved, made a raid upon the larder, and searched the haversacks and knapsacks for food. All control over them by their officers was lost; no threats or entreaty availed to restore order out of their demoralized condition. Daylight found them still in the fort, which was commanded by a Federal fort on each side. They were to advance on the military railroad, capture it, and cut off all of our army on the left. But the enemy thought—if he thought anything—that he could fight better on a full stomach, and tarried too long to fill it. The two forts poured into them a destructive fire of shot and shell, and they were all captured. The enemy assaulted our lines in front of the Second corps. The Second brigade suffered severely. All that day there was mischief in the air, and the Second division of the Fifth corps was moved about from point to point to be in readiness to take part in it.

In the afternoon the division was reviewed by President Lincoln. During the review heavy firing commenced in front, and the division marched from the review direct to the scene of action, but by the time it got there all was quiet again; then it returned to its camp.

The following were killed or died in hospitals from June 19, 1864, to the end of the war: John S. Kippen, corporal, Co. B, February 6, battle of Hatcher's Run; Wilson Sanders, Co. B, July 8, 1864, typhoid fever; Christopher Rising, July 18, in hospital; Charles A. Brown, Co. C, killed November 22, 1864; Albert Fuller, Co. C, September 1, 1864, died in hospital; L. Lawrence, killed February 5, 1865; Wm. Minor, Co. C, August 11, 1864, died in hospital; Ansel Orr, Co. C, died in hospital; Henry Smith, Co. C, died in hospital; Edw. Topping, Co. D, died May 11, 1865, of smallpox; Luther Clark, Co. D, wounded April 1, 1865, at Five Forks, died April 19; William Cline, Co. D, died in hospital September 25, 1864; Samuel Fessenden, Co. D, wounded April 1, died April 10, 1865; James Nolan, Co. D, died at home August 20, 1864; Asa Radick, killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865; Alfred S. Nichols, Co. E, killed April 1, 1865, at Five Forks; James Brown, first lieutenant, Co. F, died July 1, 1864, from wounds received at Spotsylvania; Daniel Densmore, Co. G, died October 10, 1864, of wounds received May 5, 1864; Sylvanus E. Barker, Co. G, killed at the battle of Gravelly Run; Edward Damm, Co. G, killed in action August 18, 1864; Wm. Knight, Co. G, killed in action August 19, 1864; Andrew Morrison, Co. G, killed at the battle of Gravelly Run March 31, 1865; Charles Brown, Co. G, missing in action October 1, 1864; John F. Kelley, Co. G, killed October 1, 1864; (Co. H) Alamander Plumb, killed June 22, 1864; Wm. H. Morse, died August 30, 1864, in hospital; Daniel A. Wheeler, died August 23, 1864; (Co. I) Horace Chapin, killed June 25, 1864; John Mitchel, killed June 20, 1864; Richard Murry, killed July 16, 1864; (Co. K) Lansing Bristol, first lieutenant, killed February 6, 1865, at the battle of Hatcher's Run;

Richard McGraw, killed August 19, 1864, at the battle of Weldon Railroad; Wm. Fitzpatrick, killed August 19, 1864; Florin Hess, killed August 21, 1864; John F. Roberts, died August 13, 1864, of wounds received May 5, 1864; Richard White, killed June 25, 1864; Theodore Whitlock, killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment—Battles of Gravelly Run, Five Forks, and Appomattox Court-House.

In the morning of March 29 the Fifth corps broke camp to set out on the last campaign of the war. It was joined with General Sheridan's command, under the direction of General Sheridan. General Sheridan had, with a large cavalry force, set out farther to the left to make a long detour, to get around the enemy's right. During the first day, near sunset, the Fifth corps came upon the enemy and had a sharp engagement. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, at Hatcher's Run, on the 6th of February, had lost its field and staff officers, and the command was given to Colonel Daily, of Weldon Railroad renown. Colonel Laycock commanded the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania. They were two kindred spirits. These two regiments were ordered to charge and take the Boynton plank-road, which was on a ridge in their front. Each colonel seized the colors of his respective regiment and led the charge in person. It was a rivalry between the two which should plant the colors on the ridge first. The charge was made with a great flourish and noise, the men fully entering into the spirit of the rivalry.

The enemy fired a volley into the two regiments and fled precipitately.

During the night it commenced to rain; the rain continued steadily till the 31st of March. The soil is of quicksand and clay, and moistens up to a great depth. The entire transportation of the army was stuck fast. The roads had to be corduroyed; in some places the first layer of logs sank out of sight, and a second layer had to be put on top of the first before the trains could be moved. The Fifth corps was groping its way through dense thickets and swamps, endeavoring to get possession of the White Oak road and join its left to Sheridan's cavalry. In the morning of the 31st the enemy massed a large force on the left of the Fifth corps when it was groping its way bewildered in the swamps and woods. They made a furious attack, sweeping down the line, doubling up brigade after brigade, until two divisions of the corps were disorganized and the woods filled with retreating soldiers, with all semblance of organization lost. The left had been driven in two miles, to a swale, where was posted the Wisconsin brigade in reserve. This brigade checked the pursuit of the enemy. It met the enemy in a hand-to-hand encounter. One of the enemy attempted to seize the colors of a Wisconsin regiment from the hands of a stalwart standard-bearer.

The standard-bearer seized a musket and brained him on the spot. He was afterwards rewarded by a medal by the State of Wisconsin for his gallantry. After the enemy was repulsed he turned around and attacked General Sheridan. General Sheridan was driven back three or four miles near Dinwiddie Court-House, but he retreated in good order, and finally held the enemy at bay. The loss of the regiment in this encounter was very severe. Colonel Daily received a painful wound in the hand.

BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS.

When General Sheridan had drawn the enemy back, and was holding him at bay, he sent an order to General Warren to march the Fifth corps up to the rear of the enemy and cut off his retreat, and capture the whole force; but the Fifth corps was so much scattered that it could not be got together in time. On the night of the 31st two divisions of the Fifth corps advanced to join General Sheridan, but the entire corps did not get up and into position until about four P.M. By that time the enemy had partially fallen back. The corps was formed so as to swing around and intercept the enemy's retreat, and capture five thousand of them. The cavalry and Fifth corps pursued the enemy over their works to Southerland station on the South Side railroad; there they tried to rally and make a stand, but were soon driven from their position. The enemy were broken and demoralized. The pursuit was continued along in the night, and many of their trains were captured. The pursuit was so close that the enemy were not enabled to cross the Appomattox to join General Lee. After the battle of Five Forks was over, General Sheridan relieved General Warren from his command on the field. The pursuit was continued, giving the enemy no rest, night nor day, until April 4, when the army arrived at Jetersville, five or six miles from Buck's Station. Sheridan's cavalry and the Fifth corps were now across the track of General Lee's army, intercepting its retreat into North Carolina. During the night of April 1 a terrible cannonading was heard towards Petersburg. On the morning of the 2d an assault was made on the enemy's works all along the line. General Lee had weakened the force in the defenses to strengthen his right to oppose General Sheridan and the Fifth corps. The works were soon carried. The principal resistance was met in one fort garrisoned with two hundred and fifty rebels. It was captured with a loss of five hundred men in killed and wounded. Only about thirty of the enemy escaped. The force which General Lee depended upon for the salvation of his army was broken and scattered by General Sheridan's cavalry and the Fifth corps. General Lee collected the remnants of his army, and in the night of the 2d evacuated Richmond, burning the bridges behind him, and blowing up the magazines on the whole line of his defenses. Anarchy and destruction ran riot during the evacuation and the final breaking up of the Confederacy. The business part of Richmond, consisting of magnificent warehouses, was laid in ashes. The Confederate archives were partly burned and partly scattered about the streets. The inhabitants were kept in a constant state of consternation and alarm, fearing alike the uncontrolled license of their own rabble and the entrance of the

Federal army. Many of them gathered up hastily what they could of their valuables, and fled with their retreating army. It was to them like the breaking of doom. By the time that General Lee had arrived at Amelia Court-House, on the Danville railroad, General Sheridan's cavalry and the Fifth corps were across his track, intercepting further retreat, at Jetersville, about four miles in his front. General Sheridan expected an attack from the desperate enemy before the remainder of the Federal army could come up in their rear. His scouts, dressed in rebel uniform, were scouring the whole country, misleading their baggage-trains, which were endeavoring to get off on by-roads. Some of them were led into our lines by these pretended friends and captured; others were pounced upon by Sheridan's cavalry, which seemed to them omnipresent, and burned. One train, two or three miles distant, was surprised by the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Cavalry, with some other cavalry troops, and was pillaged and burned. The rebel cavalry, under General Lee, came upon them, and a desperate fight ensued, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, of Parish, was killed. The smoke arising from the burning train, and the explosions from the powder- and ordnance-wagons, could be distinctly seen at Jetersville. General Sheridan remained at Jetersville, awaiting attack, until the remainder of the Union army began to press General Lee in the rear. April 6, General Lee commenced his retreat towards Lynchburg. Then a hot pursuit commenced. The Fifth corps, under the command of General Griffin, pursued on the right flank, its column keeping pace with the fleeing rebel army. The Second corps pursued in the immediate rear, and crowded so closely upon the enemy's heels that he was forced at times to deploy the rear-guard into line of battle to keep it back. In the mean time the flanking columns made it necessary for them to keep moving on to prevent being wholly surrounded, and having their retreat cut off. General Gordon's division was nearly all destroyed or captured. April 6 the enemy, with its shattered forces, succeeded in crossing High bridge, and partially destroyed it. General Ewell's corps made a stand across Sailor's creek, near Farnville. The enemy occupied a strong position, protected in front by a swale and the creek. In attacking this position, two or three Pennsylvania regiments, endeavoring to cross the swale, were nearly annihilated. At length General Custer's cavalry gained a position in the enemy's rear. In a magnificent charge, it came sweeping down upon them, and captured nearly the whole corps, with General Ewell. This is commonly called the battle of Farnville. Our losses were very great, principally confined to the Pennsylvania regiments. The pursuit continued through the 8th, and until the morning of the 9th, when the Fifth corps, after marching continuously through the 8th, and in the night, till two A.M. of the 9th, cut off further retreat of the enemy at Appomattox Court-House. Early in the morning of the 9th heavy firing was heard in our front. The Fifth corps immediately got under arms and advanced. It soon came upon the enemy driving the cavalry before them; a brief fight ensued, and a rebel brigade was cut off and captured. It was the last effort of General Lee's army to escape. It was completely hemmed in on three sides by

our forces; on the other side was an impenetrable swamp. As the Fifth corps advanced to a high ridge, the whole rebel army came into view, exposing their weak position. They were encamped across a valley on the side of the opposite ridge. Overtures for surrender had already been made, and a conference of the opposing generals was in progress. There was a truce to all further fighting. The elation of the army can better be imagined than described. All the toils and the dangers of the weary and famished soldiers were over. The demonstration of their joy was expressed in one hearty and prolonged cheer, extending throughout the lines, and then subsided into perfect stillness. They respected the bravery of the fallen foe, who had met them in many a terrible battle-field, and now lay helpless at their feet. There was not the disposition to gibe and jeer them which was common after their discomfitures in other engagements on the pursuit. The enemy were cowed and humiliated, and showed none of the arrogance universal with them before in any of their misfortunes. Their spirit was completely broken.

The hardships of the pursuit had been terribly severe upon our men. They had to follow in the wake of the retreating enemy, over roads trampled into a thick mud of the consistence of a mortar-bed. The roads were lined with dead mules, given out on the way, festering in the hot sun, giving out a stench that was intolerable. The supply-trains were far in the rear, and during days the famished soldiers would pick up the corn left by the feeding mules to stay their famished stomachs. Nothing but the elation of victory, and a sure prospect of destroying or capturing the rebel army, could have kept them up on the pursuit. There was much less straggling than usual in our rear in this pursuit. In the evening of the 8th, General Sheridan, in the advance of the enemy, captured a rebel supply-train of provisions coming from Lynchburg for the relief of the rebel army. This was like manna sent from heaven to our famished soldiers, and starvation or surrender to the starving rebels. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

One great feature in this campaign, and which greatly contributed to its final success, was the daring and ubiquity of General Sheridan's scouts.

They were dressed in the rebel uniform, with long Shanghai gray coats. They presented a unique appearance. They were constantly coming and going through the lines, and sometimes ran great risk of being shot by our pickets as rebels. They were gay, bold riders, and delighted in their duties. There was a spice of adventure in that sort of service which made it peculiarly attractive to them. Out of many hundreds of them, the writer was told that only two had got caught, but they were given a short shift, and immediately hung up. They claimed it was the least dangerous of all the branches of the service. They had the complete style and reckless abandon of the Confederate cavalier, and the peculiar accent of the Southerner. As the regiment was passing two or three hundred of captured rebels, near Southerland station, the men, as usual, commenced bantering them: "Ah, Johnny! you have got enough of it, have you? Pretty hot work now, and poor feed, and about time to quit. Getting tired of it. Eh, Johnny?" One of them, thinking that it was an im-

putation upon their courage and constancy to the rebel cause, replied, "By golly! you wouldn't have got us if it wasn't for one of your fellers dressed in our clothes. He misled us when we were lost, and trying to find our way into our lines. He told us that he was sent to find us, and show us where to go, but led us right into your lines, and we were captured. We'll fix him if we ever catch him again."

That same night a rebel wagon-train was captured by one of these scouts, who told the conductor of the train that he was ordered to show him where he was to park his train for the night. He led the train into our lines, and it was captured.

These scouts were everywhere in the rebel army. They pointed out the places where some rebel cannon were buried, with tablets put up, with some names inscribed on them, representing them to be soldiers' graves. They had assisted the enemy to bury them. The pursuit had been so close that the rebel army had become demoralized, and nearly scattered, leaving a remnant only at the capture. The country was filled with rebel soldiers wandering aimlessly about.

Out of about forty-five thousand at Amelia Court-House only twenty-two thousand had reached Appomattox Court-House, and of that number only eleven thousand had muskets.

CHAPTER XXV.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

Return of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment to the Defences at Washington, and its final Muster-Out.

THE First division remained two days to rest and receive supplies. It then returned to Burk's Station. The condition of the roads beggars description. Bridges were destroyed, and the baggage-trains had great difficulty in crossing the streams.

At Farmville the news came of the assassination of President Lincoln. The inhabitants were in great fear lest the soldiers would wreak vengeance upon them. They hastened to express their horror for the deed, and showed regret and sympathy for the great loss to the country. They said they feared Andrew Johnson much more than they did President Lincoln, whom they had begun to look upon as their friend.

They feared their liberated slaves, who were roaming about the country, and clamored for protection from our army, but they feared more their disbanded and straggling defenders, released from all restraint and discipline. Their great anxiety was to know "what was going to be done with them," as they were now conquered.

They were amazed and delighted with the generous terms of surrender granted by General Grant. After the surrender, General Crawford, with his staff, rode into the rebel camp to call on his former old army friends, who had been fighting for the Confederacy. General Longstreet told him that he had fought to the last ditch, and expected no

terms but an unconditional surrender, and that he should be hung for treason. The most of them greeted the general very cordially, but occasionally there was one whose rebel spirit was still strong within him, and would answer his salutation with a scowl, and turn his back upon him. From Burksville the regiment returned by short marches to Manchester, opposite to Richmond, passing through Petersburg on its way. The men gave themselves up to joy and frolic on the way, and discipline was very much relaxed. The poor liberated contraband contributed more than his share to the amusement of the troops. Tossing him up in blankets, and blowing him up by mined cracker-boxes, when he came into the camp for food, were the daily sport of the men, but they always rewarded him well afterwards for the entertainment.

The regiment remained at Manchester two or three days, and visited the stronghold of the Confederacy, the objective point of three immense armies, and to capture which had cost the country hundreds of thousands of men and an incredible amount of treasure. Libby prison, Castle Thunder, and Belle Isle were objects of interest and places of historical celebrity.

The notorious Dick Turner, shut up in the dungeon-cell under Libby, and fed on bread and water until his complexion became bleached and eyes watery, had frequent calls from some of his old acquaintances, whose relative conditions were now reversed. He was very cautious in coming to the door of his cell when called for by his former victims; some of them had endeavored to retaliate upon him part of the punishment he had inflicted upon them. In the month of May the regiment marched from Richmond to the southern defenses of Washington. On its way from Appomattox Court-House it was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, Colonel Miller, and Adjutant Lyman, who had been liberated from the rebel prisons by the march of General Sherman from Savannah north; also by Lieutenant-Colonel Coey, who had partially recovered from the frightful wound received at Dabney's Mills; and Captain Wybourn, who lost a leg at the same place. The regiment was then mustered out of the United States service, June 7, 1865, and started on its way for the north a day or two after. At Baltimore it was assigned two or three box-cars, fitted up with seats constructed out of rough boards loosely put together, affording insufficient room and no possibility of reclining for sleep in the night, on their long journey home. The cars were excessively dirty, having been used formerly for a miscellaneous kind of transportation. The men became indignant at their treatment by the railroad company, which was receiving sufficient compensation from the government to afford them first-class passage. They were to go by Harrisburg and Elmira. A demand was made by Colonel Miller for better cars, on the superintendent of the road, which was refused; he then demanded more cars, so that the men could ride more comfortably; that also was refused. The men could no longer be restrained. They forcibly took possession of two more cars and attached them to the train. A riot was with difficulty prevented. There were one or two other regiments in the same predicament.

The regiment was two days and nights going from Baltimore to Elmira. It was switched off on a side-track for

the passage of every passenger and freight train that came along, as if it contained cattle or swine instead of the brave defenders of the country, who had bravely fought in a hundred battles.

The railroad company had been pampered throughout the war by the government. It unfortunately was managed by corrupt politicians and lobbyists, who did not scruple to profit by the misfortunes of the country and the blood of its brave defenders.

When the regiment arrived at Elmira it was warmly greeted by the citizens of the place, and the irritation caused by its treatment at the hands of the Pennsylvania road soon subsided. The Erie railroad, contrary to the practice of the Pennsylvania road, fitted out an elegant special train to take the regiment to Ithaca. The weary men reposed on the luxurious seats of the cars, an enjoyment no one could fully appreciate who had not passed through weary marshes and bivouacs in rain and mud, often disturbed by the enemy's cannon, during nearly three years. At Ithaca it was transferred to an elegant boat on Seneca lake, and enjoyed a luxurious ride upon its clear waters, bordered with abrupt banks, crowned with trees which were reflected in the pellucid depths of the lake. It was a beautiful clear day. The surrounding country, diversified with woodland and growing field, with farm-houses nestled in embowering shades, presented a picture of peace and happiness that the men had been a long time strangers to. Arriving at Geneva, the regiment was again met by a deputation of grateful citizens, who had made elaborate preparations for its reception.

A special train was soon got in readiness to take the regiment on another stage on its journey home. It arrived in Syracuse in the night, its place of rendezvous. It then went into encampment, and remained several days awaiting its final muster-out and disbandment as a regimental organization. July 7, the regiment was mustered out of the State service, and returned to Oswego. It was there greeted with firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy. An elaborate collation was in readiness at one of the public halls of the city, graced with a profusion of beautiful flowers. The fair daughters served the bronzed and "battle-scarred veterans" the delicacies of the groaning tables, who with modest demeanor accepted the proffered service with unfeigned embarrassment. They were much more accustomed to storming batteries than meeting the glances of the fair sex. Out of the eight hundred and thirty-seven enlisted men who had left Oswego September 27, 1862, only one hundred and forty-seven had returned; several of them were crippled or maimed for life. Its ranks had been filled several times during the war. The recruits, what were left of them at the time of the muster-out of the regiment in Washington, were transferred to other regiments. There were on the muster-rolls of the regiment nearly two thousand three hundred men.

This history would not be complete without a brief mention of Mrs. R. H. Spencer.

Mrs. Spencer possessed the true missionary spirit, with superabundant energy for its constant employment. The war furnished an excellent field for its exercise. She set

out with the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, as matron and nurse in the hospital department. She persuaded her husband, R. H. Spencer, to enlist in the ranks. He was mostly occupied with her as hospital attendant. They remained with the regiment, in the defenses of Washington, until it was ordered to the front, at Palmyra. They were left behind to care for the sick who were left in the hospitals in Washington.

January 12, 1863, they joined the regiment at Belle Plain. The sick at that time were suffering very much from the want of delicacies of diet and comforts of bedding, which could not be obtained from the purveyor's stores at Aquia Creek.

The frequency of desertions, and smuggling contraband stores into the army, had necessitated stringent regulations in all communications to and from the front.

Mrs. Spencer gathered a large amount of stores from the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

It was necessary to apply to Colonel Rucker, the head of the transportation bureau in Washington, for transportation. He was a terror to the inexperienced regimental quartermasters. Bluff and rude in manner by nature, the want of knowledge of the official forms and red tape in transacting the business of the department by regimental quartermasters, and the many blunders and impositions practiced upon him, often drove him into a paroxysm of passion.

Mrs. Spencer applied to him for transportation for her stores to Aquia Creek. She was very civilly told she could not have it; nothing daunted, she then called on the secretary of war, and made known her mission.

The secretary of war gave her an order on Colonel Rucker to give her transportation on the next boat going to Aquia Creek. She gave Colonel Rucker the order, and asked him if that was satisfactory. He gruffly said, "Yes; take the boat and run it!"

Her appearance with the needed supplies was like the advent of a ministering angel to the sick, languishing in the hospitals.

She accompanied the troops on the Gettysburg campaign, carrying with her, on her horse, her bedding, cooking utensils, and a supply of clothing, besides supplies for the sick.

She often assisted the men, when exhausted on the weary marches, by carrying for them their coats and blankets, which they would have otherwise abandoned on the way, and then suffered from the want of them in the twilight dews, chilly nights, and drenching rains. Nearly the entire hospital department and medical staff of the First corps was captured in the first day's battle of Gettysburg, and there was great lack of medical officers and hospital attendants to care for the wounded during the following two days' battle. Amidst great confusion, and not wholly free from danger from hostile shells, Mrs. Spencer, assisted by her husband, got over the fire her camp kettles, and took from her haversacks, hanging to her saddle-bow, coffee and canned extract of beef, and was soon ministering to the wants of the wounded, by giving to them fragrant coffee and delicious soup. She was always cool and brave in time of danger, and never shrank from going to the relief of the wounded when her services were the most needed. In the trenches before Petersburg, when no one could go to the

front without incurring imminent risk from the enemy's sharpshooters and stray bullets, she frequently conveyed to the weary, famishing men delicacies, of which they were sadly in need. After the terrible battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the wounded were conveyed in ambulances and lumbering baggage-wagons, over rough roads, many weary miles, by Fredericksburg to Belle Plain; there they were put upon hospital transports and taken to Washington.

At Belle Plain, the wounded, weary, famished, and tortured by festering wounds, were greeted by their old friend, Mrs. Spencer, who had, as usual, come to their relief in time of their greatest need. It had been raining several days. She spent several days, standing ankle-deep in the tenacious Virginia mud, making coffee and soup, till thousands were served. Thousands were removed from the ambulances and baggage-wagons and placed upon the hill-sides, without shelter from the pouring rain. They were made cheerful by her ministering care, and forgot their own sufferings in their anxiety for her own comfort, and danger in taking cold. As the Army of the Potomac advanced towards Richmond new communications were opened, by Fort Royal, White House, and City Point. She, at each successive point, repeated her ministering care to the wounded and afflicted. The remainder of her deeds of heroism and mercy are duly recorded in "Woman's Work in the Civil War."

The following members of the regiment died in rebel prisons during the war:

Company A, Thomas Barnes, October 4, 1864; Theodore Elliott, September 16, 1864; Moses Shaw, September 10, 1864; Miles Morgan, September 1, 1864; Wm. Campbell, August 31, 1864; Orrin Kimberly, July 13, 1864; John Green, August 26, 1864; Robert Hyde, September 14, 1864.

Company B, Joseph P. Clyens, August 17, 1864; Jacob F. Goodbred, August 28, 1864; Gilbert Sherwood, August 4, 1864; George Walling, August 22, 1864; Francis G. Defendorf, July 13, 1864; Matthew Devine, July 12, 1864; John Garner, July 22, 1864.

Company C, Peter Douglass, October 5, 1864; Lorenzo W. Horton, Morgan L. Allen, Jr.

Company D, Henry Broder, August 26, 1864; James C. Eldred, July 19, 1864; Edgar A. Stratton, October 10, 1864; Wm. Cline, September 25, 1864; Theo. W. H. Hawley, October 11, 1864.

Company E, John Chambers, August 29, 1864; Reuben Ellis, August 24, 1864; Wm. Haggerty, August 26, 1864; Theo. Smith, August 24, 1864; Ezra C. Jones, October 12, 1864; James Kenny, September 10, 1864; David Smiley, October 9, 1864; Jehiel Weed, at Salisbury, North Carolina, November 29, 1864; George Yerdon, at Salisbury, North Carolina, November 29, 1864.

Company F, Leonard A. Freeman, date and place unknown; Burr B. Lathrop, Florence, South Carolina; Frederick Shultz, August 23, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia; Wm. O. Daniels, sergeant, November, 1864, at Richmond, Virginia; Ansel Gannon, September 12, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia; Charles S. Little, September 20, 1864; A. B. Randall, September 20, 1864; Michael

Trainer, September 12, 1864, Andersonville, Georgia; Waldo Ponchin, died, after exchanged, at Annapolis; Wm. W. Wood, March 16, 1865, Florence, South Carolina.

Company G, Harvey D. Merritt, August 18, 1864, Andersonville, Georgia; Cornelius Cramb, date unknown; George Keiser, September 15, 1864; John Thompson, date unknown; Isaac Washington, August 18, 1864; John Wetherby, December 1, 1864, Salisbury, North Carolina; John Miller, date unknown; John Rigby, December 10, 1864; Garrett S. Ayres, date unknown.

Company H, Sanford Alsavor, died in Florence, South Carolina; John Granger, July 10, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia; Isaac Gaslin, Richmond, Virginia; David H. Johnson, December 29, 1864, after exchanged, at Annapolis; Thomas Wright, May 28, 1864; Samuel Bowen, July 20, 1864, Andersonville, Georgia; Wesley Brock, September 18, 1864; James A. Castle, June 10, 1864; Noah L. Myers, August 7, 1864; James Spoor, July 18, 1864.

Company I, John Dooley, after exchanged, at Annapolis; Griggs Holbrook, August 22, 1864; Joseph Lemoreux, August 21, 1864; Elijah Chappel, October 12, 1864, at Andersonville; John H. Leach, September 11, 1864.

Company K, Silas B. Taylor, September 29, 1864, Andersonville, Georgia; Jabez E. Spaulding, Company E, date unknown; Chas. Jennings, date unknown.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT was authorized by Governor Seymour, upon the personal application of Hon. Elias Root, of Oswego. W. G. Robinson and William I. Preston immediately thereafter held a series of war-meetings throughout the county, assisted by D. G. Fort, Cheney Ames, A. B. Getty, Henry Fitzhugh, and A. Van Dyck. Though Oswego had sent thousands of her brave sons to the front, and the home ranks were sadly thinned, the patriotic fire was again kindled, and recruiting for the fifth Oswego regiment was rapidly pushed forward. There were over fourteen hundred men recruited for the regiment from this county, and two hundred from Madison and Cayuga counties. It was mustered into the service during the months of August and September, 1864.

The following were the regimental and line officers:

Colonel, Wardwell G. Robinson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. P. McKinley; Major, W. D. Fergusson; Adjutant, Howard M. Smith; Quartermaster, John Dunn, Jr.; Surgeon, Tobias J. Green; Assistant Surgeon, T. Y. Kinnie; Chaplain, Jacob Post.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, Joel S. Palmer; First Lieutenant, C. P. Strong; Second Lieutenant, M. L. Branch.

Company B, Captain, W. S. Morse; First Lieutenant, J. N. Root; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Pavey.

Company C, Captain, J. W. Parkhurst; First Lieutenant, George A. Leonard; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Bothwell.

Company D, Captain, S. R. Town; First Lieutenant, Augustus Philipps; Second Lieutenant, Joel H. Warn.

Company E, Captain, John Sheridan; First Lieutenant, J. M. Francis; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Loomis.

Company F, Captain, Wm. Dickinson; First Lieutenant, I. W. Darrow; Second Lieutenant, S. H. Brown.

Company G, Captain, J. T. Outerson; First Lieutenant, J. H. Grant; Second Lieutenant, T. W. Smith.

Company H, Captain, H. W. Ramsey; First Lieutenant, G. W. Woodin; Second Lieutenant, T. M. Watkins.

Company I, Captain, George Wetmore; First Lieutenant, E. F. Morris; Second Lieutenant, John H. Gilman.

Company K, Captain, S. Scriber; First Lieutenant, M. G. McCoon; Second Lieutenant, Jerome H. Coe.

The regiment left Elmira for the front in September, 1864. They arrived at Washington, embarked for City Point, and subsequently went into camp about two miles distant from Bermuda Hundred.

September 27, orders were received to move to Wilson's landing, known as Fort Pocahontas. The regiment embarked aboard the "Thomas Powell," and at four o'clock p.m. arrived at the fort. On the following day one hundred and twelve men were detached for picket duty, and two companies sent to Harrison's Landing. September 29, the regiment embarked for Harrison's Landing. Here they found comfortable quarters within sight of City Point, and Colonel Robinson, being the ranking officer, became post commandant. November 8, Rev. Jacob Post was selected as chaplain. The regiment remained here during the term of service, and although not participating in any severe conflicts, they performed the duties assigned them faithfully.

To place before the reader a history of the entire regiment, it will be necessary to follow the four companies, A, B, D, and F, as these companies were forwarded from Elmira before the remainder of the regiment, and rejoined it only a short time previously to its discharge.

The four companies mentioned above, under command of Major Fergusson, left Elmira September 14, 1864, and soon after arrived in Washington, where they remained until September 23, when they took up the line of march for Winchester, Virginia. At Harper's Ferry they halted four days, and left for Harrisburg as a guard for a provision train. They joined the army of General Sheridan, and were with him during the celebrated raid through the Shenandoah valley. In three days they marched one hundred and four miles on the track of the rebel General Early, burning and destroying property. During this long and tedious march they daily exchanged shots with Mosby's guerrillas, and at Fisher's Hill the army participated in a sharp engagement. They subsequently were ordered to Martinsburg. Here they remained two days, and were again ordered up the valley, and encamped at Cedar creek. Early on the morning of the 19th of October, 1864, while a greater portion of the men were sleeping, an orderly dashed into camp with orders from General Wright, the corps commander, to fall into line of battle immediately. With

an alacrity truly commendable, they struck tents and advanced, when they were immediately attacked by the enemy, and the memorable battle of Cedar Creek commenced.

The battle raged until night put an end to the contest. It was a severe engagement, and thrice were they driven from their ground, and as often regained it. At the close of the conflict they encamped on the ground that they had left in the morning, but not all of those brave men who responded so promptly to the call returned to the old camp. Sixteen sealed their devotion to their country with their life's blood, Lieutenant Phillips among the number. In addition to the killed, there were forty wounded. General Early was defeated, and the Union forces captured five thousand prisoners, sixty-two pieces of artillery, besides a large quantity of small arms. In this engagement the cavalry was under the command of the lamented Custer. This was the first engagement in which these companies were under fire, but they behaved like veterans, and won many encomiums of praise for their prompt action and bravery. Through the inexcusable fault of some one, no tents were issued to these companies until the battle of Cedar Creek. Adjutant-General Andrew J. Smith, of General Seymour's staff, presented the officers with a wagon-cover, and this was the only tent in the command.

They subsequently were ordered to Winchester, where a long line of works was thrown up, called "Camp Russell." Here the companies remained about four weeks, when they returned to Harrison's Landing, and joined the remainder of the regiment. The entire command remained here several months, and, in addition to their other duties, bestowed much labor upon their camp, in beautifying and rendering it comfortable. It was said to be one of the finest in the army. While at the Landing, Colonel Robinson was post commandant, and Major Furgeson acting provost-marshal and post inspector. June 30, 1865, Colonel Robinson received orders from Major-General Hartsuff directing that the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth be marched out of the breastworks preparatory to embarkation. The order was promptly obeyed, and the embarkation commenced. Companies A, B, D, I, and F, under command of Major Furgeson, shipped aboard the steamer "North Point," and the remainder of the regiment on the "Robert Morris." July 1, the entire command reached Baltimore, and after marching to the "Soldiers' Rest," where dinner was served, they took the cars for Elmira, New York, where they arrived at four o'clock on the following day. The regiment subsequently went to Syracuse, where they were paid off and mustered out.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The Twelfth Regiment of Cavalry: "Third Ira Harris Guard"—First Regiment Light Artillery.

THE Twelfth Regiment of Cavalry, otherwise known as the "Third Ira Harris Guard," was organized at New York city to serve three years. The companies of which it was

composed were raised in the counties of New York, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Clinton, Franklin, Oswego, Oneondaga, and Erie. It was mustered into the United States service from November 10, 1862, to September 25, 1863.

Two companies were raised in this county, and were commanded by Captains Cyrus and Simeon Church. After the formation of the regiment they encamped at Camp Washington, on Staten Island, where they remained until March, 1863. The colonel, James W. Savage, was on General Fremont's staff, and when the latter was relieved he came to New York and was tendered the command of the regiment. He served during the entire term of service, and at the close of the war emigrated to the far west, and is now a member of the judiciary of Omaha.

March 8, 1863, the regiment broke camp and embarked for Newbern, North Carolina, and remained there during the war. While stationed here the regiment participated in a series of raids into the enemy's country, the most important one being the advance on Tarboro', which was made by eight hundred men for the purpose of destroying a rebel gunboat, stores, etc., at that place. They destroyed the Weldon railroad, and on approaching Tarboro' found the enemy in force, and immediately charged them with portions of the Oswego companies, A and B. It was a sharp contest, and Captain Cyrus Church, while gallantly leading the charge at the head of his company, was instantly killed, eleven bullets entering his body. Lieutenant Hubbard was wounded and taken prisoner, and was subsequently killed, in March, 1865, in the advance on Goldsborough. Ephraim Mosier, second lieutenant of Company A, was taken prisoner, and died at Charleston. In this charge the two companies lost twenty men.

A detachment of this regiment was sent to Plymouth and also one to Little Washington. The Plymouth detachment performed general scouting duty, and was in the battle of Plymouth, fought April 20, 1864, when the Federal forces were defeated by the Confederate General Hooke, and the two companies of this regiment composing the detachment were taken prisoner. In this contest Captain A. Cooper was in command, and was among the number captured. Eighty-five men were sent as prisoners of war to Andersonville, and nearly all perished in that hellish pen lorded over by the notorious Wirz, who was subsequently executed. The detachment sent to Little Washington also did scouting duty, and were very instrumental in breaking up and routing the rebel General Mosby's celebrated gang of guerrillas. The Twelfth performed substantial service for the government, and no portion of the regiment did better service during their two years of life on the tented field than the Oswego companies. The prison-pen and the bullet left their impress upon these companies, as many who went out never returned. They battled nobly for their country, and it is an honor to say, "I belonged to the Twelfth Cavalry." The regiment was mustered out in July, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized at Elmira, New York, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Oneondaga,

Chemung, Steuben, Monroe, Wayne, Erie, Niagara, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Herkimer. It was mustered into the United States service from August 30 to November 19, 1861. The Fourteenth New York Independent Battery was assigned to this regiment September 7, 1863. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. We give below a history of Battery D, compiled from the diary of the lamented Lieutenant Albert N. Ames, who was killed by sharpshooters near Petersburg, Virginia, September 26, 1864.

After leaving Oswego they remained in Elmira a short time, and about November 1 moved to Washington. The regiment arrived there in the night-time, and took supper in a building bearing the pleasant-sounding title of the "Soldiers' Retreat," and after partaking of a meal consisting of poor coffee, dry bread, and poor beef-tongue, they marched to a large building called the "Soldiers' Rest," where the members of this regiment passed their first night on southern soil. They went into camp here, where they passed the time in drilling, etc., until March 1, 1862, when marching orders were received, and on the following day tents were struck and the batteries embarked on board steamers, and they were soon steaming down the Potomac. At four o'clock they disembarked, and commenced their march to camp. While on this slow and tedious tramp they received their first taste of the unpleasantness of war, being harassed continually by the shells from the enemy's batteries.

March 5, the first gun was fired by this regiment in defense of her country's rights. They stationed a battery at Budd's ferry, opposite the rebel batteries, and immediately opened fire. They responded with three batteries, and the shells and solid shot dropped around them like hail. This firing soon ceased without loss to the regiment.

April 5, they marched to Liverpool Point, Maryland, and embarked for Chesapeake bay, where they arrived April 9. Camped here until May, when marching orders were received. At six o'clock A.M. on the following day, after having marched during the whole night, with no supper and through a country rendered almost impassable by the recent rains, orders were received to move immediately to the front, and without breakfast they continued their march through mud knee-deep. While moving as rapidly as possible one of General Hooker's aids dashed along and gave the order to hurry to the front, as the infantry was in position and the general was only awaiting the arrival of the batteries to open the engagement.

At nine o'clock the batteries arrived, and while forming the enemy opened fire, and several men were wounded, among them Lieutenant C. P. Aiken, who was struck in the breast with a shell, and Lieutenant H. P. Pike, who had a leg shot off.

Major Wainwright attempted to rally his men, who had become panic-stricken at this sudden firing; but neither he nor Captain Webber, who commanded a battery of regulars, could call the men to their posts of duty. At length Major Wainwright, exasperated at the conduct of the regulars, rode up in front of Battery D, which was awaiting orders, and asked "if a volunteer company would volunteer

to work the guns of a regular battery." The battery responded promptly to the call, and nobly did they do their work. They manned the regular battery, and this, together with Captain Branchall's that came up soon after, were the only batteries in this division outside of the woods in front of the enemy's works. Here remained these gallant batteries, supported by Hooker's infantry, firing and silencing the rebel artillery, until four P.M., when the division, having fought during the whole day without reinforcements or relief, was forced back by the enemy, who had been heavily reinforced. Though pouring in a deadly fire of shot, which swept the ground and left the rebel dead thick upon the field, they were being driven steadily back. At five o'clock the lamented Kearney and his gallant division came to their relief, and, driving the enemy back, regained the ground from which the batteries had been forced, after a severe contest of eight hours with a force largely superior in numbers, and which had constantly been reinforced. Through the fault of some officer this division was suffered to wage this unequal contest unrelieved, and their thin and decimated ranks at the close of the battle alone told of the severity of the struggle. Their loss was over two thousand killed, wounded, and missing.

After the battle the regiment camped near Williamsburg, and here remained nearly one month, during which time nothing of particular interest occurred to relieve the ceaseless monotony of camp life. June 1, the order was received to move out in front of the works, and while occupying this position they afforded excellent marks for the enemy's sharpshooters, who harassed them until they fell back. The regiment remained in this section until the latter part of August, when they embarked for Alexandria. Prior to this time the battery had participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, battle of June 25, 1862, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. At this point Lieutenant Ames ceased the keeping of the record, and it is impossible to give a further detailed history of the battery. It was subsequently in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Chapel House.

In the various battles in which this battery was engaged—and many of the number were the greatest struggles of the war—it acquitted itself with distinguished credit and received many compliments for its gallantry. It was mustered out of the United States service June 16, 1865.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

This regiment was organized at Auburn, New York, to serve three years. It was composed of companies from the counties of Oswego, Erie, Monroe, Chemung, Oneida, Otsego, Ontario, Onondaga, Livingston, and Albany. It was

mustered into the United States service in January, 1864. Three companies were raised in this county. The colonel of the Twenty-fourth was William C. Raulston.

The regiment left Auburn in February, 1864, and went to Washington, where they remained until March, and were then sent to the front as dismounted cavalry. They crossed the Potomac, and went out to the Wilderness and participated in that battle. The regiment was detailed for picket duty, and the loss was light. A few days after they marched to Spotsylvania Court-House, where they had an engagement with the enemy. Several were wounded, Major Taylor among the number. There seemed to be no rest for the regiment, as they soon after marched to North Anna river, where a battle was fought and a few men wounded.

On the day preceding the battle of Cold Harbor the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery was attacked by the enemy. It soon became evident that they would be repulsed, and the Twenty-fourth was ordered to advance as reinforcements. The order came to hold the line at all hazards, and, while fighting manfully to retain the line, the enemy, towards night, charged these gallant regiments with an overwhelming force, defeating them and capturing many prisoners. Thirty men belonging to Company E were taken prisoners, and sent to Andersonville, where they nearly all perished in that inhuman stockade. After the engagement at Cold Harbor the regiment crossed the James river and marched to Petersburg, and was actively engaged in the operations in front of that city.

On the 17th day of June, 1864, the grand charge was made on the enemy's works, and this gallant cavalry regiment led the assault. It was one of the most brilliant charges of the war, and the entire command lost heavily.

"When can their glory fade?
Oh, the wild charge they made!"

Captain Burch, of Company I, was killed, and Captains Taylor and Martin wounded. On the following day the same command made another charge, and again lost heavily. The Twenty-fourth was then sent to the rear to recuperate, where they remained a few days, and were ordered into the breastworks to relieve the colored troops. They were in line of battle when the explosion of the mine occurred, and soon after Captain George Simons, of Company I, was mortally wounded by a shell, which carried away one eye, his nose, and a portion of his forehead. He survived several weeks, and died in Washington. In the engagement at Peeble's farm, in September, 1864, Colonel Raulston, Captain Thomas, and Lieutenant McGraw were captured and taken to Danville, Virginia. Soon after, Colonel Raulston was killed in attempting to escape. He was a brave and faithful officer, and his loss was keenly felt. The regiment participated in the battle of Weldon Railroad, and soon after received their horses, at Camp Yellow House, and joined the mounted force. The division was commanded by General Gregg, and the brigade by General Henry E. Davies, of New York city.

During the winter the regiment did general picket duty on the left and in rear of the army operating before Petersburg. One night Company E, which had been stationed as

a reserve near what was known as the Calhoun House, was attacked by guerrillas, and Orderly Sergeant Benj. La Rook, then in command of the company, was killed in his tent, several were wounded, many taken prisoners, and every horse save two captured.

In the spring of 1865 the regiment moved to Dinwiddie Court-House and joined the general advance of the Army of the Potomac. On the day of the advance the Twenty-fourth was deployed as skirmishers, and in an engagement with the enemy they lost several men, Colonel Newbury among the number. They were in the vicinity of Fair Oaks during the battle, and at this time the brigade was composed of the Twenty-fourth, Tenth Heavy Artillery, and a New Jersey and also a Massachusetts regiment. Soon after the battle of Fair Oaks the Twenty-fourth and Tenth were sent out on a reconnaissance, and surprised a long baggage train of the enemy, which they destroyed, and captured a battery of new Wierd steel guns. They kept up a running fire with the enemy, which finally made a stand, and were immediately attacked by the Twenty-fourth and Tenth, and, after a sharp conflict, were repulsed. In this engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Melzar Richards was mortally wounded. They followed hard upon the retreating enemy, which, being pressed close, a second time fell in line of battle, and, after firing one volley, waved the white flag in token of surrender.

The Twenty-fourth was at the front, skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, when the order came to cease firing, as the grand army of the Confederacy had surrendered. The regiment moved back from Appomattox to Petersburg, where they remained until Sherman's army came through from North Carolina, when the entire force moved to Richmond, and from thence to Washington. The Twenty-fourth participated in the grand review at Washington, and afterwards crossed the Potomac to Cloud's Mills, Virginia, where they were consolidated with the Tenth New York Cavalry, and the new organization became known as the First Provisional New York Cavalry. Many officers were mustered out as supernumeraries, and among the number were Charles A. Taylor, captain of Company E, Major Taylor, Harry A. Genet, E. A. Talman, George F. Raulston, Albert Thomas, John Hutchinson, Francis L. Brown, A. Tucker, A. J. Heffron, M. McGraw, C. L. Pratt, Geo. Curtis, Van R. Kelley, Eugene Smith, and William W. Cook. The latter soon after entered the regular army, as General Custer's adjutant, and was killed with him in the fatal contest with the *Siouz*. The regiment was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Syracuse. The Twenty-fourth saw severe service, as evidenced by the following roll of honor: Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Guinea's Station, North Anna, Topotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Peeble's Farm, Vaughan Road, Bellefield.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OSWEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The Twenty-first New York Independent Battery—The One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment—The Fiftieth Engineer Regiment, etc.

THE Twenty-first New York Independent Battery, Volunteer State Artillery, was raised in Oswego County in August, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States September 2, 1862, with full ranks.

Being attached to the expedition under General Banks, who succeeded General Butler in the command of the Department of the Gulf, the battery left New York about the middle of December, on two sailing-ships, took in cargoes of horses at Fortress Monroe, and arrived in New Orleans early in January, 1863.

The commissioned officers who went out with the battery were James Barnes, captain; Henry H. Cozzens, first lieutenant; and George Potts, second lieutenant. At New Orleans the battery was armed with four three-inch steel rifled guns, and was stationed until the beginning of May at New Orleans and Bonnet Carré.

During the siege of Port Hudson it was attached to the division of the gallant Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, of Mexican-war fame, and was actively engaged during the siege, which continued until July 8.

When the first attack was made, on May 21, the battery was sent during the previous night to the extreme left of our line, to open fire on the rebel works at daylight. It was placed in an open plain, just at the edge of the timber, in full view of and about eight hundred yards from the rebel earthworks. Its opening fire was instantly answered from ten guns, scattered along behind the works, and although their fire was continued until nine A.M., and they had the range perfectly, not a man in the battery was hurt. Many shells exploded with wonderful accuracy, one bursting under one of the guns, cutting the gun-carriage in five places and severing the lock-chain. The gunners had just stepped aside after loading the piece, and not a man was wounded. The same good fortune continued during the entire siege. No member was hurt, except Corporal James Norman, who got a bullet in the hip.

During the attack on the 14th of June the battery was sheltered by a breastwork.

After the surrender of Port Hudson, the battery was stationed at that post for nearly a year, during which time but little active service was seen, except in an occasional expedition to Baton Rouge or other points in company with a cavalry force. On April 7, 1864, one gun, under Lieutenant Potts, was sent to Baton Rouge with two or three cavalry companies, where the force was attacked by a large body of rebels. The cavalry escaped, but the gun was captured, with seven men of the battery, viz., Corporals James Campbell and Charles Barnard, and Privates Alonzo Dunham, Charles Dexter, Daniel Roberts, Jr., John Walker, and Moses Potter. These men had a taste of the horrors of Andersonville. On February 28, Privates Daniel McSweeney and John S. Cozzens were captured by guerrillas, while outside the fortifications, and were taken to Andersonville, where young Cozzens died. Moses Potter, one

of the prisoners captured with the gun, died at his home, in Hastings, Oswego County, soon after his release from the prison, "of scorbutus and starvation, contracted while a prisoner of war in the Confederate prisons of Georgia," as stated in the surgeon's certificate.

When the unfortunate Red River expedition of General Banks was organized, the captain of the battery made repeated applications to have it ordered to accompany the army, but without success. After the signal failure of that disastrous enterprise, a large force was organized at Morganza Bend, below the mouth of Red river, and the battery was ordered there, where it remained until the end of the year.

Here it exchanged two of its steel guns for four twelve-pound Napoleon guns, and the entire outfit of Battery G, Fifth United States Artillery. During this time it was sent several times, with other troops, into the rebel territory near the Atchafalaya river, where several smart skirmishes were had with General Dick Taylor's troops.

Lieutenant Cozzens having died in New York, February 18, 1864, Lieutenant Potts was made senior first lieutenant. Lieutenant Francis G. Barnes was transferred from the Eightieth United States Colored Infantry and made junior first lieutenant, and Orderly Sergeant Barber Kenyon and Sergeant Aaron F. Colnon were promoted to senior and junior second lieutenants.

Near the close of 1864 the battery was ordered to New Orleans, to refit for active field service. The Thirteenth and Sixteenth army corps, under Generals Gordon Granger and Baldy Smith, were about to undertake the reduction of the city of Mobile. During the investment of the forts defending that city, which commenced March 27 and lasted nine days, the battery was in a very exposed position in front of the "Spanish Fort," and lost two men, viz., John Wilson, a driver, killed March 27 by a solid shot, and John Daly, a cannonier, March 29, by a rifle bullet. These were the only men killed in action belonging to the battery in its three-years' service.

After the surrender of Mobile, the battery was stationed in that city, and had the honor to be selected to fire a national salute in its public square, at noon of July 4, 1865. Soon afterwards it was ordered to Galveston, Texas; thence, after a few weeks, to New Orleans, and thence by sea to New York.

It was mustered out of service at Syracuse, New York, September 8, 1865, three years and six days after its muster-in.

Of the two hundred and twelve men who went out with it, or who joined it from home while in Louisiana, one hundred and forty-nine officers and privates were mustered out at the close of its term, four deserted, two were transferred to the Invalid corps, nine were transferred to the Twenty-sixth New York Battery; Lieutenant Cozzens died in New York, Private John S. Cozzens in Andersonville; Moses Potter at home, in consequence of the hardships he suffered in the same place; and twenty-three died of disease in camp or in the hospitals, viz.:

Quartermaster-Sergeant James Munger, Artificer Jay Jewitt, Bugler Aaron Van Antwerp, and Privates Orvin Baudy, Luther O. Dodge, John Dwyer, Wallace Holden,

Henry Shrader, Timothy Beebe, Horace Benedict, William H. Husted, Adam Sixberry, Jacob Smith, Elmer P. Burt, William H. Mitchell, Alvin S. Miller, Matthew Thompson, George H. Millard, Daniel Mayne, George W. Betsinger, Peter Dunham, Michael Daidy, and Henry Hopkins. John Wilson and John Dailly were killed in action; and twenty-two were discharged for disability on surgeon's certificate.

That the battery was not engaged in more active service was not its fault, as both officers and men were ready and anxious always to be actively employed, and never failed to apply for a chance if any movement was contemplated. Few organizations, of equal numbers and length of service, suffered so little from disease and death, which speaks well for the thoroughness of its sanitary discipline. It always had the reputation of being one of the best-disciplined bodies in the Department of the Gulf, while it is believed that none could show a smaller proportional record of punishments inflicted.

Its commanding officer always felt a just pride in the faithful, orderly, manly, and soldierly qualities of the men whom he had the honor to command.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT

was organized at Auburn, New York, to serve one, two, and three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Franklin. It was mustered into the United States service from April 6 to July 6, 1865, and mustered out of service January 18, 1866, in accordance with orders from the War Department. Two companies were enlisted from this county, under Captains A. H. Preston and William L. Yeckley. The regimental officers were as follows: Colonel, John B. Van Petten; Lieutenant-Colonel, John C. Gilmore; Major, Alfred Morton; Adjutant, T. B. Wasson; Quartermaster, Charles B. Bailey; Surgeon, D. H. Armstrong; Assistant Surgeons, A. H. Tankis, Lorenzo Phinney; Chaplain, W. Dempster Chase.

THE FIFTIETH ENGINEER REGIMENT

contained a number of men from this county. This regiment rendered the government valuable service in laying pontoons and building bridges. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Charles B. Stewart, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Elmira, New York, September 18, 1861. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until June 13, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service.

The following regiments also had a few men from Oswego county in their ranks, viz.: Fifty-ninth, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, One Hundred and Forty-ninth, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth, Second Artillery, Third Artillery, Fourth Artillery, Fourteenth Artillery, Sixteenth Artillery, Seventh Cavalry, Twentieth Cavalry, and ninety-eight enlisted in the regular army.

Before closing the history of the part taken by Oswego County in the war for the Union, it is proper to say a few words, regarding the county as a whole, in addition to our sketches of the separate regiments and batteries. Hardly another county in the State sent to the field as many men in proportion to its population as Oswego.

By a general order of July 7, 1862, a war-committee was appointed by the governor to take charge of the raising of troops in this senatorial district, and that committee continued in service throughout the contest. Hon. Elias Root was the president and Henry S. Davis, Esq., was secretary. As men entered the army from time to time, they were credited to the counties in which they enlisted,—Mr. Davis taking especial pains, and often following the detachments to other localities, to see that they were so credited.

When volunteering began to drag, extraordinary efforts were made to see that an ample number of men were enlisted. When the time came for a settlement between the State and Oswego County, under chapter 29 of the laws of 1815, it was found that the State was indebted to the county for soldiers furnished in excess of the quota of the latter to the enormous amount of *five hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred dollars*, and this sum was actually received from the State authorities by Mr. Conklin, the county treasurer, who went to Albany several times for the purpose, accompanied by Mr. Davis, as secretary of the war-committee.

At the rates established by law, this showed an excess furnished by Oswego County equivalent to eighteen hundred and forty-two men for one year each. But the law only applied to those who volunteered subsequent to the call made in July, 1864. Taking the whole war into consideration, Oswego County sent to the field an excess over her proportion, according to population, equivalent to about five thousand men, serving one year each.

This remarkable fact needs no comment from the historian.

Our military history is closed. We have faithfully traced the history of the various regiments, and it has been our honest endeavor to place before the people of Oswego County a truthful record of her gallant sons who risked their lives in the defense of their country. We have sought to deal justly with all, and give deserving credit to each and every regiment. While the history is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, it is not in any particular overdrawn; it is a "plain, unvarnished tale." It has been impossible to sketch many individual acts of heroism, but these were not wanting. We might speak of the lamented John D. O'Brien, and the gallant Major Barney, and follow the list down through a long line of brave men, who distinguished themselves on many a hard-fought field, but it would be without the scope of this work.

Oswego County may justly point with pride to the record of her soldiery, as no section of our country acted a more prominent or honorable part in the great tragedy.

CHAPTER XXX.

SINCE THE WAR.

The Volunteers at Work—Plenty of Business—New Railroads—The Oswego and Rome Road—The Midland Road—The Syracuse Northern—The Lake Ontario Shore—Transfer of the Syracuse and Oswego Road—The Panic of 1873—Hart Times—Bankruptcy and Foreclosure—Subterranean Matters—Lorraine Shales—Gray Sandstone—Medina Sandstone—The Clinton Group—A last Look at the whole County—The Great Transportation.

WHEN the great war had closed in the spring of 1865, the thousands of Oswego County volunteers were speedily absorbed into the community from which they had sprung to arms at the call of their country. Most of them went to work, and there was plenty of work for them to do. The immense amounts of depreciated money which the government had been obliged to put in circulation during the war had stimulated all kinds of business into an intense activity, which lasted for several years after the close of the conflict.

The transportation business was perhaps the most active of all, and the great line of transportation which runs through Oswego County was crowded to its fullest capacity. Men tell of seeing in those halcyon days the harbor of Oswego city so crowded with vessels that a person could walk from one shore to the other on their decks. The Oswego canal and the Oswego and Syracuse railroad were equally thronged with business. Naturally, it seemed as if new railroads were sure to prove roads to wealth for their owners and for the community.

The articles of the Oswego and Rome railroad company had been filed in April, 1863. It was built from Richland station, in the town of Richland, through the village of Polaski and the towns of Mexico, New Haven, and Scriba, to Oswego city, being completed to the latter place in the autumn of 1865. Immediately after the organization of the company, even before the building of the road, it was leased in perpetuity to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh company. The latter company subsequently bought a majority of the shares, and by operation of law their directors are also the directors of the Oswego and Rome company.

A much more important scheme was that of building a railroad from Oswego to Jersey City, opposite New York, a distance of about two hundred and forty miles. The articles to organize the company were filed January 11, 1866. The road was intended to be a part of a great through route from the west to New York, and the people along the line were very enthusiastic regarding it. Five million two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars in town-bonds were secured, and only seven hundred and seventy-three thousand from personal subscriptions.

In Oswego County the road was built through the towns of Constantia, West Monroe, Hastings, Schrooepel, Volney, and Scriba. It was opened to Central Square, in the town of Hastings, in October, 1869, and to Oswego the following month. It was completed to New York in 1872.

The Midland was followed by the Syracuse Northern railroad, running from Syracuse northward, crossing the Oncida river into Oswego County, at Fort Brewerton, passing thence

through the towns of Hastings, Parish, Mexico, and Richland, and connecting with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh road at Iacona, in the town of Sandy Creek. It was finished in the fall of 1871, by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh company.

The Lake Ontario Shore railroad was the latest enterprise of this kind in the county. The articles were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, March 17, 1868, thus completing the organization of the company. The road was from Oswego through the towns of Oswego and Hannibal in this county, and thence westward along the lake-shore to Lewiston on the Niagara. In the mean time the Syracuse and Oswego railroad had been leased to the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad company on the 1st of March, 1869, and was thenceforth extensively used by them in the transportation of coal, in addition to its ordinary business.

In the autumn of 1873 came the great financial crisis, which produced its natural depressing effect upon Oswego County as well as upon the rest of the country. Men no longer walked across Oswego harbor on the decks of vessels, and were no longer anxious to build railroads through every hamlet in the county. The Midland road went into bankruptcy, and is now in the hands of a receiver. The mortgage-bonds of the Lake Ontario Shore company were foreclosed, and in the autumn of 1874 the road was sold. It was bid off by parties who organized, according to law, a new company, called the "Lake Ontario railroad company." In February, 1875, this company was consolidated with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh company, under the name of the latter. The Syracuse Northern was sold on foreclosure, reorganized in the same manner as the Lake Shore, and then consolidated with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh company in 1875.

These new roads are now doing fairly well, but have as yet hardly realized the expectations of their projectors. But, as Oswego County felt the depressing influence of commercial disaster with the rest of the nation, so with the rest of the nation it is beginning to recover from the blow, and hopeful men look forward with reason to the time when all her great commercial avenues shall again be crowded with travel and freight, and her illimitable water-power be utilized by uncounted mills and manufactures. Certainly much may fairly be hoped for in a county which has grown from a few score of struggling pioneers at the beginning of the century to the numbers shown in Oswego County in 1875,—seventy-eight thousand six hundred and fifteen.

Little more remains to be said regarding the general history of the county. Before closing it, however, we will take cognizance of the legal maxim that the jurisdiction of any district extends downward to the centre of the earth, and will give a little attention to the subterranean structure of the country under consideration.

It would, of course, be impracticable to furnish anything like a treatise on geology in a work of this description. Suffice it to say that beneath the surface soil the rocks of the earth are arranged in strata or layers, usually somewhat inclined upward, which come to the surface one above the other, or, in different language, each of which crops out from under the other. Throughout the State of New York

these strata incline upward to the north, consequently the lowest stratum which comes to the surface in each county crops out in its northern portion.

In Oswego County the lowest stratum is the "Lorraine shales" or upper portion of the Utica slate, which last is the uppermost stratum of what is called by geologists the "lower Silurian" system. The Lorraine shales crop out in the extreme north part of the county, near the lake. Next above this, and therefore coming out south of it, is the gray sandstone, belonging to the middle Silurian system, which extends from the northeast corner of the county to a point near its centre, and thence runs westward along the lake; the line between it and the next stratum south crossing the Oswego river about a mile from its mouth. This gray sandstone is very compact, and firmly resists the action of the elements. It has been quarried for grindstones in the town of Orwell, near Salmon river.

Next to this comes the Medina or red sandstone, also a part of the middle Silurian system. Its northern boundary is the same as the southern limit of the gray sandstone, and runs northeast from the centre of the county to its northeastern corner. It extends southward, occupying more than a third of the area of the county. It shows itself freely on the banks of the streams, and is largely quarried for building purposes.

The southernmost and uppermost of the Oswego County strata is what is known by geologists as the Clinton group (likewise belonging to the middle Silurian system), which occupies the entire border next to Oneida lake and river. It consists of parallel layers of shale and of red and gray sandstone. Iron ore is found in it, but in small quantities. Peat and marl are abundant.

Over all these rocky strata large amounts of soil, intermingled with loose rocks, have accumulated, the whole forming what geologists term "drift." The underlying rocks are rarely seen by the ordinary observer except on the banks of streams.

After this brief inspection of the foundation-walls of Oswego County, we will give one more glance at its outward appearance,—an appearance most encouraging to the lover of progress and civilization.

The Indian trails over which Champlain and Le Moine, Garangula and De la Barre, Sir William Johnson and Philip Schuyler, passed to and fro on their various missions of war, religion, and traffic, are now changed into the tracks over which the iron horse screams and thunders in his seemingly savage wrath. The forests have become groves, orchards, and fields. The wigwags have expanded into country farm-houses and city mansions. The place of the stump, hollowed on top into a mortar in which to pound corn, is taken by a score of mills capable of turning out over two million barrels of flour per year.

What is far more important, churches are now seen by the score, and school-houses by the hundred, in the territory which less than a century ago was devoted to barbaric ignorance and pagan sacrifices. The wolf or the bear which strays into our county from the depths of the Adirondack forests is very liable to be trapped by a minister or shot by a school-master,—a fact which is perhaps no consolation to the animal in question. In short, in less than a hundred

years Oswego County has been transformed from the home of barbarism to that of the highest civilization; a change which it has shared with the greater portion of our country, but which is none the less the cause of perennial wonder to those who meditate upon it.

Having now given a *résumé* of the general course of events from 1615 to 1877, we will subjoin sketches of various organizations, buildings, etc., which pertain to the county at large, but which could not well be incorporated into the continuous narrative.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE PRESS OF OSWEGO COUNTY.

The American Farmer—The Oswego Gazette—The Oswego Palladium—The Oswego Palladium and Republican Chronicle—The Palladium Again; How it Looked of Old; Its Subsequent Changes; The Palladium Printing Company; The Palladium of To-Day—The Oswego Republican—The Oswego Gazette and Advertiser—Dr. Burdell—Major Cochran—The Oswego Democratic Gazette—The National Republican—The Oswego Free Press—The Oswego Democrat—The Oswego Observer—Equal Rights—The Oswego Patriot—The Commercial Herald—The Oswego County Whig—The Oswego Daily Advertiser—The Oswego Commercial Times—The Oswego Times and Journal—The Oswego Times; Various Changes: The Advertiser and Times; The Advertiser; The Times again; The Oswego Publishing Company; The Times of To-Day—The Oswego Commercial Advertiser—The Oswego Press—The People's Journal—The Daily News—The Northern New Yorker—The Pulaski Banner—The Pulaski Advocate—The Advocate and Aurora—The Port Ontario Aurora—The Pulaski Courier—The Richland Courier—The Northern Democrat—The Pulaski Democrat—The Fulton Chronicle—Ben Franklin—The Weekly Dispatch—The Fulton Sun—The Fulton Mirror—The Fulton Patriot—The Fulton Patriot and Gazette—The Phoenix Gazette—The Oswego County Gazette—The Fulton Times—The Phoenix Democrat—The American Banner and Oswego County Times—The American Banner and Literary Gem—The Phoenix Reporter—The Phoenix Register—The Oswego County Democrat—The Messenger—The Mexico Independent—The Deaf Mutes' Journal—The Hannibal Reveille—The Hannibal News—The Sandy Creek News—The Lakeside News—The Lakeside Press—The Parish Mirror—The Central Square News.

THE press is so widely recognized as one of the most important agencies of modern civilization that in so full a work as this it naturally requires a special chapter devoted to its history.

"French's Gazetteer" asserts that the first newspaper in the county was the *American Farmer*, published at Oswego before 1807. We have, however, been able to learn nothing of such a sheet from the oldest inhabitants, and, as there was no post-office at Oswego until 1806, and it was then a mere hamlet of between one and two hundred inhabitants, it is extremely doubtful if there was a newspaper published there at that time.

The first paper of which anything is definitely known was the *Oswego Gazette*, a small weekly, started at Oswego in 1817, by S. A. Abbey & Bro., and by them transferred to Augustus Buckingham. It was discontinued in 1819, but the material was purchased by John H. Lord and Dorephus Abbey, who began in that year to publish what is now by

far the oldest paper in the county, the *Weekly Oswego Palladium*.

This was at the period when the old Republican party, already more commonly called Democratic, had overcome all opposition, and was beginning to split into factions by its own weight. The *Palladium* affiliated with the "Bucktail," or Anti-Clintonian faction. Mr. Lord afterwards became the sole proprietor, and continued the publication until 1830, supporting the administration of Monroe and Jackson, and opposing that of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. John Carpenter then became a part owner with Mr. Lord, and, after a few months, became sole proprietor. When Mr. Carpenter first entered the office the name of *Republican Chronicle* was subjoined to the former title, and for about a year and a half the paper carried the somewhat top-heavy appellation of *The Oswego Palladium and Republican Chronicle*. The latter title was then dropped, and the journal in question has ever since been known only as *The Oswego Palladium*.

By this time parties had been organized; the supporters of Jackson falling heirs to the old name of Democrats, while the opposition was composed of "anti-Masons" and "National Republicans," but was soon after consolidated under the name of "Whigs." The *Palladium* from the first allied itself with the Democratic party, and has ever since remained its staunch supporter, except for a brief period in and after 1848.

Mr. Carpenter, who still resides on a farm near Oswego, has a file of the *Palladium* while under his management, which he has permitted us to examine. It was a good-sized sheet of six columns, with the dark look noticeable in all old papers, and still observable in English, and, to some extent, in Canadian journals,—a look indicative of much ink, many "block-letters," and closely-printed advertisements.

In 1845, Mr. Carpenter sold out to Mr. Beman Brockway, with whom Mr. C. S. Sumner was associated for about a year. In 1848 the *Palladium* supported Van Buren and Adams, and upheld the "Free Democratic," or, as it was commonly called, "Free Soil" party, until it was re-absorbed in the Democracy.

In 1850, Mr. Brockway started the *Daily Palladium*, which has been issued in connection with the weekly ever since. The next year Mr. Brockway transferred a share in the paper to Lloyd Mills, and for a short time it was issued by Brockway & Mills. Mr. Brockway soon disposed of his interest to Joseph C. Hatch, and the firm became Mills & Hatch. In 1853, Dudley Farling became the proprietor, selling out to T. P. Ottoway in 1854.

The last-named gentleman retained the control nine years, publishing a stiff Democratic paper during the rapid growth of the Republican party, and the early years of the war. In 1863 he sold out to S. H. Parker. Mr. Parker remained as editor and proprietor until 1866. From that time until 1870 the *Palladium* was published by C. Morrison & Co., and edited by John A. Barry. In the last-named year a stock company was formed, called the "Palladium Printing Company," by which the journal in question has ever since been published, Mr. Barry remaining the editor. G. A. Dayton has been president of the company since the for-

mation; G. P. Briggs was secretary and treasurer during 1870; Dudley Farling during 1871 and 1872, and Simeon Holroyd since that time.

The *Daily Palladium* is now a handsome twenty-four-column sheet, a member of the New York State Associated Press, issued about four o'clock each afternoon, under the editorial management of John A. Barry, editor-in-chief; B. E. Wells, local editor; and Simeon Holroyd, business manager. The *Weekly Palladium* is a large paper of thirty-two columns, under the same proprietary and editorial control.

In March, 1825, Mr. William W. Abbey established another weekly newspaper at Oswego, called *The Oswego Republican*, to champion the newly-inaugurated administration of John Quincy Adams against the opposition of the *Palladium*. In 1827 it was sold to Samuel Osgood, who changed its name to *The Oswego Gazette and Advertiser*. The next year it was transferred to William C. Shope, who dropped its first name. In 1828 or 1829 the *Advertiser* was purchased by Dr. Burdell, whose mysterious murder, twenty-six years later, at the residence of Mrs. Cunningham, in New York city, caused such intense and wide-spread excitement. Dr. Burdell changed the name of the *Advertiser* to *The Freeman's Herald*, and issued it about a year, when he, too, gave up the unprofitable effort. About the same time, and probably on the same material, Major James Cochrane, a son-in-law of General Philip Schuyler, started the *Oswego Democratic Gazette* as a National Republican opponent of Jackson's administration, it being published for him by Burdell, but it lasted only a short time. In 1832 it was resuscitated by Mr. John Quincy Adams as *The National Republican*, and advocated the principles of the party whose name it bore for another year, when it finally ceased to exist.

Meanwhile the feeling against Masonry had reached its climax, and in 1830, Richard Oliphant established *The Oswego Free Press*, and published it for years as an anti-Masonic organ. In 1834, anti-Masonry having ceased to exist as a separate political organization, the *Free Press* was transferred to George G. Foster, who gave it the name of *The Oswego Democrat*. But the *Palladium* was too firmly fixed in the hearts of the Democracy to be dislodged even by a journal bearing their favorite name, and the next year the *Democrat* gave up the ghost.

Equally unfortunate was *The Oswego Observer*, a weekly begun by Bailey & Hawks in February, 1835, and discontinued in the latter part of 1836.

A paper called *Equal Rights* was issued at Oswego for a short time about 1837. It was printed by Richard Oliphant for unknown publishers.

The excitement caused in Oswego County and vicinity by the celebrated "Patriot War" was so great that a newspaper, called *The Oswego Patriot*, in sympathy with the insurgents, was published from the *Palladium* office during the autumn and winter of 1838 and 1839. It was, so far as we know, the only recognized organ of the revolt, though the American frontier press very generally sympathized with it. When the Canadian patriots were all dispersed, transported, or hung, the *Oswego Patriot* was also suspended. Brief as was its existence, it had two editors;

the first being Mr. John Bonner, and the other a young lawyer, since quite well known to fame as General John Cochrane, of New York city.

In 1837, too, *The Commercial Herald*, devoted especially to the commerce of the lake and canal, was established at Oswego by Hull & Henry, and issued weekly until 1843.

In 1838, when the Whig party was rapidly growing in popular favor, *The Oswego County Whig* was founded at Oswego by Richard Oliphant, who published it until 1844, and then sold it to Daniel Ayer. The next year Mr. Ayer issued from the same office the *Oswego Daily Advertiser*, the first daily paper in the county. In 1847, C. D. Brigham became proprietor. He changed the name of the weekly to *The Oswego Commercial Times*, and of the daily to *The Oswego Daily Commercial Times*, but without relinquishing the Whig principles of his predecessors.

Mr. Brigham sold out in 1848 to James N. Brown, who continued the publication under the names last mentioned until 1854, when the paper was transferred to Winchester & Ferguson. These gentlemen also published the *Weekly and Daily Journal*, and united it with the *Times*, publishing the weekly issue as *The Weekly Times and Journal*, and the daily as *The Oswego Times and Journal*.

On the organization of the Republican party, in 1855, the paper adopted its principles, of which it has ever since been a faithful supporter. In 1857 the "Journal" part of its name was dropped, and the weekly and daily issues became respectively *The Oswego Times* and *The Oswego Daily Times*. From Winchester and Ferguson the *Times* went to N. M. Roe and W. B. Buckhout, and from them to Jonathan Tarbell, who edited and published it in 1859 and 1860. In the beginning of the war Mr. Tarbell sold out to James N. Brown, and entered the army, becoming afterwards a brigadier-general of volunteers and a judge of the supreme court of Mississippi. Mr. Brown, having for the second time taken the helm, retained it until 1865.

The *Times* was then sold to T. S. Brigham and J. A. Place, proprietors of the *Oswego Commercial Advertiser*, the consolidated paper being issued for a year as *The Advertiser and Times*. The name "Times" was then dropped, the weekly edition becoming *The Oswego Weekly Advertiser*, and the daily *The Oswego Commercial Advertiser*. In 1873 the *Oswego Press* was united with the *Advertiser*; the proprietorship of the consolidated journal was vested in a stock company, called the "Oswego Publishing Company." The names *Press* and *Advertiser* were both dropped and the old one of *Times* was adopted, under which title the paper has since been published.

About two years since, the weekly *Times* was enlarged to an eight-page paper of forty-eight columns, in which form it is still published. The daily is a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns. The president of the company is Benjamin Doolittle; the secretary and treasurer, John A. Place; the business manager, Frederick Thompson. The editorial staff consists of John A. Place, editor-in-chief; Frederick A. Dixon, local editor; and Henry C. Stillman, commercial editor.

The *Oswego Commercial Advertiser*, daily and weekly, was established in February, 1864, by T. S. Brigham and J. A. Place, Mr. Place being the editor. The *Times* was

consolidated with it early in 1865, as before stated, and the *Advertiser* continued under the same management and title until its transformation into the present *Times*, as just narrated.

The *Oswego Press*, daily and weekly, was founded by a stock company in 1870, and maintained a separate existence until 1873, when it was consolidated with the *Advertiser* to form the *Times*.

The People's Journal, weekly, was established at Oswego in March, 1849, by O'Leary & Dean. The next year it was sold to L. A. Winchester. In 1851 it passed into the hands of Sumner & Poucher, who started the *Oswego Daily News* in connection with it. The next year L. A. Winchester again bought it, and changed the name of the daily to the *Oswego Daily Journal*. Two years later, 1854, the *People's Journal* and the *Daily Journal* were united with the daily and weekly *Times*. The *Northern New Yorker* was founded at Oswego in 1873, by J. H. Oliphant. It was issued only fourteen months, being discontinued in 1874.

The first paper in the county outside of Oswego was *The Pulaski Banner*, begun in 1830, and published at Pulaski by Nathan Randall until 1832, by A. A. Matthewson & G. G. Foster until 1833, and by James Geddes until 1834, when it suspended.

In 1836 the old material of the *Banner* was purchased by Daniel Ayer, who issued a weekly paper called *The Pulaski Advocate* until 1838. It was then sold to Mr. Dickinson, the owner of the *Port Ontario Aurora*, who removed the latter paper from Port Ontario to Pulaski, and consolidated it with the *Advocate*, under the name of *The Advocate and Aurora*. Daniel Ayer again became the owner in 1840. He discarded the second name, and published the *Advocate* until 1842, when it was discontinued.

The Port Ontario Aurora was published at the intended-to-be great city of Port Ontario, from 1837 into 1838, first by Mr. Van Cleve and then by Mr. Dickinson, the latter of whom removed it to Pulaski, and merged it in the *Advocate*, as just stated.

In 1843 *The Pulaski Courier* was started in that village, on the material of the defunct *Advocate*, by W. Winans. In 1847 it was purchased by A. A. Matthewson, who changed its name to *The Richland Courier*. After publishing it until 1850, he sold out to Joseph C. Hatch, who thought it necessary to make another change of name. The appellation chosen this time was *The Northern Democrat*. In 1854 it passed into the hands of S. C. Miller, who gave it the title it still bears,—*The Pulaski Democrat*. L. R. Muzzy, the present editor and proprietor, took control of the *Democrat* in 1869, and has ever since conducted it. Notwithstanding its name, it is independent in politics. It is a thirty-two-column sheet, of good appearance, and has a large circulation in the eastern part of the county.

The second paper in the county outside of Oswego was the *Fulton Chronicle*, first published as a weekly in November, 1837, by Thomas Johnson. In 1840 it was sold to Isaac S. Clark and Edwin Thompson, who gave it the peculiar name of *Ben Franklin*. Unfortunately, however, for that style of nomenclature, the *Ben Franklin* died the very next year.

The Weekly Dispatch was published in Fulton about a year, beginning in 1840, by E. C. Hatten.

The Fulton Sun was begun in 1841 by N. B. Northrop. The next year it was united with the *Mirror*.

The Fulton Mirror was established in August, 1842, by Daniel Ayer. Immediately afterwards it was united with the *Sun*, and the consolidated paper was published weekly as *The Fulton Sun and Mirror* until 1844. It was then sold to Spencer Munroe, and soon after discontinued.

The Fulton Patriot was started in 1846 by M. C. Hough. He transferred it to John A. Place in 1848, and he to T. S. Brigham, in 1854. In 1858 the *Patriot* was purchased by Hon. R. K. Sandford, who bought out the *Oswego County Gazette* the same year, and published the consolidated paper as *The Fulton Patriot and Gazette*. This is still the name borne at the head of its columns, though it is commonly called *The Fulton Patriot*. In 1861 Mr. Sandford disposed of his paper to Rodney L. Adams, who sold out in 1865 to Bennett Bros., who have been the editors and proprietors up to the time of the death of the lamented Mr. Charles T. Bennett, just previous to the issuing of this history. Having been enlarged three times in twelve years, the *Patriot* is now a thirty-two-column weekly, and a sturdy supporter of Republican principles.

The Phoenix Gazette, weekly, was started at Phoenix in 1851, by Jerome Duke. He sold out to George E. Williams, who in 1853 removed it to Fulton, and changed its name to *The Oswego County Gazette*. Under that title it was published five years, when it was merged in the *Patriot*, as before stated.

The Fulton Times was established in June, 1868, by George E. and J. M. Williams. It is one of the few papers in the county which has not changed its name since its foundation. It is now a neat independent weekly, twenty-two by thirty-two inches; George E. Williams being editor and proprietor, and W. E. Williams local editor.

The Phoenix Democrat was established at that village in 1852, by an association of citizens, who sold it in 1854 to James H. Field. In 1855 the name was changed to *The Phoenix Banner*, and again, the same year, changed to *The American Banner and Oswego County Times*. This extensive appellation proved, as might have been expected, too heavy to carry, and ere the close of the year the paper expired.

The next year it was revived by Mary Frances Tucker, as *The American Banner and Literary Gem*. It carried this patriotic, martial, refined, and brilliant designation for eight months, when it was sold to Levi Murrill, who reduced its name to *The American Banner*. The *Banner* was finally folded in 1857.

Two months afterwards the material was used by Joshua M. Williams for the publication of the *Phoenix Reporter*. That paper soon passed into the hands of A. P. Hart, who published it until 1860. He then sold it to M. M. Carter, who enlarged the paper to its present size, twenty-four columns, and conducted it until 1870. In 1865 he changed the name to *The Phoenix Register*. In 1870 the *Register* was sold to J. M. Williams, who has conducted it till the

present time. It is independent in politics, and devoted to the welfare of the community which has so long supported it.

The first paper at Mexico was the *Oswego County Democrat*, established in 1837 or 1838, by Thomas Messenger. After a short time he changed the name to correspond with his own, denominating his paper *The Messenger*. But the times were unpropitious, and in 1839 the *Messenger* ceased from its journey.

The Mexico Independent was established at that village March 19, 1861, by Humphries & Scarritt, and has remained ever since (over sixteen years) under the same name, at the same place, and in the hands of the same firm, or one of its members; a remarkable example of stability in the changeable world of Oswego County journalism. It is a twenty-eight-column weekly, and, as its name implies, is independent in all respects. Henry Humphries is the sole editor and proprietor.

One of the most interesting productions of journalistic enterprise in the county, or even in the State, is *The Deaf Mutes' Journal*, brought to Mexico in October, 1872. For three years it was published in connection with the *Independent*, several columns of that paper being occupied by the editor of the *Journal*. In October, 1875, it was published separately, as *The Mexico Independent and Deaf Mutes' Journal*, and in January, 1876, it reduced its title to *The Deaf Mutes' Journal*, which it still retains. It is the recognized organ of the deaf and dumb in the State of New York, and is the only paper published for their especial use in the State, except a small one established a short time ago in New York city, to teach them to print. *The Deaf Mutes' Journal* has a circulation of about six hundred. The legislature has recognized it as the organ of the class referred to, and has granted it an allowance of six hundred and fifty dollars, on condition of its being supplied to a certain number of the deaf mutes free of charge. Henry C. Rider is the proprietor and the resident editor; F. L. Selincy, of Rome, is assistant editor, and Henry Winter Lyle, of Philadelphia, the first ordained deaf-mute minister in the country, is the foreign editor.

The publication of the *Hannibal Reveille* was begun on the first day of October, 1866, by Dr. G. V. Emens. It was then a monthly, only fifteen by twenty inches in size, and was furnished to subscribers at the modest price of fifty cents per year. In August, 1870, its size was increased to twenty-two by thirty-two inches. On the 1st of January, 1872, the *Reveille* was made a semi-monthly, and a year later it was issued as a weekly; the subscription price being changed to one dollar per year. On the 3d of July, 1873, it was purchased by Albert N. Bradt, who has continued its publication up to the present time.

The Reveille has always received a generous support from the people of Hannibal and the surrounding towns, as is evidenced by its steady progress.

The newspaper-taking capacity of Hannibal was not considered to be exhausted by the *Reveille*, and on the 20th of December, 1876, Messrs. Charles H. Parsons and Clarence B. Brower established the *Hannibal News*, a weekly journal, twenty-four by thirty-six inches. On the 1st of April, Mr. Parsons' interest was transferred to N. B. Brower, and

the firm-name of the publishers became N. B. & C. B. Brower, who are still the editors and proprietors. It has attained a circulation of near five hundred, which must certainly be considered a success in a small country village, which already supported a similar enterprise.

Passing from the western to the eastern extremity of the county, we find the *Sandy Creek News* springing into existence in the growing village of Sandy Creek, in the month of April, 1871. Its founders were Goodenough & Soule. The firm soon became H. Soule & Son, who edited and published the paper until April 1 of the present year. It was then purchased by Munger & Washburn, who took possession on the 1st of May, 1877, and have since been the editors and publishers. The *News* is an independent weekly, of twenty-eight columns, and the rapid growth of the village in which it is published indicates a prosperous future for the journal in question.

In 1873, Mr. A. F. Goodenough began the publication of the *Lakeside News* at the village of Cleveland, in the town of Constantia. In 1874 he was succeeded by Mr. Charles R. King, who changed the name of the journal to *The Lakeside Press*. It is still published by Mr. King under that title, being a vigorous, independent weekly, of twenty-eight columns, which indicates by its name its position on the shore of the beautiful Oneida lake.

On the 14th of May, 1874, the first number of another Oswego County newspaper appeared; in fact, it would seem as if the "hard times" had had the effect of stimulating, instead of depressing, journalistic enterprise in this locality. The new candidate for public favor was called *The Parish Mirror*, and was established at the village of Parishville, town of Parish, by Mr. John W. Northrop, who is still its editor and proprietor. The *Mirror* is a lively young weekly, of twenty-eight columns, and, like most of the other village papers of Oswego County, is independent in politics and religion.

The very latest journalistic adventure in our county is the *Central Square News*, which was established at the pleasant little village of Central Square, in the town of Hastings, in January, 1877. Willis G. Bohannon was the founder, and is the editor and proprietor, with John W. Hallock as associate editor. The *News* contains twenty-four columns, and, in its own language, is "an independent, miscellaneous family journal."

Our review of the press of Oswego County has necessarily been very brief, presenting only an outline history of each journal, but we have taken considerable pains to make it accurate as far as it goes, and we trust it will be found convenient and reliable for the purpose of reference. The most noticeable point to be observed in it is the large number of village journals which have sprung up, mostly since the war. Of these journals there are no less than eleven. It is doubtful if another county in the State of the same population has so many, especially one in which the journalistic field is largely occupied by two widely-circulated city dailies.

CHAPTER XXXII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The old Court-Houses—Enlargement of that at Pulaski—Building of a new one at Oswego—The Clerk's Office and the Jail—The old Poor-House—The new Insane Asylum—The new Poor-House—Its inmates—Interior of the Asylum—The Soldier's Fate.

As has been stated, the first court-houses at Oswego and Pulaski were erected about 1822. The one at the latter place, being of brick, remained in a very good state of preservation, but the frame one at Oswego became, in the course of thirty-five years, quite unfit for the purposes for which it was intended.

In 1853 the board of supervisors appropriated thirty thousand dollars to build a new court-house at Oswego, and five thousand to extend and repair the one at Pulaski. Both works were carried out in the years 1853 and 1860. The five thousand dollars were duly expended at Pulaski, the court-house there being extended several feet both in width and length, becoming a very handsome and commodious edifice, fronting on the public square and standing but a few rods from the banks of Salmon river.

The cost of the Oswego court-house was twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety dollars. The building erected is, like its wooden predecessor, situated on the public square, on the east side of the river. It is built of Onondaga limestone, and is quite irregular in form, being composed of a main building fifty feet by sixty-six, and two stories high, with a two-story projection on the main or north front fifteen feet by twenty-five, and a one-story projection on each side, each eighteen feet by twenty-five.

The county clerk's office is a small one story brick building, also on the east side of the public square, and nearly in front of the court-house.

There was no jail at Oswego until 1853, the city lock-up being used for occasional prisoners, and more permanent ones being sent to Pulaski. In that year a substantial stone building was erected for that purpose on East Second street, near the lake. It is forty-five feet by seventy-five, and two stories high, besides a high basement.

The Oswego County poor-house was established in 1828. In December of that year Mr. John Parsons, the first superintendent, took charge of it. It was then kept in a small frame farm-house, on or near the site of the present institution, in the town of Mexico. Some of the inmates were also accommodated in a log house near by. The next year a two-story addition was made to the farm-house, and this constituted the poor-house for over forty years. There were at first about seventy or eighty inmates, but afterwards the numbers increased to one hundred and twenty-five, including children and insane, all crowded in those narrow quarters.

The inconvenience became so manifest that in 1859 and 1860 the county erected a commodious and substantial insane asylum of brick, two stories high, with basement, the main building being sixty-eight feet by thirty-two, and the projection in the rear being forty-two feet by thirty-two. The cost was four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. This building, with its inmates, was then placed under the charge of a separate keeper, independent of the keeper of

the poor-house, though they act together in regard to some minor matters.

The old frame poor-house was retained until 1870, when it was replaced by a fine brick establishment at a cost of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The present building is eighty feet by thirty-five, with a wing forty-two feet by forty, all two stories high, with basement. It now contains fifty-five inmates,—twenty-seven females and twenty-two males. Connected with it is a farm of sixty acres, on which are kept ten cows, two horses, and a few hogs. This is worked by the paupers; hay, potatoes, and grain being raised by them. The female inmates do the work of the house.

The whole number of paupers received during the year ending October 31, 1876 (when the last report was made) was one hundred and eighty-six. Eighty-three were discharged during the same time, and twelve died. The average expense per week of supporting them was one dollar and fifty cents. The poor-house contains none but adults and a few very small children, all children between three and sixteen being sent to the Oswego orphan asylum. Neither has it any inmates from Oswego city, the paupers of that locality being cared for at the Oswego city almshouse.

The insane asylum stands but a few yards from the poor-house, and it is intended to extend the former building so as to occupy the intervening space. Three acres of the poor-farm are cultivated as a garden by the male inhabitants of the asylum, while the domestic work is done by the females, except washing, baking, and ironing, which are done at the poor-house. Twenty-four unfortunate women and thirteen men are cared for in the asylum. Under the guidance of the gentlemanly keeper the writer passed, a few months since, through all portions of the home of these step-children of Nature. Everything was in the neatest condition and the best of order, but the pall of affliction was over it all. The lack-lustre eyes and downcast looks of some, and the unnatural vivacity of others, told but too well the tale of their misfortune. Each human being there was a living tragedy, but the story of one was peculiarly impressive.

Among the men was one who was a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion. In the midst of a battle in which he was engaged a shell exploded close beside him, drawing no blood, but throwing him stunned to the ground by the concussion, and affecting his brain so that he arose a maniac. Unheeding the bullets which were flying around, he rushed at full speed into the rebel ranks. They seized him, but after the battle, perceiving his wretched condition, they allowed him to return. He was discharged with a pension of fifty dollars per month, which now supports him in the insane asylum of Oswego County. Twelve years have passed, but no daylight comes to the darkened mind of the Union soldier, and hope points to no other prospect than that of a life-long confinement amid his wretched compeers.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Origin of the School—First Appropriation—Object-Teaching—Progress—An Increased Appropriation—Purchase of Buildings—Description of Buildings—The Practice School—Complete Adoption by the State—The Course of Study Enlarged—The Oswego System—Institutions Offered from Oswego—Points of the Oswego System—The Objective Method of Instruction—Natural Objects—Numbers, Colors, etc.—Mental and Moral Sciences—Pestalozzi—Number of Scholars—The Regulations—The Course of Study—The Local Board and the Faculty.

THIS institution originated in the Oswego city training-school, founded in 1861, of which mention will be made in the history of the city schools. It was not until 1863 that it had any connection with the State. The legislature of that year, on the recommendation of that ardent friend of education, Hon. Victor M. Rice, of Buffalo, then superintendent of public instruction, and influenced by the great success which had attended the training-school, under the management of Miss M. E. M. Jones and Mr. Edward A. Sheldon, appropriated three thousand dollars a year towards its support, for the next two years, on condition that there should be fifty pupils in attendance, and that each senatorial district in the State should have the privilege of sending two pupils free of charge. The school remained, however, under the entire control of the Oswego board of education, occupying the building now used by one of the city schools, on East Fourth street, between Mohawk and Utica.

During the years 1863 and 1864 the number of scholars rapidly increased, much exceeding the minimum prescribed by the legislature. Mr. Sheldon continued as principal, assisted by five teachers, including "critics." The system commonly called "object-teaching," but which Mr. Sheldon more accurately defines as "the objective method of instruction," which had been previously inaugurated, and of which more will be said farther on, was kept up and developed; many scholars came from distant counties, and the fame of the school began to spread even beyond the limits of the State.

This success induced the legislature to increase its appropriation, by an act passed April 4, 1865, to six thousand dollars annually, on condition that each assembly district in the State should be entitled to send one pupil free of charge, and also that the city of Oswego should provide suitable buildings and grounds for the accommodation of the school. The institution thus provided for was also placed under the general direction of the superintendent of public instruction, under whom the Oswego board of education was to exercise immediate control.

These terms were accepted by the city, and in the summer of 1865 the board of education purchased the "United States Hotel property," situated on the north side of Seneca street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, at a cost of eleven thousand five hundred dollars. They then enlarged and fitted up the buildings at an additional expense of about fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, making the total cost, exclusive of furniture, twenty-six thousand dollars. As thus enlarged the Normal School building consists of a central structure of gray Onondaga limestone, fifty-one feet

front by fifty-four deep, three stories high; of a frame wing on the east side two and a half stories high, twenty-five feet front by fifty-four deep, but jutting back of the central building; and of the frame portion on the west side, which, though called a wing, is the largest part of the whole structure, being sixty-five feet front, ninety-nine feet deep, and two stories high.

Only a few rooms on the first floor were designed for recitations by the normal pupils; the greater part of the space was devoted to the "practice-school," and to small rooms in which the normal pupils bear recitations by the practice-school children. This practice-school was an important part of the original training-school, and is still of the normal school. The children in the district in which the normal school is situated meet in the same building with it. They are taught entirely by the normal pupils, but under the supervision and criticism of instructors appointed by the city board of education, and belonging to the regular corps of city teachers.

The institution began work in its new building in February, 1866. On the 7th of April a general normal school act was passed, providing for six new normal schools in various parts of the State, to be governed by local boards appointed by the State superintendent, removable at will by him, and consisting of such number of persons as he may direct.

By an act passed March 27, 1867, the building, grounds, and appurtenances of the Oswego school were accepted by the State, and it was fully admitted to the privileges and subjected to the rules of the State normal schools, as specified in the act of the previous year. The State superintendent appointed a local board of thirteen, and this ended the connection of the Oswego normal school with the public school system of the city, except what necessarily arises from the existence of the practice-school. Mr. Sheldon was continued as principal, with sufficient competent assistants, most of whom had previously served under him.

Up to this time the work of the school had been confined entirely to teaching and practicing the best methods of instruction, depending on examinations to test the knowledge of the ordinary studies possessed by candidates for admission. As scholars increased in number, however, it was found that many of them, while they might pass an examination in the elementary branches, were yet so defective in regard to various necessary studies, and so devoid of practical thoroughness, that it was considered absolutely necessary to provide for their more complete instruction. This was also made necessary by the fact that there was a constant demand for teachers possessing both advanced education and normal training, to take charge of union schools, high schools, and academies.

Two courses were accordingly arranged in 1866, one for the training of common-school teachers, occupying a year and a half, and one especially designed for teachers of higher schools, embracing two years. Those who had already sufficient scholarship to enter at once on the strictly professional work could graduate in the elementary course in a year, and in the higher course in one term.

The school was highly successful, and its fame extended throughout not only the State, but the nation. The plan

of thorough professional training of teachers employed there became known in educational circles throughout the country as the "Oswego school system." Urgent calls came from the west for Oswego teachers to labor in ordinary and high schools, and more especially in training-schools similar to the present institution. Other graduates, though less numerous, found employment in the eastern and middle States.

Among the institutions officered in whole or in part from Oswego during the sixteen years since the city training-school was founded, have been the training-schools of Lewiston, Maine; of Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts; of New York city; of Cincinnati, Ohio; of Indianapolis, Indiana; and of Davenport, Iowa. Also the State normal schools at Trenton, New Jersey; at Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Indiana; at Mankato, Winona, and St. Cloud, Minnesota; at Iowa City, Iowa; at Kirksville and Warrensburg, Missouri; at Peru, Nebraska; at Leavenworth, Kansas; and at San Francisco and San José, California.

The six new normal schools in New York, provided for by the law of 1866, went into operation at various times between 1867 and 1871. Like their sister-schools in other States, these drew largely on Oswego for teachers. Nearly the whole faculty of the Fredonia normal school was taken from that of Oswego; its principal, Mr. John W. Armstrong, having been a teacher there.

Almost all the schools named derived not only their teachers, but their teaching, from Oswego, which is unquestionably the parent of the present system of normal instruction throughout the country. Even the Albany normal school, a much older institution, and very ably conducted, confines itself almost entirely to ordinary instruction, giving its pupils only two weeks of practice in a model school.

The salient points of the "Oswego system" are: First, the long practice of every pupil under competent supervision in actual teaching, not of high-toned young ladies and gentlemen, but of real, uneasy, whispering, pinching little boys and girls, essentially the same as those with whom all teachers must deal in the actual work of their profession. Second, the maintenance of a model school, composed of the best scholars and teachers, as a practical example of what a first-class school should be. Third, the use of the "objective method of instruction" in all departments of the school and in all branches of study.

An elaborate description of the objective method would be beyond the scope of this work, but we can hardly furnish a full history of the Oswego normal school without giving some idea of the system of which that school is the leading American exemplar. It certainly does not mean, as some may imagine, the mere holding up of objects before a child and saying to it, "This is a stick of wood," or "This is a piece of calico;" but something like that is at the foundation of all objective teaching.

The grand object of the system is to give the child "ideas first, expression afterwards." If, however, he has already seen the object under consideration, so that he has what is called a "concept" of it in his mind, a picture of it on his brain, it need not be exposed in the school-room. If the children have never seen it, it should be produced be-

fore them if conveniently attainable; if not, they should be taught to form an idea of it from something resembling it which they have seen,—eking out this idea with as much of reality as circumstances will permit.

Every child has seen a tree. It is not necessary that one should be brought into the school-room, or even grow in the yard, in order to give him an idea of it. But if the lesson relates to oaks and maples, then the wood, the leaves, and the bark of oaks and maples should be brought before the class to emphasize the distinction between them. There may be no mountains near, but the children have seen high hills, and from these the idea of the mountain is built up. If neither the desired object itself nor any other object sufficiently resembling it is to be found, then, but not otherwise, a picture is produced as its next best representative.

When a clear idea of the object has been produced in the child's mind, then, and not till then, he is presented with the word which represents that object. He spells it, he reads it, he pronounces it. The same course is pursued in regard to actions. They are first actually *presented*, and then *represented* by words.

Ascending higher, in dealing with numbers, the pupil gains his first idea of them from actual counting of visible objects. All the processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are verified by counting. If the subject of distance is under consideration, the students are provided with lines, with which they actually measure inches, feet, rods, perhaps miles. (We have never heard, however, of the young ladies of the Oswego normal school carrying object-lessons to that extent.) If colors are the theme of study, paints are brought into the school, the students are taught to mix them, and learn to name at sight all their minutest gradations. Sounds, too, are first "presented" and then "represented,"—a process which in a large school must be more entertaining than convenient, and is probably somewhat modified in practice.

In grammar, too, the pupils are first taught to observe by actual sight the position of articles under or over others, before dealing with the prepositions which represent those ideas. The idea involved in the verb, the noun, the adjective, or the adverb is similarly realized before being subjected to grammatical analysis.

Nor is the objective method confined to the material world. The same realism above described is carried into the domain of mental and moral philosophy. The emotions, the formation of ideas, the will-power, are first described by the students from their own internal consciousness, and then made the subject of discussion. Thus,

"Love, Hope, and Joy, fair Pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, Fear, Remorse, the family of Pain,"

are subjected as far as practicable (ah, yes, as far as practicable!) to the tests of actual experience before any theories regarding them may be considered.

Though Lord Bacon and other philosophers have made suggestions pointing towards the objective mode of teaching, it was first given thorough practical expression in the latter part of the last century, by the celebrated Swiss teacher, John Henry Pestalozzi. It is a pleasant coincidence that a son of Pestalozzi's first assistant, Herman Krusi, a son bearing the same name, has for over twelve years been a teacher in

the Oswego normal school, the first American institution which to any considerable extent has adopted Pestalozzi's methods of instruction.

During that time it has steadily increased in numbers as well as influence. During the spring term of 1877 there were three hundred and sixteen students belonging to the normal school proper, besides the public school children of the practice and model schools, which number over three hundred. The whole number of graduates from the beginning of the training-school in 1861 up to June 30, 1877, was seven hundred and seventy-seven, an average of over forty-eight per year, which is more than twice as many as have graduated yearly from any other normal school in the State. Less than one-tenth of these have been males. The proportion of male students is, however, steadily increasing. At first there were almost none. During the past year there have been eighty graduates, of which just one-eighth have been young gentlemen.

Ninety-one per cent. of those who graduated previous to the last year are known to have taught school,—a larger proportion of teachers than the graduates of any other normal school in this State has furnished, with one exception. The number of counties represented in the school since its organization have been fifty-six; those thus represented during the past year have been forty-five.

By the present law each school-commissioner district in the State is entitled to send two pupils to this school; the cities being each allowed a number proportionate to its population. They are appointed by the superintendent of public instruction, on the recommendation of the school commissioners and of the superintendents of cities. They must pass, according to the regulations, "a fair examination in reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic (as far as the roots), and must be able to analyze and parse simple sentences." Pupils must be at least sixteen years of age, and must possess good health, good moral character, and average abilities. Tuition and the use of text-books are free, but students are held responsible for injury to or loss of books.

The range of study has been gradually increased until it now includes three courses,—the elementary English, the advanced English, and the classical. The first occupies two years. The first year is devoted to the ordinary elementary English studies, but taught in the objective manner before described. The second year is given up entirely to studies bearing on modes of instruction and to practice in the training-school.

To be admitted to the advanced English course, students must pass a thorough examination in all the studies of the first year in the elementary English course. The first year of the advanced course embraces algebra, geometry, chemistry, and other important studies. The second is nearly the same as the corresponding year of the elementary course, with instruction in moral philosophy and physical geography.

The classical course covers three years; besides which, in order to obtain admission, the pupil must pass a satisfactory examination in the studies of the first "elementary" year. The first "classical" year is nearly the same as the first "advanced," with the addition of Latin. The second "classical" is occupied principally by Latin, natural phi-

lusophy, physical geography, and Greek or modern languages. The final year gives practice in training-school and methods of teaching, without omitting Latin, Greek, and geology.

Students possessing the requisite age and qualifications, and who can pass the prescribed examination, may be admitted to the class of any year in any course, but no one can graduate from a course without having passed through its last or professional year. A pupil who satisfactorily completes either one of the courses receives a diploma, which serves as a license to teach in all the public schools of the State, and makes a license from a commissioner unnecessary. There has never been an "academical" department in this school,—that is to say, a department in which no portion of the time is devoted to strictly professional instruction,—and the late order of the State superintendent discontinuing those departments does not affect the Oswego school.

The school-year consists of two terms of twenty weeks each. Scholars may enter school in either September or February, graduate in either February or June. There is a fair-sized library of text and miscellaneous books, and an ample complement of chemical and philosophical apparatus. A large boarding-house is provided at a short distance from the school, which is under the supervision of the teachers, and at which the non-resident lady pupils are expected to board, except in special cases.

We close our sketch of this important institution with the officials of the present year.

The local board is composed of Gilbert Mollison, president; John K. Post, secretary; Daniel G. Fort, treasurer; Samuel B. Johnson, Benjamin Doolittle, Theodore Irwin, Alanson S. Page, John M. Barron, Delos De Wolf, Thomas S. Mott, Abner C. Mattoon, Thompson Kingsford.

Besides Edward A. Sheldon, A.M., Ph.D., who has been the principal from the beginning, and who may be considered the founder of the school, so far as any one man can be credited with that honor, the faculty consists of Henry A. Straight, A.M.; Isaac B. Poucher, A.M.; Herman Krusi, A.M.; Mary V. Lee, M.D.; Matilda S. Cooper, F. Elizabeth Sheldon, Emma D. Straight, Ordella A. Lester, Mary E. Moore, Rose Whitney, Martha A. Keeler, Sarah J. Walter, and S. Ida Williams.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

School Commissioners' Districts—Table of Schools, Teachers, Children, and Attendance—Wages—Libraries—Present Condition.

For the management of its common schools Oswego County is divided into three school-commissioners' districts, besides the city, which has its separate board of education and superintendent. A sketch of the city schools is given in the city history, and some mention is made in each of the town of the earliest schools taught within it. In this chapter we present a brief abstract of the present condition of the schools of Oswego County, outside of the city, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the commissioners,

Messrs. Robert Simpson, Jr., of the first district, Fowler H. Berry, of the second, and J. W. Ladd, of the third.

| First District. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. | Children between 5 and 21. | Average Daily Attendance. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Granby..... | 20 | 22 | 1,602 | 622 |
| Hanbush..... | 13 | 18 | 905 | 428 |
| Red Haven..... | 12 | 12 | 618 | 228 |
| Oswego..... | 15 | 16 | 1,636 | 355 |
| Scriba..... | 17 | 17 | 1,092 | 454 |
| Volney..... | 17 | 29 | 1,935 | 766 |
| Second District. | | | | |
| Amboy..... | 7 | 7 | 380 | 163 |
| Constantia..... | 13 | 16 | 1,119 | 385 |
| Hastings..... | 16 | 19 | 1,021 | 495 |
| Paris..... | 13 | 16 | 719 | 321 |
| Palermo..... | 13 | 13 | 613 | 244 |
| Schrotoppel..... | 16 | 22 | 1,116 | 551 |
| West Monroe..... | 8 | 8 | 524 | 198 |
| Third District. | | | | |
| Albion..... | 14 | 15 | 818 | 344 |
| Boylston..... | 8 | 8 | 371 | 131 |
| Mexico..... | 19 | 21 | 1,075 | 442 |
| Orwell..... | 11 | 11 | 487 | 180 |
| Reddit..... | 10 | 11 | 526 | 189 |
| Rockham..... | 22 | 26 | 1,313 | 518 |
| Sandy Creek..... | 14 | 20 | 932 | 396 |
| Williamstown..... | 9 | 10 | 753 | 257 |
| Total..... | 289 | 336 | 19,067 | 7,661 |

There are several union and graded schools in the county, of which mention is made in their respective towns. About three-fourths of the whole number of persons between five and twenty-one actually attend school at some period of the year, though the average daily attendance while school is taught is only forty per cent. of the whole number. Wages, though varying greatly, are reported to average about five dollars per week in summer, and eight in winter. School libraries, unfortunately, are generally in a dilapidated condition, and the larger part of the districts use the library money to help pay the teachers. In other respects the schools are reported to be flourishing, both numbers and zeal being manifestly on the increase.

CHAPTER XXXV.

RELIGION AND TEMPERANCE.

Formation of the Oswego County Bible Society—Curious Facts—Names of the Presidents—Present Officers—Object of the Society—Payments to the American Bible Society—Depository and Branches—Organization of the County Lodge of Good Templars—First Officers—The Succession of Presidents—The Present Officers.

THE Oswego County Bible Society was formed in January, 1826. The American Bible Society had then been in existence ten years, but its work had been comparatively small, and an interest in its benevolent operations was then only just beginning to be awakened. The records of the Oswego County society prior to the 15th of September, 1840, are lost, but the following extract from a circular issued just after its organization, in 1826, shows the necessity for its formation:

"As a preliminary step to the formation of this society, a partial investigation of the county was effected to ascertain the deficiency of Bibles; the surprising result of which was that one-fourth of the families in this county do not possess an entire copy of the Holy Scriptures, a large portion

of whom have no part of the Bible in their houses. In one of the school districts in this town, containing sixty families, twenty-nine were destitute. In another town of this county thirty-six families out of one hundred and six were found destitute. From all the returns which have been received, it appears that eight hundred and ninety-four families have been investigated, and of them two hundred and fifty-one are put down as partially or entirely destitute of the Word of Life."

The society was recognized as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society in March, 1826; but where the first meetings were held, or who were the first officers, cannot be ascertained. Rev. Oliver Ayer was elected president in 1827, and it is not certain but he was its first one. The next year Rev. Jason Lathrop was chosen to the same position. Rev. Ralph Robinson was elected president in 1829, and was successively re-elected for the next three years. The succession of presidents since that time has been as follows: 1833-35, Rev. Robert W. Condit; 1836-39, Rev. Robert W. Condit; 1840-43, Rev. Ralph Robinson; 1844, Rev. Gardner Baker; 1845, Mr. Luther Pardee; 1846, Hon. George F. Falley; 1847-48, Judge Elias Brewster; 1849, Dr. Newell Wright; 1850, Hamilton Murray, Esq.; 1851-52, Hon. William F. Allen; 1853, Hon. Ransom H. Tyler; 1854, Hon. James Platt; 1856, Hon. L. B. Crocker; 1857, Dr. M. Lindley Lee; 1858, W. I. Preston; 1859, Prof. J. P. Griffin; 1860, Mr. Ralph Robinson; 1861-62, Hon. William F. Allen; 1863-67, Hon. Ransom H. Tyler; 1868-72, Gilbert Mollison, Esq.; 1873, Hon. Cyrus Whitney; 1874, Hon. T. W. Skinner; 1875, Col. W. D. Smith; 1876, John B. Edwards, Esq.; 1877, J. G. Benedict.

The present officers of the society are J. G. Benedict, president; Charles T. Benedict, L. B. Muzzy, and W. H. Kenyon, vice-presidents; Frank S. Thrall, recording secretary; L. E. Goulding, corresponding secretary; J. H. Coe, treasurer and depository; Gilbert Mollison, S. W. Brewster, Mannister Worts, O. M. Bond, O. J. Harmon, Thomas Mathews, executive committee; F. B. Lathrop, George Goodier, auditing committee.

The object of the society, as declared by its constitution, is to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, "without note or comment." As to membership, it is provided that all persons contributing to its funds annually shall be members; that those contributing one dollar or more shall receive, if called for within twelve months, a common Bible; and that those contributing ten dollars at one time, or five dollars for two consecutive years, shall become members for life, and entitled annually to fifty cents' worth of Bibles or Testaments.

All funds not needed for circulating the Scriptures within the county are paid over annually to the parent society, to be used in distributing Bibles wherever needed. The receipts for the year ending June, 1876, were seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-three cents, of which seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents were paid to the American Bible Society. The Oswego society has a depository at Oswego, and branches at Sandy Creek, Hannibal, Fulton, Mexico, Sand Bank, and Williamstown.

The total value of the books at these points in June, 1876, was eleven hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-eight cents.

The Oswego County Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized on the 20th day of December, 1870, with the following officers: County Chief Templar, S. C. Weeks; County Vice-Templar, Helen M. Coe; County Secretary, W. J. Dougall; County Assistant Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Dougall; County Financial Secretary, Julia A. Ames; County Treasurer, L. P. Storms; County Marshal, C. R. Groesbeck; County Deputy Marshal, Mrs. Lizzie Redding; County Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Allsever; County I. G., Mrs. May Chapman; County O. G., E. N. Menter; R. H. S., Miss L. E. Wadleigh; L. H. S., Miss E. Redding.

The county lodge is composed of delegates elected from each of the subordinate lodges in the county. It has held meetings quarterly from organization to the present time; meeting with the various subordinate lodges, and doing all in its power to promote the cause of temperance and good morals. There are now ten subordinate lodges in the county, with about five hundred members. The successive County Chief Templars have been as follows: S. C. Weeks, 1871-72; Albert Potter, 1873-74; S. C. Weeks, 1875-77.

The following are the officers for the year 1877: C. C. T., S. C. Weeks; C. V. T., Mrs. O. D. Austin; C. Sec., C. W. Cogswell; Assistant Secretary, A. Beardsley; C. T., John Cooper; C. Chaplain, B. Gleason; C. M., C. Wright; D. M., Mrs. R. J. Dimon; R. H. S., Mrs. Hannah Smith; L. H. S., Mrs. J. Cooper.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Oswego County Medical Society: First Members and Officers; Progress; Regulations, Meetings, etc.; Code of Ethics; Present Officers; List of Presidents; List of Members—Homoeopathic Medical Society: First Officers and Members; List of Presidents; Present Officers and Members—Eclectic Medical Society: Its Organization; First Officers; Reorganization; The Eclectic Creed; Present Officers.

"THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF OSWEGO."—The above is the official title of the association in question, though it is more commonly designated as The Oswego County Medical Society. It was organized in June, 1821, and, so far as known, the following were the only members present: Anson Fay, of Volney; S. E. Kinney, of New Haven; Allen Andrews, of Pulaski; — Gridley, of —; Sardinus Brewster, of Mexico; Benjamin Coe, of Oswego; and L. Cowan, of Volney. As, however, the records have been twice burned in ten years, it is possible that some names have been omitted.

For the same reason the names of the first officers cannot be given, though from the scant number of members they doubtless all held official rank. Even the names of the presidents for 1821 and 1822 cannot be found in the society's manual. The president in 1823 was Allen Andrews, of Pulaski.

From 1821 to the present year the number of members has steadily grown until, instead of seven, there are now fifty-eight on the society's register. Two of these are ladies, female members being admitted on equal terms with males.

Four members joined in 1822, seven in 1823, four in 1824, two in 1825, four in 1826, and four in 1827. In 1828 there seems to have been a regular "revival" in the way of joining the society, no less than seventeen having enrolled their names in that year, while in 1829 there were only four. No subsequent year has equalled 1828 in that respect. The total number of physicians who have been members of the society since its organization is over a hundred and sixty; but of these a large majority have died or left the county.

The officers of the society are a president, a vice-president, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, and five censors, who are chosen annually by ballot. The society also elects annually five delegates to the American medical association, and five to the Central New York medical association. The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday in June, at which officers are elected; besides which, there is a semi-annual meeting on the second Tuesday in December of each year. Special meetings may also be called by the president, or, in his absence, by the vice-president. Meetings are held at various localities throughout the county.

At these meetings discussions are held regarding interesting questions in medicine and surgery, new members elected, charges examined, etc. A member can only be convicted of misconduct by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at a special meeting called to investigate the charges; after which he may be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, by a majority vote.

It is the duty of the censors to examine every candidate for a license to practice medicine or surgery, who shall have complied with the requisitions of the laws of the State (on payment of five dollars for the society), and, if he be found qualified, to give him a certificate to that effect, addressed to the president, who thereupon confers a diploma upon him.

Any physician or surgeon, practicing in Oswego County, may become a member, on payment of one dollar to the treasurer, if a majority of the censors shall certify that he is entitled to practice, and if, on being balloted for at an annual meeting, he shall receive the votes of a majority of the members present.

The code of ethics of the American medical association, and that of the State medical society of New York, are made binding on the members of the Oswego County medical association by its by-laws, and the intentional violation of these precepts is considered good cause for discipline. Misconduct is not only theoretically, but actually, punished, and six or eight members have been expelled for violations of duty.

The following is a list of the officers and delegates chosen at the last annual meeting, held at Oswego June 12, 1877, to serve during the ensuing year: President, R. N. Cooley, of Hannibal; Vice-President, J. W. Eddy, of Oswego; Recording Secretary, J. K. Stockwell, of Oswego; Corresponding Secretary, George P. Johnson, of Mexico; Treasurer, G. C. Bacon, of Fulton; Librarian, A. S. Low, of

Pulaski; Censors, D. Pardee, George W. Nelson, I. L. Jones, A. A. Desaulniers, and D. Acker; Delegates to the American Medical Association, J. K. Stockwell, C. M. Lee, T. J. Green, F. S. Low, and William H. Rice; Delegates to the Central New York Association, H. W. Caldwell, N. W. Bates, H. E. Balcom, H. D. C. Phelps, and B. De Witt.

The following members of the Oswego County medical society have been duly elected by the Medical Society of the State of New York as permanent members of that honorable body: Benjamin E. Bowen, of Mexico; A. Van Dyck, of Oswego; G. A. Dayton, of Mexico; Charles G. Bacon, of Fulton; Austin White, of Parish; James B. Murdoch, of Oswego; Frank S. Low, of Pulaski; William H. Rice, of Phoenix; and C. C. P. Clark, of Oswego.

The following is a list of the presidents from 1823 to 1877, so far as known: Allen Andrews, 1823; Anson Fay, 1827; S. F. Kinney, 1830; E. S. Barrows, 1831; P. H. Hard, 1832; H. F. Noyes, 1835; B. E. Bowen, 1836; S. Brewster, 1837; R. Howard, 1838; A. Gardiner, 1839; S. Hart, 1841; J. M. Watson, 1842; A. K. Beckwith, 1843; H. Murdoch, 1844; S. Brewster, 1845; P. H. Hard, 1846; S. Pardee, 1847; A. Van Dyck, 1848; C. G. Bacon, 1849; B. E. Bowen, 1850; A. White, 1851; A. Williams, 1852; A. B. Coe, 1853; T. J. Green, 1854; J. P. Rosa, 1855; G. A. Dayton, 1856; M. R. Holbrook, 1857; John Hart, 1858; S. G. Place, 1859; Franklin Everts, 1860; A. S. Coe, 1861; D. Pardee, 1862; C. C. P. Clark, 1863; J. B. Murdoch, 1864, 1865; M. Bradbury, 1866; F. S. Low, 1867; C. M. Lee, 1868; G. A. Dayton, 1869; William H. Rice, 1870; L. L. Stevens, 1871; Carlington Macfarlane, 1872; J. L. Buckley, 1873; D. T. Whyborn, 1874; A. S. Coe, 1875; D. D. Drake, 1876; R. N. Cooley, 1877.

The following is a chronological list of the members from the organization of the society to the present time, with the date of admission, and residence, when known:

1821.—Anson Fay, Volney; S. F. Kinney, New Haven; Allen Andrews, Pulaski; — Gridley, Sardius Brewster, Mexico; Benjamin Coe, Oswego; L. Cowan, Volney.

1822.—S. Dunlop, Samuel Torbutt, Williamstown; H. G. Torbutt, Williamstown; Samuel Freeman, Williamstown.

1823.—D. W. Cole, Oswego; H. Smith, Constantia; Darius Clark, Scriba; J. A. Paine, Lyman Huntley, Ransom Howard, Volney; Al. Frederick Smith, Mexico.

1824.—P. H. Hard, Oswego; Samuel Hart, Oswego; Silas Meacham, Pulaski; W. Steward, New Haven.

1825.—Bushnell B. Carey, H. Dewey, Scriba.

1826.—A. S. Bradley, Fulton; D. Robinson, Mexico; A. Howland, Oswego; John M. Watson, Pulaski.

1827.—Elisha Moore, Mexico; D. G. Ayre, Sandy Creek; H. F. Noyes, Pulaski; Justin Morgan, Richland.

1828.—H. Perkins, A. L. Cooper, — Owen, Isaac Whittemore, Pulaski; J. Douglas, Scriba; L. Root, Lucius Van Schaik, Oswego; H. P. Van Valkenburg, Volney; J. H. Richmond, Parish; Arden Allen, Hannibal; Eghort S. Barrows, Oswego; Samuel K. Lee, J. Hewitt, Oswego; J. K. Thurber, Oswego; John G. Ayre, Sandy Creek; — Hough, N. Tift.

1829.—Wm. G. Adkins, Oswego; Timothy Goodwin, R. B. Root, Mexico.

1830.—E. Palmer, Mexico; A. F. Kent, Hannibal; David L. Hardy, Granby; N. F. Bruce, Oswego; N. W. Lathrop.

1831.—M. L. Lee, Fulton; J. Steele, Mexico; A. Steele, Volney; T. S. Gilbert, Orwell; Dolson Morton, Orwell; Abiatha Gardiner, Mexico; — Webster, Hastings; E. G. Mygatt, A. White, Parish.

1832.—P. Sprague, Hannibal; J. P. Ross, Albion.

1833.—A. Goodwin, Mexico; Caleb Burge, Sandy Creek; A. K. Beckwith, Palermo; S. O. Thompson, Sandy Creek.

1834.—L. Wellington, Williamstown; M. Ostrander, Mexico; Chas. W. Mitchell, Oswego.

1835.—Wm. M. Baker, Scriba; Daniel P. Stryker, Hannibal; Wm. James Goulding, Oswego; O. W. Randall, Schroepfel; A. E. Noble, Palermo; Benjamin E. Bowen, Mexico; Stephen Pardee, Fulton.

1836.—Wm. S. Randall, Benj. A. Rosseau, Scriba.

1837.—Joseph H. Bagg, Oswego; Lucien M. Haynes.

1838.—Lewis M. Yale, Scriba; Richard M. Clark, Hannibal; J. H. Skinner, Hannibal.

1839.—T. Secor, Volney; H. Murdoch, Richland; E. A. Potter, Oswego; James A. Thompson, Sandy Creek; Alex. M. Charles, Eleab M. Joslin, New Haven; Uri Lee, Amboy.

1841.—A. W. Robinson, New Haven; Joseph R. Brown, Schroepfel.

1842.—D. Conger, Phoenix; A. W. Bale, Mexico; S. G. Place, Southwest Oswego; H. A. Skinner, C. G. Bacon, Fulton; Lyman Osborne, Hannibal; M. Tuttle, Hannibal.

1843.—Wm. J. Acker, Hannibal; Alfred Rice, Hannibal; Gilson A. Dayton, Mexico.

1844.—James V. Kendall, Pulaski; A. Van Dyck, Oswego; Justin B. Colwell, Oswego.

1845.—Joseph H. Allen, Oswego; J. Marble, Hastings; A. B. Coe, Oswego.

1846.—A. Read, Oswego; A. C. Livingston, Fulton; Wm. C. Coy, Schroepfel.

1847.—S. Inman, Williamstown.

1848.—N. Williams, Phoenix; A. B. Howe, Orwell; S. Avery, Phoenix.

1849.—A. M. Dutton, Oswego; George W. Sayder, Scriba; C. Porter, Fulton.

1850.—Daniel Neugent, Wm. H. Rice, Phoenix.

1851.—M. Bradbury, Mexico; M. R. Holbrook, Fulton.

1852.—Wm. M. Skinner, Orwell; Robt. Scott, Oswego; R. C. Baldwin, Volney; T. J. Green, Parish.

1853.—John Hart, Oswego.

1855.—A. S. Coe, Oswego; N. B. Rice, Fulton; J. C. Rhodes, Oswego; C. Ford, Parish; A. P. Williams, Phoenix.

1856.—Lucius Stevens, Constantia; Franklin Everts, Oswego; S. W. Austin, Oswego; J. B. Murdoch, Oswego; D. B. Van Slyke, Central Square.

1857.—D. Pardee, Fulton; S. D. Andrews, Oswego Falls; C. S. Waters, Fulton.

1858.—C. C. P. Clark, Oswego; F. S. Low, Pulaski; Wm. H. Bulison, Parish.

1861.—Geo. W. Earle, Hastings; S. P. Johnson, New Haven; C. Mudge, Fulton; F. A. Sherman, Sand Banks.

1862.—E. A. Huntington, Mexico.

1863.—Charles M. Lee, Fulton.

1864.—Ira L. Jones, Minetto.

1865.—Chas. J. Bacon, Fulton; Byron De Witt, Oswego; George Seymour, Pulaski; L. O. Huntington, Palermo; D. D. Becker, Parish.

1866.—Geo. G. Whittaker, New Haven; Isaac Morell, Fulton; D. T. Whyborn, Cleveland; J. Lyman Bulkley, Sandy Creek; Joseph Gardiner, Williamstown; C. Macfarlane, Oswego; D. D. Drake, Central Square; N. W. Bates, Central Square.

1867.—L. C. Mitchell, Sand Banks; Ed. M. Curtis, Oswego; S. P. Kingston, Oswego; Joseph Pero, West Amboy.

1868.—George P. Johnson, Mexico.

1869.—A. B. Bowen, Mexico; S. J. Crockett, Oswego; Dillon Acker, Hannibal.

1870.—A. A. Desaulniers, Oswego; D. A. Lawton, Pulaski.

1871.—J. K. Stockwell, Oswego; F. C. Durant, Oswego.

1872.—R. N. Cooley, Hannibal Centre.

1873.—George W. Nelson, Orwell.

1874.—Mary K. Hutchins, Oswego; J. W. Eddy, Oswego; A. S. Low, Pulaski; A. S. Rockwell, New Haven; E. F. Kelley, Albion; J. A. Griffen, Constantia; J. J. Taylor, Parish; A. L. Thompson, Sandy Creek; H. D. C. Phelps, Palermo.

1875.—J. N. Mease, Oswego; A. P. Hamill, Phoenix; Cyrus Haven, Hannibal.

1876.—H. E. Balcom, Oswego; R. M. O'Rielly, United States Army; J. B. Todd, Parish; H. H. Philbrick, Sandy Creek; H. W. Caldwell, Pulaski; George E. Carpenter, Sand Bank.

1877.—George H. Whitcomb, Phoenix; E. A. Mattoon, Oswego; Chas. E. Heaton, Mexico; J. W. Huntington, Mexico; Ella M. Whittaker, New Haven.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OSWEGO COUNTY.—This society was organized on the 23d of January, 1862. The officers who were elected at that time were E. A. Potter, president; A. F. Rockwell, vice-president; F. W. Potter, T. D. Stowe, and W. L. Woodbury, censors.

The members of the society at that time were E. A. Potter, W. L. Woodbury, A. F. Rockwell, F. W. Potter, Augustus Pool, T. Dwight Stowe, and Wm. W. Rundell.

The succession of presidents has been as follows: E. A. Potter in 1861-63; Augustus Pool in 1864-66; E. A. Potter in 1867; G. D. McMann in 1868; T. D. Stowe in 1869-71; L. B. Waldo in 1872; W. W. Rundell in 1873; Wm. L. Woodbury in 1874; E. A. Pool in 1875; W. L. Woodbury in 1876; Harriet Rundell in 1877.

The present officers of the society are Harriet Rundell, president; Cathreen Townsend, vice-president; G. D. McMann, secretary and treasurer; Drs. Pool, Woodbury, Rodway, and McMann, censors.

The present members of the society are Dr. W. L. Woodbury, Fulton; Dr. A. Pool, Oswego; Dr. G. D. McMann, Oswego; Dr. Cathreen Townsend, Oswego; Dr. Harriet Rundell, Mexico; Dr. C. W. Rodway, Dr. N. H. Haviland, Fulton; Dr. G. Smith, Phoenix.

ELECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—The legislature having passed an act incorpo-

rating the Eclectic medical society of the State of New York, and auxiliary local medical associations, conferring on them all the powers and privileges of other medical societies, and subjecting them to the same responsibilities, in the summer of 1865 Dr. A. C. Taylor, then recently returned from service as an assistant-surgeon in the army, circulated a call for a meeting to organize an Oswego County Eclectic medical society, and personally urged the members of that school of practice to take such action. The eclectic physicians generally entered into the movement, and on the 20th of September, 1865, an organization was effected at the office of Dr. C. D. Snell, in the village of Mexico.

The first officers were as follows: President, Jesse Watson, of Fulton; Vice-President, C. D. Snell, of Mexico; Recording Secretary, J. N. Betts, of Pulaski; Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Taylor, of New Haven; Treasurer, J. Wiltse; Censors, C. T. Greenleaf, of Brewerton, John Whitse, of Hamulhal, and S. Douglas, of Sandy Creek.

The first delegates to the State society were H. L. Baker, of West Amboy, C. D. Snell, of Mexico, and J. B. Chapman, of South Richmond.

The legislature having passed another act, in May, 1874, designed to elevate the standard of practice in medicine and surgery, this society effected a re-organization in the following June for the purpose of more fully carrying out the provisions of the new law. The society now numbers seventeen members. Its annual meetings are held on the first Tuesday in June, its semi-annual on the first Tuesday in December.

This society, like all other eclectic medical associations, claims to be based on the American ideas of freedom, liberty, and equality, rejecting the doctrine that there must be what its members call an "established church in medicine." All physicians are eligible to membership, if found qualified to practice medicine or surgery by the board of censors. Its members are at liberty to extend professional courtesies to or meet in consultation with any reputable physician, whatever his school of practice. They are bound to no set rules, but are free to use any remedies which in their judgment will benefit their patients, and to discard all drugs which they may consider injurious.

The transactions of this society are published yearly, with those of the Eclectic medical society of the State of New York.

The following officers were chosen at the election held June 5, 1877, and are now in office: President, A. C. Taylor, of Scriba; Vice-President, H. W. Leonard, of Camden, Oneida county; Secretary, D. E. Lake, of Fulton; Treasurer, J. Watson, of Fulton; Censors, E. J. Marsh, of Southwest Oswego, S. W. Miller, of Fulton, J. N. Manwarren, of Mexico.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Oswego County Agricultural Society: Organization and First Fair; Permanent Location; Grounds and Buildings; Court of Improvements, etc.; List of Presidents; Present Officers; Regulations—The Sandy Creek Society: Organization and Territory; First Officers; Grounds, etc.; Present Officers; Its Success.

OSWEGO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This useful association was organized on the first day of February, 1840, with U. P. White, Esq., as president. The first fair was held at Oswego, commencing on the 7th day of October of the same year. Its success was such as to induce its repetition, and for fifteen years fairs were held at various points in the county, changing the location each year.

The inconvenience of this migratory existence, however, was more strongly felt every year, as the association became more prosperous, and in 1855 a re-organization was effected with a view to a permanent location, and the society was duly incorporated under the laws of the State. Fourteen acres of ground were purchased near the village of Mexico, and fitted up for the desired purpose. It was determined that the fair should occupy three days, beginning on the 17th day of September in each year, except when that day should come on Sunday. At the time and place then selected the fairs have ever since been held. Grounds have been added and buildings have been erected, from time to time, as increasing prosperity demanded.

The society now owns twenty-seven and one-fourth acres of land, on which are the following buildings: Floral hall, a frame structure in the form of a Greek cross, each section being a hundred and five feet long by thirty-four feet wide; Agricultural and Mechanical hall, eighty-four feet long by thirty-four wide; a commodious eating-saloon, besides offices for the secretary and treasurer and for other business purposes, stalls and pens for stock, and other fixtures. A fine race-track serves to test the speed of Oswego County's fast horses, and an excellent spring of water conduces to the comfort of the visitors.

The total cost of the improvements has been between seven and eight thousand dollars, besides which the society has a handsome sum in its treasury. The total expenditure—since the permanent re-organization of the society—for premiums, expenses, improvements, etc., has been about thirty thousand dollars.

The following is a list of the presidents, from 1840, in the order of their service: U. P. White, Alvin Bronson, Orville Robinson, William Ingalls, Seth Severence, K. E. Sandford, Benjamin E. Bowen, Bradley Higgins, Andrew Z. McCarty, Jervis W. Dewey, Hamilton Murray, John W. Judson, Hamilton Murray (two years), John N. Holmes (two years), Harvey Palmer, Leonard Ames, Avery W. Severence, Oren R. Earl, Thomas H. Austin, Alvin Lawrence, Hiram Walker (two years), Luther H. Conklin, Hiram W. Loomis, Charles S. Cheever, Benjamin G. Robbins, Morgan L. Marshall (1868 to 1872 inclusive), John Davis (1873), Albert F. Smith (1874-75), Henry J. Daggett (1876).

The following are the present officers of the society: A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego, president; L. M. Tyler, of Pulaski,

vice-president; L. H. Conklin, of Mexico, treasurer; H. L. Barton, of Mexico, secretary; Romayne C. Robertson, Washington T. Henderson, William H. Lansing, Seymour C. Davis, Elihu Trowbridge, and R. E. Sill, directors.

Any resident of the county who pays one dollar to the treasurer becomes a stockholder and member for the current year, and a payment of ten dollars constitutes a person a life-member and stockholder. A generous premium-list, amounting to over two thousand dollars (of which near a hundred dollars are set apart for exhibitors under fifteen years of age), stimulates the zeal of exhibitors, and a large attendance at each annual meeting rewards the liberality of the managers.

OSWEGO FALLS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The old Oswego County agricultural society having been permanently located in Mexico in 1855, a large number of citizens in the western part of the county were very much dissatisfied with the manner in which that proceeding was accomplished. The next year they accordingly organized an association of their own, to which they gave the old name of the Oswego County Agricultural Society, claiming that the prior organization of the Mexico society was fraudulent and void. We have no list of the first officers, but the first fair was held at New Haven in September, 1856.

In 1858, Hon. Joel Turritt was president, and John A. Place was secretary, and the fair was held at Oswego Falls. The first full list of officers we find on the society's books is that of those elected in 1858 for the ensuing year, and was as follows: President, Joel Turritt; Vice-Presidents, John W. Pratt and Orson Titus; Treasurer, Samuel G. Merriam; Recording Secretary, J. U. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, R. K. Sanford; Executive Committee, Charles E. Case, M. S. Kimball, John Reeves; Finance Committee, John E. Dutton, A. G. Fish, E. Harrison.

Persons residing in the towns of Lysander, Onondaga county, and Ira and Sterling, Cayuga county, were invited to join the society. Thenceforth the fairs were held at Oswego Falls. Legal steps were taken to assert the right of this association to the name of Oswego County Agricultural Society, and the consequent emoluments, but it having been finally concluded that the association which met at Mexico had the first claim to that name, the one now under consideration took the name of Oswego County Independent Agricultural Society.

It continued to prosper, and its fairs were attended by large numbers of people from the towns of this and other counties. In 1862 or 1863, finding its name inconveniently long, it adopted that of Oswego Falls Agricultural Society, which it has ever since borne. On the 29th of April, 1868, an act of incorporation was passed by the legislature, of which the two first and most important sections were as follows:

"SECTION 1. The association heretofore known as the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society is hereby incorporated as an agricultural society, under the corporate name of 'The Oswego Falls Agricultural Society,' and shall consist of such citizens of the towns of Constantia, West Monroe, Hastings, Palermo, New Haven, Scriba, Oswego city; towns of Oswego, Hannibal, Granby, Schroeppel, and Volney, in the county of Oswego; the towns of Clay and Ly-

sander, in the county of Onondaga; and the towns of Ira, Sterling, Cato, Conquest, and Victory, in the county of Cayuga, as have heretofore paid at one time, or shall hereafter pay to the said corporation, the sum of ten dollars. The payment of said sum by said citizens shall constitute them life-members and stockholders of said corporation, and the owners of any and all property, whether real or personal, of said society. The life-members or stockholders aforesaid shall be the only persons qualified to vote at the annual election of said society, or eligible to hold any office in said corporation; and the object of said corporation shall be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical and household arts.

"SECTION 2. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be elected in their stead; and six trustees, who shall be elected for three years each, as often as vacancies occur in said office of trustee, and shall respectively hold their offices until others are appointed in their stead."

The provisions restricting the voting to those who paid ten dollars each was doubtless intended to prevent any "snap judgments" being taken, by manufacturing voters off-hand, and has admirably succeeded. The fairs are required by law to be held at or near Oswego Falls. The corporation is capable of holding real estate, for the purposes mentioned in the act, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and personal estate to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Being permitted to recruit from eighteen prosperous towns and the city of Oswego, the society in question has attained great success, though receiving no aid from the State. About twenty-five acres of land have been purchased and fitted up as a fair-ground, on the pleasant shore of Lake Neautawants, near the Oswego Falls depot of the Syracuse and Oswego railroad. The main building, a very commodious and elegant structure, was erected in 1873, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. It is two stories high, and in the form of a cross; the length of the sections being respectively one hundred and one hundred and twenty feet. A broad gallery runs entirely around the inside of the second story, approached by three ample stairways; the whole being lighted by a large cupola and numerous windows.

The receipts from fairs are from four thousand to six thousand dollars annually, about half of which is distributed in premiums, and the rest used for necessary expenditures. The following is a list of the presidents, except in the two first years, as to which the records are defective: Joel Turritt, 1858-60; Messrs. Orson Titus, C. G. Case, and F. D. Wagenet served for brief periods in 1860, after the death of Mr. Turritt; A. G. Fish, 1861-62; Gardner Wood, 1863-64; Robert Oliver, 1865; John H. Mann, 1866; Robert Oliver, 1867-68; John H. Mann, 1869-71; O. Henderson, 1871-76; H. H. Merriam, 1877.

The following are the present officers: President, H. H. Merriam, Oswego Falls; Vice-Presidents, B. Doolittle, Oswego; W. Johnson, Fulton; Secretary, Amos Youmans, Fulton; Treasurer, Charles R. Nichols, Fulton; Trustees

and Executive Committee, T. R. Wright, Granby; A. Gregg, Pennelville; R. Walpole, Jr., Oswego; T. G. Somers, Oswego Falls; Isaac R. Osborn, Ira; J. P. Streeter, Fulton; Marshal, Ambrose Gregg; Chief of Police, John W. Pratt.

THE SANDY CREEK, RICHLAND, ORWELL, AND BOYLSTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Notwithstanding its top-heavy name, this is a very energetic institution. It was organized in the year 1858, its constitution admitting to its privileges the inhabitants of the four towns named in its title, and also of that part of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, lying south of the road which runs from the line of Lorraine to the town-bridge at Ellis village, and thence down the creek to the lake. The payment of one dollar by residents within these limits constitutes a person a member for the current year.

The following were the first officers of the society: President, Oren R. Earl; Vice-President, Horace Scripture; Secretary, E. H. Sargent; Assistant Secretary, W. W. Alton; Treasurer, Pitt M. Newton; General Superintendent, Minot A. Prunty.

During its twenty years of existence the society has met with continued and most gratifying success. The grounds on which fairs are held in September of each year are situated at the village of Sandy Creek, and after successive additions now comprise twenty-five acres, with the necessary buildings for the purposes of the society. The following is a list of the officers for the present year, 1877: President, Elhanan C. Seeley; Vice-President, Newton B. Maure; Secretary, Gilbert N. Harding; Treasurer, Albert E. Sherman; General Superintendent, Edmund H. Sargent; Directors, Simon Prunty, Alexander Potter, Thomas Lamb, O. S. Potter, George S. Buell, William G. Hitchcock.

As an evidence of the success mentioned, it need only be said that notwithstanding the "hard times," the receipts of the fair last year, 1876, were larger than on any previous occasion. The managers have disbursed the amounts thus received with liberality and discretion, and a large premium-list is yearly offered, covering all the products of the farm, from matched horses to matchless babies.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Twenty-fourth Brigade—Brigade Staff Officers of the Forty-eighth Regiment—Company Officers—Cavalry Troop—The Arsenal—Location and Dimensions—The Arms—Trophies of Skill.

THE following organizations constitute the Twenty-fourth brigade, National Guard, State of New York, with headquarters at Oswego: Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego; Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse; Separate Troop cavalry, Oswego; battery of artillery, Syracuse.

Number of officers and men in the Twenty-fourth brigade, one thousand and seventy. Brigadier-General, Timothy Sullivan; Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Cooke, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major E. A. Van Horne, Inspector; Major Carrington Macfarlane, Surgeon; Major G. N. Burt,

Judge Advocate; Major H. N. White, Engineer; Captain J. T. Mott, Quartermaster; Captain G. T. Lyon, Commissary; Captain G. W. Goble, Ordnance Officer; Captain E. G. Baxter, A. D. C.; Lieutenant James D. Macfarlane, A. D. C.

Forty-eighth Regiment, field and staff: Colonel, George Huguenin; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. V. Houghton; Major, J. E. Fisher; Adjutant, H. C. Thompson; Quartermaster, Chester Penfield; Commissary, D. H. Judson; Surgeon, S. F. V. Whited; Assistant Surgeon, D. F. Acker; Inspector of Rifle Practice, Alverson Curtiss.

Company officers: A, Captain, H. H. Herron; First Lieutenant, J. S. Barton; Second Lieutenant, T. W. Goodsell. B (Hannibal), Captain L. P. Storms; First Lieutenant, G. V. Emens; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Albring.

C, First Lieutenant, John Miller; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Snyder.

D, Captain, Laurence Johnson; First Lieutenant, John Shepard; Second Lieutenant, John J. White.

E, Captain, Frank D. Waugh; First Lieutenant, Charles R. Parkinson.

F, Second Lieutenant, Frank J. Baltes.

G, Captain, John Ratigan.

H, Lieutenant, Walter Stebbins.

I (Mexico), Captain, E. L. Huntington; First Lieutenant, H. M. Ames; Second Lieutenant, F. B. Gregory.

K, Captain, Thomas Quirk; Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Peckham. Number of officers and men, five hundred and thirteen.

Separate Troop cavalry, Twenty-fourth brigade: Captain, William S. Turner; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Henry Sivers; Second Lieutenant, A. A. Wellington. Number of officers and men, sixty-two.

THE ARSENAL.—This home of the Forty-eighth Regiment, which is also the present headquarters of the Twenty-fourth brigade, is a very fine, substantial brick building, with a Mansard roof and tower, situated on East First street, between Oneida and Mohawk, in the city of Oswego, and facing the Oswego river, a few rods away. It is a hundred and seventy feet long by a hundred feet deep. The greater part of the building is occupied by a drill-room, seventy feet by a hundred and seventy, and extending to the roof. In front of this the lower story is occupied by separate rooms for each of several companies; the second story by other company rooms, and by regimental and brigade headquarters; the third story by the separate troop of cavalry.

The arms and uniforms of the men are kept in their respective company rooms. Remington breech-loading rifles with bayonets are the weapons of the infantry; sabres and Remington carbines those of the cavalry. Numerous prizes are displayed in various rooms, attesting the prowess of Oswego County men in rifle-shooting within the past few years. Two of these were first prizes presented by the State for victories won by the Forty-eighth Regiment over all the other regiments of the Sixth division in 1875 and 1876. Two others were the third prize, won at Creedmoor in a State contest in 1875, and the second prize similarly obtained in 1876. There are also trophies snatched from Canadian rivals, and one obtained by the cavalrymen in a contest at Syracuse.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OSWEGO COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

State Officers from Oswego County—Court of Appeals and Supreme Court—Members of Congress—Presidential Electors—First Judges of the Common Pleas—County Judges—Special County Judges—Associate Judges of the Common Pleas—Justices of Sessions—Surrogates—Special Surrogates—District Attorneys—Sheriffs—County Clerks—County Treasurers—State Senators—Members of Assembly—Superintendents and Commissioners of Schools.

STATE officers from Oswego County are as follows: Henry Fitzhugh, of Oswego city, was elected canal commissioner in November, 1851, for three years, and re-elected in 1854, serving until December 31, 1857.

Andrew H. Calhoun, of Oswego city, was appointed canal appraiser by the governor and senate, July 1, 1850, and served until April 5, 1855.

William F. Allen, then of New York, but previously and subsequently of Oswego, was elected State comptroller in November, 1867, and held office from January 1, 1868, till June, 1870, when he was elected judge of the court of appeals.

John Cochrane, formerly a resident of Oswego, served as attorney-general in 1864 and 1865.

Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.—Previous to the constitution of 1847, there had been no supreme court or circuit judges from Oswego County. Under that constitution Oswego County was united with Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Oneida, and Onondaga, to form the fifth judicial district, and elected four justices of the supreme court,—one to be chosen every two years, and those first elected to draw for terms.

In June, 1847, William F. Allen, of Oswego city, was elected, and drew an eight-years' term. In 1855 he was re-elected, and served till December 31, 1863.

Henry A. Foster, of Oneida county (ex-congressman and ex-United States senator), was elected in his place, and soon afterwards removed to Oswego, where he lived throughout his term of office, which expired December 31, 1871, and where he still resides.

By the judiciary amendment to the constitution, adopted in 1869, a new court of appeals of seven members was provided for, the judges to hold fourteen years.

William F. Allen, of Oswego, was elected one of the first judges of the new court in May, 1870, and still holds that office.

Members of Congress.—By an act of the legislature passed in April, 1822, Oswego County was made a part of the twentieth congressional district, which also embraced Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties, and elected two members of Congress. Previous to this the sections east and west of the Oswego river had been joined in representation respectively with Oneida and Onondaga counties, and no member had been a resident of the present territory of Oswego County. At the election in 1824, Egbert Ten Eyck, of Jefferson county, received one of the certificates, but on contest his seat was awarded, in December, 1825, to General Daniel Huguinin, of Oswego, who held till March, 1827. He was succeeded by Rudolph Bunner, of Oswego, in the Congress of 1827-29.

George Fisher, of Oswego, received a certificate for next

term (1829-31), but his seat, on contest, was awarded in December, 1829, to Silas Wright, Jr., of St. Lawrence, who, however, declined to accept it, and another St. Lawrence county man was elected the next spring. There was no one from Oswego County in the Congress of 1831-33.

By law of June 29, 1832, Oneida and Oswego counties formed the seventeenth congressional district, with two members. Those from Oswego County were as follows:

Joel Turrill, of Oswego, 1833-35. Re-elected for 1835-37.

Abraham P. Grant, of Oswego, 1837-39.

David P. Brewster, of Oswego, 1839-41. Re-elected for 1841-43.

By a law passed in September, 1842, Madison and Oswego counties formed the twenty-third congressional district, with one member. Those counties have composed one district ever since; but in 1851 its number was changed to the twenty-second, and in 1871 it was changed back to the twenty-third. The representatives have been as follows:

Orville Robinson, of Mexico, 1843-45; William J. Hough, of Madison county, 1845-47; William Duer, of Oswego, 1847-49; re-elected for 1849-51; Leander Babcock, of Oswego, 1851-53; Gerrit Smith, of Madison county, 1853-54; resigned November, 1854; Henry C. Goodwin, of Oswego, elected in place of Smith, 1854-55; Andrew Z. McCarty, of Pulaski, 1855-57; Henry C. Goodwin, of Oswego, 1857-59; M. Lindley Lee, of Fulton, 1859-61; William E. Lansing, of Madison county, 1861-63; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, 1863-65; Sidney T. Holmes, of Madison county, 1865-67; John C. Churchill, of Oswego, 1867-69; re-elected for 1869-71; William E. Lansing, of Madison county, 1871-73; re-elected for 1873-75; William H. Baker, of Constantia, 1875-77; re-elected for 1877-79.

Presidential Electors from Oswego County, with date of elections.—Theophilus S. Morgan, of Oswego, 1832; Peter Pratt, of Mexico, 1840; Henry Potts, of Williamstown, 1844; Delos De Wolf, of Oswego, 1852; Daniel H. Marsh, of Oswego, 1856; Thomas Kingsford, of Oswego, 1864; Delos De Wolf, of Oswego (elector at large), 1868; John E. Lyon, of Oswego, 1872; Bartholomew Lynch, of Oswego, 1876.

First Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, with date of appointment.—Barret Mooney, of Granby, March 21, 1816; John Grant, Jr., of Oswego, June 1, 1820; Joel Turrill, of Oswego, April 2, 1828; David P. Brewster, of Oswego, April 15, 1833; Samuel B. Ludlow, of Oswego, May 11, 1841.

County Judges elected for four years, with time of entering on office.—Orla H. Whitney, Mexico, June, 1847; Ransom H. Tyler, Fulton, January 1, 1852; Sylvester C. Huntington, Pulaski, January 1, 1856; John C. Churchill, Oswego, January 1, 1860; Ransom H. Tyler, Fulton, January 1, 1864; Cyrus Whitney, Mexico, January 1, 1868; elected for six years; Cyrus Whitney, Oswego, January, 1872.

Special County Judges, elected for three years, with time of entering on office.—Benjamin F. Rhodes, Pulaski, January 1, 1855; Dennis D. McCoon, Schroepel, January 1, 1858; De Witt C. Peck, Mexico, January 1, 1861; James

W. Fenton, Pulaski, January 1, 1864; re-elected 1867; Andrew Z. McCarty, Pulaski, January 1, 1870; John Preston, Pulaski, January 1, 1873; Henry A. Brainard, Schroepfel, January 1, 1876.

Associate Judges of the Common Pleas, with years of service.—Peter D. Huguin, Oswego, 1816–26, inclusive; Edmund Hawks, Oswego town, 1816–18; Daniel Hawks, Jr., Hannibal, 1816–17; Smith Dunlap, Sandy Creek, 1816–19; Henry Williams, Williamstown, 1816–17, 1821–22, 1824–26; David Easton, New Haven, 1816–17; Orris Hart, New Haven, 1817–20; William Hale, Richland, 1817–19; David S. Bates, Constantia, 1820–21; James Bill, Oswego, 1820–21; John Seebert, Richland, 1820–21; Samuel Farham, Hannibal, 1820–21; John S. Davis, Richland, 1821–22; Oliver Burdick, Volney, 1821–22; Chester Hayden, Richland, 1822–23; Joseph Easton, Volney, 1822–30, inclusive; Hastings Curtiss, Hastings, 1823–25, 1828–29; Simon Meacham, Richland, 1828–31; Avery Skinner, Mexico, 1828–31, 1835–38; John Reynolds, Orwell, 1829–34, inclusive; Lovewell Johnson, Palermo, 1832–36; Samuel Freeman, Williamstown, 1832–42, inclusive; Hiram Hubbell, Pulaski, 1835–39; Enoch Hubbard, Volney, 1837–46, inclusive; Elias Brewster, Mexico, 1839–43; Samuel B. Ludlow, Oswego, 1840–45, inclusive; Thomas S. Meacham, Sandy Creek, 1841–45, inclusive; Huntington Fitch, Hastings, 1843–47; Julian Carter, Constantia, 1844–47; Orla H. Whitney, Mexico, 1846–47; John M. Watson, Pulaski, 1846–47.

Justices of Sessions, with the years of service of each justice.—John M. Casey, Oswego, 1848; L. Thayer, Parish, 1848–50, 1861–63; Norman Rowe, New Haven, 1849, 1856; Robert Simpson, Scriba, 1850, 1863; John Wart, Boyleston, 1851, 1852; John B. Higgins, Mexico, 1851; Mason Salisbury, Sandy Creek, 1852, 1855; Edward S. Reed, Albion, 1853; Samuel A. Comstock, Albion, 1853; Ezra Green, Palermo, 1854, 1856; John Vandenberg, Constantia, 1854; Edson Wilder, Sandy Creek, 1855; Lewis F. Devendorf, Hastings, 1857; Marcus Patterson, West Monroe, 1857; Benjamin N. Hinman, Hannibal, 1858, 1860–62; Nelson J. Williams, Boyleston, 1858; Caleb L. Carr, Williamstown, 1859–60; Hiram M. Stevens, Sandy Creek, 1859; Alvin Richardson, Mexico, 1864; Fowler H. Berry, Amboy, 1864; Alvin Osborn, Oswego, 1865; Mars Nearing, Hastings, 1865; Henry M. Barrett, Hannibal, 1866; John Shepard, Albion, 1866; William Congdon, Scriba, 1867, 1873; Marcus Patterson, West Monroe, 1867; Levi Brackett, Hannibal, 1868; Jesse W. Cross, Orwell, 1868; R. George Bassett, Volney, 1869–70; Andrew S. Coey, Redfield, 1869–70, 1875; James G. Caldwell, West Monroe, 1871; Joseph W. Phillips, West Monroe, 1871; Abraham David, Parish, 1872; Edmund Potter, Parish, 1872, 1874, 1877; Noel A. Gardner, Amboy, 1873; William R. Potts, Williamstown, 1874; F. W. Squires, North Volney, 1875; Henry L. Cole, Mexico, 1876; Cornelius Edick, Parish, 1876; Isaac R. Parkhurst, Scriba, 1877.

Surrogates appointed, with date of appointment.—Elias Brewster, of Mexico, March 21, 1816; Abraham P. Vosburgh, of Fulton, February 17, 1817; Orris Hart, of New Haven, April 8, 1819; Chester Hayden, of Oswego, 1820;

James A. Davis, of Pulaski, March 28, 1823; Joseph Helme, of Pulaski, March 27, 1826; Orrille Robinson, of Mexico, March 5, 1830; Joseph Torrey, of Mexico, February 9, 1834; Joel Turill, of Oswego, February 8, 1843; Orris Hart, of Oswego, November 3, 1845; William P. Curtis, of Fulton, October 1, 1846; county judge performed duties of surrogate from 1847 to 1852.

Surrogates, elected for four years, with date of entering on office.—James Brown, of Oswego, January 1, 1852; Amos G. Hull, of Fulton, January 1, 1856, re-elected; Timothy W. Skinner, of Mexico, January 1, 1864; Henry L. Howe, of Sandy Creek, January 1, 1868; Timothy W. Skinner, of Mexico, January 1, 1872, elected for six years.

Special Surrogates, elected for three years, with date of entry on office.—William Sanders, of Cleveland, January 1, 1855; Joshua B. Randall, of Hastings, January 1, 1858, re-elected; William W. Scribner, of Oswego, January 1, 1864; Francis David, of Schroepfel, January 1, 1867, re-elected; William H. Kenyon, of Schroepfel, January 1, 1873; W. B. Smith, of Pulaski, January 1, 1876.

District Attorneys appointed, with date of appointment.—James F. Wright, Oswego, April 17, 1820; Samuel B. Beach, Oswego, February 19, 1821; David P. Brewster, Oswego, 1829; Abraham P. Grant, Oswego, 1836; Orrille Robinson, Mexico, 1841; Leander Babcock, Oswego, 1843; William Duer, Oswego, 1845.

Elected for terms of three years, with date of entrance on office.—Ransom H. Tyler, Fulton, June, 1847; John B. Higgins, Oswego, January 1, 1851; Archibald N. Ludington, Fulton, January 1, 1854; John C. Churchill, Oswego, January 1, 1857; George G. French, Mexico, January 1, 1860; William H. Baker, Constantia, January 1, 1863; Sylvanus C. Huntington, Pulaski, January 1, 1866; William H. Baker, Constantia, appointed (in place of Huntington, resigned) in the spring of 1866, elected for full term in the fall of 1866; Newton W. Nutting, Oswego, January 1, 1870; John J. Lamore, Oswego, January 1, 1873, re-elected.

Sheriffs appointed, with date of appointment.—John S. Davis, Pulaski, March 21, 1816; Peter Pratt, Mexico, February 4, 1820; Orris Hart, New Haven, February 13, 1821.

Elected by the people for three years, with date of entering on office.—Orris Hart, Oswego, January 1, 1823; Asa Dudley, Oswego town, January 1, 1826; Hastings Curtiss, Hastings, January 1, 1829; William Hale, Pulaski, January 1, 1832; Jonathan Case, Fulton, January 1, 1835; Jabez H. Gilbert, Orwell, January 1, 1838; Norman Rowe, New Haven, January 1, 1841; Marinus W. Matthews, Pulaski, January 1, 1844; Horatio J. Carey, Oswego (appointed in place of Matthews, deceased), December 5, 1844; Alvin Lawrence, Mexico, January 1, 1846; Norman Rowe, New Haven, January 1, 1849; George W. Stillwell, Orwell, January 1, 1852; Rufus Hawkins, Oswego, January 1, 1855; Charles A. Perkins, Constantia, January 1, 1858; Sidney M. Tucker, Pulaski, January 1, 1861; Robert D. Gillespie, Richland, January 1, 1864; Sidney M. Tucker, Oswego, January 1, 1867; James Doyle, Oswego, January 1, 1870; Henry H. Lyman, Pulaski, January 1, 1873; Frank S. Low, Pulaski, January 1, 1876.

County Clerks appointed, with date of appointment.—James Adams, Oswego town, March 1, 1816; Joseph Davis, Oswego, March 19, 1818; Smith Danlap, Sandy Creek, February 19, 1821.

Elected by the people for terms of three years, with date of entering on the office.—Hiram Hubbell, Pulaski, January 1, 1823; T. S. Morgan, Oswego, January 1, 1826; Thomas C. Baker, Pulaski, January 1, 1829; Erie Poor, Oswego, January 1, 1852; Marinus W. Matthews, Pulaski, January 1, 1835; Daniel H. Marsh, Oswego, January 1, 1838; Andrew Z. McCarty, Pulaski, January 1, 1841; John Carpenter, Oswego, January 1, 1844; Jabez H. Gilbert, Pulaski, January 1, 1847; Philander Rathbun, Oswego, January 1, 1850; Edwin M. Hill, Pulaski, January 1, 1853; Henry S. Coude, Hastings, January 1, 1856; Samuel R. Taylor, Oswego, January 1, 1859; Edward N. Rathbun, Oswego, January 1, 1862; Bernice L. Doane, Pulaski, January 1, 1865; Manister Worts, Oswego, January 1, 1868; John J. Stephens, Oswego town, January 1, 1871; Brainerd Nelson, Oswego, January 1, 1874; Daniel E. Taylor, Granby, January 1, 1877.

County Treasurers, appointed by the Council of Appointment.—Peter Pratt, of Mexico, 1816; Elias Brewster, of Mexico, 1820.

Appointed by the Board of Supervisors under the Constitution of 1821.—Avery Skinner, of Mexico, 1827; Robert A. Stitt, 1839; Starr Clark, 1840; Robert A. Stitt, 1841; Hiram Walker, 1846.

By the constitution of 1846, county treasurers were to be elected by the people for terms of three years. Those of Oswego County, with the respective dates of their entering on the office, have been Samuel H. Stone, of Mexico, January 1, 1849, re-elected; Henry C. Peck, of Mexico, January 1, 1855; Luther H. Conklin, of Mexico, January 1, 1858, re-elected each succeeding term; is now serving his seventh term.

State Senators.—There were no senators from Oswego until after the constitution of 1821. By that instrument the State was divided into eight senatorial districts. The fifth district included Oswego, with which were joined Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Madison, also Herkimer until 1836, when it was transferred to the fourth district, and Otsego annexed to the fifth. Each district elected four senators for four years, one each year; but on the first election they necessarily drew for terms.

In 1822, Alvin Bronson, of Oswego, was elected, and drew a two-years' term, serving in 1823-24. No senator from Oswego County thereafter until 1830. Alvin Bronson, of Oswego, 1830-33. No senator thereafter till 1838. Avery Skinner, of Mexico, 1838-41. No senator till 1845. Enoch B. Talcott, of Oswego, 1845-47, when his term was cut short by the new constitution.

By the constitution of 1846 the State is divided into thirty-two districts, from each of which a senator is elected. Under its provisions Madison and Oswego counties formed the twentieth senatorial district, which was represented as follows: Thomas H. Bond, of Oswego city, 1848-49; Asahel Stone, of Madison county, 1850; resigned; and Moses P. Hatch, of Oswego city, elected in his place, serving in 1851; James Platt, of Oswego city, 1852-53; Simon C.

Hitchcock, of Madison county, 1854-55; M. Lindley Lee, of Fulton, 1856-57.

By the apportionment act of 1857 Oswego County alone became the twentieth senatorial district. The following were the senators therefrom: Cheney Ames, of Oswego, 1858-59; Andrew S. Warner, of Pulaski, 1860-61; Richard K. Sanford, of Fulton, 1862-63; Cheney Ames, of Oswego, 1864-65; John J. Wolcott, of Volney, 1866-67.

By the act of 1866 Oswego and Madison counties were again united as the twenty-first senatorial district, and so remain. The following gentlemen have represented that district in the senate: Abner C. Mattoon, of Oswego, 1868-69; William H. Brand, of Madison county, 1870-71; William Foster, of Constantia, 1872-73; Charles Kellogg, of Madison county, 1874-75; Benjamin Doolittle, of Oswego, 1876-77.

Members of Assembly elected for one year, with years of service.—Barnet Mooney, of Granby (then Hannibal), 1810 (elected from Onondaga county), 1812, 1814; Theophilus S. Morgan, of Oswego, 1820 (district of Oneida and Oswego); William Root (?), 1821 (district of Oneida and Oswego); Peter Pratt, of Mexico, 1822 (district of Oneida and Oswego); Theophilus S. Morgan, of Oswego, 1823 (Oswego county alone); Hastings Curtis, of Hastings, 1824; Chester Hayden, of Oswego, 1825; Henry Williams, of Williamstown, 1826; Orris Hart, of New Haven, 1827-28; George F. Falley, of Fulton, 1829; Hiram Hubbell, of Richland, 1830; Joel Turrill, of Oswego, 1831; Avery Skinner, of Mexico, 1832-33; Orville Robinson, of Mexico, 1834; Jesse Crowell, of Albion, 1835-36.

By act passed in 1836, Oswego County was allowed two members of assembly, both elected for whole county. Orville Robinson, of Mexico, and Caleb Carr, of Williamstown, represented the county in 1837; Arvin Rice, of Hannibal, and John M. Richardson, of Mexico, 1838; Samuel Hawley, of Oswego, and Edward B. Judson, of Constantia, 1839; William Duer, of Oswego, and Peter Devendorf, of Hastings, 1840-41; Peter Devendorf, of Hastings, and Robert C. Kenyon, of Fulton, 1842; William F. Allen, of Oswego, and Alban Stroog, of Orwell, 1843-44; Thomas Skelton, of Hannibal, and L. Thayer, of Parish, 1845; Thomas Skelton, of Hannibal, and Reuben Drake, of Redfield, 1846; Orrin R. Earl, of Sandy Creek, and M. Lindley Lee, of Fulton, 1847.

Henceforth the county was divided into two assembly districts. The first comprised Granby, Hannibal, Oswego city and town, New Haven, Schroepel, Scriba, and Volney. The second embraced Albion, Auboy, Boylston, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Palermo, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, and Williamstown. The names of members will be given in the order of their districts: M. Lindley Lee, of Fulton, and Andrew Z. McCarty, of Pulaski, 1848; Henry Fitzhugh, of Oswego, and Edward W. Fox, of Richland, 1849; William Lewis, Jr., of Oswego, and Luke D. Smith, of Mexico, 1850; Moses P. Hatch, of Oswego (resigned), and Wm. P. Curtis took his place), and Benjamin F. Lewis, of Redfield, 1851; Edwin C. Hart, of Oswego, and James T. Gibson, of Albion, 1852; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Charles A.

Perkins, of Constantia, 1853; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Azariah Wart, of Boylston, 1854; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Jacob M. Selden, of Williamstown (contested by Andrew S. Warner, of Pulaski, to whom seat was awarded), 1855; Orville Robinson, of Oswego (chosen speaker on the forty-seventh ballot), and Andrew S. Warner, of Pulaski, 1856; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Leonard Ames, of Mexico, 1857.

By an act passed in 1857, Oswego County was allotted three members of assembly, and the supervisors apportioned the districts as follows: First, Oswego city and town, Hannibal and Scriba; second, Constantia, Granby, Hastings, Palermo, Schroepfel, Volney, West Monroe; third, Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek.

William Baldwin, of Oswego, John J. Wolcott, of Fulton, and Chauncey S. Sage, of Williamstown, represented the three districts, respectively, in 1858.

De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego (elected speaker), James J. Coit, of Hastings, and Benam Brockway, of Pulaski, 1859; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego (re-elected speaker), William H. Carter, of Hastings, and Robert S. Kelsey, of New Haven, 1860; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego (re-elected speaker), Richard K. Sanford, of Fulton, and Mason Salisbury, of Sandy Creek, 1861; Elias Root, of Oswego, Willard Johnson, of Fulton, and Benjamin E. Bowen, of Mexico, 1862; Abner C. Mattoon, of Oswego, Hiram W. Loomis, of Palermo, and Harvey Palmer, of Parish, 1863 and 1864; Elias Root, of Oswego, Richard K. Sanford, of Fulton, and Avery W. Severance, of New Haven, 1865; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, William H. Rice, of Hastings, and John Parker, of Orwell, 1866; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, William H. Rice, of Hastings, and Charles McKinney, of Redfield, 1867; John A. Place, of Oswego, James D. Lasher, of Fulton, and Alvin R. Richardson, of Mexico, 1868; Benjamin Doolittle, of Oswego, James D. Lasher, of Fulton, and Nathan B. Smith, of Pulaski, 1869; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, Abraham Howe, of Fulton, and John Parker, of Orwell, 1870; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, Abraham Howe, of Fulton, and Chauncey S. Sage, of Williamstown, 1871; Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego, Thos. W. Green, of Coughdenoy, and Chauncey S. Sage, of Williamstown, 1872; Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego, Willard Johnson, of Fulton, and Justin L. Bulkley, of Sandy Creek, 1873; George B. Sloan, of Oswego, Willard Johnson, of Fulton, and Justin L. Bulkley, of Sandy Creek, 1874; Alanson S. Page, of Oswego, Willard Johnson, of Fulton, and Henry J. Duggett, of New Haven, 1875; George B. Sloan, of Oswego, Thos. W. Green, of Hastings, and John Preston, of Pulaski, 1876; George B. Sloan, of Oswego (elected speaker), George M. Case, of Fulton, and De Witt C. Peck, of Mexico, 1877.

Superintendents and Commissioners of Schools.—By a law passed in the spring of 1843, each board of supervisors was authorized to appoint one or two county superintendents of schools. Dr. Otis W. Randall, of Granby, was appointed for the western district of Oswego, and D. P. Tallmage, of Pulaski, for the eastern. In 1845 the districts were consolidated, and Randall was re-appointed. Resigned,

and — Baker, of Orwell, appointed. Law repealed in 1847.

By a law passed in the spring of 1856 the office of commissioner of common schools was created. The first incumbents were to be appointed by the supervisors, and to hold till December 31, 1857, when commissioners were to be elected by the people for terms of three years. That part of Oswego County outside the city was divided into two districts, the first comprising Oswego town, Hannibal, Granby, Scriba, Volney, Schroepfel, Palermo, New Haven, and Hastings; the second comprising the rest of the county.

Rev. Theodore M. Bishop, of Fulton, was appointed the first commissioner of the first district. He resigned the last of 1856, and John A. Place, of Fulton, was appointed, holding during 1857. Hiram W. Loomis, of Palermo, was elected in the fall of 1857, entering on the office January 1, 1858.

James W. Fenton, of Pulaski, was appointed the first commissioner of the second district. George F. Woodbury, of Orwell, was elected in the autumn of 1857, entering on the office January 1, 1858.

In the autumn of 1858 the supervisors re-organized the county into three districts: Oswego town, Hannibal, Granby, Scriba, Volney, and New Haven, comprising the first district; Schroepfel, Palermo, Hastings, West Monroe, Constantia, Amboy, and Parish, the second; and the rest of the county the third. This threw Mr. Loomis into the second district, of which he continued to act as commissioner, Mr. Woodbury remaining in charge of the third. John A. Place was appointed commissioner of the first district, holding under the appointment till January 1, 1860. In the fall of 1859 he was elected to serve out the remainder of the term, which was held to expire with the others, December 31, 1860, and was then re-elected. Since then the districts have remained the same, and the commissioners have succeeded each other with more regularity than before. They have been as follows, with times of entering on office:

First District.—John A. Place, of Fulton, January 1, 1861. James W. Parkhurst, of Scriba, January 1, 1864. After serving a short time, Mr. Parkhurst resigned, and went into the army. Lemuel P. Storms, of Fulton, elected, and served remainder of term. David D. Metcalf, of Hannibal, January 1, 1867; re-elected. Isaac W. Marsh, of Granby, January 1, 1873. Robert Simpson, Jr., of Hannibal, January 1, 1876.

Second District.—Elias A. Fish, of Schroepfel, January 1, 1861. Resigned, after serving about a year, and went into the army. Willis G. Chaffee, of Palermo, served remainder of term. Newton W. Nutting, of Parish, January 1, 1864. Amos J. Richardson, of Palermo, January 1, 1867. Byron G. Clapp, of Schroepfel, January 1, 1870. William B. Howard, of Schroepfel, January 1, 1873. Fowler H. Berry, of Amboy, January 1, 1876.

Third District.—George F. Woodbury, re-elected, entering on second term, January 1, 1861. William S. Goodell, of Mexico, January 1, 1864. Orville A. Fobes, of Pulaski, January 1, 1867. George F. Woodbury, of Orwell, January 1, 1870. John W. Ladd, of Mexico, January 1, 1873. Re-elected.

OSWEGO CITY.

THE early history of the military post at Oswego was so closely interwoven with that of the northern frontier that it has been given at full length in the general history of the county. The history of modern Oswego begins with the surrender of Fort Ontario by the British, which occurred on the 14th day of July, 1796. John Love and Ziba Phillips were either here when the British left or came immediately afterwards. Little is known of them, except that they were engaged in the Indian trade. Phillips left in a short time, but an individual named John Love was here six years later. He was evidently an obscure person, however, as no mention is made of him by the early settlers, except in a single instance.

—In this year (1796) that part of the present city east of Oswego river was in the town of Mexico, Herkimer county, while the portion west of the river was in the town of Lysander, Onondaga county. The main parts of the city on both sides of the river were in the State reservation, intended to be a mile square, which had been provided for by law while the place was still in the hands of the British. The outer portion on the west side was in the survey-township of Hannibal, of the Military tract (the political town of Hannibal was not yet in existence), while the similar portion on the east side was in the two survey-townships of Fredericksburg and Oswego, of Scriba's patent. The distinction between survey-townships and political towns must be constantly kept in mind by any one who wishes to have a clear idea of the changes of those early days.

—That same season Neil McMullin, a merchant, of Kingston, New York, determined to take up his abode at Oswego, where he had previously been on business. Anxious to provide for his family comfortably, he had the frame of a small house constructed at Kingston, and brought it through, with his family, over the long, tedious route by way of the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and Oswego river, so often traversed by English soldiers and Dutch fur-traders. On their arrival the house was erected on the west side, near the river-bank, in the centre of the ground afterwards occupied by Seneca street. This was the first framed house in the place, and McMullin's was the first family here, after the military occupation ceased, of which there is any account, though Phillips or Love may possibly have had one. Mr. McMullin opened a trade with the Indians, which was the only mercantile business possible here at that time.

That same season came Captain Edward O'Connor, an Irishman of good education and pleasing manners, who had fought for freedom during the Revolution, and had followed the leadership of Willett in the desperate attempt to surprise Oswego in the winter of 1783 (described in the

general history). He and his family occupied a log house at first, but, being fearful of the terrible winters which prevailed here, removed them to the little settlement at Salt Point, now Syracuse, to remain during the cold weather. His daughter, afterwards Mrs. Alvin Bronson, was born there in the early part of 1797. It is probable the captain taught school at Salt Point that winter, as he certainly did in subsequent years. If Mr. McMullin's family remained at Oswego, which is not certain, they must have been substantially alone.

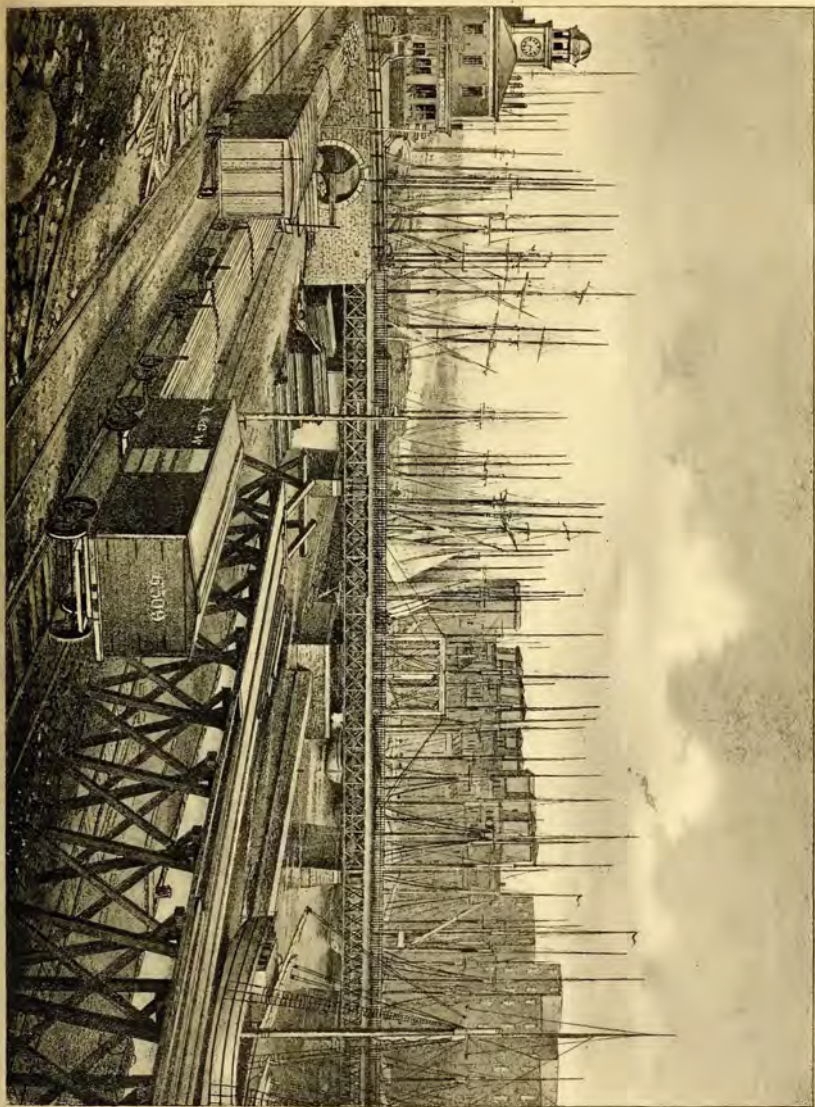
At the session of the legislature in 1797 an act was passed directing the surveyor-general to lay out a hundred acres on the west side of the Oswego river at its mouth, so as to form a public square or market-place at the most convenient point. Lots for public buildings were to be reserved on the square. House lots to be sixty-six feet front by two hundred feet deep. The principal streets were to be a hundred feet wide, and cross-streets sixty, and a map of the survey was to be deposited in the surveyor-general's office. The lots were directed to be sold at auction, but the governor was authorized to reserve for public purposes any that he saw fit. It was further enacted that the town so laid out should be "called forever thereafter by the name of Oswego."

The locality was spoken of in the law as being in the town of Lysander and county of Onondaga. That part of the present city on the east side of the river, it will be remembered by the reader of the general history, was then in the town of Mexico and county of Herkimer.

The new village was laid out, in accordance with the law, during the summer of 1797, under the direction of Surveyor-General Simeon De Witt, by Benjamin Wright, the surveyor of Scriba's patent. The plat ran from the river west nearly to the line of Military lot No. 6, now known as the Van Buren tract, and from the lake southward to the neighborhood of Onondaga street. The streets running north and south were named—as now—"First," "Second," "Third," "Fourth," etc., but those running east and west received entirely different appellations from those they now bear. Surveyor-General De Witt was as classical in regard to Oswego's streets as he or the land-commissioners had been respecting the townships of the Military tract, and the constellations of the heavens were utilized as freely as the heroes of Greece and Rome had been. Only nine streets were named at the time in question, but the number of appellations taken from the celestial sphere was afterwards increased to fifteen. To promote the clearness of subsequent history we will give the whole number here.

The northernmost street laid out in 1797 was Aquila, a very short one, which was nearly an eastward extension of

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Branson street, running through to the river, but is now closed up. As extended to the east side it is now called Mercer street. On the east side, also, still north of Aquila, were afterwards laid Auriga street, now De Witt, and Orion street, now Mercer. South of Aquila street the ancient and modern names are as follows: Lyra street, now Van Burn; Aries street, now Schuyler; Taurus street, now Seneca; Gemini street, now Cayuga; Cancer street, now Bridge; Leo street, now Oneida; Virgo street, now Muhawk; Libra street, now Utica; Scorpio street, now Albany; Sagittarius street, now Erie; Capricornus street, now Niagara; Aquarius street, now Ohio. Certainly it was not Simeon De Witt's fault that Oswego did not become a celestial city.

The two blocks now occupied by the public square were reserved, in 1797, for that purpose, together with the next one to the east. The three blocks north of these,—Nos. 8, 9, and 10,—bounded by Third and Sixth streets, and by Taurus and Aries (now Seneca and Schuyler streets), were reserved for public buildings, while the ground between Third and Sixth streets, northward from Aries (Schuyler) to the lake,—being blocks one to six inclusive,—was set apart for a cemetery.

The street-lines of the embryo city were marked by blazed trees, for,—except where McMullin and O'Connor had made little clearings to set their houses—the ground on the west side as far up as Ohio street was covered with woods. It was mostly second growth, however, as the original forest had all been cleared off (except a few scattering trees) during the early period before 1756, when large garrisons were stationed on the west side of the river. There was a similar clearing on the east side, but more recent, it having been made after the establishment of Fort Ontario, in 1755. On that side, too, a large tract in the vicinity of the fort had been entirely cleared, and had been used as garden and grass-ground from the advent of "Duncan of Lundie" in 1760. There were numerous oaks, maples, etc., on both sides, but the principal growth was of chestnuts.

If any new settlers came to Oswego in 1797, their names have escaped record. There were five or six more families came between that year and 1802, but the precise time of their respective arrivals is unknown. It is presumed, however, that two or three of them came in 1797 or the spring of 1798, for long ago the oldest inhabitants used to assert that in 1798 Miss Artemisia Waterhouse, of Fulton (afterwards Mrs. Ichabod Brockett, of Salina), taught the first school in Oswego. It is needless to say that it was in a private house, and it could hardly have numbered over a dozen children. It is not pretended that there were but five families in the "district," and probably one of these was that of Asa Rice, who had settled three miles west of Oswego in 1797.

In 1798 Oneida county was formed from Herkimer, and the east part of Oswego became a portion of the former county.

The next year the collection district of Oswego was formed by Congress, embracing all the shores and waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, from the forty-fifth parallel to the Genesee river, and the president was author-

ized to establish a custom-house and appoint a collector. For several years, however, it was not supposed that the duties would repay the expense of collecting them, and the whole frontier was left unguarded. Absolute "free-trade" prevailed. A few furs, however, and a little grain for the use of the pioneers, was all that was imported from Canada. There was plenty of lumber on this side then.

The principal business of the little port was caused by the passage of emigrants, military stores, salt, and Indian goods to the west, and the bringing back of furs from the same locality. Westward-bound stores were brought from Rome through the Oneida lake and Oswego river; and often they were sent west in open sail-boats.

Peter Sharpe and William Vaughan came at a very early date, probably about 1798 or 1799. Sharpe kept a small tavern for the accommodation of travelers and boatmen, and stored goods detained on their passage. Sharpe and Vaughan soon became the owners of a little schooner of about fifty tons' burden; from the indefinite accounts handed down we should infer that it was not built here, but purchased from the Canadians. This was used in the modest commerce before mentioned.

In the spring of 1800, Archibald Fairfield, who had been a resident of Scriba's city of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of Salmon creek, discouraged by the loss of the only Vera Cruz vessel the year before, and by the general depressing appearance in that ambitious locality, moved to Oswego with his family, built him a house, and went to keeping tavern. In those days almost every man kept tavern who had two rooms in his house, and some landlords got along with one.

At Fairfield's tavern, in the summer of 1800, stopped Daniel Burt, of Orange county, New York, the grandfather of B. B. Burt and E. P. Burt, of this city, having made a canoe voyage from Kingston, Canada, where he had been on business. Pleased with the appearance of Oswego, he determined to make his abode in the vicinity, and on his way home purchased of one of the Van Rensselaer family, at Albany, military lot No. 7, now forming the upper part of the city of Oswego, on the west side.

There was another arrival, in 1800, of the utmost importance,—a bald-headed stranger from No-Man's-Land." This was Rankin P. McMullin, the first white child born in modern Oswego. He, too, liked the country, and concluded to stay.

Whatever education was received by the few children of that period came from Captain O'Connor, who sometimes taught school here and sometimes at Salt Point. The latter place contained the nearest post-office, and was the metropolis to which the inhabitants of Oswego (which was the jumping-off place of central New York) made their way to catch the first glimpses of a doubtful civilization. There was no road between the two places passable by a wagon or even by a sled,—in fact, there was no road to Oswego at all. In summer every one traveled by boats; in winter there was no communication between the infant city and the outer world, save when some adventurous Oswegonian made his way on snow-shoes to Salt Point; learned the news from Europe, Asia, and America, obtained the letters addressed to his neighbors, loaded himself with a demijohn of

whisky, if that article had become scant in Oswego, and returned the same way he went.

But in summer business was even then quite lively. Archibald Fairfield soon procured two schooners of about a hundred tons each, presumably by purchase in Canada, bringing the Oswego fleet up to the number of three. With these he engaged in forwarding goods and stores to the Niagara, whence they were taken up the lakes. Captain Rasmussen and Captain Ford, both masters of vessels on the lake, came about this time, but the exact year is unknown.

In May, 1802, we come to the first definite information regarding the progress of Oswego since its foundation. Although informed by McMullin that he would starve there, Daniel Burt had not given up the idea of settling at Oswego. His sons, Calvin Bradner Burt and Joel Burt, went to Ovid, Seneca county, in the fall of 1801, and the next year, in company with a young lawyer named Baird, they made their way down Cayuga lake and Seneca and Oswego rivers in a skiff to Oswego, and took up their quarters at Peter Sharpe's tavern. At that time, as stated by Mr. Bradner Burt in his reminiscences, published long afterwards, there were but six families living in Oswego,—those of Peter Sharpe, Archibald Fairfield, John Love, Edward O'Connor, Augustus Ford, and Captain Rasmussen. William Vaughan was still unmarried, and McMullin's family was perhaps temporarily absent. There were also a few unmarried lake-sailors and river-boatmen who made their headquarters here. There were no stores, but at least two taverns.

Young lawyer Baird thought there was not much of an opening here for legal talent, and left. Joel Burt also went back to Orange county for the season. After a short absence Bradner Burt returned in September, and began the erection of the first saw-mill in Oswego. It was on the site of the "old red mill," and nearly on that of the present Exchange mills. When the timbers were ready young Burt sent out to Rice's and up to Oswego Falls to invite help, and all responded with great willingness. But when every man within reachable distance was mustered, there were but twelve, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions and the use of tackles that they were able to get the timbers into place. After the mill was finished Mr. Burt again returned to Orange county.

That same year Matthew McNair, a native of Paisley, Scotland, made his way to Oswego and began a residence there which terminated only with his death in extreme old age. He has stated that but two of the few residences he found here in 1802 were frames. Besides these there was a warehouse built here that same season by Benajah Byington, of Salt Point.

Early in the spring of 1803 young Bradner Burt made his way to Rome, and thence on foot to Oswego, stopping in Mexico to dance all night in a house where the young men had to bow low to escape the joists which supported the chamber floor. When he arrived at Fort Ontario he found the whole garrison out under arms. It consisted of a sergeant and two men. Proceeding to the river-bank, he called for a boat to take him across. One was immediately sent, and while it was crossing the whole population of the

city, men, women, and children, turned out and came down to the west bank of the river to welcome him. If he had been the long-lost brother of every one of them, with strawberry-marks all over him, he could not have been more warmly greeted. Eager hands were stretched out to him from every side the moment he touched the shore, and happiness beamed on every countenance.

And why this excess of joy over the return of a comparative stranger, not related to any of the citizens? Simply because he was the first arrival of the season. For four months, more or less, Oswego had been snow-bound and ice-tied, its people shut out from the sight of all faces but their own, which were but few in number (even including the gallant garrison of Fort Ontario), and the first arrival of a man, proving as it did that spring had really opened, was a subject of more excitement than was the first arrival of a steamer in the palmiest days of steamboating.

Meanwhile his father, Daniel Burt, through his acquaintance with the Orange county governor, George Clinton, had obtained a lease from the State of a hundred acres of land, extending from the river eastward, so as to include all the cleared ground around the fort. The lease was for ten years, at ten dollars per year. He moved to Oswego in the summer of 1803 with his sons Joel, George W., and Daniel, Jr. His son William soon after moved to Scriba. Daniel Burt, Sr., leaving his own land unimproved for the present, built a log house on his leased ground directly opposite Taurus street, and in the centre of what is now East Seneca street. This was the first building, not connected with the fort, on the east side of the river. Having received a charter from the legislature, Mr. Burt established the first regular ferry in Oswego, on the present line of Seneca street.

By this time it had been discovered at Washington that a port called Oswego, on Lake Ontario, was doing considerable business, and the president determined to establish a custom-house there, as authorized by act of Congress. It was doubtless on the recommendation of Governor Clinton that Joel Burt was selected as the collector of the new port. His commission was dated August 1, 1803. He was certainly the first United States civil officer at Oswego, and so far as we can learn he was the first civil officer of any kind. There is neither record nor tradition of even a constable previous to that time.

Perhaps it was supposed that the new collector would be sufficient to guard the entrance to Oswego; at all events the sergeant, with his army of two men, was withdrawn this year, and Fort Ontario, so long the object of intense solicitude to rival nations, was left to fall into ignoble decay.

Mr. McNair, whose arrival the year before has been mentioned, purchased the old schooner "Jane," of Sharpe & Vaughan, and went into the forwarding business. Fairfield still continued his transactions in that line. Numerous boats came down the river. Burt's saw-mill gave promise of frame houses instead of log, and Oswego began to look up. Still there was not a house north of Cancer (now Bridge) street.

In 1804 the progress was sufficient so that it was determined to have a land communication with the outer



RESIDENCE OF HON. GEORGE B. SLOAN,
Corner of West Eighth and Van Buren Streets, Oswego, New York.

world. C. B. Burt was chosen path-master, and under his direction a road was cut through as far as the falls.

This good example was quickly followed. That same season a man named King came from the settlement in Cato, in the present county of Cayuga, and on the part of himself and three neighbors offered to open a road from that settlement to Oswego for forty dollars, being ten dollars for each man engaged. The "solid men" of Oswego determined to have the road. Forty dollars in cash was a big sum here in those primitive times, but after much financiering the required sum was subscribed by responsible parties, and King began the work. It was no slight task, the ten dollars per man was well earned; but in time the road was completed, and when the midsummer sun was shining most brightly King and his companions, seated on an ox-sled, rode triumphantly into Oswego, amid the cheers and congratulations of the people. It was very cheap road-making, but it should be remembered that "opening a road" in those days meant merely cutting out the underbrush, logs, and small trees from a space perhaps a rod wide, making a track barely passable for an ox-sled or cart.

Captain O'Connor taught school in 1802, the first in the place according to Mr. Burt, who had no knowledge of the little educational effort of Miss Waterhouse. It was taught in a log house, built as a workshop by Captain Ford, and situated near the bank of the river, between Gemini and Canoe (Cayuga and Bridge) streets.

It was in this year also that a man named Wilson, a contractor for the carrying of government stores to the west, built a schooner of ninety tons, called the "Fair American," and Mr. McNair built one, called the "Linda," of fifty tons. The latter gentleman then or soon after also bought some Canadian vessels, showing that the commerce of Oswego was rapidly rising into prominence.

In the spring of 1805 there came to Oswego a family long and creditably known in its early history, and, from the number, vigor, and intelligence of its members, exercising a strong influence over the destinies of the infant city. The head of this family was Daniel Huginin, Sr., a man of French extraction, but brought up among the Dutch of the Mohawk valley. With him came his adult sons, Peter D., Daniel, Jr., and Abram D.; the younger sons, Robert, Hiram, and Leonard; and the daughters, Lucretia, Eliza, Catharine (afterwards Mrs. John S. Davis and mother of Henry L. Davis), and Mary (afterwards Mrs. John Grant, Jr.). The last named was then a girl of nine, and is now the earliest surviving resident of Oswego. Of all her youthful companions not one is left who as early as she looked upon the pleasant woodlands, the scattered cabins, the brawling river which constituted the Oswego of seventy years ago, and of which, even now, she speaks with enthusiastic praise.

We fix the date of the Huginins' arrival from the statement of Mrs. Grant, though C. B. Burt has stated it a year earlier. At all events, the first year of their coming, whether 1804 or 1805, Mr. Burt helped Daniel Huginin, Jr., to build a small frame store, the first in the place. It was on First street, between Cayuga and Seneca, and still "survives," so to say, as the fruit-store of Thomas Hart, being now the oldest building in Oswego.

In 1805, too, but shortly after the Huginins, came Edwin M. Tyler, another of the sea-faring men of whom early Oswego was so largely composed. With him was his son, Joel F. Tyler, a child of three, since long known as Captain Tyler of the lake service, and now, at the age of seventy-five, the second earliest resident of Oswego. Captain Theophilus Baldwin came about the same time.

It was in 1805 or 1806 that the first school-house in Oswego was erected. Mr. Bradner Burt was the builder, and, according to his recollection, it was in the former year; but the weight of evidence is in favor of the latter. It owed its existence to private enterprise, for the school system of the State was not then organized so as to provide for the erection of school-houses at the expense of the public. Joel Burt, Matthew McNair, William Vaughan, and others contributed liberally, and the resulting structure was extremely creditable to the educational enterprise of the pioneers of Oswego.

It was a one-story frame, no less than thirty-five feet square, with a cupola on the top intended for a bell, which, however, it never received. In fact, it would perhaps be more correct to speak of it as a school meeting-house, for it was intended from the first for the use of traveling preachers, and was provided with a pulpit for that purpose. This, doubtless, accounts for the comparatively large scale on which it was built.

The first school in the new school-house was taught by a Dr. Caldwell, who had lately arrived, and who practiced medicine and taught school conjointly for several years. He was Oswego's only physician for several years. Those who did not appreciate his medical services used to send for Dr. Squires in Hannibal.

In the early part of 1806 both sections of the present city became parts of new towns. On the 28th of February the town of Hannibal, Onondaga county, was formed from Lysander, comprising the present towns of Granby, Hannibal, and Oswego, and the west part of Oswego city. It will be observed that while the survey-township of Hannibal came only to the line of the State reservation on the west and south, the political town included the reservation also within its limits.

On the 21st of March the town of Fredericksburg was formed from Mexico, including the present towns of Scriba, Volney, Schroepfel, and Palermo. This change of jurisdiction on the east side of the river, however, did not affect many people in the present city, for Daniel Burt was then on that side.

On the 21st of April following, Congress seems not to have learned of the change of names, for on that day it established a post-route from Onondaga Hollow to the village of Oswego, "in Lysander." Yet no post-office was established at Oswego till the next fall, when Joel Burt, already collector of the port, was appointed postmaster, his commission being dated the 7th of October. The practice of appointing the same man to several federal offices appears to have been quite common in those days. In Buffalo, at the same period, one person was collector, postmaster, and superintendent of Indian affairs, by appointment from Washington, besides being a judge under State authority.

It was about this time that Onndiaga, the *Onondaga*

chief, carried the mail weekly from Onondaga Hollow to Oswego, with such exemplary punctuality, as narrated in chapter xii. of the general history of the county. Captain Elmir Brace is said to have been the first contractor for carrying the mail between the places first mentioned,—possibly Onondaga was hired by the citizens before any regular contractor was employed by the government.

Thomas H. Wentworth, father of the well-known resident of that name, passing through the village on his way to Canada in 1806, and forming a high opinion of its commercial facilities, obtained the "refusal" of water-lots 5 and 6, and of the other property belonging to Archibald Fairfield. The original contract, which in curious language gave Wentworth the privilege of going to Canada and returning to Utica, is now in the hands of his son, and is certainly one of the oldest business contracts extant relating to Oswego, if not the very oldest. Milton Harmon was a new settler of this year.

The oldest native of Oswego now resident in it was born in September, 1806. She then received the name of Nancy Hugunin, being the youngest daughter of Daniel Hugunin, Sr., but is now better known as Mrs. Goodell.

Early in 1807, Mr. Wentworth returned, in accordance with his previous arrangement, and bought out Fairfield, the latter soon after moving to Sackett's Harbor. He was one of the first citizens of the place while he lived here, and an incident related by Captain Tyler would tend to show that the first citizens regaled themselves with food which would hardly be acceptable to those of similar position now. Just before Fairfield left, little Joel went with his mother, who was paying an afternoon visit to Mrs. F. Scarcely were they seated when the child's curious eyes discovered something hanging from a joist, which to his eye appeared to be a baby denuded of its skin.

"Oh! oh!" exclaimed the terror-stricken boy, "what you going to do with that baby?" pointing to the object which had caused his excitement.

"Why," replied Mrs. Fairchild, laughing, "we are going to eat it, of course."

"Oh, ma! take me home! take me home!" pleaded the frightened child, who felt that if they had got to eating babies at that house they might soon have an appetite for four-year-old boys. His mother pacified him, but throughout his stay he cast many a wary glance at the object which had aroused his pity and his fears.

He afterwards learned that it was a porcupine, dressed and prepared for eating. At present a good many would about as soon think of eating a baby as a hedge-hog.

Mr. Wentworth succeeded to Fairfield's forwarding business. Though bred to mercantile pursuits, he was an artist of much ability, and in after-years was in great request as a portrait-painter in the eastern cities. He was also the producer of many more elaborate works, some of which are still in the possession of his son. He was the first devotee of the fine arts who made his home in Oswego, and should the lovers of those arts ever dedicate a gallery in their honor, his portrait would be entitled to especial prominence.

The reminiscences of early settlers that have been published make no mention of any religious services in Oswego

until 1807, but in all probability there were such services held there before that time.

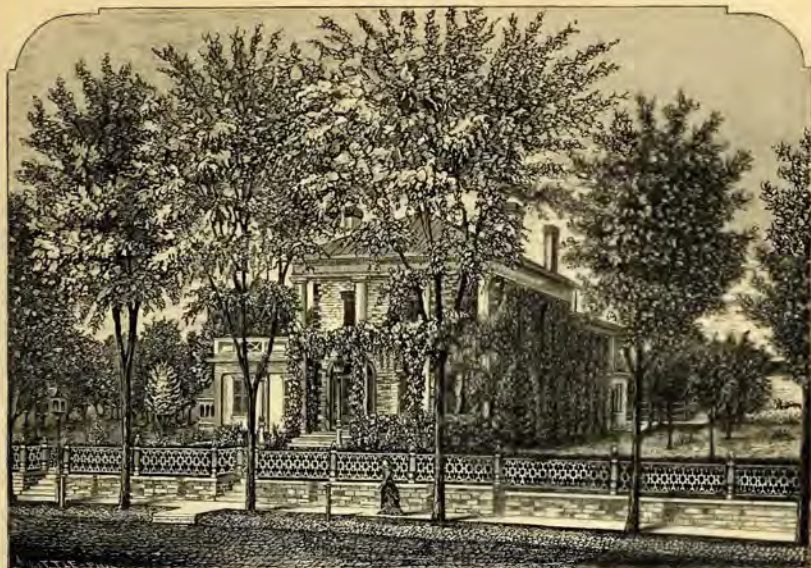
Next to Dr. Caldwell, the first physician who settled within the present limits of Oswego was Dr. Deodatus Clarke. His point of location, however, was then nearly two miles from the village, being on a farm adjoining the present eastern boundary of the city, or rather in the forest, where he made a farm. Among his numerous children was Edwin W. Clarke, then six years of age, afterwards an able member of the Oswego bar, and still surviving in an honored old age. From his father's new house to the house of Daniel Burt, Sr., at the corner of West Seneca and First streets, all was a dense forest, though partly of second growth. After erecting a log house, Dr. Clarke was unable to procure shingles for the roof. He paid two dollars per thousand for drawing boards for that purpose from the river-side. The transportation was accomplished on an ox-sled in midsummer, about a hundred and fifty feet being drawn at a time.

There were then about fourteen families on the west side of the river, the houses being partly log and partly frame. A log causeway facilitated travel along the road in front of the site of the starch-factory, and a rude ferry, on the line of Taurus (Seneca) street, served a similar purpose for those who wished to cross the stream. Near this time the ferry was transferred from Mr. Burt to Mr. Tyler, who bought the house originally erected by McMullin, but which had passed into the hands of Captain Rasmussen.

Rude indeed would now seem the little frontier village, with its six or eight log houses and a similar number of frame ones; with its one diminutive store, its two or three taverns and barn-like warehouses; but to those who were children then it appears almost another Eden. Mrs. Grant, especially, grows as enthusiastic over the charms of Oswego seventy years ago as her namesake, the celebrated authoress, was over the spring-time delights of the same locality half a century earlier.

"Ah!" exclaims the old lady, her memory reviving as she dwells on the beloved theme, her imagination kindling, and her language taking on the glow of youth, "those were happy days! How beautiful everything was! How beautiful! The trees were so green! the air was so fresh! the lake was so sparkling! wild-flowers bloomed at every step. All kinds of berries and nuts abounded. The old fort-ground was covered with strawberries. Cranberries were thick along the river-shore. Beech-nuts, hickory-nuts, and especially chestnuts, could be gathered by the bushel. Wild plums were equally abundant. Game was plentiful beyond conception; any man with a rifle could obtain it, and the Indians brought it in to sell for next to nothing. A saddle of venison could be bought for twenty-five cents. And the salmon! what great shoals of them went up the river! Thousands at a time! their fins breaking above the surface of the water, and flashing like floating silver in the sunlight! There was no need of doctors then; everybody was healthy. There used to be two or three years at a time without a funeral. There were no lawyers then, and no need of them; everybody was honest. Ah! what happy times! what a beautiful, beautiful country!"

Once in three or four months an itinerant preacher would



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS KINGSFORD.
West First Street, between Utica and Mohawk Streets, Oswego, New York.



RESIDENCE OF THOMSON KINGSFORD,
Corner of West Third and Oneida Streets, Oswego, New York.

come along, and then notice would be given out of a meeting on Sunday at the school-house. As the hour for service approached a horn would be blown at the school-house door to notify the villagers, and when the appointed time was reached, the same primitive sounds again rang out upon the morning air. The pioneers set great store by the baptism of the young; all being anxious that their children should receive the benefit of that rite, though they were not all of them very particular regarding the language used towards the holy man who administered it. On one occasion an itinerant had preached on a week-day evening, and was about to move on, when he was requested to stay over Sunday and baptize some children. He was directed to one person who was especially anxious to have the rite performed. The preacher found the individual at work near the river, and was at once accosted by him:

"Well, parson, are you going to stay over Sunday and baptize our children?"

"Well," replied the minister, "I hardly know. I should be glad to do so, but it will break in on my arrangements very seriously."

"Well now, parson, you must stay!" exclaimed the enthusiastic parent. "I have got two children that want baptizing bad; Mr. — has another, Mr. — has three more, and I know we can pick up two or three others, and, take it all together, you can make a d—— good job of it."

It is not recorded whether the reverend gentleman took the job or not.

The event of 1808, at Oswego, was the building of the brig "Oncida" by Henry Eckford, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Woolsey, of which mention was made in the general history. Henry Eagle, a native of Prussia, and long a well-known resident of Oswego, first came to that place in the year last named, and helped to build the "Oncida."

The next spring the new brig was launched. When ready for sea, it was taken out of the harbor and its armament was put on board. When this had been done, it was found that the "Oncida" could not return over the bar. It was never inside the harbor again. The firm of McNair & Co. built a fine schooner of eighty tons this year. Building began to increase on land, too, as well as on the water. Messrs. Forman & Brackett erected a small grist-mill and saw-mill.

The grist-mill was the first in Oswego, and the saw-mill was second only to that of Bradner Burt, built in 1802.

By this time immigration was increasing with considerable rapidity; many coming whose names have escaped research. Theophilus S. Morgan, long a very prominent resident of Oswego, was one of the new settlers.

The next year (1810) there was a still larger immigration, including several men of some note in the early annals of the frontier village. Of these the most prominent was Mr. Alvin Bronson, a young man only twenty-seven years old, although he had been in the mercantile business nine years, who settled at Oswego as the representative of the firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co., and began the construction of a schooner with the men and tools he had brought with him from his former home in Connecticut.

Besides the vessel, which, under the name of the "Charles

and Ann," and subsequently of the "Governor Tompkins," has been mentioned at some length in the general history, Mr. Bronson soon erected a warehouse on the corner of West First and Cayuga streets, for the use of the firm, which was engaged largely in the forwarding business. They also kept a supply of general merchandise in one end of their warehouse. This was a custom with all the forwarders here, as it was considered that the business would not warrant separate mercantile establishments.

Another new-comer of this period of some notoriety was "Colonel" Eli Parsons. He gained his military title as the second in command in the celebrated "Shay's rebellion," which broke out in Massachusetts in 1786. Parsons had served gallantly as a captain in the Massachusetts line in the Revolution, and excused his subsequent misconduct on the ground of the hardships to which he and his comrades were subjected when the depreciated paper-money in which they had been paid was found to be worthless to buy provisions or pay debts, or even to pay the taxes levied by the State government. As one of the leaders, he was exempted from the first amnesty granted to the main body of the insurgents after their defeat, and was obliged to escape to Canada, in which he never succeeded with great difficulty.

After the final amnesty he returned and settled in Oswego, where he kept a tavern, and where he received a pension for his services in the Revolution. According to the recollections of the old settlers he was a jovial old fellow, well liked by his neighbors, fond of making quaint remarks, and much more at home in keeping a tavern than in leading a rebellion.

"How do all you people make a living here?" queried a stranger, who could not see that there was much business going on.

"Well, sir," replied the old colonel, "in summer we live by skinning strangers; in winter by skinning each other."

On another occasion, when provision was scarce, the colonel was seen trudging up to his house with a remarkably fine string of fish.

"Bless me!" exclaimed a bystander, "what large fish! How did you catch them, colonel? What sort of bait did you use?"

"The best of bait,—necessity," was the sententious reply of the veteran.

Dr. Benjamin Coe, who settled here in 1810, was the next physician after Caldwell, and the first who had much practice. Dr. Walter Colton, who came shortly after, was a man of marked ability, and prominent not only in professional, but in social and political life.

Edmund Hawks, who afterwards became associate judge of the common pleas, came in 1810, and established a tannery near the corner of West First and Canoe (Bridge) streets, the first institution of that kind in the village. His house was about where the Jefferson block now stands.

The brothers Eli and Moses Stevens about the same time set up in business, the first as a shoemaker and the second as a hatter. The afterwards-celebrated author, James Fenimore Cooper, was then a rollicking young midshipman on board the "Oncida," making frequent visits to Oswego, and being a hail-fellow with all its younger

population. He is credited with the production of the following distich, descriptive of the occupations of the two Stevens brothers:

Upon Moors and Ell
All the people may rely
For shoes and for hats that will stand the worst weather;
What with boots and with felt
They will use up the pelt,
And to two-legged calves sell the quadruped's leather.

On the 5th of April, 1811, the name of Fredericksburg was changed to Volney, and on the same day the town of Scriba was taken off. Thus the territory of the present city was divided between Scriba, in Oneida county, and Hannibal, in Onondaga county.

It is hard to realize, in these days of compact organization and swift police, that fifty odd years ago the two parts of Oswego were separated by a jurisdictional line which was almost impassable. Young Joel Tyler, though only nine years old, was now intrusted with the management of the ferry, while his father was out on the lake in command of the schooner "Eagle." When a pedestrian wanted to cross, the youngster could put him over in a skiff, but when a horseman or a wagon came, the hired man was called from his work to manage the unwieldy scow. One day Joel heard from the Scriba side a halloo announcing that a footman wanted to cross the stream. The skiff being taken over, the passenger, who seemed to be in a great hurry, stepped in, and Joel turned his prow westward. When he was about a third of the way across, a horseman came galloping up to the eastern shore, and shouted to the boy to return.

"No, no; go on," said the passenger.

"Come back! come back, I say!" yelled the man on shore.

"Go ahead, go ahead," growled the fellow in the boat.

"Come back, you young rascal, or I'll shoot you!" cried the pursuer, taking a pistol from his holster.

"Pull for your life, you little devil, or I'll drown you!" exclaimed the runaway, rolling up his sleeves and preparing for instant action.

Terrified beyond measure at these contradictory threats, the boy yet thought that the nearest danger was the greatest, and bent to his oars with all his might. The sheriff, for such the pursuer was, did not fire, the fugitive gained the Onondaga shore, plunged into the forest, and was out of reach long before the officer could get new papers to give him jurisdiction in that county.

William Dolloway, who came in 1811, was the first man who had a store of much consequence, separate from the forwarding business. It was near the corner of West First and Taurus (Bridge) streets, and the owner's residence, just above the last street, was the farthest south of any house in the village. The nearest house above that point was one built by Mr. Wentworth for the use of the boatmen whom he employed, and which stood on lands still owned by the State, as was the case with all the land above Mohawk street. Long afterwards Mr. Wentworth bought from the State the tract of land which he had improved, and his son now lives there. That son, by the way, who was born in 1810, is, so far as we can discover, the oldest

male, and next to Mrs. Goodell is the oldest person, born in Oswego and now residing there.

Just above Wentworth's house was the farm and residence of Daniel Burt, Sr., to which he had removed after he gave up the ferry, and which was situated on military lot No. 7. The Wentworth house was fitted up in 1811, and rented to Judge Nathan Sage, known as Captain Sage to the early settlers of Redfield, who came from that place to Oswego and was appointed collector of the port. His commission was dated June 12, 1811.

Oswego being shut up by itself, with little communication with the rest of the world, many of the men, in default of other recreation, devoted a good deal of time to playing practical jokes on each other. Judge Sage was a somewhat stately old gentleman, of fine appearance and deliberate movements, and the young fellows about town thought he would be a good subject for some of their pranks. Every morning he was in the habit of setting forth from his residence, neatly dressed, with a cane in his hand, and walking down to the foot of First street, where his office was situated.

One morning, shortly after his appointment as collector, the judge was marching with his usual deliberation down the road towards the village, but he had not gone far from his house when he saw a young man of his acquaintance apparently working by the roadside with an axe.

"Good-morning, judge," said the axeman.

"Good-morning, sir," politely responded the official.

"Fine morning."

"Very fine," said the judge.

"But looks some like rain."

"Yes, it does a little," and Mr. Sage started forward. After he had gone a few yards the man called out,—

"By the way, judge,"—the latter halted and turned around,—"*can you tell me where young Stevens, the hatter, boards?*"

"Well, no, I can't; he hasn't been here a great while, you know. I have had no especial business with him. I presume you can easily ascertain, however."

"I presume so," said the man, and the judge resumed his walk. Some forty rods farther down he met Dr. Coe, with a rifle on his shoulder and equipped for a hunting excursion.

"Good-morning, judge."

"Good-morning, doctor. After the deer, eh?"

"Well, yes; I thought I would try them a few hours," replied the young Esculapius.

"It's a fine day for sport," said the worthy collector, "if it doesn't rain. I wish you every success."

"Thank you, judge;" and the two men moved in opposite directions.

"Ah, excuse me," exclaimed the doctor, after they were two or three rods apart, "there is a question I wanted to ask you, which I had almost forgotten. Can you tell me where young Stevens, the hatter, boards?"

"Well, now, that's curious," said the judge, halting.

"Mr. B., up here, asked me the same question. What's the matter. Has Stevens been doing anything out of the way?"

"Oh, no, not at all," replied the doctor; "I happened to



HON. ALVIN BRONSON.

The fortunes of this gentleman were for forty years so closely connected with those of Oswego County and city, and he is so often mentioned in other parts of this work, that all which is needful in this sketch is to give some personal details, and advert to some circumstances not set forth in the general history.

Alvin Bronson was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, May 19, 1783. After spending his boyhood on a farm, and his youth as a clerk, he became a merchant at the age of eighteen, and has been engaged in some department of the mercantile business ever since; that is to say, during a period of seventy-six years! After nine years of successful merchandising, during which he built two vessels and made several voyages by sea, Mr. Bronson came to Oswego in 1810, and engaged in the lake trade as one of the firm of Bronson, Townsend & Co. Of his connection with the early commerce of Oswego, and of the part he took in the war of 1812, sufficient has been said in the general history of the county and city.

In October, 1815, Mr. Bronson married Mary, the youngest daughter of Captain Edward O'Connor, also prominent in the early history of Oswego. By that lady, now deceased, he had one son and two daughters. After carrying on a large part of the commerce of the lakes for seven years after the war, the firm of Bronson, Townsend & Co. was dissolved in 1822. That year Mr. Bronson was elected to the State senate, and drew a term of two years. We

have mentioned in the general history the exertions he made in behalf of the Oswego canal, and his connection with the celebrated "seventeen," of whom, and of the senate of that day, he is now the sole survivor; the late Heman J. Redfield, who died a few weeks since, having been the last preceding one. Mr. Bronson was also conspicuous as an advocate of free-trade views, which were then very unpopular.

In 1829 he was again elected to the senate, where he served four years as chairman of one of the most important committees,—that of finance. Many able reports written by him attest his ability, though he was never a seeker after popularity, and was frequently in a small minority. About 1830, Mr. Bronson went into partnership with the late Lemuel B. Crocker, in the forwarding business, and the firm of Bronson & Crocker continued for twenty-five years, weathering all the storms which at times swept over the commercial world. Mr. Bronson was the first president of the Oswego board of trade, in 1848. Since then he has confined himself mostly to his private business, though he has occasionally found time to write an able article in aid of the commercial interests of the city of his choice. The firm of Alvin Bronson & Co. still exists, though Mr. Bronson has gradually given up the management of its business to others, as well he may, considering that over ninety-four years have passed over the head of this honored patriarch of Oswego.



SYLVESTER DOOLITTLE

was born at Whitestown, now Whitesboro', Oneida county, State of New York, on the 11th of January, 1800. His parents were from Connecticut. He learned the business of ship-carpenter at Sodus Point, Wayne county, New York. In 1822 he removed to Rochester, and there built the first boat that went through the canal to Albany. From there he removed to Utica, and was engaged in building packets for the Erie canal before the railroads were constructed. Here he built and took to New York the first lake-boat ever made, and laid the foundation of the through freight trade by canal-boats to that city. After the railroads were built and the packet business destroyed, through the influence of Abram Varick, Mr. Doolittle removed to Oswego, New York, in the fall of 1836. Here he built three or four vessels and improved the carrying capacity of the lake craft. Having learned of the new invention of Mr. Ericsson, in adapting the screw to the propulsion of vessels, and because side-wheel steamers could not go through the Welland canal, Mr. D. constructed, by the consent of Mr. Ericsson, the first screw propeller ever used for transportation of freight and passengers, thus establishing the feasibility

of the screw as a motive power in marine architecture. He also built one of the first large mills in Oswego, introducing many improvements in handling grain and making flour, assisting by these improvements the reputation of the Oswego mills and character of the flour manufactured at that place.

Having given up ship-building, he engaged in the business of forwarding from New York to the west, and in milling. About this time he built the block known as the Doolittle block, and Doolittle hall, the chief place for exhibitions in the city. While engaged in deepening the channel of the river a mineral spring was discovered boiling up through the rock on the then dry bottom of the river. He traced the stream ashore on his property, and after a large expense, with much labor, he secured what is now known as the Deep Rock spring. Over this he built the Doolittle House, one of the largest and handsomest hotels in western New York.

In the year 1829 Mr. Doolittle married Miss Catherine Gould, of Utica, daughter of Samuel Gould, Esq. There was no issue from this marriage.

think that I didn't know where he boarded, and I didn't know but you did."

"Well, no, I don't," said the old gentleman. "He hasn't been here but a little while, you know, and I have had no particular business with him. I presume, however, you will have no difficulty in ascertaining his place of abode."

"Oh, certainly not; excuse my troubling you. Good-morning, judge."

"No trouble at all; good-morning;" and the two men went on their separate ways, the judge wondering as he walked at the sudden interest manifested in "young Stevens, the hatter." Sixty rods farther along he saw another young man, just turning off from the road towards the river, with a fish-pole in his hand.

"Good-morning, judge."

"Good-morning," responded Sage; "the fish are bound to suffer now, I suppose."

"Well, yes, I think it is a pretty good day for fishing; and if it should rain a little it would do no hurt. By the by, judge," hastily continued the speaker, stepping back a few paces out of the underbrush, "do you happen to know the boarding-place of young Stevens, the hatter?"

A light suddenly broke on the mind of the puzzled official.

"You infernal rascal!" he roared, shaking his cane at the offender, "if I had you here I would teach you to play your jokes on a man of my age and position. This is all that rascal Coe's work. I know him; I'd like to break this cane over his head." And the judge strode rapidly towards the village, muttering anathemas on all the impertinent young scamps in Oswego, and especially on Dr. Coe, whom he rightly concluded to be the chief engineer of this elaborate jest.

He was just entering the village when a steady-going old ship-captain came out of his house, who was in a quandary as to the proper action to be taken regarding some goods which he was about to ship.

"Good-morning, judge," he exclaimed at sight of the collector, "glad to see you; I wanted to ask you a question. Can you tell me——"

"Oh, you're another of the scoundrels, are you?" shrieked the judge, his anger now at white heat, hurling his cane at the astonished son of Neptune, and then rushing towards him with clenched fists, while the latter hastily beat a retreat within his domicile. "I'll teach you to impose on me in this way. I'll break your rascally head for you, if I have to wait half a day for you to come out."

It was only through the intervention of his wife that the seaman finally made it manifest that *his* question was a legitimate one, and had nothing to do with the whereabouts of "young Stevens, the hatter."

For many weeks the conspirators, and especially Dr. Coe, wisely kept out of reach of the judge's cane, but at length his wrath was placated, being only occasionally renewed when some saucy boy would inquire, in his hearing, of a comrade, if the latter could tell where "young Stevens, the hatter, took his meals."

Time passed on, and even the boys ceased to bother the judge. The war of 1812, with its years of excitement and terror, blotted from most men's minds the memory of less

important events. Some time after its close the people of Oswego, still debarred from the more exciting kinds of amusement, determined on a grand concert, to be held one winter afternoon and evening at the school-house, to which the people from all the country round should be invited. A good leader was provided, and all the best singers of the vicinity were duly drilled in the good old tunes of those early days.

No one entered more heartily into the project than Dr. Coe, then a rising physician, with an interesting family. Those of the country people who had acquaintances in the village generally received invitations to pass the night with some friendly family. Deacon Mann, however, who had lately settled on the river, several miles up, was almost entirely unacquainted in Oswego. Two or three days before the concert he received a polite note from Dr. Coe, whom he had never met, saying that he, the doctor, was aware that the deacon was a stranger in Oswego, and might be embarrassed in finding accommodations on the night of the concert. He was, however, continued the note, well known to the writer by reputation, and the latter, therefore, took the liberty of inviting Mr. and Mrs. Mann and family to make their home at his house the day and evening of the concert; coming to dinner and staying overnight.

The worthy deacon was well pleased with this courtesy, and on the appointed day hitched his oxen to his sled, took his family on board, drove down to Oswego, and stopped at Dr. Coe's house. Making himself known to the doctor, he said,—

"I received your letter, doctor, and am very glad to avail myself of it, and very much obliged to you for your kindness."

"My letter?" queried the surprised physician.

"Why, yes," replied the deacon; "the letter you sent inviting us to stay with you to-day and to-night and attend the concert." The doctor saw at once that a fraud had been perpetrated, but was polite enough to conceal the fact.

"Oh, yes, certainly," he said, "you refer to that letter; I was thinking of something else. Come right in and make yourselves at home." This invitation was duly honored; the deacon and his family attended the concert, and the next morning left for home, highly pleased with the doctor's hospitality.

Then the latter began figuring to find out who had "put up the job" on him. As there was only a weekly mail, and there had been none up the river for several days, he knew that the letter had been sent by hand, and before the deacon left his host ascertained who delivered the missive to him. Immediately after the departure of his guests, the doctor sought out the person named, who was a well-known resident of Oswego, and began his investigations.

"Did you deliver a letter to Deacon Mann, up the river, two or three days ago?"

"A letter to Deacon Mann?" queried the individual addressed, assuming a thoughtful expression; "let me see; I have been so busy about this concert that I hardly recollect, but it seems to me I did give the deacon a letter,—yes, I am sure I did."

"Who gave it to you?"

The man scratched his head and thought and hum'd

and had a long time, but finally made up his mind that Mr. B. was the person who had given him the epistle in question. Dr. Coe bled to Mr. B., and repeated his interrogatory. The latter had also great difficulty in recollecting the circumstance, but finally brought it to mind, and was sure that Captain C. had given him the letter. Captain C., after the due amount of head-scratching and hard thinking, remembered that Squire D. had handed him the missive, giving at the same time a plausible reason for not delivering it himself. Thus the doctor was sent to some half-dozen of the principal residents of the village, and last of all to Judge Sage.

"Now," said Coe to himself, "I shall know the facts in this business; the judge is a straightforward old fellow, and will tell what he knows without any fuss." Arriving at Sage's office, he put his question without any preliminaries.

"A letter to Deacon Mann?" queried the old gentleman, scratching his head and rolling his eyes; "why, yes, it seems to me I gave such a letter to Mr. G. about Wednesday or Thursday,—yes, I am quite sure I did."

"Well, where did you get it?" snapped the doctor, by this time thoroughly out of patience.

"H'm; now, really, Doctor Coe, I don't know where I did get that letter; but, now I think of it, there is a question I would like to ask you: can you tell me where young Stevens, the hatter, boards?"

The doctor had a sudden illumination from "the light of other days;" he perceived that the persons of slow recollection, whom he had been hunting up and questioning during the better part of a winter day, had all had their cue, and he returned with rapid footsteps to the seclusion of his own domicile.

To return to Oswego before the war. At this time Water street was a mere lane, which did not go south of Genini (Cayuga) street. It was kept open without legal authority, by general consent, and after twenty years' use attained the dignity of a public highway, being finally opened through as far as Onecida street. There was a bluff near the river below Cancer (Bridge) street as well as above it, and back of the bluff was a hollow. Near where the Normal-school boarding-house now is there was frequently quite a little pond of water, which the boys used for sliding and skating.

One of the most sorrowful events of early days in Oswego happened in 1811. Captain Samuel B. Morrow had a log house near "Baldwin's bay," a long way out of the village, but within the line of the present corporation. While the captain was out on the lake, in command of his vessel, his house caught fire and three young children perished in the flames. This sad episode of peaceful life was not surpassed in tragic interest by aught that occurred during the war of two years and a half, which was declared on the 18th of June, 1812. The main events of that war relating to Oswego County have been narrated in the general county history, and all that remain for mention in this sketch are a few local incidents of comparatively slight importance.

Several citizens of Oswego took a prominent part in the conflict, besides those who from time to time served in the militia. Daniel Hugunin, Jr., was a lieutenant in the regular army, taking part in the battles on the Niagara frontier.

Robert Hugunin was a pilot through the war, on one of Commodore Chauncey's vessels. Dr. Walter Colton was a surgeon in the army. Peter D. Hugunin was a paymaster.

The fear of Indian invaders handed down from Revolutionary times lay heavy on all the inhabitants of the northern frontier. Mrs. Grant, then Mary Hugunin, relates that more than once she and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Peter D. Hugunin, who had a pair of twins, sprang up in the night on an alarm being raised; each seized one of the twins and fled, but returned when the alarm was found to be a false one, as was generally the case. Mary, then a young woman, kept house for her father and younger brothers in Oswego during a part of the war, while the rest of the family were sent away.

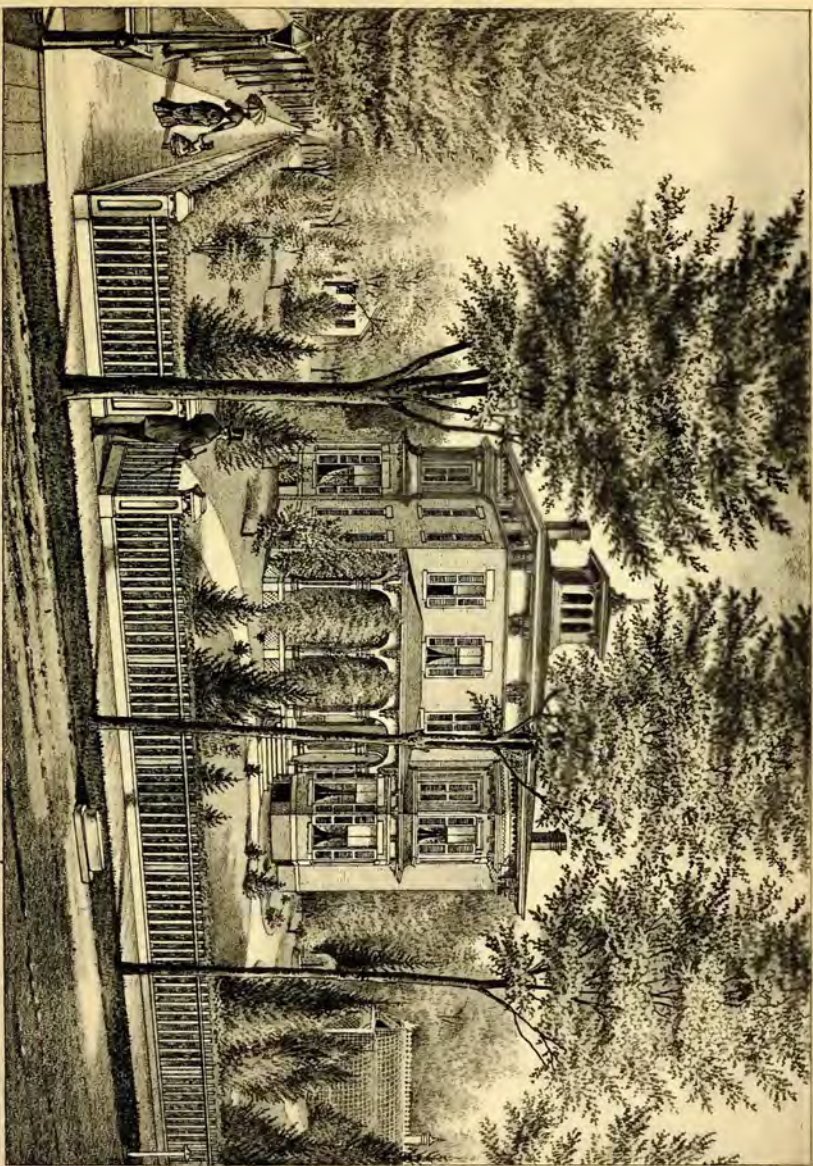
Eli Parsons, Jr., a son of the old colonel, owned and navigated a small open boat on the river. On one occasion, when no better means could be found, he undertook to carry a boat-load of cannon-balls from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor. But rough weather assailed him on the way, the boat with its heavy freight went to the bottom, and the remains of the unfortunate man were washed ashore near the mouth of Little Salmon creek.

In the spring of 1813 there rode on horseback into Oswego a shipman in the United States navy, bearing dispatches from Sackett's Harbor, which were forwarded to Commodore Chauncey, then at the head of the lake. The bearer, a native of Baltimore, had already reached the age of thirty-five years. He had thrice looked upon the stately form of Washington, had seen him the last time he reviewed a body of troops, had witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the national capitol, had passed through various financial vicissitudes in early life, had served under Commodore Rodgers and the lamented Lawrence, had conversed with the gallant Decatur, and having twenty years later become a citizen of Oswego, still survives, a resident here, though in December of this year, 1877, he will reach the age of a hundred years, rounding out a century which began only eighteen months after the birth of the Republic.

Most citizens of Oswego will be aware that we refer to the venerable John M. Jacobs. His business here in 1813 was not important, yet it seemed proper to notice the appearance at this stage of one who maintains his hold upon life with so tenacious a grasp, and the sight of whom carries the mind of the most unimaginative man back to the earliest days of our national existence.

Among the reminiscences furnished to the Oswego *Polladium* during the centenary year by a son of Dr. Walter Colton, now resident in Ohio, was one which we insert in almost the language of the writer. Many accidents happened in early times when vessels were passing into or out of the harbor. Lieutenant (afterwards Commodore) Francis H. Gregory, of the navy, frequently scouted along the lake-shore during the war in a light-draught cutter called the "Black-Snake." When entering the harbor on one occasion a man fell overboard, was swept out by the current, and drowned.

The body was soon after discovered on the east bar, when the gallant young officer dived to the bottom and brought it up. His boat, however, had drifted away, through the mismanagement of the crew, but the lieutenant



RESIDENCE OF ELIAS ROOT, COR. W. SIXTH & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

clung to the body, and finally, by desperate exertions and with great peril, succeeded in carrying it ashore. There was a military hospital on the beach near by, and some of the invalids were outside. They were, or thought they were, too feeble to help the lieutenant, who came very near drowning. The moment he got ashore he laid down the corpse he had rescued and went to throwing stones at the soldiers with all his might, cursing them roundly for sitting idle while he was likely to drown. They soon made their way within the shelter of the hospital. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the affair was that one of the sick soldiers in the hospital discovered the drowned man to be his brother, who had left home twenty years before and had never been heard from since.

A few hours after Lieutenant Gregory had shown such courage and humanity, the same passionate officer was engaged in flogging a sailor, for some breach of discipline, in the loft of Burt's warehouse. Several idle boys of the village, among whom was young Colton, crowded in to see the "fun." At this Gregory exploded again, and with a storm of curses rushed upon the intruders "cat" in hand. The boys tumbled head-over-heels down an outside stairway, while the future commodore shook his "cat" at them in fury, and then returned to finish up the flogging,—a kind of punishment common enough at that time, but long since abolished by law.

When the British attacked Oswego, in 1814, all the families left that could do so. Old Mr. Sheldon, knowing that Captain E. M. Tyler was out on the lake, came down with an ox-wagon and took the family out to his own residence. As soon as they arrived he sent his own son and Joel Tyler back to bring some young cattle which were grazing on the open grounds around the fort. Just as the boys had got the steers and heifers started for home the first gun was fired from the fleet, and the ball came screaming and plunging close beside them. The cattle stuck up their tails and galloped off towards home, and the boys followed at almost equal speed.

Even the terrors and troubles of war, however, did not prevent the making of an important movement towards the development of Oswego in 1814. A surveyor, named John Randall, was sent on by the surveyor-general to remeasure the State reservation on the east side of the river, and to lay off a hundred acres in streets and village lots.

He was ordered simply to follow the law designating the bounds of the reserve, which directed that the southern boundary should begin a mile from the mouth of the river, and run thence a mile at right angles with the course of the stream. Randall, however, managed to make the distances and angles materially different from those established by Wright, encroaching seriously on the adjoining farm lands previously purchased. Anxiety was caused to the purchasers, and delegations were several times sent to Albany to obtain a restoration of the old line. Owing to a friendly feeling towards the aged surveyor-general, whose protégé Randall was, no direct action was taken by the other State authorities, but by general consent Wright's line was allowed to pass as the correct one, and everybody conformed to it in making purchases and sales.

In laying off streets on the east side Mr. Randall pur-

sued the same system that had been adopted on the west side. The streets parallel with the river were named East First, East Second, East Third, etc., while Arics, Gemini, Taurus, and the other celestial avenues were extended across the stream to the east side of the new tract.

Early the next year peace was declared, and the people at once began to occupy the lately-opened territory. Dr. Coe, T. S. Morgan, and William Dolloway built houses on the east side below Cayuga street. Others purchased lots and began clearing away the trees in preparation for the erection of buildings. By general consent the locality was called East Oswego, though it was legally only a portion of the town of Scriba.

Here, as everywhere on the frontier, there was a heavy immigration immediately after the war, and Oswego rapidly emerged from its chrysalis condition,—so rapidly, in fact, that it will be impracticable henceforth to give the names of individual settlers to the extent we have hitherto done.

In addition to the rapid improvement on the east side, after the war, buildings began to show themselves on the west side, at various points above Cancer (Bridge) street, which had previously been the southern boundary of civilization. One of the Huganins, in 1815 or 1816, built a house, then considered something palatial, on Mohawk street, near the bank of the river, being the farthest south of any in the village. Immediately after the war, too, Judge Sage moved down from the Wentworth place and built him a residence on the site of the Doolittle House.

Increasing prosperity made Oswego all the more anxious to become the county-seat of the new county which was proposed to be formed out of Oncida and Onondaga. The great difficulty was that the village was very near the west end of the large tract which it was designed to include in the new county boundaries, and which, from the location of counties already formed, could not well be materially changed. There was no doubt but that a large majority of the people of the proposed county were opposed to locating the county-seat so far on one side. Yet the village had the advantage of being the only one of any consequence within the proposed limits, and had naturally more capital and brains to work with than any of its rivals.

At that period it was customary for the legislature, when it created a new county, to appoint three commissioners from other counties to select a county-seat. It was altogether probable that if an act forming Oswego County should be passed during the ensuing winter, the commissioners would select a more central location than Oswego village. Under these circumstances, Oswego and Pulaski—which was also an aspirant for the honors and emoluments pertaining to a capital city—joined forces. Dr. Walter Colton drew up a bill containing a provision for two county-seats, and visited Albany to urge its passage. The principal inhabitants at both ends of the proposed county supported him, and the bill became a law on the 16th day of March, 1816. It provided for commissioners to locate the two county-seats, but no one could doubt that Oswego was the proper place at this end of the county, and the selection was soon made.

The tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port at that time was five hundred and four tons. The new county-

seat had not yet arrived at the dignity of a stage line. The mail was still brought from Onondaga Hollow on horseback. A little later a mail-route was established from Utica to Oswego, the mail being also carried on horseback, and running once a week. The post-office could not have been a very profitable institution, which was probably the reason that William Dalloway, who was appointed postmaster in January, 1815, gave up his position a year later. Judge Sage was appointed postmaster, and, as he was already collector, he could probably get a living out of the two offices.

The establishment of a county-seat at Oswego was followed by the advent of several lawyers. One of the very earliest, if not the earliest, of these was John Grant, Jr., a young college graduate, who had been serving as a paymaster in the army during the war and until a year after; he was already a counsellor of the supreme court, when, in the spring of 1816, he located at the promising village, where he resided till his death. Theodore Popple was the only other supreme court counsellor who made his home there that first summer; but at least two students came who were anxious for the honors of admission to the bar.

When the first court of common pleas for Oswego County was held at the old school-house, on the first day of October, 1816, by Judge Peter D. Hugonin (in the absence of First Judge Mooney), assisted by Judge Edmund Hawks and "Assistant Justice" Daniel Hawks, Jr., the people began to think that their village was really amounting to something. The supreme court counsellors before mentioned, as well as several outsiders, were admitted to practice on presentation of the credentials they had already, and the students, George Fisher and Henry White, were, after due examination, admitted as attorneys of the common pleas. It may be remarked, for the benefit of those accustomed only to the usages of the present day, that the privilege of practicing in the last-named tribunal only required three years' study, while the august honors of the supreme court then demanded seven years of preparation from their recipient.

But, although Oswego had attained to the dignity of a court, there was no litigation to be disposed of, no criminals to be tried, and Judge Hugonin was obliged to adjourn *sine die*. There was another young student, James F. Wright, who located in Oswego about this time, but was not admitted till the next term of the common pleas, held at Pulaski the following February. Samuel B. Beach was another lawyer who came nearly as soon as those who have been mentioned.

Another important event of 1816 was the organization of the first church in the village. This was the First Presbyterian church, which was organized at the ever-sacred school-house on the 21st day of November by Rev. Mr. Abell, with seventeen members. Considering that it was just twenty years since the settlement of Oswego began, and that it had attained a population of five or six hundred before a single religious association was formed, it must, we think, be admitted that the place could not have suffered severely from "early piety."

The next spring witnessed the appearance in Oswego harbor of the "Ontario," which was not only the pioneer steamboat of the lake whose name it bore, but was the very

first vessel of that kind ever seen on a lake anywhere in the world. The event has been mentioned at some length in the general history. The chapter devoted to the press also contains a notice of another important event of this year (1817),—the establishment of the first newspaper in the village by S. A. Abbey & Brother, under the name of the *Oswego Gazette*.

By this time the population on the east side had increased so it was thought that a school could be supported there. Not a school-house though; that was an institution only to be obtained for East Oswego in the far future. The first teacher of the few children of that locality was Miss Philomela Robinson. She held forth in a hired room near the river, and for eleven years the school was changed from one rented building to another, occupying five or six different ones in the time mentioned.

On the 20th of April, 1818, the town of Oswego, which included all of the village west of the river, was formed from Hannibal by an act of the legislature. The two parts of the present city were now in the towns of Oswego and Scriba, the inhabitants being frequently designated as Oswegoites and Scribaites. There was a bitter feud between the boys on the two sides of the river, breaking out in frequent fights, and woe to the unlucky juvenile who found himself alone on the wrong side of the stream.

Then, as previously, a large part of the trade of Oswego consisted of salt, brought down from Salina and shipped westward. It is noted that in that year (1818) thirty-six thousand bushels were brought from Salina, of which twenty-six thousand were shipped westward.

In 1819 the *Oswego Gazette*, having passed through the hands of Augustus Buckingham, was discontinued for a short time, when John H. Lord and Dorephus Abbey, with the material of the *Gazette*, began the publication of that veteran of the press, the *Oswego Palladium*.

In 1820 the first grist-mill that was intended for manufacturing flour on a large scale was built, by Alvin Bronson and T. S. Morgan.

It contained five run of stone, and was considered a grand institution. It did a successful business; but for ten years no material advance was made in the work of milling. One of the proprietors, Colonel Morgan, was the first member of the assembly from Oswego village, serving during this same year.

All this time Oswego was making very slow progress. The Erie canal was in process of construction, people had got a notion that trade was sure to flow along its channel, and new settlers nearly all sought their fortunes in the cities and villages growing up on its banks. The numerous stage-coaches, too, which ran along the present line of the Central railroad, carried the greater part of the passenger-travel which had formerly passed through Oswego. Heavy freight, however, still followed the old route.

Though the increase in numbers was small, however, there was a material improvement in the appearance of the village. Nearly all the old log houses had disappeared, though a few still remained as relics of the pioneer days. Nest frames had taken their places, and occasionally a brick building might be seen, though this was very seldom.

In 1821 a light-house was built by the United States

LEONARD AMES.

AMONG the truly representative men of Oswego County, few, if any, have been more intimately associated with the material development of that part of the State than Leonard Ames, the well-known banker and iron manufacturer. Mr. Ames not only witnessed the transition of a small village into the largest and most prosperous city in the county—of a thin settlement into a busy and populous community, of a semi-wilderness into a fertile and highly-productive region,—but in his own person has typified so admirably the agencies which wrought many of these changes, that no history of Oswego County would be complete without some sketch of his life, labors, and character.

Mr. Ames is of New England origin, his parents having removed from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Mexico township, this county, in 1804. The subject of this narrative was born in the town of Mexico, February 8, 1818. He was the seventh child of a family of thirteen. His early life, like that of most of our successful business men, was one of close application, self-reliance, and self-denial. He worked on the farm until he reached his twenty-fourth year, when he married, and soon thereafter embarked in the pork and beef packing business on the Walash river, in the State of Indiana. At this time that State was quite new, and the present improvements in navigation and transportation were scarcely dreamed of. But one bridge had been constructed in the State, and thence Mr. Ames returned east on horseback from Delphi, Indiana, there being no public conveyance of any kind part of the distance. Subsequently, Mr. Ames returned to this county, and, in connection with James C. Chandler, entered into the private banking business at Mexico, and afterwards one of the organizers of the firm of Ames, Howlett & Co., at Oswego. In 1864 he was the prime mover in the organization of the Second National Bank of that city, of which he has been president from that time to the present. He also became a member of the firm operating the



Leonard Ames

"Ames Iron Works," which were named in honor of his enterprise and energy in their establishment. These works employ an aggregate of one hundred and sixty hands, and average the manufacture of one locomotive daily. In this, as in all other of his business undertakings, he has been eminently successful. Honesty and a firm desire to succeed have been the essential motifs of his success. He has evinced an excellent judgment in all his transactions, and sterling honesty has been the basis of his operations. This is high testimony, but it is only the reflex of the prominent traits of Mr. Ames' character; and what is the strange reader may even peculiarly the language of eulogy, will be readily recognized by all who know him as a more plain, uncolored statement of the salient points of his character, and features of his commercial career.

Mr. Ames has figured quite conspicuously in local, State, and national politics. He was elected supervisor of the town of Mexico in 1865, a member of the Assembly in 1867, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln (of glorious memory) to the presidency. He was the appointee under President Lincoln for the United States membership for the twenty-second Congressional district, which position he occupied four years, being removed by Andy Johnson for political reasons. He was an uncompromising abolitionist; having in him the laborer's love of freedom and a natural hatred of oppression, he used his time and means in the care and safe transport of fugitive slaves, and that, too, at a time when public sentiment was largely pro-slavery.

Mr. Ames never enjoyed the advantages of education, but being naturally intelligent, and endowed with a large amount of common sense, industry, perseverance, and ambition, he has succeeded in building a reputation as wide-spread as it is enviable. Indeed, it may be truly said of him, that his entire career is one worthy the emulation of the young, and a fitting example for all sorts and conditions of business men to follow.



RESIDENCE OF LEONARD AMES, No. 112, COR 4th & ONEIDA STS., OSWEGO, N. Y.

government on the north side of the fort. It was first lighted up the following spring. This was an important "institution" in those days, and was followed by two others the same year (1822). A frame court-house was built on the park on the east side of the river, the original court-house block on the west side having been sold by permission of the legislature, and the proceeds applied to the building of the structure just mentioned. When finished it was used as a meeting-house. In fact, so eager were the people to employ it for that purpose that they occupied it before the paint was dry on the seats, and many a Sunday suit was badly injured in consequence.

The first bridge, too, was erected in this year at the same point as the present lower bridge. It was bragged about in contemporary publications as a tremendous structure, seven hundred feet long and costing two thousand dollars! In truth, its erection was no slight task for that era. Wooden boxes (cuissons) were sunk in the river and filled with stone, and on these the bridge was placed. Edwin W. Clark, then just twenty-one, was the first man across the new structure.

Nearly the first use that was made of the bridge was for a battle. The Oswegoite and Scribaite boys, mindful of the warlike traditions of the locality, mustered all their forces on this convenient though narrow field the first night after its completion, and proceeded to test their superiority by a resort to the last arbitrament of kings and of boys. Long the victory hung doubtful in the balance, while the combatants rivaled the deeds of De Montcalm and Mercer, of Bradstreet and De Villiers, of Mulcaster and Mitchell, of Pontiac and Warragiyaghey, while many an eye was closed in temporary darkness, while many a nasal organ dripped piteous gore upon the virgin planks of the new bridge, and while the wild Oswego murmured a subdued accompaniment to many a dismal shriek. But "Providence favors the strongest battalions," and at length the superior numbers of the Oswego army compelled the slow retreat of the gallant Scribaites. They fell back in good order and were not pursued.

The contractor for the bridge, whose name was Church, did not entirely finish his work till the beginning of winter. Being desirous of transporting his chains and tools to the northern part of Jefferson county, he put them on board the schooner "Morning Star," commanded by young Captain Tyler, who, at the age of twenty, then made his first trip as commander of a vessel. The voyage is noticeable for the late time in the season at which it occurred. Captain T. left Oswego on the 13th of December, proceeded to Ogdensburg (leaving the tools as he went on the ice, which had already formed along the shore of the St. Lawrence), cut his own way through the ice near that place, and got back to Oswego on the 23d. It has been a long time since a vessel has traversed the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario in the latter part of December.

Among the other vessels which Captain Tyler mentions as then running on the lake were the "Henrietta," "Vienna," "Gold Hunter," "Betsey," "Traveler," "Julia," "Hunter," "Niagara," "Oswego," "New Haven," and "Linda." A large business was done in bringing staves from the head of the lake and taking them down the St.

Lawrence. Some lumber was also carried, but hardly a single bushel of grain had yet found its way from the west to the shore of Lake Ontario. There was a little of one kind of trade which has since disappeared. To save making the portage from the Hudson to Lake Champlain, goods were frequently brought from New York by means of the Inland Navigation company's canal, through Oneida lake to Oswego, and thence shipped down the St. Lawrence.

Lot No. 6 of the Military tract, now forming the western portion of the city, had been a subject of legal warfare in the courts ever since its being granted by the land-commissioners. Martin Van Buren was the counsel for one of the claimants, and Moses J. Cantine, his brother-in-law, was the attorney. In 1822 the contest was at length decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren's client. The tract was not even then very valuable, and the expenses of litigation had been such as to more than equal what the land was worth. The title was accordingly transferred, through Mr. Cantine, to Mr. Van Buren in payment for his services. The land in question has ever since been known as the Van Buren tract, and a portion of it is still owned by the heirs of the ex-president. It is now probably worth more than a thousand times what the counselor would have charged for his services in 1822.

As has been mentioned in the general history, Mr. Bronson was chosen to the State senate in the autumn of the year just mentioned, and continued there the up-hill work of getting an appropriation for a canal from Syracuse, in which he and others had been for several years engaged.

The next year, 1823, the Oswego Canal company was chartered,—not for constructing a commercial canal, however, but a manufacturing one, on the east side of the river. The State soon after built a wing-dam to throw the water of the river into the canal, under an arrangement that the latter was to be used as a part of the State canal. It was so used for a brief period, but the scheme was found impracticable, and a separate canal had to be built for boats.

In the year 1823, also, Oswego received the benefit of its first steamboat line, consisting of the primitive "Ontario," the new steamer "Martha Ogden," and a small one called the "Sophia." As in the milling so in the steamboat line, very little improvement was seen thenceforth until 1830.

It was not until 1825, nine years after Oswego had become a county-seat, that it could boast of a church edifice. In that year the First Presbyterian society erected a frame in the centre of the public square, on the west side.

The first member of Congress from Oswego, General Daniel Hugunin, Jr., was elected in 1824, awarded his seat after a contest, and held it until March, 1827. He devoted himself especially to securing an appropriation for a pier to protect Oswego harbor. He succeeded in obtaining one, and in the spring of 1827 the important work was commenced by the contractors, McNair & Hatch.

Meanwhile Mr. Bronson in the senate and Colonel Morgan in the assembly had been the principal agents in urging through a law for the construction of the Oswego canal, which had been begun in 1826. It was completed in 1828, and then at last the long-neglected village began to feel the first waves of the tide of business which it had been expecting for nearly thirty years.

Even at that late date there was hardly a thousand population in the villages on both sides of the river, and there had never been even a village organization. But a law was passed providing for one at the session of the legislature in 1823, and on the 13th of May of that year the first election of officers was held. Hon. Alvin Bronson was chosen the first president of the village, with Thomas Willett as treasurer and John Howe as collector. The board of trustees comprised seven of the most eminent men in the village,—Daniel Huginin, Jr., the ex-Congressman; George Fisher, who had received a certificate as member, and had held the seat for a short time; David P. Brewster, subsequently a member for two terms; Colonel T. S. Morgan, the ex-assemblyman; Nathaniel Vilas, Jr.; Joseph Turner; and Orlo Steele.

In those still primitive times the inhabitants of the village settled the amount of their local taxes by a *rite voce* vote, as is now done at town-meetings. While the whole village voted the amount to be raised for general purposes, each of the two "sides" decreed how much should be devoted to the special uses of that side. Accordingly, at the first election the whole population voted to raise two hundred dollars for the common use of the village. Then the west-siders collected together and voted that three hundred dollars should be levied for local improvements in their district, and the eastern voters followed suit by devoting the modest sum of one hundred dollars to the same purposes on their side of the river. It is fair to presume, and the presumption is corroborated by the evidence, that these sums corresponded with reasonable closeness to the population of the two sections, and that the west side, in 1828, contained three-fourths of the inhabitants of the village. The record of the first election was signed by Daniel Huginin, Jr., Joseph Turner, and John Howe, justices of the peace.

At the meeting of the board Edwin W. Clarke was appointed the first village clerk, and John Howe village surveyor. In accordance with a vote of the west-side people, the board leased the north third of the market-ground for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. They were also authorized to lease in the same manner the north third of the easterly block of the public square. The price of a grocery-license was fixed at ten dollars.

Henry Eagle, Francis Rood, Thomas Ambler, and Wm. I. Kniffen were appointed fire-wardens, and divers quaint regulations were made to insure the subdual of conflagrations. The fire-wardens were provided with badges of office, consisting of staffs seven feet long, painted red, with the words "fire-warden" upon each of them. The fire-wardens were directed to attend every fire with their badges of office, and attend to the forming of lines and other necessary measures. Trustees present at a fire were also directed to wear white bands around their hats. If any contumacious individual should refuse to obey the orders of either fire-warden or a trustee, it was ordered that he should be fined two dollars. As there were eleven wardens and trustees, there was considerable danger of contradictory orders, but no umpire was provided for in such a case. Each citizen was required to have a fire-bucket for every two fireplaces or stoves in his house, to be kept hang-

ing at the front of his building, with his name painted upon them, and in case of fire every man was required to take his buckets thither, under penalty of two dollars fine. Last, however, these regulations should not produce the desired effect, a fire company was raised, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of fifty, members.

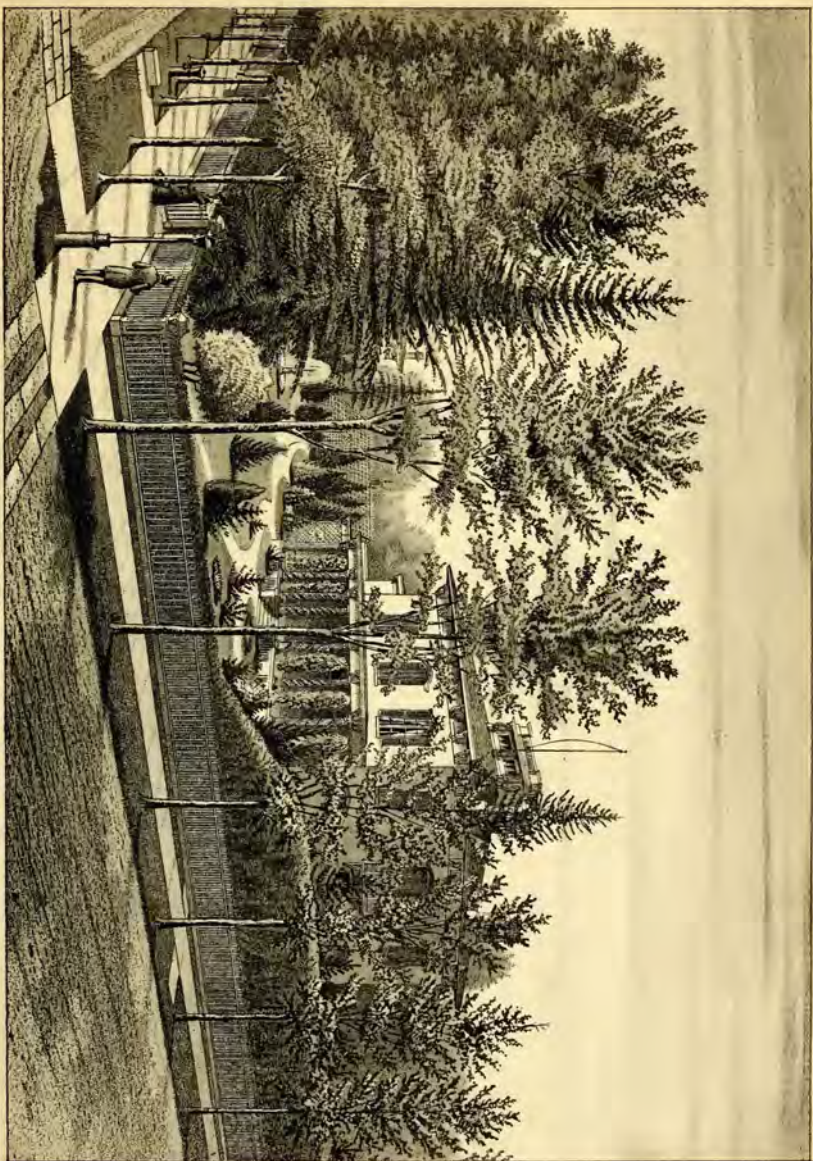
This year, 1828, the east side had advanced sufficiently so that a few of its most enterprising inhabitants thought it possible that a school-house might be erected. A school-meeting was called at the store of Milton Harmon. At the appointed time only three persons were present,—Harmon himself, James Sloan, and Joseph Turner. They represented the sovereignty of the people, and they proceeded to enact that a school-house was absolutely necessary, and should be erected at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars. The next morning the conservatives of the east side were shocked to learn that they had been saddled with a tax of one hundred dollars for an article of such doubtful utility as a school-house. They threatened to prevent the resolution from being carried out, to have it rescinded, etc., but finally consented to the proposed movement, strictly on condition that the cost of furniture should be included in the hundred dollars appropriated for the school-house.

Another church edifice (Episcopal) was also begun on the southeast corner of the west-side public square in 1828. There began to be some queries about the propriety of using the square for such purposes, and the next year the council resolved that only four churches should be built on the ground in question. These were to be situated at the four corners, at each of which a piece of land ninety-eight feet front by one hundred and twenty feet back should be set apart for church uses.

These corners refer to the square as now laid out, for in 1829 the board leased the remainder of the eastern block, and by that or some other means acquired a hundred dollars with which to improve the remainder of the square. It was intended that the Presbyterian church should be moved from the centre to one of the corners, but it was never done.

At this time the salmon were still running thick in the streams, for the first dawns were not so high as to prevent their passage, and at long intervals a deer made his way from the outlying forest on to Oak hill, gazed for an instant at the little village below, and then darted back to his leafy retreats. In the night, at salmon time, "jack-lights," composed of blazing pine knots held in the prows of skiffs, went flashing up and down the river, giving a picturesque touch to the usual humdrum of village life. But the board of trustees did not appreciate the picturesque, and either for fear of fire, or because the blazing knots disturbed the sleepy citizens, the village fathers brought down the extinguishing hand of power upon the jack-lights. They enacted that none should be used below Leo (Oncida) street, and that above that point none should be brought within three rods of a dwelling.

The beach on the river and lake north of Aries (Schnyler) street was set apart as a public fishing-ground, but was free only for the hook and spear; no one could draw seine or net there without permission from the board of trustees, who put the privilege up at auction.



RES. OF DELOS DEWOLF, COR. OF W. SIXTH & BRIDGE STS., OSWEGO, N.Y.

Even before the completion of the Welland canal, its anticipated benefits were so great that a new hotel, erected in 1829, on Gemini (Cayuga) street, between First and Second, was called the Welland House. For a long time this was the grand hotel of the village, where all distinguished strangers stopped, where all conventions were held, and where everybody met everybody else.

In 1830 the Welland canal was opened, and the same year saw an upward movement of the long-dormant milling business. Two mills with six run of stone each were built: one by Henry Fitzhugh and one by Gerrit Smith and Richard L. De Zeng. Messrs. Smith and Fitzhugh, who were brothers-in-law, both became largely interested in Oswego property; the latter remaining till his death one of the leading citizens of the place, and Mr. Smith, though not a resident, always manifesting a deep interest in its welfare.

By the census of the last-named year the population of the village was about two thousand two hundred; having more than doubled within two years. The increase was the most rapid on the east side, which had now risen to about a third of the total population.

These were the times of hot warfare regarding Masonry. Masonry itself had suspended operations in this county, but anti-Masonry had also reached its climax, and was declining in power. At the spring election for the town of Oswego, the Democratic party, which was still sometimes called by its old Jeffersonian name of "Republican," had a majority of about sixty over the anti-Masons. Matthew McNair was elected supervisor, and among the five assessors were ex-congressman Rudolph Bunner and ex-senator Alvin Bronson. One of the three inspectors of schools was William F. Allen, a young lawyer of twenty-two, who had only the year before been admitted to the bar. Matthew McNair, Samuel Carter, and Edward Bronson were the "commissioners of gospel lots,"—officers having charge of the land set apart for religious purposes in each township of the Military tract.

On the 1st of August, 1830, the little schooner "Erie" came down the lake to Oswego. A great crowd greeted its arrival with the most exuberant manifestations of joy, and its officers and passengers were entertained at a grand banquet at the Welland House, where the wildest predictions were made regarding the results to flow from the coming of that little schooner. The reason of all this excitement was that the "Erie" was the first-come from the lake whose name it bore,—the first vessel to pass through the Welland canal.

One of the severest of the early fires in Oswego occurred on the 1st of October, 1830. All the buildings on the west side of West First street, from Gemini (Cayuga) street to Taurus (Seneca) street, and thence along Taurus to the corner of Second street, were reduced to ashes. That locality was then in the heart of the business portion of the village, and the list of losers included the names of F. T. Carrington, D. P. Brewster, E. & T. Wentworth, R. L. De Zeng, Bronson & Deming, L. B. Crocker, George Fisher, J. I. Fort, A. Richardson, Dr. W. G. Adkins, and others of the "heavy men" of that era. But the place was then in the full tide of growth, and the scars of fire were quickly obliterated.

The first church built on the east side was the First Baptist, the society of that name having received permission in March, 1831, to erect an edifice on the northwest corner of the east square. The desire for higher education than could be afforded by the district schools also began to manifest itself, and in 1831 a number of the leading citizens associated themselves to found an academy. The foundation of the building was laid that year on part of the block originally intended for the east portion of the public square and leased by the city, but hardly was the new structure erected when jealousies arose on account of its proximity to the district school, which was still the only one in the place. So the trustees sold the new building and purchased another on Taurus (Seneca) street, between Third and Fourth. This was used for school purposes for nearly twenty years.

Another proceeding which indicated the awakening of the literary spirit was the opening of a reading-room by Mr. John Carpenter, the proprietor of the *Palladium*, where the principal periodicals of the country were kept on file, and were submitted to the perusal of readers at a subscription price of four dollars a year.

The loss of the new schooner "Henry Clay," belonging to Mr. Fitzhugh, causing as it did the death of Captain Duncan Campbell and a number of seamen, cast a temporary gloom over the rising village, quickly dissipated by the constantly broadening glow of material prosperity.

Early in 1832, rumors of the hitherto unknown destroyer, cholera, began to alarm the people. In time the mysterious miasma, wafted from the Atlantic coast, approached the frontier village. Meetings of the citizens to devise protective measures against the deadly invader were held, and in a short time the trustees appointed a board of health, consisting of Joel Turrill, Rudolph Bunner, T. S. Morgan, H. N. Walton, John Grant, Jr., G. H. McWhorter, Elisha Moon, Joseph Grant, and Ambrose Morgan. Dr. W. G. Adkins was appointed health officer.

One event of the cholera period is worthy of especial notice. Money was deemed necessary to drain unhealthy localities and to take other precautions, and the trustees had no power to pledge the village for that purpose. They therefore resolved to raise, and did raise, a thousand dollars by their personal notes, trusting to the legislature to authorize the necessary tax. The cholera came and many fell before it, but one can learn little on the subject by consulting contemporary records. People were very shy of saying much, for fear of increasing the panic. As for the newspapers of 1832, one couldn't learn from them that there had been any cholera within a thousand miles.

At this period the remains of old Fort Oswego were still to be seen at the foot of the hill on the west side. Tradition asserted that when the fort was taken by the French (or, as the people generally misunderstood it, when it was taken by the English from the French) a large amount of specie was hidden in the old well within the inclosure, and still remained in concealment. Numerous searches had been made, water-witches and "sorcerers" had been employed, but the seekers had not been able to find even the well, much less the money. But in the latter part of 1832 a man named Scripture, from Sandy Creek, while rummaging

round within the old wall, and near where the liberty-pole then stood, found the long-abandoned well. If he found any specie he said nothing to any one about it, and the next morning he left the village, his discovery being marked only by the presence of numerous cartridge-boxes, bullets, etc., thrown out by the finder. The well was about sixteen feet deep and four feet across, and was well walled up. It was a focus of curiosity for a few days, but people were too busy then to devote much time to investigating the relics of the past.

Each succeeding month saw an increase of population and of wealth. The then immense sum of a thousand dollars was raised by general tax, and after the cholera had passed by all sorts of improvements were the order of the day.

The remainder of the eastern third of the public square and of the market ground, on the west side, were disposed of, and the avails applied to improving the western section of the village. The lot on the northeast corner of the market ground was sold for eleven hundred and fifty dollars, subject to a yearly rent of ninety dollars to the village. Mr. Van Buren laid out a portion of Military lot No. 6 into streets and lots, and these streets were soon opened by the authorities as far as the village bounds extended.

Abraham Varick, a wealthy capitalist, had the Varick canal constructed, for hydraulic purposes, under the management of R. L. De Zeng, on the west bank of the river. The wall between it and the river was built ten feet thick at bottom, about four feet thick at the top, sixteen feet high, and three thousand feet long; the canal being sixty-two feet wide and seven feet deep, with a fall of nineteen feet deep, and costing, when completed two years later, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Politics also were hot. There was a Bronson and a Turrill section of the Democratic party, under the leadership of Hon. Alvin Bronson and Hon. Joel Turrill, and between that party and its opponents, now rapidly taking the name of Whig, the fight was as lively as could well be desired. General Peter Sken Smith, a brother of Gerrit Smith, and a lawyer, residing on the east side of the river, was a leader of the opposition; the *Palladium* was the organ of the Democrats, the *Free Press* and afterwards the *Democrat* were the champions of the Whigs, and the wordy wars, frequently enlivened with libel suits, were even more fierce than at the present day.

There was but a single school district on the west side of the river up to 1834. In that year a new one was formed, bounded by Gemini (Cayuga), Third, and Scorpio (Albany) streets and the river, being district No. 12 of the town of Oswego. In fact, people hardly had time to attend to such little things as schools. By 1835 everybody was getting rich at forty knots an hour. The Oswego bank turned out money in unlimited quantities, and the next year the Commercial bank was equally liberal. The lovers of inflation had everything their own way. A fire which burned up Fitzhugh's grist-mill, Bronson & Morgan's grist-mill, and fifteen or twenty other large buildings, was hardly noticed. There was plenty of money to build more.

Some reserved lots on the river and outward harbor, belonging to the State, were sold at auction. Competitors

came from New York, Albany, and other places, anxious to make their fortunes out of Oswego land. One large lot of about three acres sold for a hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Twelve small ones brought about forty-eight thousand. No one doubted that all the property then bought would be sold for much larger amounts. It was asserted that the State had then received three hundred thousand dollars for property in Oswego, and had still a large amount left.

The collections at the custom-house felt the astonishing impetus of business. For the third quarter of 1835 they were over twenty-one thousand dollars, and it was announced that the collections for the second and third quarters of that year were *thirty times* as much as they had been for the corresponding quarters in 1834. A gentleman came from the east and bought the old "Oswego House," occupying somewhat less ground than the present "Fitzhugh," for a hundred thousand dollars. He paid ten thousand dollars down, and that was the end of it.

The year 1836 opened with still more glowing prospects. In March there were thirty-five vessels building at once, averaging a hundred tons each. Property continued to rise. A block between Sixth and Seventh streets, which had been purchased the summer before for two thousand dollars, was now sold for sixteen thousand!

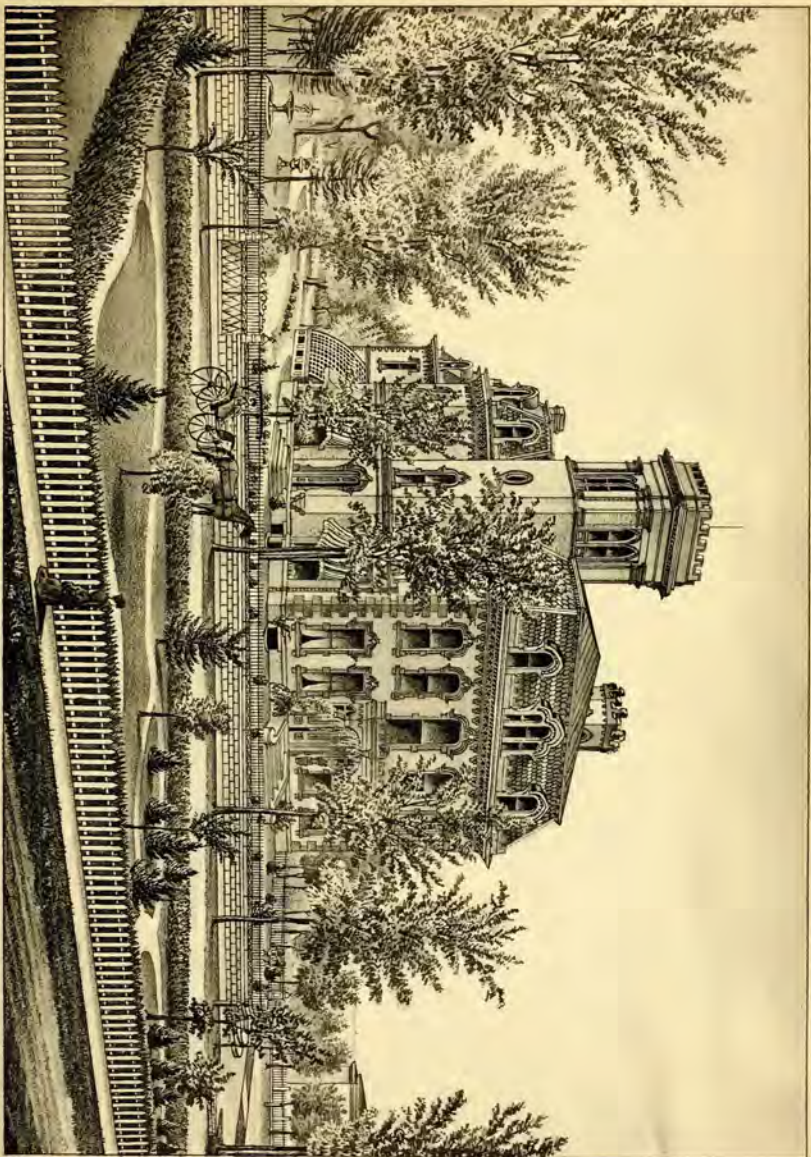
There were at this time on the two hydraulic canals six grist-mills, two cotton-factories, three machine-factories, a stone-polishing mill, a tobacco-factory, three extensive tanneries, four saw-mills, a cedar-cutting mill, a large foundry, and extensive iron-works.

Besides these, there were in the village a Presbyterian, an Episcopal, a Methodist, a Baptist, a Congregational, and a Catholic church; an academy, two banks, seven taverns, twenty-one general stores, two weekly newspapers, and about six hundred dwellings, containing in the neighborhood of five thousand inhabitants. Any one who should then have denied that Oswego would soon be one of the first cities on the continent would have been considered a lunatic and a traitor.

But in the latter part of 1836 the trouble began. Inflation had been carried to its utmost possible extent, and when the reaction set in, the vast volume of the practically irredeemable paper-money shivered up before the hot breath of the panic, involving the whole country in financial disaster which has never since been approached.

The Oswego people could not at first believe that their high hopes were so completely blasted, and for a while endeavored to breast the tide. But all through 1837 prices continued to sink, and money, of late so plentiful, became scarce beyond conception. Both banks broke. Millions of imaginary wealth disappeared. Nearly every business man became bankrupt. The firm of Bronson & Crocker struggled through almost alone. Building ceased, and for years Oswego lay commercially supine under the weight of the terrible "hard times."

On the 1st of March, 1837, a new and complete code of village laws was enacted by the trustees, all previous ordinances having been repealed. Regarding the usual provisions regulating the market, forbidding the running at large of animals, etc., little need be said here, but there were two



"MONTICORN PLACE." RES. OF EDWIN ALLEN, OSWEGO, N. Y.

sections regarding the streets which are of much interest.

The people had become thoroughly weary of the celestial street-names selected by old Simeon De Witt. The use of these had now been extended as far south as the south line of the old State reservation, near the present Ohio street. To the mind of the ordinary, common-sense citizens, there was something outlandish in such names as Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Scorpio, Capricornus, and Sagittarius; and if he knew enough of Latin to translate those appellations into Ram street, Bull street, Crab street, etc., it did not materially help the matter.

So in 1837 the trustees, responding to the general wish, changed the name of all the old streets in the village running east and west. Auriga street was transformed into De Witt, Aquila to Mitchell, Lyra to Van Buren, Aries to Schuyler, Taurus to Seneca, Gemini to Cayuga, Cancer to Bridge, Leo to Ononda, Virgo to Mohawk, Libra to Utica, Scorpio to Albany, Sagittarius to Erie, Capricornus to Niagara, and Aquarius to Ohio street. A street running north and south, which had previously borne the name of Van Buren, was changed to Eighth street.

It was also provided that the curb-stones of the sidewalks on all streets from and including Second to the river (and on Bridge street as far as Fourth), on the east side, should be placed nineteen feet from the street-line. In West First, West Second, north of Mohawk, and in West Seneca, east of Second, the curb-stones were to be twenty feet from the street-lines; while in all other streets a hundred feet wide they were to be twenty-six feet from the line.

This, of course, left a wide space between the sidewalk and street-line. It was further enacted that on the business streets before mentioned, where the curb was nineteen or twenty feet from the line, the owner might build a platform seven feet wide into the street on which to display goods. On the streets where the curb was twenty-six feet out (except from Second street to the river), the inhabitants were allowed to inclose seventeen feet of space with an ornamental fence, to be removed on thirty days' notice from the board of trustees.

This practically reduced the streets from a hundred to sixty-six feet wide. The result has been to make Oswego one of the shadiest and handsomest cities in the country. The owners of adjoining lots had no permission to build on the seventeen feet, but they universally availed themselves of the permission to inclose it. Consequently, throughout almost all Oswego, the houses are invariably at least seventeen feet from the sidewalk; the intervening space being usually occupied by a handsome shaded yard,—a sight hardly to be seen in any other city of its size in the world.

In the latter part of 1837 the financial depression was variegated if not relieved by the excitement regarding the celebrated "Patriot War." Oswego, on account of its being the general gateway of communication with Canada, was perhaps more infected with "patriot" sympathy than any other town on the frontier. All through 1838 continued excitement prevailed, and men and means were sent to the insurgents by the "Hunter" lodges formed along the border. We have described some of the leading events

of this period in the general history of the county, including the operations of the steamer "United States," and the publication of the *Oswego Patriot*; but there was one affair of a local nature, near the close of the disturbances, which we will mention here.

On the 12th of January, 1839, two brass field-pieces, which had been stolen from some State arsenal by the patriots, were found concealed about a machine-shop just at the east end of the bridge. On the 14th they were seized by George H. McWhorter, United States marshal, and placed in charge of a guard of regular soldiers. The next day he prepared to remove them to a more secure place. A crowd began to assemble, who desired to prevent their being put out of reach of the "patriots." The marshal sent for a company of United States troops, which was quartered in the United States hotel property, where the normal school now is. The company came down upon the bridge, where they were immediately surrounded by an immense crowd, so closely packed that the soldiers could hardly have brought a musket to bear had they tried.

The marshal was unwilling to proceed to extremities. Finally John Bunner, an ardent "sympathizer," remembered that Colonel Runnill, of the New York State militia, who was also the keeper of the jail, had orders to take possession of all arms bearing the State mark, as the two field-pieces did. The colonel was hunted up, and demanded the guns in the name of the State. As the claim was reasonable on the face of it, the marshal decided to give them up to him, though he was known to be in sympathy with the "patriots." For this reason the crowd assented to the arrangement. The cannon were dragged out, and under the nominal charge of Colonel Runnill were paraded through the principal streets, preceded by drum and fif, and surrounded by the exultant sympathizers, who numbered nearly all the people of the village. The cannon were finally deposited in the jail-yard, on the site of the present city hall, under the charge of the worthy colonel.

A short time afterwards a number of sympathizers took possession of them without difficulty, dragged them by a roundabout road to the locality now called Minetto, and concealed them under the floor of a barn, ready for the next invasion of Canada. The United States troops, which had been reinforced from Sackett's Harbor, got on the track of the lost guns, and marched to the neighborhood where they were concealed, but could not find them. None of the people would betray what they considered the cause of freedom. Colonel Runnill was afterwards court-martialed for allowing the cannon to be taken from his possession; but the militia officers who tried him were probably as friendly to the "patriots" as himself, and he was speedily acquitted.

Among the results of the military excitement of the day was the organization, in 1839, of the "Oswego Guards," the first uniformed militia company in the village of which we can find any account. Its first officers were Captain S. S. Hulbert, Lieutenant J. W. Ransom, and Ensign G. S. Titus.

Notwithstanding the hard times the trustees continued to order the paving and improving of streets, and fifteen hundred dollars were raised for general purposes in 1838.

But for several years thereafter it was very quiet in Oswego. About 1842 or 1843 the village began slowly to recover from the previous depression. In the latter year the Eagle and the Washington mills, each with five run of stone, were erected, being the first since the panic. The next year the Empire mill was built, new residences began to rise, and commerce showed signs of improvement.

The Masons had been under the ban of public opinion in all this section ever since the Morgan affair, but in 1845 a new secret order made its appearance in Oswego. The first lodge of Odd-Fellows, "Oswegatchie," was organized here in May of that year.

Business and improvements continued to increase during 1846, but 1847 was the most remarkable year which had yet been known. No less than six large mills were built in that single year,—the Atlas, Premium, Pearl, Seneca, Lake Ontario, and Express,—having in all forty-two run of stone, and being capable of making four thousand two hundred barrels of flour per day. New business blocks, churches, and residences arose on all sides, and people began to talk railroad and city. Oswego lodge of Masons was organized, the first in the place since the outbreak of anti-Masonry.

The next year both city and railroad talk became accomplished facts. Application was duly made to the legislature, and on the 24th of March an act was passed by that body organizing the city of Oswego. It was divided into four wards, each represented in the council by two aldermen, who exercised the legislative power of the new body politic, while the executive authority was confided to a mayor.

The first city election resulted in the choice of James Platt as mayor, and of Hunter Crane, Gilbert Mollison, Stephen H. Lathrop, Robert Oliver, George S. Alvord, John Brigeol, Samuel S. Taylor, and William S. Malcolm. The council appointed J. M. Casey as the first city clerk.

The railroad from Syracuse was completed in October, and this gave a new impetus to the business of the youthful city.

The same year another institution was established, which has been almost as important to Oswego as the railroad or the city government. This was the starch-factory erected on the Varick canal by an Auburn joint-stock company, and placed under the management of T. Kingsford & Son. A full account of this important establishment will be found elsewhere. Two more mills were built in 1848,—the Crescent and the Huron.

In 1849 a wooden bridge was built across the river on Utica street, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. Toll was still exacted on the old one on Bridge street, but the new one built by the city was free.

By 1850 the population had risen to twelve thousand two hundred and five. Ships loaded with grain came down from all the upper lakes by the score. That newly-invented Yankee notion, the elevator, quickly transferred it to the canal-boat or the mill, and it was speedily sent forward to New York or transferred into flour. The old academy had gone down, and there were only district schools in the new city. To supply the defect in higher education the Oswego seminary was opened in the "United States hotel" building in May, 1850, and for a while met with gratifying success.

In 1852 the city had advanced far enough, so it was thought, to be lit by gas, and the Oswego gaslight factory was incorporated. On the 11th of February the same year, the Oswego orphan asylum was organized.

One of the first, as it was one of the most important, events of 1853, was the organization of the schools of the city in a compact system, controlled by a board of education, in place of the ten or twelve disunited districts previously existing.

But by far the most startling and impressive event of the year 1853, and probably of that whole decade, was the great fire of July 5. All the mills and elevators on the east side of the river were destroyed, and most of the buildings in the second ward. But ere the ashes were cold the enterprising citizens began to rebuild. Six mills were rebuilt, with increased capacity, during that and the succeeding year, and no less than eight elevators. These, added to those which had escaped the fire, made a total of seventeen mills and ten elevators in operation at the end of 1854.

Other improvements were made at the same period. The old wooden toll-bridge, erected in 1822, was replaced, in 1855, by an iron one, built by the city at a cost of forty-two thousand dollars.

That generous philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, who had long had an interest in Oswego, in 1853 gave twenty-five thousand dollars to establish a city library, then committing its management to a board of trustees appointed by himself. A large two-story brick for the use of the library, on the corner of West Second and Oneida streets, was built in 1853 and 1854. A more full account of this important institution is given separately farther on.

In 1854 the celebrated reciprocity treaty was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, by which most of the natural products of the United States and British America were admitted into each of those countries respectively duty free. Oswego, the great *entrepôt* of the Canadian trade, was greatly benefited by this treaty, and all the steamers, propellers, schooners, mills, elevators, and canal-boats were crowded to their utmost capacity by the grain and other products of Canada superadded to those of the west.

During the five years from 1850 to 1855 the population increased from twelve thousand to near sixteen thousand, a growth more rapid than that of any other city in the State. Sixty-nine Oswego vessels, including steamers, propellers, and schooners, with an aggregate tonnage of twenty-one thousand two hundred and seven tons, rode in and out of her busy harbor, besides the numerous ones belonging to other ports.

From that time till the beginning of the Rebellion, Oswego continued its onward course. Even the panic of 1857, which seriously affected the trade of the country at large, but slightly checked that of Oswego. In 1860 the population was sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

The stirring events of the next four years, the march of gallant battalions to the seat of war, the story of their hardships and their valor, the return of their thinned but victorious ranks, have all been recounted in the general history of the county. While a host of gallant volunteers left the little city built on the classic ground of the old French and



RES. of EDWIN W. CLARKE, COR. E SEVENTH & MOHAWK STS., OSWEGO, N.Y.



RES. OF JOSEPH HOVER, COR. OF THIRD & ALLEN STS., OSWEGO, N.Y.

the Revolutionary wars, the thousands who remained pushed on the more prosaic but equally necessary business of every-day life with scarcely diminished vigor.

A new iron bridge was built, in place of the wooden one on Utica street, in 1867, and other improvements were not neglected.

But with the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866 came a decided check to the prosperity of the city. The population in 1870 was but twenty thousand nine hundred and ten.

The financial crisis of 1873, though far less disastrous than that of 1836, yet had a seriously depressing effect upon Oswego, as well as upon the rest of the country. From that depression the Frontier City is now slowly but steadily arising. Notwithstanding the "hard times," the population increased to twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-five in 1875. Commerce lifts her drooping head, and once more essays, though not yet with her old-time vigor, to make the shores of the Oswego the home of industry, enterprise, and wealth.

Yet those who look upon the turbulent river, rushing with rapid pace towards the lake, and affording a water-power unsurpassed upon the continent, cannot doubt that commerce alone will never accomplish the "manifest destiny" of Oswego. Even the milling business, important as it is, cannot occupy a tenth of the power which runs to waste at Oswego and in its vicinity. With more than the capacities of Lowell and Lawrence combined, with greater facilities than those towns for the gathering of materials and the distribution of products, there is no good reason why Oswego should not outdo both Lowell and Lawrence in the number and magnitude of its establishments, save that they already have those establishments and Oswego has not. But the star of industrial as well as of political empire is taking its way westward. New Lowells and Lawrences must arise in various parts of the continent, where natural advantages and intelligent enterprise point out the location, and nowhere do the natural advantages offer stronger inducements to enterprise than on the shores of the rushing Oswego.

We have passed very rapidly over the later history of Oswego, for the reason that we give separate sketches of all its important institutions, its schools, churches, societies, banks, mills, elevators, etc., and to those sketches we now call the attention of the reader

THE CITY HALL.

The elegant and substantial building known as the city hall was erected in 1869-70. It is of Onondaga limestone, three stories high, with a Mansard roof, the whole surmounted by a tower in which is placed the city clock. Its dimensions are sixty-one by one hundred and six feet, and its cost about one hundred thousand dollars. The lower story is used as the city jail and the offices of the police department; the second story contains the offices of the municipal authorities, and the upper story the offices of the board of education and the council chamber. On a tablet in the interior of the building we find inscribed the subjoined:

"CITY HALL.

"CORNER STONE LAID JUNE 21, 1870.

"Hon. Alanson Page, Mayor.

"Alderman Morgan M. Wheeler, Alderman Charles Doudlette, Alderman George Goble, Alderman John Edlund, Alderman John Ratigan, Alderman James H. Murdoch, Alderman William Blackwood, Aaron Calton, Building Committee.

"H. N. White, Architect.

"Henry W. Seiber, Julius A. Seiber, Master Builders.

"John Ratigan, Anthony Calkins, Michael Calkins, Master Masons.

"James Randall, Thomas Nesjell, Stone Cutters."

The building is conveniently located, being in the public square, opposite the post-office. It is an imposing structure, and constitutes one of the finest architectural monuments in the city.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This substantial structure was erected in 1857, and first occupied in 1858. It is of limestone and iron, and is as near fire-proof as possible. Its dimensions are fifty-eight by eighty-six feet, and its location Oneida street, between First and Second streets. It is a three-story building, with a basement. The first floor is occupied by the post-office department, the second by the custom-house officials, and the third is used as the United States court-room.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established in 1806, and the first postmaster was Joel Burr, appointed October 7, 1806. His successors, with the dates of their respective appointments, are as follows:

William Dolloway, June 2, 1815; Nathan Sage, January 17, 1816; John Grant, Jr., June 22, 1825; Samuel Hawley, January 10, 1831; John H. Lord, September 24, 1839; James Cochran, September 27, 1841; David P. Brewster, July 2, 1845; Robert H. Martin, January 19, 1849; Cheney Ames, May 17, 1849; Samuel H. Beardsley, May 4, 1853; Alfred B. Getty, July 6, 1858; Henry Fitzhugh, March 27, 1861; Aaron J. Cowles, July 7, 1865; Samuel R. Taylor, October 26, 1866; David W. Erwin, March 2, 1867; George Huganin, April 15, 1869; John A. Place, May 10, 1873; Cheney Ames, June 9, 1877.

The business of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is represented by the subjoined statistics:

Received—Letters, 728,000; postal cards, 160,000; newspapers, 300,000; miscellaneous, 75,000.

Forwarded—Letters, 750,000; postal cards, 200,000; newspapers, 130,000; miscellaneous, 117,000.

Number of registered letters received, 1605; forwarded, 804; transit, 2040.

Total receipts for sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and box rent, \$18,353.

Number of money-orders issued—Domestic, 2578; foreign, 55; amounting to \$33,968.

Number of money-orders paid—Domestic, 2625; foreign, 125; amounting to \$49,458.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

as before stated, is located in the second story of the government building. Oswego was made a port of entry in

1803, and Joel Burt was appointed the first collector on the 1st of August of the same year. His successors, from the expiration of his service until the present, have been as follows: Nathan Sage, appointed June 12, 1811; John Grant, Jr., June 1, 1826; George H. McWhorter, May 1, 1834; Thomas H. Bond, August 2, 1841; George H. McWhorter, May 24, 1843; Jacob Richardson, June 5, 1849; Enoch B. Talcott, May 23, 1853; Orville Robinson, April 1, 1858; John B. Higgins, April 1, 1860; Charles A. Perkins, October 1, 1861; Andrew Van Dyck, September 1, 1864; Charles C. P. Clark, April 1, 1869; Elias Root, May 1, 1871; Daniel G. Fort, June 30, 1877.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The first light-house was built in 1837, and rebuilt in 1869. The present structure is built of gray limestone. The tower is sixty-six feet high, and is octagonal in shape. It is situated five hundred feet from the pier-head. The light is of the third order of lens apparatus, fixed, and is visible fifteen miles. On the pier-head, five hundred feet north of the above, is an octagonal iron tower, the focal plane of which is thirty-three feet above water, and contains a beacon-light which is visible eleven miles. It is so constructed as to be removed to the outer breakwater when the latter shall be completed.

THE SCHOOLS OF OSWEGO.*

As has been stated in the previous sketch of the city, the first school in Oswego was taught in a log house near the corner of West First and Seneca streets, about 1798, by Miss Artemisia Waterhouse, from Oswego Falls (now Fulton). The school was subsequently taught by Captain Edward O'Connor, and, as early as 1807, by Dr. Joseph Caldwell, a physician by profession, who, not finding patients enough to give him a comfortable support, turned school-master. We have also narrated how, in 1806, a school-house was built by Mr. Bradner Burt, with the proceeds of a subscription, on what was then known as the Court-House block, on the corner of West Third and Seneca streets. The block was afterwards sold, and the proceeds applied to the erection of a court-house on the east side of the river, and the building was removed to the opposite block on the corner of Second and Seneca streets, then the corner of the public square. It here served the triple purpose of school-house, meeting-house, and court-house. It was occupied for school purposes until another building was erected on Fourth street next north of what is known as the Academy building. It was destroyed by fire in 1865.

About this time, or soon after, the subject of the erection of an academy building was agitated, and in 1831 the foundation of the building just referred to was laid. The ground on which it stands was at first leased, it being a part of a reserve for a public square.

Fears being entertained that two schools of a somewhat different character, brought into such close proximity, might interfere somewhat with each other, the trustees decided to sell the new building and purchase a house on

Fourth street, between Seneca and Van Buren streets. This building was converted into a school-house, and occupied for that purpose until 1851, when it was sold, and the academy building, which had long been occupied for a boarding-house, was purchased and fitted up for school purposes.

Up to 1834, this was the only district school within the limits of the village of West Oswego. In this year a district was formed, which we find described as follows: "Commencing at the Oswego river on Gemini (now Cayuga) street, in the village of West Oswego, running westerly along Gemini street to Third street, thence southerly along Third to Scorpio (Albany) street, thence easterly along Scorpio street to the Oswego river, thence north on said river, at low-water mark, to the place of beginning."

This was district No. 12. The first meeting for organization was held at the Welland House, on the 18th day of January, 1834; Gideon H. Woodruff, Henry White, and Edmund Hawks were elected trustees. The first school in the district was taught in an old building on the corner of Second and Bridge streets, originally erected for a tavern. A new brick school-house was built on West Third street, near Mohawk, in 1836. This house has since been twice enlarged, once by the trustees in 1850, and afterwards by the board of education.

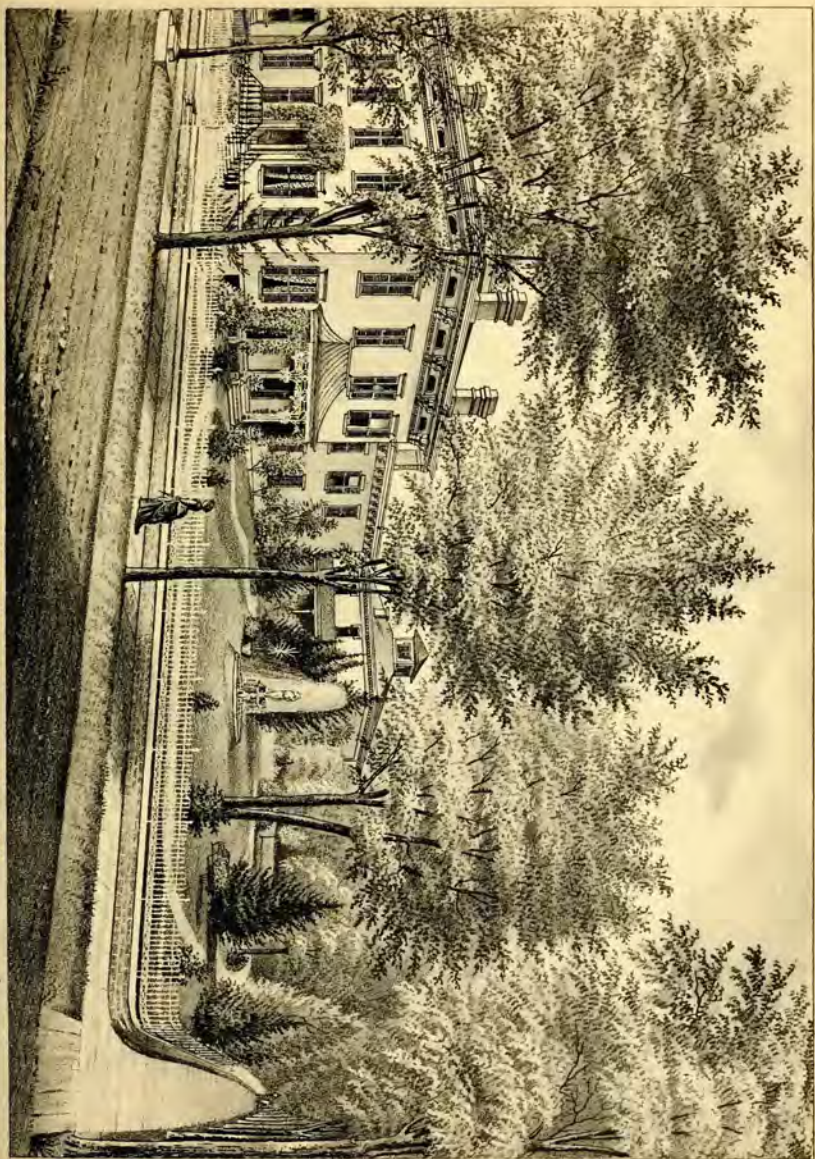
In the same year, 1836, the district called No. 14 was created, including all the territory west of Fourth and north of Cayugas streets, within the village limits. A lot was purchased and a house erected before the close of the year. The first trustees were Jacob N. Bonstele, Leonard Smith, and Peter Halligan. In 1848 the title of this district was changed to No. 6, by order of the city superintendent. In the year 1852 the old school-house and lot were sold, and another lot purchased on the corner of West Eighth and Schuyler streets, on which the house at present occupied by primary school No. 1 was erected in the same year. The entire expense of house, lot, and appurtenances, was nineteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents.

In about the year 1841 or 1842 a stone school-house was built on West Bridge street, between Sixth and Seventh, for the district designated as No. 13, which included all the territory west of Third street, between Albany and Cayuga, within the village corporation. For some time previous, the school of this district had been taught in a hired room west of the present site of the Methodist church. The new school-house was small, consisting of but a single room.

In 1843 another district, styled No. 17, was taken off from the east end of this district, including all the territory lying between Albany and Cayuga streets, and Third and Sixth streets. A house consisting of a single room was built on Fourth street, near Bridge, for the use of this district. In 1856 this building was enlarged to its present size by the board of education.

In the fall of 1848 another colony was formed from the parent stock, and from the southwesterly part of No. 13 was created a district embracing all the territory lying between Albany and Oneida streets, and west of Sixth street. This new district was created by an order of John

* For this sketch we are entirely indebted to the reports of the board of education, and the courtesy of their secretary, Mr. Virgil C. Douglass.



RESIDENCE OF THOS. S. MOTT, COR. W. FITCH & SCHUYLER STS., OSWEGO, N. Y.

B. Park, town superintendent, issued October 3, 1848, and was designated district No. 21. In December of the same year the title was changed by Mr. A. H. Dunham, the successor of Mr. Park, to No. 10, by which it was designated at the time of the organization of the board of education. In the winter and spring of 1849 a new house was erected on West Mohawk, near Tenth street. This also was a single room, and is still known by the name of "White School-House," being occupied by primary school No. 3.

All south of Albany street constituted district No. 9.

About the year 1841 a new district was created from this extensive one, embracing all between Albany street and the old village line; and a stone school-house, with a single room, was erected in 1842. This was enlarged in 1850 to its present capacity. The cost of enlarging was fourteen hundred dollars. It stands on or near the corner of West Fourth and Erie streets, and is occupied by primary school No. 5. The district was known as No. 18 until the year 1848, when its title was changed to No. 9. It has since been changed to No. 7. This house was burned in the winter of 1861. The walls, however, were left standing, and it was rebuilt by the Northwestern insurance company the same year.

The first public school on the east side of the river was taught by Miss Philomela Robinson, in a hired room near the river, in the Second ward, about 1817. The location of the school was frequently changed; the second one was near the cove; the third near where the Columbia mill now stands; the fourth on the west side of First street, at the foot of Cayuga; the fifth in Mr. Elias Park's house, on the corner of Second and Seneca streets. Among the early teachers of the school who succeeded Miss Robinson were Mr. Morton, Miss Daggert, Mr. Dwyer, Miss Ora Coate, Miss Lydia Miner, Richard Parsons, and Eliza Wells.

Some time in the fall of 1828, a school-meeting was called at the store of Milton Harmon. At this meeting were present James Sloan, Milton Harmon, and Joseph Turner. Being progressive and liberal-minded men, they voted that it was "*absolutely necessary to have a school-house*," and resolved that one be erected at once, at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars! On the morrow a great breeze was raised about their ears by some of their more wealthy but parsimonious neighbors, who neglected to guard their pecuniary interests by being present at the meeting. They were severely rebuked for presuming to levy so heavy a tax on the district. They were warned that they would surely ruin the town by such oppressive taxes.

We have already told in the sketch of the city how the three persons present voted that a school should be built for a hundred dollars, how their neighbors afterwards opposed it, and how the latter finally yielded on condition that the greatest economy possible should be used. The contract was accordingly made with Mr. Luther Palmer to erect the house and put in all the furniture complete for one hundred dollars. It was a slab or plank house, about twenty-five by thirty feet, battened on the inside, adorned with neither paint nor mortar. The seats were of the same materials as the rest of the structure, with a board fastened around against the wall to serve as a writing-desk. This house

stood until about the year 1810, when it gave way to a very respectable one-story stone structure, with a hall, two school-rooms, and a basement. The building was consumed by the great fire of 1853, and the following year the present two-story brick building, with a hall and ten school-rooms, including two in the basement, aside from furnace-rooms and closets, arose from its ashes, under the auspices of the board of education. This house accommodates about five hundred pupils, and is filled to its utmost capacity.

In the year 1851 a wooden school-house was built on the corner of East Ninth and Seneca streets, designed for the younger children of this part of the district. This building is now occupied by primary school No. 8. It appears to have been erected by Jas. H. Dow, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five dollars. The cost of the lot was one hundred and eighty dollars.

About the year 1832, we are informed that Mrs. Wells taught a public school in a room rented of Mr. O'Harra, on East Third street, near Oneida. As near as we can ascertain, this was the first public school taught in that part of the town. For the next two years the school was taught by R. P. Crossman. The territory south of Bridge street had been set off as a new district about 1830 or 1831.

For nine or ten years this school was taught in hired rooms, and in the old court-house for some time. It was not until 1841 that a new building was erected. This was a very respectable frame house, with two school-rooms, and was located on the site of the present elegant brick structure on East Fourth street, between Mohawk and Utica streets.

In the same year this district was divided by the county superintendent, in answer to a petition of the trustees, and all that portion of the village east of Sixth street and south of Bridge street constituted district No. 19. For something more than a year the school of this district was taught in a rented house belonging to James Cochran, on Oneida, below Tenth street. In 1842 a new house was erected, consisting of a single room, located on Tenth street, near Oneida. This house has since been twice enlarged by the board of education.

The old frame house on Fourth street was removed in 1857, and a three-story brick building was erected under the direction of the board of education. This was destroyed by fire in December, 1860, and the following year the present building, modeled after nearly the same plan as the other, but somewhat enlarged, was erected.

For several years a room was also rented of Mr. James Baker, on West First street, near the tannery, for the accommodation of the smaller children in this part of the town.

Desiring to dispose of this building, Mr. Baker kindly offered to erect a small house for the accommodation of the school, and rent it until such time as the board could purchase the same.

The proposition was gladly accepted, and the house which now stands on East Fifth street, near Erie, was built, and rented until June 2, 1859, when it was bought by the board. It has since been enlarged to double its original capacity. Aside from the districts already enumerated, there were two joint school districts,—one up the river, on the west side, in the neighborhood of Mr. Sobieski Burr,

and the other in the west part of the town, in the neighborhood of Mr. Lewis A. Cole. As to the time of the formation of these districts, we have been unable to gain any reliable data. By the act under which the schools were reorganized these districts were dissolved.

This brings down the history of the public schools to the time of their reorganization under a board of education. Before entering upon a consideration of this period of their history, it is proper that we should notice a movement, in itself of comparatively little moment, but which, at the same time, had an important bearing on the organization of the present free-school system.

In the fall of 1848, a benevolent association was formed for the purpose of providing for the education of the poorer classes: such as from inability to pay the requisite rate-bill, to purchase school-books, or clothe their children properly, were practically shut out from the advantages of a common-school education. This was called the Orphan and Free School association. The movement enlisted the sympathies and co-operation of many of the best citizens. The ladies, through the aid of sewing-societies, prepared clothing for the children. All the dwellings of the poor were visited, and those requiring assistance selected. A room was rented (the basement of what was called the old "Tabernacle," on West Second street), books were provided, and the school was opened in the fall of the year above named. The prime mover of this enterprise was the present principal of the normal school, E. A. Sheldon, who acted as secretary of the society, solicited and collected the funds, visited the families of the poor, distributed the clothing, and taught the school.

The school opened with one hundred and twenty children, most of whom had rarely, if ever, seen the inside of a school-room before. It was continued for eighteen months, when it was proposed by some of those most actively interested in the school, to initiate a movement to make all the public schools of the city free, and thus, in a great measure, obviate the necessity of this free-school association.

After one or two meetings of the directors for consultation in regard to the matter, it was resolved to call a meeting of citizens, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a system of free graded schools. This was held in the fall of 1850, and a committee was appointed to prepare, and submit at a subsequent meeting, a plan for the reorganization of the schools. The plan presented was very similar in its main features to the present organization; but meeting with warm opposition, the project was for the time being abandoned.

Another effort was made the succeeding winter, but with no better success. In the year 1853, through the hearty co-operation of the representatives at Albany, Hon. James Platt and Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, a local school act was secured, the one under which the schools are now working; and the first board was organized May 11, 1853, consisting of the following gentlemen:

First ward, Leander Babcock, D. S. Goldey; Second ward, Wm. F. Mason, John C. Churchill; Third ward, Abner C. Mattoon, Wm. H. Goit; Fourth ward, A. B. Coe, O. J. Harmon. A. B. Coe was elected as the first president of the board, and E. A. Sheldon as secretary.

At the time of the reorganization of the schools, there were, as stated in the first annual report of the board, "twelve school districts, including one joint district, the school-house of which was located within the city. Each district was a separate and distinct organization, and all the children who attended school at all were obliged to attend the school in their own district, or be subjected to an onerous tuition."

At that time there were in the employ of the board twenty-one teachers, with an average attendance of thirty-eight pupils each. The compensation paid was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty dollars, and in one instance two hundred and forty dollars per annum for ladies, and from three hundred to four hundred dollars, and in one instance six hundred dollars for gentlemen. There were also seventeen private schools, with an average attendance of six hundred and thirty pupils.

The following September the city was entirely re-districted and the schools completely graded. The city was first divided into eleven primary districts, then into five junior districts, bounded without reference to the primaries, then into three senior districts, the whole comprising one high-school district. As the scholars finish the course prescribed in each of the lower schools, they may progress upward into the higher.

The old academy building, the academy having long been discontinued, was purchased by the board and fitted up for a high school. That institution was kept there until 1867, when it was temporarily removed to the normal school building. In February, 1868, the academy or high school building was destroyed by fire. During the succeeding summer the board built a substantial brick structure for the use of the high school, on the same site, on Third street, between Cayuga and Seneca. It is eighty-eight by seventy-nine feet, will accommodate six hundred pupils, and cost twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

During the summer of 1870 the board of education purchased two lots, one in the Second ward, on the corner of Tenth and Mitchell streets, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and the other in the Seventh ward, on Talman, between Third and Fifth streets, for the sum of nine hundred and ten dollars. The board also enlarged the site of school No. 7, on West Fourth, between Albany and Erie streets, by the purchase of the adjoining lot on the north, thirty-three by a hundred feet, for the sum of seven hundred dollars. The site of school-house No. 2, in the Fourth ward, was enlarged by the purchase, on the 6th of November, 1875, of fifteen by a hundred feet on the north, for four hundred and fifty dollars.

In the summer of 1871 the board erected, on the lot in the Seventh ward, purchased the year before, a school-house of suitable size and construction to accommodate three hundred pupils, at a cost of ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

On the night of October 1, 1875, the brick school-house in the Fourth ward was destroyed by fire. On the 27th of the same month the contract for rebuilding it was executed, and it was completed ready for use by the 1st of April, 1876, costing the sum of eight thousand three hundred



B. B. BURT.



RES. OF B. B. BURT, OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

dollars. This is the fourth school house that has occupied the same site.

Having now sketched the changes of districts and buildings up to the present time, it only remains to give the *personnel* of the administrative and educational staff. The following is the board of education for 1877:

First ward, Joseph Tremain, Robert Gordon; Second ward, M. J. Wallace, Patrick M. Reynolds; Third ward, J. N. Collins, Frederick Earl; Fourth ward, Amos Waldr, J. M. Barrow; Fifth ward, Daniel O'Connell, John Flynn; Sixth ward, J. L. McWhorter, Chas. W. Murdoch; Seventh ward, Michael Dandon, Lawrence Robinson; Eighth ward, John C. Bradt, Thomas Dewine.

The president is Daniel O'Connell, the secretary Virgil C. Douglass. The secretary is *ex-officio* superintendent of all the schools of the city. Mr. Douglass was appointed as assistant to Mr. Sheldon in 1866. He was appointed secretary October 5, 1869. He and Mr. Sheldon have been the only secretaries since the board was organized. The following are the names and salaries of the present teachers:

High School.—Principal, Charles W. Richards, \$1200; Preceptress, Tillie C. Staats, \$395; Assistants, Eva S. Edwards, \$522.50; Julia B. Douglass, half-time, \$250.

Senior School No. 1.—Principal, Martha W. Stowell, \$680; Assistants, Hattie M. Sperry, \$475; Emily A. Comer, \$427.50; Emily D. Coon, \$427.50; Libbie M. Stearns, \$427.50; Mrs. Carrie E. Tubbs, \$475; Jane Gorman, \$400; E. Jennie King, \$400.

Junior School No. 2.—Principal, Charles H. Treadwell, \$1125; Assistants, Minnie A. Ross, \$475; Julia A. Wilson, \$475; Iuez E. Wallace, \$427.50; Kate A. Mattison, \$400; Teresa E. Burns, \$400.

Junior School No. 1.—Principal, Rose Whitney, \$522.50; Assistant, Sarah J. Walter, \$403.75.

Junior School No. 2.—Principal, Lizzie Salmon, \$522.50; Assistants, Lillie C. Marsh, \$400; Mary A. Leonard, \$403.75; Carrie L. Paddock, \$400; Sarah E. Terry, \$403.75; Addie V. Watkin, \$400; Georgia A. Timerson, \$403.75; Cora A. Brown, \$400.

Junior School No. 3.—Principal, Eliza H. Weed, \$522.50; Assistants, Lizzie Kingsford, \$403.75; Maggie A. Draper, \$400.

Junior School No. 4.—Principal, M. Augusta Barrow, \$522.50.

Junior School No. 5.—Principal, Helen M. Tubbs, \$522.50; Assistants, J. A. Donnelly, \$400; Celia L. Orushy, \$400; Mary E. Leflin, \$400.

Junior School No. 6.—Principal, Anna E. Hamilton, \$522.50; Assistants, Mary Cusick, \$403.75; Mary J. Murphy, \$400; Emma E. Baker, \$400.

Primary School No. 1.—Principal, Eliza J. Nichols, \$498.75; Assistant, Mary E. Bryan, \$403.75.

Primary School No. 2.—Principal, Martha A. Keeler, \$498.75; Assistant, S. Ida Williams, \$400.

Primary School No. 3.—Principal, Maggie Jackson, \$498.75; Assistant, Harriet E. Stevens, \$400.

Primary School No. 4.—Principal, Mrs. C. C. Wells, \$498.75; Assistants, Ada H. Inman, \$403.75; Maggie A. Lyons, \$400.

Primary School No. 5.—Principal, Jeannette T. Morris,

son, \$498.75; Assistants, Mary Hanch, \$403.75; Emma S. Hunt, \$400; Mary F. Aylesworth, \$400.

Primary School No. 6.—Principal, Maggie A. Kenific, \$498.75; Assistants, May E. Gray, \$400; M. Jennie Murray, \$400.

Primary School No. 7.—Principal, Nelly A. Riggs, \$498.75; Assistant, Ella H. Maxwell, \$403.75.

Primary School No. 8.—Principal, Ellen M. Bruce, \$498.75; Assistant, Lizzie H. Dinmore, \$400.

Primary School No. 9.—Principal, Minnie E. Doran, \$498.75; Assistant, Minnie E. Burgoyne, \$400.

Primary School No. 10.—Principal, Maggie C. Staats, \$498.75; Assistant, Mrs. H. Amelia Lyons, \$403.75.

Primary School No. 11.—Principal, Rose B. Williams, \$498.75; Assistant, Ella A. Dempsey, \$400.

Primary School No. 12.—Principal, B. Manning, \$498.75.

Unclassified School.—Principal, John M. Moore, \$850; Assistant, Mrs. G. M. Gardener, \$475.

Music Teacher.—James N. Baker, \$680.

OSWEGO CITY LIBRARY.

For some years it had been in the mind of Gerrit Smith, in consequence of the large property he owned in Oswego, and the great benefits he had derived therefrom, to make a special benefaction for the permanent advantage of the city. In pursuance of this purpose he addressed the following letter to eight of his friends, prominent citizens of the place:

"PETERBORO, July 17, 1853.

"ALVIN BRONSON, JAMES PLATT, GEO. H. MCWHORTER, HENRY FITZHUGH, EDWIN W. CLARK, JOHN B. EDWARDS, JAMES BROWN, DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN.

"Gentlemen: As some of you are aware, I have for years entertained the idea of founding a public library in the city of Oswego. The time has now arrived for me to act upon that idea.

"I appropriate to this object the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), and I wish you to be at the pains of expending it. You can draw for it as follows: 1st March, 1854, for \$5000; 1st June, 1854, for \$5000; 1st August, 1854, for \$5000; 1st October, 1854, for \$5000; 1st December, 1854, for \$5000.

"It strikes me that it might be well for you to purchase a lot and erect upon it a building which would serve for other purposes as well as for the library. The lot and the building might cost, say fifteen to twenty thousand. The balance of the twenty-five thousand you could then expend in books, and the rents of that portion of the library not devoted to the library would furnish means for adding books from year to year. But all this I leave to your better judgment.

"As I have always had more to do with property on the east than on the west side of the river, and as that part of the city has suffered exceedingly from the late fire, and, moreover, as much less has been done for the inhabitants of that part of the city than for the inhabitants of the other side, I enjoin that the library be on the east side of the river. My only other injunction is that the privileges

and benefits of the library shall be always as acceptable to the one as to the other, and that no person—on account of their race, or complexion, or condition—shall be shut out from the privileges and benefits, or in any degree curtailed of them.

"As to the character of the library, I have only to say that my warm wish is that no book unfriendly to truth and purity may ever find a place in the library.

"I leave it with you to take such legal steps as are necessary for the maintenance of my own rights and the rights of the public in respect to the library.

"With great regard,

"Your friend,

"GERRIT SMITH."

The gentlemen referred to accepted the trust and organized the library.

April 15, 1854, the institution was incorporated by the legislature by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Oswego City Library." Mr. Smith declined to have the library called by his own name, hoping that the citizens would take an interest in the matter and aid it with their contributions. Later, Mr. Smith gave about five thousand dollars more to the library, making the whole sum donated by him nearly thirty thousand dollars.

The board of trustees, in 1853, purchased the lot, corner of Oneida and Second streets, East Oswego, and erected thereon the edifice which has been occupied by it ever since. The board also appointed George C. McWhorter catalogian, and he, in pursuance of such authority, compiled the library and purchased the books. In the early years of the library one of the original trustees, Mr. Brown, died, and his place was filled by the election of Mr. Murray. Subsequently Mr. McWhorter died, and was succeeded by his son, George C. McWhorter. Afterwards Mr. Murray and Mr. Platt died, and Mr. Fitzhugh removed from town. Their places were filled by Mr. Mollison, Mr. Irwin, and Mr. Kingsford. Four of the original trustees, Messrs. Bronson, Clark, Edwards, and Littlejohn, survive. Mr. Bronson was chosen first president of the board, and held the position eighteen years, when, in consequence of his great age, he declined a re-election, and was succeeded by Mr. McWhorter.

The present board of trustees are as follows, viz.: President, George C. McWhorter; Trustees, Alvin Bronson, Edwin W. Clark, John B. Edwards, George C. McWhorter, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Gilbert Mollison, Theodore Irwin, Thomson Kingsford; Secretary, Edwin W. Clark; Treasurer, John B. Edwards; Librarian, Benjamin Stocks.

The library now contains about six thousand volumes, exclusive of those received from the United States and the State of New York, which are not entered in the printed catalogue.

The library is departmented, and every department of literature and learning is represented as far as may be. The tone of the library is high, the aim having been to bring the taste of the community up to the standard of a good library, rather than—by the admission of useless, ephemeral, and often unhealthy current literature—to lower the library to the level of those who prefer passing amusement to mental improvement.

There are a few rare and curious books in the collection, and some rare and valuable, especially on the subject of American history and biography. The reference department is ample and excellent.

The citizens of Oswego may be congratulated on having so valuable a library, and nothing probably will so much conduce to perpetuate the memory of Gerrit Smith as the library which he wisely and generously founded.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A description of the primitive methods in use for extinguishing fires forty or fifty years ago has been given in the general sketch of the village and city of Oswego a short distance back.

On the 12th day of April, 1855, the Oswego fire department was incorporated, and the following-named persons designated as fire wardens: John Dyan, Matthew Souton, Richard Tulin, Lawrence Johnson, John C. Hugunin, John Comes, James Ryan, James Malone, Volney K. Burr, Sylvester G. Abbott, Nathan Robbins, and William Stewart.

This organization remained in operation until 1876.

Under act of May 29, 1876, Bradley B. Bart, Thomas Dobbie, Edward Mitchell, and David M. Gorsline were fire commissioners, with power to "organize fire companies, and appoint a sufficient number of able-bodied men, and reputable inhabitants of the city of Oswego, firemen." At the first meeting of the board B. B. Bart was chosen chairman, and H. M. Harmon clerk *pro tem*. J. C. Cooley, Jr., was appointed clerk, who officiated three months, and was succeeded by George Noyes Bart, the present clerk.

The first appointees were as follows, viz.: George W. Warsop, chief engineer; P. M. Cunningham, J. Mitchell, assistant engineers.

Steamer No. 1.—William H. Young, foreman; A. Saladin, Jr., assistant foreman; Charles B. Chase, engineer; M. L. Rowson, stoker; J. T. Cunningham, W. J. Garrahan, Frank M. Fairtile, Henry Sands, C. H. Bryan, Z. H. Smith, J. W. Roach, Frank Cusick, firemen.

Steamer No. 2.—John Dillon, foreman; Michael Goran, assistant foreman; Timothy Cotter, engineer; John Brennan, stoker; John Clark, Norman Belger, Henry Nettles, John Nacey, William Daley, Samuel Garrahan, Eugene O'Neil, firemen.

Steamer No. 3.—Richard C. Cullivin, foreman; F. J. O'Brien, assistant foreman; F. C. Hammond, Frank Gadwood, Peter Bartholomew, James Pidgeon, John Turner, Louis Dulack, W. H. Kiefer, John Kelly, firemen.

Hook and Ladder No. 1.—William M. Williams, foreman; C. R. Carrier, assistant foreman; Michael Dempsey, Dennis Redmond, Michael Looney, John Galvin, John Phillips, Orrin O. Williams, John Fitzsimmons, firemen.

THE WATER-WORKS.

The movement for supplying Oswego with water from the river was inaugurated in May, 1868, and in November following the works were completed and in operation. The water is taken from the river at a distance of about two miles south of the city, and forced into two large reservoirs of fifteen million gallons' capacity, one located on the east and the other on the west side of the river. There are



MRS. ORVILLE ROBINSON



ORVILLE ROBINSON



RESIDENCE OF ORVILLE ROBINSON, OSWEGO, N. Y.

twenty-five miles of pipe in operation, and one hundred and seventy-five fire-hydrants. The water is supplied to the city through a filter, and the daily consumption is one million gallons.

Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine was chief engineer of the works; John McNair, resident and constructing engineer; and James McDonald builder.

The stockholders were as follows, viz.: Thomas Kingsford, Thompson Kingsford, Penfield, Lyon & Co., Irwin & Sloan, D. G. Fort, and Delos De Wolf. Delos De Wolf, president; D. G. Fort, secretary; and David Mannering, treasurer. Capital, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

This enterprise has proved to be a success, and not too much praise can be bestowed upon its public-spirited progenitors for their efforts in furnishing Oswego with an abundant supply of pure water.

OSWEGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution was incorporated February 11, 1852, and the certificate of incorporation was executed by the following-named persons: Gilbert Mollison, W. Lewis, S. H. Reynolds, Simeon Bates, Geo. Fisher, J. I. Fort, R. F. Child, J. Brown, J. C. Huguenin, R. Perkins, Luther Wright, Daniel H. Marsh, A. P. Grant, H. Littlefield, S. H. Lathrop, Jas. Bickford, M. P. Hatch, L. B. Crocker, Delos De Wolf, Henry Eagle, Sardis Allen, William Brown, and Pertius F. Parsons.

The first board of trustees was constituted as follows, viz.: Males: Hamilton Murray, Luther Wright, James Bickford, Moses P. Hatch, Simeon Bates, Samuel B. Ludlow, John B. Edwards, Gilbert Mollison, Patrick H. Hard, Robert F. Childs. Females: Margaret McWhorter, Elizabeth M. Grant, Catharine C. Marsh, Lois Ann Allen, Elizabeth P. Fisher, Ann C. Crocker, Elizabeth Bond, Emily D. Harmon, Emily Allen, and Mrs. Allen Mead.

The certificate of incorporation was executed before Hon. O. J. Harmon, then recorder of the city, and received the approbation of Hon. W. F. Allen, then a justice of the supreme court, now associate judge of the court of appeals of this State.

The first meeting of the corporation was held at the recorder's office in the city hall, February 27, 1852, and was followed by a series of meetings with short intervals, at which the organization was gathered up and compacted into working order.

A small building was rented on the east side of West Sixth street, and was continuously occupied till the removal to the new edifice four years later.

On the 1st of June, 1852, Miss Tabbs volunteered to become the regular teacher, and Miss Mary T. Condit to superintend the Sunday-school, and so the skeleton organization began to put on its comely proportions.

So strong was the faith of the managers in the ultimate success of the enterprise that they ventured to purchase a lot of two acres for two thousand dollars, and proceeded at once to the erection of the fine and substantial building that now looks down from its eminence upon the city of Oswego.

On the 15th of April, 1856, under the care of Mr.

Richard Perkins as builder, and Z. D. Stevens as architect, the building was to be completed, and on the 1st of May it was ready for the reception of the children, and soon the managers found the number of children had increased from seven to seventy-four.

At the close of this year they found the asylum in debt four thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-six cents, and the building yet unfurnished. The people at once manifested a deep interest in the matter, and the building was rapidly furnished by individual contributions. The school-room was furnished by the children of the public schools, and nobly did they perform the task.

The asylum is now in a prosperous condition, and reflects great credit upon its humane progenitors and those through whose efforts it has been sustained and fostered.

Of the twenty original corporators, six are dead.—Mr. Murray, Dr. Hard, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Bond, and Mrs. Crocker.

Of those whose signatures appear to the papers of incorporation, George Fisher, Jacob I. Fort, J. C. Huguenin, Henry Eagle, P. Parsons, and James Brown are dead.

The present officers, trustees, and directresses, are as follows: Hon. O. J. Harmon, president; Gilbert Mollison, secretary; O. H. Hastings, treasurer. Trustees, T. Kingsford, J. K. Post, Luther Wright, Jas. Bickford, G. B. Sloan, J. B. Edwards, A. C. Mattoon, O. H. Hastings, S. Bates, and M. Worts. Directresses, Mrs. Wright, Wheeler, Isaacs, Mollison, Pardee, Lathrop, Page, Root, and Klock.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

The movement which culminated in the founding of this humane institution was started by a number of the ladies of Oswego, in the month of February, 1872. In the following May a building was rented for the use of the home, and was occupied until the present building was erected.

The institution was incorporated May 3, 1875, and the following persons were named in the charter: Ozo M. Bond, Theo. Irwin, Thomson Kingsford, George B. Sloan, Simeon Bates, Delos De Wolf, Samuel B. Johnson, Isaac G. Jenkins, Benjamin Haganan, Benjamin Doolittle, Alanson S. Page, George Goodier, Mannister Worts.

The following-named persons comprised the first board of directors: Mrs. Cheney Ames, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. L. A. Card, Mrs. J. C. Churchill, Mrs. Crissman,* Mrs. D. De Wolf, Mrs. B. Doolittle, Mrs. A. H. Failing, Mrs. G. Goodier, Mrs. Wm. Goit, Mrs. E. C. Hart, Mrs. T. Irwin, Mrs. S. B. Johnson, Mrs. M. Kingsford, Mrs. T. Kingsford, Mrs. D. C. Littlejohn,† Mrs. John E. Lyon, Mrs. T. S. Mott, Mrs. J. J. Mack, Mrs. R. Oliver, Mrs. J. K. Post, Mrs. W. A. Poucher, Mrs. W. A. Rundell, Mrs. S. Randall, Mrs. M. B. Underwood, Mrs. M. C. Worts, Mrs. — Young.

President, Mrs. T. Irwin; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. Ames, Mrs. J. C. Churchill, Mrs. D. De Wolf, Mrs. Wm. Goit, Mrs. Goodier, Mrs. T. Kingsford, Mrs. J. K. Post, Mrs. M. C. Worts. Mrs. M. B. Underwood, treasurer; Mrs.

* Resigned. Mrs. Smalley elected to fill vacancy.

† Deceased. Mrs. Traver elected to fill vacancy.

J. E. Lyon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. A. Poucher, recording secretary.

The present building was erected in 1876 at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and was under the supervision of the following building committee: Theodore Irwin, Delos De Wolf, Thomson Kingsford, Simeon Bates, and George Goodier. It is a neat and substantial brick structure, located on the corner of East First and Utica streets. The home is now in a prosperous condition, and much credit is due to those public-spirited ladies through whose indefatigable efforts it was founded.

The board of directors for 1877 are as follows: Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Failing, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. M. E. Kingsford, Mrs. T. Kingsford, Mrs. Wilber, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. B. Doolittle, Mrs. M. Worts, Mrs. Card, Mrs. McChesney, Mrs. Mary Underwood, Mrs. Rhoder, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. De Wolf, Mrs. Isaacs, Mrs. Goodier, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Couch, Miss Newkirk, Mrs. Perham, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Hull.

HISTORY OF OSWEGO CHURCHES.

Arranged according to the time of their organization.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church was organized November 21, 1816, with seventeen members, viz., Sylvanus Bishop, Abraham Clark, Rachel Bishop, Jeanette Clark, Mary Huginin, Christine Conner, Hannah Smith, Lois Brace, Catherine Shafely, Mary Cooley, Sarah Buel, Martha Minor, Catherine Dubois, Nancy Clarke, Lucretia Walradt, Hannah Hall, and Mary Costes. Sylvanus Bishop and Abraham Clark were chosen ruling elders.

This was the first religious organization in the city. The society was incorporated in 1824. The church worshipped from 1816 till 1825 in the school-house on the southwest corner of West Second and Seneca streets, which served for school-house, church, and court-house for several years. The first church building erected in Oswego was built by this society in 1825, nearly in the centre of the public square, on the west side of the river. It was fifty-four by eighty feet, and cost about six thousand dollars. Twenty feet were added to its length in 1841. On the night of October 24, 1841, it was destroyed by fire. This was the work of an incendiary, for whose apprehension and conviction the trustees of the village in vain offered a reward of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The society now worship in a substantial stone church on the corner of West Fourth and Bridge streets. It cost ten thousand five hundred dollars; the chapel connected with it three thousand five hundred dollars. A parsonage is being erected between the chapel and West Fifth street.

For eight years missionaries and neighboring ministers supplied the preaching. In 1825 the Rev. James Abell was ordained and installed as the first pastor. He resigned in 1830. The Rev. Robert Condit was installed as pastor in 1831, and remained in that position for forty years. The Rev. James A. Worden was installed as colleague to Dr. Condit in 1866, and resigned a few months after Dr. Condit's death, which occurred February 12, 1871. The Rev. David Tully is the present pastor, who succeeded Mr.

Worden June 16, 1872. The first superintendent of the Sabbath-school was Edwin W. Clarke. The present membership of the Sunday-school is three hundred and forty, and the number of volumes in the library is twelve hundred.

During this year (1877) a beautiful white marble tablet in memory of the Rev. Dr. Condit has been placed in the church by his friends, bearing the following inscription: "In memory of Rev. Robert W. Condit, D.D., for forty years the beloved pastor of this church, who entered into rest February 12, 1871, aged seventy-five years. 'He being dead yet speaketh.'—Hebrews xi. 4."

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

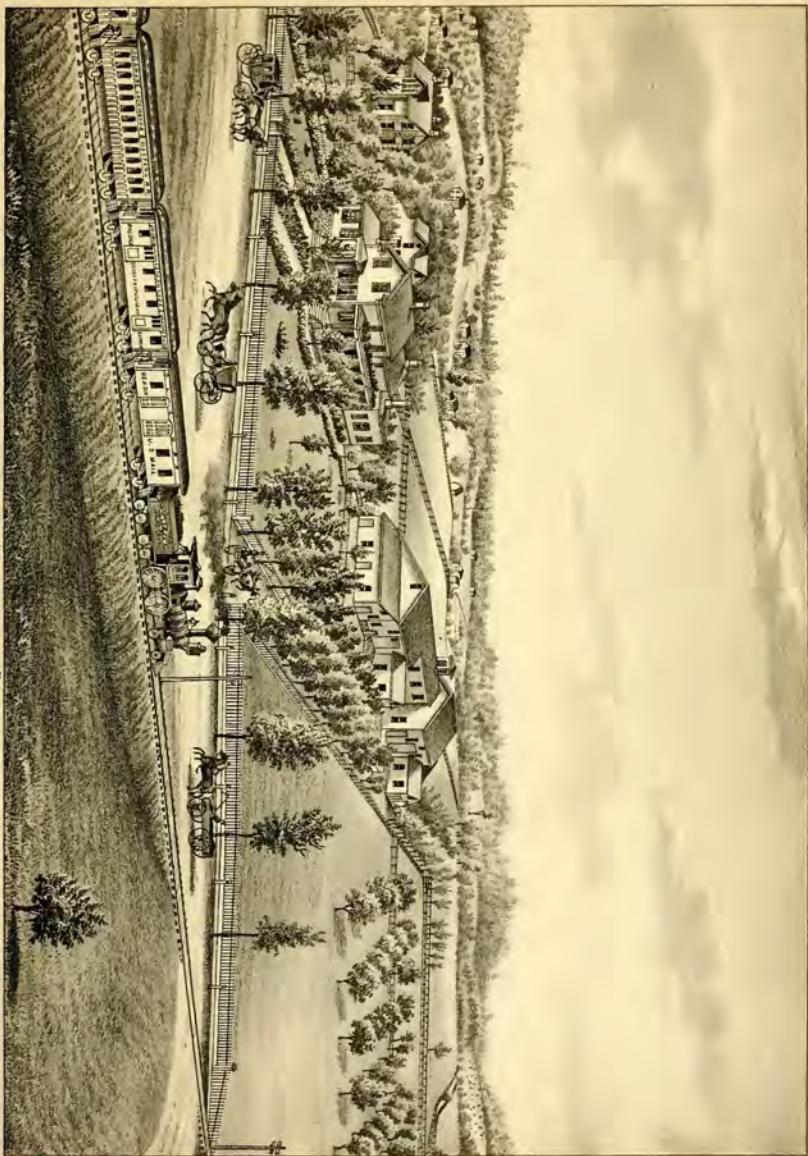
This parish was organized on the 26th day of February, 1822, in a school-house on the west side of the Oswego river, in what was then the little village of Oswego.

The Rev. Amos Pardee, a missionary of the church, presided at the meeting, which resulted in the choice of the following persons as wardens and vestrymen: James Bill and William Dolloway, wardens; John Moore, Jr., Theophilus S. Morgan, Thaddeus Clark, Thomas Collins, Eleazer Perry, Nathaniel Farnham, Robert Cooley, M. P. Hatch, vestrymen.

Occasional services were held in the school-house in which the church was organized, in connection with services at other missionary stations in the neighborhood. At the expiration of the first year Mr. Pardee was transferred to another field of labor. He was not succeeded by any regular missionary until 1826. Occasional services were, however, maintained during the interval by lay reading. Mr. Bill, the senior warden, was appointed a lay reader by Bishop Hobart. In November, 1826, Rev. John McCarty was appointed missionary for this county and parts of Onondaga. He reports that for three years the services of the church had been entirely suspended. There were, in 1826, eleven communicants of the church, whose names are as follows: James Cochran and Catharine V. K. his wife, Robert Cooley and Electa his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Banner, Mrs. McHugh, Mrs. Mary Ingrain, Mrs. Charlotte M. Eagle, Mr. Robert Dwyer and his wife, and Mrs. White.

The cornerstone of a new stone church, called Christ church, of Oswego, was laid by Rev. Mr. McCarty on the 9th day of May, 1828, with appropriate religious services; the Rev. Dr. Rudd, of Auburn, being present and assisting. It continued to be a missionary parish until the year 1835.

The debt of three thousand dollars contracted for the building of the church was paid by the aid of a gift from Trinity church, in the city of New York, of one thousand dollars. From this date the church has been self-supporting. The church building was consecrated to its holy purposes on the 25th day of January, 1829, having been finished within the short space of nine months from the laying of the cornerstone. Its dimensions were seventy by fifty-two feet. Its capacity was about four hundred persons. The number of communicants at that time was ninety-one. The number of communicants in the parish when Mr. McCarty left it, in 1845, was the same as it had been ten years before. Rev. John S. Davenport became the rector of the parish in August, 1845, upon the resign-



THOMSON KINGSFORD'S "FARM RETREAT," OSWEGO, N.Y.

nation of Rev. John McCarty. During the year 1850 the parish of the Evangelists was formed from this parish, and during the next two years the erection of a stone church edifice was begun upon the east side, which was opened for services in December, 1852.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Davenport in 1852, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler was called to the rectorship. It was decided in 1853 to erect a new church. In August, 1854, the ground was broken, and the foundation of the new edifice was laid. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies upon the 12th day of October, 1854, by the Rev. W. B. Ashley, rector of St. Paul's church, Syracuse. The church was opened for divine services upon the 1st day of January, 1857. The number of communicants at that time was one hundred and thirty-two. The cost of the church building was thirteen thousand dollars. In 1857 the old church building, which had for several years been used for a school-house, was sold for two thousand dollars to the Methodist society. In 1858 a wooden chapel was built by the society for a school and lecture-room. This building was built by funds which were raised by contribution.

The old church building, after having been used for three years by the Methodists, was, upon the disorganization of that society, re-transferred to the Christ church. It was left unoccupied, and fell considerably out of repair, and was finally destroyed by fire upon the 7th day of January, 1862. The church received the benefit of its insurance to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars; a like sum was raised by subscription, and the amount was applied to pay off the debt of the church. The debt of the church was thereby reduced to about seven thousand dollars. The Rev. Anthony Schuyler resigned the rectorship of the parish in October, 1862. In March, 1863, the Rev. Amos B. Bush, D.D., entered upon the duties of rector. In 1865 an effort was made to relieve the parish from its mortgage debt by voluntary contribution, and upon the 29th day of April the sum of six thousand dollars was raised for that purpose. In April, 1865, the Rev. Amos B. Beach was instituted by Bishop Cox into the rectorship of the parish.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1812 occasional Methodist services were held in private houses in Oswego. In 1816 a class of three members was organized with Mrs. Catherine Hawley as leader, and Oswego was included in Sandy Creek circuit, Oneida district, with George Gary, Luther Bishop, and Enoch Barnes as preachers, and Charles Giles as presiding elder. Services were for the most part held at Mrs. Hawley's house, occasionally in private rooms in other parts of the village, until a room or hall near what is now the corner of Third and Schuyler streets was fitted up and used in common by several denominations. James Hazen with Amos Perry, C. Lambert with T. Dixon, succeeded the first preachers. In 1819 Oswego circuit was formed, with Nathaniel Reeder as preacher, followed by C. Lambert, J. P. Aylesworth, Orin Foot, Truman Dixon, Alexander Irvine, J. B. Roach, George W. Densmore, and W. W. Ninde, in the order named.

In 1827, under the pastorate of J. B. Roach, the first

Methodist Episcopal church of Oswego was legally incorporated, with Webster S. Steele, David C. Knapp, Asahel Hawley, Robert Dwyer, and William Matchett as trustees. In 1829 Oswego was made a station, and John Sayer appointed preacher. During this year the society built a chapel on the corner of what is now West Fifth and Cayuga streets, on ground now included in the West Oswego park. Then S. Bibbins, E. Wheeler, N. Salisbury, A. D. Peck, W. W. Ninde, B. Phillips, John Soveys, C. L. Dunning, I. L. Hunt, Charles Giles, J. Alley, and H. E. Chapin served this church as pastors in the order named. There was but one society and but one place of worship until 1848, when the society was divided by common consent according to location (the Oswego river being the dividing line), and the East Methodist Episcopal church was organized and incorporated, and G. G. Hapgood was appointed to the charge of the First church. In 1849 the chapel, which was owned in common by the two societies, was burned, and during the year following, under the pastorate of Almon Chapin, the First Methodist Episcopal society erected their present house of worship on the corner of West Fourth and Oneida streets; since which C. L. Dunning, L. D. White, N. Salisbury, O. M. Legate, R. Reynolds, M. D. Gillette, C. L. Dunning, N. G. Axtell, Wesley Mason, J. B. Foote, James Erwin, J. Fletcher Clymer, E. C. Curtis, Frank J. Jewell, E. Horr, Jr., and W. F. Hemingway have served as pastors.

In 1866, during the pastorate of James Erwin, Wesley chapel, on the corner of Fifth and Tolman streets, was built, and has since been occupied by the First Methodist Episcopal church as a mission chapel, maintaining a Sabbath-school, regular social worship, and occasional preaching services.

The church is at present served by Rev. W. F. Markham as pastor. The board of trustees are James Bickford, Mannister Worts, Chester Yenfield, George Goble, Hiram Klock, Argalus J. Hopkins, Charles W. Farham, William G. Call, and James McCarthy. The present membership of the church is two hundred and fifty. Her Sabbath-schools have about four hundred scholars, and are superintended by Mannister Worts.

To no one person does this church and Methodism in Oswego owe more than to Mrs. Catharine Hawley, who by her energy and zeal procured the organization of a society, and watched over it with a mother's care and devotion, until called to the church triumphant in the summer of 1872. Her name is fragrant with precious memories.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized March 13, 1828, with eleven members. These were Amos G. Currey, Elijah S. Stockwell, William Burt, Mrs. William Burt, Walter Read, Mrs. Walter Read, Mrs. William L. Beebe, George Cyrenius, Mrs. George Cyrenius, Samuel B. Morrow, Miss Lydia Morrow.

Rev. John C. Harrison was called soon thereafter, and became the first pastor. Meetings were statedly held in the public school-house on the west side of the river, and here, on the 17th day of June, the formal organization of the society was perfected by the election of the following

board of trustees, under the corporate name of "The First Baptist Society of the Village of Oswego": George W. Burt, William L. Beebe, Nathaniel Vilas, Jr., Oziel Davis, Joseph Turner, Horatio N. Goodell.

Near the close of the year 1828 the place of meeting was transferred to the court-house in East Oswego. In May, 1831, the president of the village board of trustees was authorized by the board, in pursuance of a general plan previously adopted, to execute to the trustees of the First Baptist church a lease, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, of the west half of block 102, being the public square in East Oswego, as a site for a house of worship. The church immediately commenced the work. The house was located on the southwest corner of the block fronting the square, was forty-four by sixty feet, and built of wood. The frame was erected and inclosed during the season of 1831, and early in the following summer the house was completed and dedicated. The entire cost was something over five thousand dollars.

To the new house the church at once removed, and have continued to worship there until the present time. In 1846 the house was repaired and improved at a cost of about eleven hundred dollars, and in 1865-66 it was raised, a commodious basement finished, and the entire house greatly improved, the cost being about four thousand dollars.

In the year 1853 the West Baptist church was organized, and drew away a considerable number of the members. The present membership of the First Baptist church numbers two hundred and seventy-five.

The following list comprises all the pastors who have served the church since its organization. The dates opposite each are believed to be mainly correct, though, on account of the loss and imperfection of records, this is not, in some cases, absolutely certain:

John C. Harrison, 1828-30; Jason Lothrop, 1830-33; John Waterman, 1834-35; E. Savage, 1835-37; William Hutchinson, 1837-42; Isaac Lawton, 1842-44; Isaac Butterfield, 1846-53; W. W. Moore, 1853-55; David McFarland, 1855-59; M. R. Forey, 1860-62; L. M. S. Haynes, 1863-68; Lester Williams, Jr., 1869-72; Harvey R. Traver, 1873-77.

During the absence of the pastor, in the year 1865, the pulpit was supplied for six months by Rev. M. B. Comfort. At this date the church is without a settled pastor, but has been supplied since April, 1877, by George B. Stevens, of the senior class of the University of Rochester.

The Sunday-school was organized under the superintendency of Rev. J. C. Harrison in 1828. For more than twenty years the school has been under the care of its present superintendent, Deacon John C. Bradt. The number of pupils enrolled during the year 1877 is one hundred and sixty-six.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first steps towards the organization of the Catholic congregation of St. Paul's church of Oswego were taken about the year 1830. The late Mr. Peter Lappin, and some sixteen others, the only Catholic residents at the time in the place, finding that means enough could be raised

among themselves to defray the traveling expenses of a clergyman, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Donahoe, who at the time had charge of Auburn, Rome, and other villages of central New York, and invited him to visit Oswego. In accordance with their request, he began visiting Oswego every three months to hold divine services. The first service was held in a private house on the west side of the river.

Shortly after this, a lot on the corner of East Mohawk and Fifth streets (the one upon which St. Paul's church now stands) was purchased from the late Hon. Gerrit Smith; and upon it was erected a small frame building, twenty by twenty-four feet in size, and one story high, to serve as a church.

This for a number of years was sufficiently large to accommodate the Catholics of Oswego. In time, however, more room was required; and an addition was made to the building. Even thus enlarged, it became too small for the increasing Catholic population, and the congregation, though still comparatively few in number and poor in means, resolved to erect a more commodious and befitting edifice.

The corner-stone of a substantial stone building, fifty-five by one hundred feet, was laid about the year 1840, and during the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Rogers the walls were erected and the roof put on. In 1844, during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Kenney, the building was completed. It served the congregation until 1871.

Between the years 1850 and 1868, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Kelly, the large and commodious three-story brick school-house, adjoining the church, was erected. In 1871 the old church was pulled down, and the present one erected in its stead. This edifice, including the vestry in the rear, is two hundred feet in length and seventy-six in width, and will seat two thousand five hundred people.

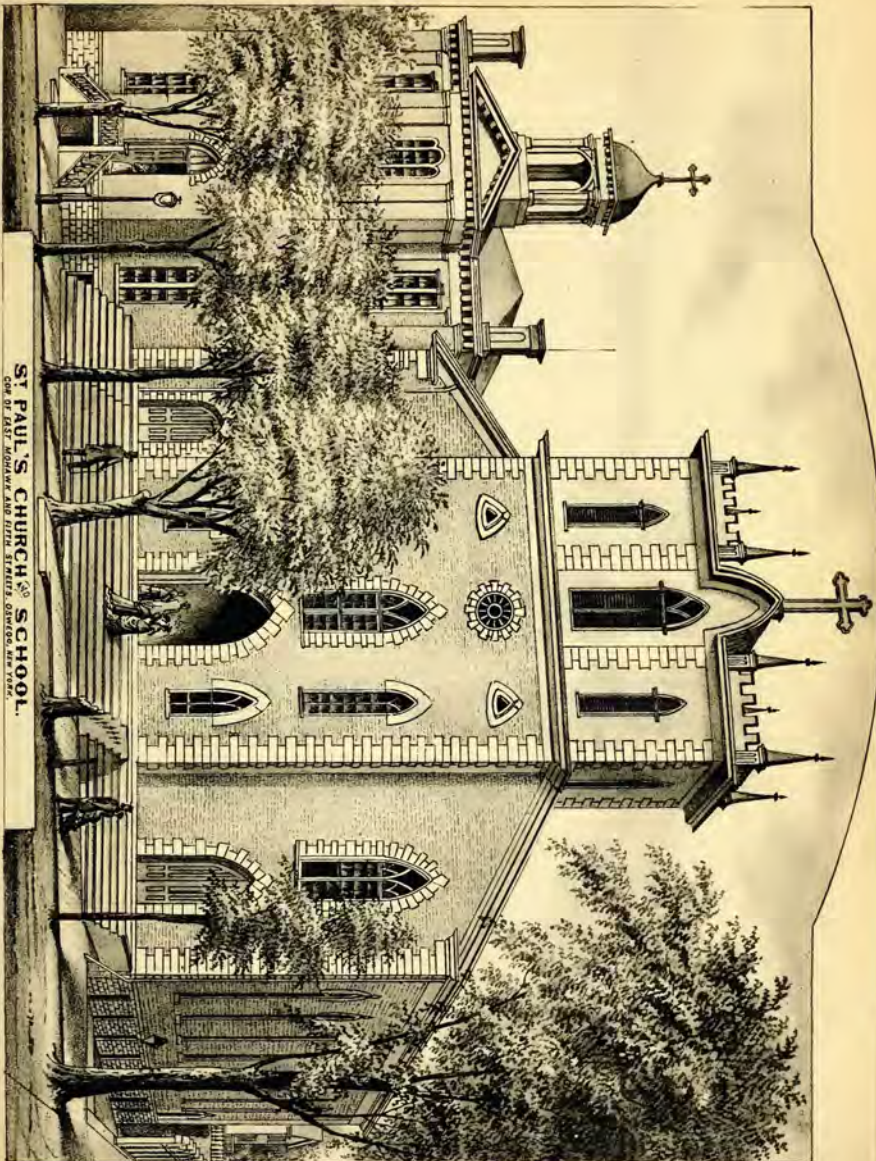
From the congregation of St. Paul's have branched off the four other flourishing Catholic congregations of the city. Yet St. Paul's, numbering some two thousand communicants, and sustaining a first-class parochial school, attended by between six and seven hundred children, is in a very prosperous condition. The girls are taught by the Sisters of St. Ann; the boys are under the charge of the pastor and five lay teachers.

The first pastor of St. Paul's was the Rev. Mr. O'Donahoe. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, he by the Rev. Mr. Kenney, and later, in 1850, by the Rev. Michael Kelly. Mr. Kelly was the pastor, except during an intermission of a few months, until October, 1869, when the present incumbent, Rev. Michael Barry, was appointed.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1847, under the jurisdiction of the New York annual conference, at which time the Rt. Rev. Wm. P. Quin was presiding bishop of the New York conference. The church was organized with thirty-seven members. The following are the names of those who have been appointed pastors:

Revs. J. Henson, L. S. Lewis, Wm. H. Ross, L. S. Lewis, A. J. Dudley, E. J. T. Sparrow, R. Cliff, E. T. Thompson, Wm. M. Johnson, D. Dorrell, J. S. Lockins, C. Boly, J. W. Cooper, W. N. Bowman, E. R. Davis, W. N. Bowman, J. Frisby, A. J. Dudley, and A. S. Anus, the present incumbent.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH & SCHOOL.
DES. BY EAST, HODGKINS AND JOHN. SIMMONS. GEORGETOWN, N.C.

bent. The present board of trustees are J. H. Pomppaugh, William Thomas, F. Causser. The present membership of the church is twenty-seven.

EAST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The East Methodist Episcopal church, of Oswego, was formed by the division of the original Methodist society. It was organized May 25, 1848, the roll embracing one hundred and sixty-one names. The first pastor was Rev. Arza J. Phelps, and the first officers were as follows:

Local Preachers, Revs. Warren Allen and H. Colburn; Class-Leaders, Russell Watson, Lyman Ferguson, J. H. Dow, J. B. Edwards, Martin Gilbert, Chauncey Whitney; Stewards, J. B. Edwards, Lyman Ferguson, C. B. Thompson, William Curtiss, James Lyon, S. G. Abbott; Trustees, J. B. Edwards, C. B. Thompson, M. F. Carpenter, James Lyon, Lyman Ferguson, D. Davies, Thomas McIntosh, Wm. Curtiss, N. Williams.

The church edifice on East Fourth, near Bridge street, was erected in 1849, and cost a little more than five thousand dollars.

It was dedicated in March, 1850, the sermon being preached by Rev. Hiram Mattison, D.D.

While the church was in process of erection the congregation worshiped in the court-house.

The Sunday-school, which was organized the same year as the church, has had the following succession of superintendents: J. B. Edwards, John R. Geer, H. Skeel, C. B. Thompson, Geo. Davies, Geo. Goodier, S. G. Abbott, M. F. Carpenter, W. H. Essex, Geo. Goodier, C. Whitney, N. P. Neal, L. D. White, John R. Geer, Morris Place, C. H. Treadwell, Geo. Goodier.

The succession of pastors has been as follows: 1848-49, Arza J. Phelps; 1850, Byron Alden; 1851-52, Orlando C. Cole; 1853, John C. Vandercreek, A.M.; 1854, S. C. Woodruff; 1855-56, L. D. Ferguson, A.M.; 1857, A. J. Phelps; 1858-59, Otis M. Legate; 1860-61, J. C. Vandercreek, A.M.; 1862-63, L. D. White; 1864-66, Lewis Meredith; 1867-69, H. M. Danforth; 1870-71, M. S. Wells; 1872-74, Albert L. Smalley, A.M.; 1875-76, James C. Stewart, A.M.; 1877, M. Gaylord Bullock, A.M., Ph.D.

During the pastorate of Rev. M. S. Wells a parsonage was purchased—No. 104 East Fourth street—at a cost of three thousand dollars.

The church edifice was remodeled and improved in 1870. Its present value is about seven thousand dollars, and it has a seating capacity of five hundred.

The Sunday-school numbers two hundred and seventy-seven scholars, teachers, and officers. The present membership of the church (September, 1877) is two hundred and fifty-three.

The official roll is as follows: Presiding Elder (Oswego district), Rev. A. L. York; Pastor, Rev. Dr. M. G. Bullock; Local Elder, Rev. Morris Place; Sunday-school Superintendent, Geo. Goodier; Assistant Sunday-school Superintendent, S. M. Coon; Class-Leaders, David B. Blair, Geo. Bassett, John B. Edwards, Mrs. George Goodier; Stewards, Alex. Cropsey, William McChesney, S. M. Coon, Athelbert Cropsey, Geo. G. Warren, A. K. Gilmore, H. W. Wallace, James P. Tuttle, A. Bartlett; Trustees, John B. Edwards,

M. F. Carpenter, T. H. Butler, M. J. Wallace, C. H. Woodruff, N. Williams, J. J. Van Wagenen, Thos. E. Paulkner.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

St. Mary's church, Roman Catholic, worships in a frame building, on the corner of West Sixth and Cayuga streets. The church edifice is one hundred and ten by fifty-two feet, with a handsome tower one hundred and thirty feet high, bell and clock, side chapel, sacristy, commodious basement, and a wide stoop in the front, leading to its three doors through a flight of thirteen steps. It was commenced in 1848, completed in 1849, and dedicated in 1850, by his eminence Cardinal McCloskey, then bishop of Albany. Its founder and first pastor was Rev. F. E. Foltier, a native of France, sent here at the request of a number of French and French-Canadian families. But these proved too few and poor to erect a building, therefore Father Foltier solicited and obtained the aid of American and of Irish Catholics, who, just then, were anxious to have a church in the west side, of which they might also have the benefit. Accordingly, when the new church was opened to divine worship, more than half the pews were at once rented by English-speaking people; and when a school was started in the basement, two English-speaking teachers, Misses Halligan and Gilmore, were employed.

St. Mary's church, therefore, had, from its commencement, a *mixed* congregation. In July, 1851, Rev. Father Foltier, being somewhat discouraged, left his charge, and soon became pastor of St. Vincent de Paul, in New Orleans. Rev. James Keveny, an Irish priest, succeeded him, but he left for St. Peter's, Troy, in 1852, and was succeeded by Rev. F. Guerdet, a native of France. During the administration of the latter, besides many other improvements, the Sisters of St. Joseph were introduced to teach in the parochial school, and a fine house was purchased for them, in Sixth street, to which several additions were afterwards made. To make room for one of these additions, Father Guerdet removed the parsonage, previously built by Father Foltier, from Sixth street to a lot in the rear of the church, on Cayuga street. This is the present parsonage, now the property of the congregation, who paid three thousand dollars for it to Rev. F. Guerdet.

In 1867, Father Guerdet was promoted to St. John's church, of Syracuse, and the Rev. Louis Griffo, a native of Italy, was appointed to his place in Oswego. His first care was to complete another addition to the school-house commenced by his predecessor. This house is now a very fine and commodious building, three stories high, serving for sisters' convent and for orphan asylum, and having six large class-rooms, capable of accommodating four hundred and fifty scholars. No orphans are now kept by the sisters, for want of means.

The congregation of St. Mary's had now become exceedingly large, owing both to the immigration of French-Canadians and to the rapid growth of the Irish population. The new church of St. John's was therefore erected in the Fifth ward, through the exertions of Rev. F. Lowery, a clever and zealous American priest, who thus took away from St. Mary's about half of its English-speaking people. But the French, who in 1867 had dwindled down to fifty-

four names on the pew-book, had now swelled up to about four hundred. The idea therefore arose of forming them into a separate congregation. In 1870, Father Griffo obtained the appointment of Rev. F. X. Pelletier, of Quebec, to undertake this task. The understanding was that he should temporarily hold special services for the French in St. Mary's, and afterwards procure for them, with the help, of course, of the rest, a separate church in another locality.

Difficulties, however, arose which caused a delay of eighteen months in the execution of the projected separation. At last the trustees of St. Mary's accepted the terms proposed by the trustees of the newly-formed French corporation, and purchased for them Mead's hall, on the east side, at a cost of seven thousand dollars, adding five hundred dollars cash to help them fit it up as a church. The French finally left St. Mary's church in December, 1871, for what is now called St. Louis' church. The congregation of St. Mary's has since been composed exclusively of English-speaking Roman Catholics, mostly Irish or of Irish descent, and comprises about one hundred and fifty families. Since that time many other improvements have been introduced in the church edifice, among which are a fine new organ of thirty-two stops, and a magnificent altar, brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated with statuary.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS.

This church was organized July 29, 1850, by sixty-four communicants of Christ church, who withdrew from that body in consequence of dissatisfaction with the teachings of the rector. The first wardens were Joseph Grant and William Dolloway; the vestry was composed of William Schuyler Malcom, James Brown, D. H. Marsh, Elias Trowbridge, J. B. Colwell, Ira Adkin, P. H. Hard, and Milton Harmon. James Brown was chosen clerk and treasurer, and William Dolloway and James Brown delegates to the diocesan convention, held August 1, 1851, at which time the parish was taken into union with the convention.

On the 29th of November, 1850, Rev. George W. Horne was called to the rectorship. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Horne a fund was started for the erection of a suitable house of worship, and on the 1st of July, 1851, the corner-stone of the proposed edifice was laid, an address being delivered by H. W. Lee, D.D., the present bishop of Iowa. During this year ill health caused the withdrawal of the rector, and he subsequently went as a missionary to Africa, where he died. Rev. Mason Gallagher became rector of the church January 1, 1852. About this time Joseph Grant resigned his position as senior warden, and O. J. Harmon was elected to fill the vacancy. The building was finally completed, and, through the efforts of the ladies of the parish, was furnished with a fine organ. The first service was held in the new structure December 5, 1852. William Dolloway, the senior warden, died in March, 1860, and Henry Adriance was elected in his place.

In 1861 the rector, Rev. Mr. Gallagher, entered the United States service as chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers. During his absence the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Joseph Kidder. At the expiration of eight months Mr. Gallagher returned, and find-

ing the church still under a heavy debt, went to New York, where he succeeded in securing contributions for the society amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars, making a total of four thousand three hundred dollars, which he had obtained for the church from the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

The society now made a herculean effort to free the church from debt, and succeeded; and, on the 18th of July, 1865, it was duly consecrated by the Right Rev. A. Cleveland Cox, the bishop of western New York. On the 17th of July, 1865, Daniel H. Marsh was chosen warden. Rev. Mason Gallagher resigned February 6, 1866. The following persons have officiated as rectors of the church from that time to the present, viz.: Rev. J. H. C. Boute, from June 1, 1866, to June 10, 1870; Rev. E. H. Jewett, from August 1, 1870, to April 30, 1873; Rev. C. Collard Adams, from June 9, 1873, to November 1, 1874; and the Rev. J. L. Burrows, the present pastor, since January 11, 1875.

During Mr. Jewett's administration, Benjamin Doolittle was chosen warden, *vice* Harmon resigned. Mr. Marsh died in August, 1876, and A. S. Norton was chosen warden in his place.

The present officers of the church are as follows, viz.: Wardens, Benjamin Doolittle and A. S. Norton; Vestrymen, M. P. Neal, R. T. Morrow, H. A. Cozens, H. R. Bond, John Smith (2d), Charles Doolittle, Thomas Moore, and Max B. Richardson.

There is a flourishing mission, called St. John's, in connection with this church, which was founded in 1867. It is located on the corner of Tenth and Mitchell streets, and services are held there every Sunday afternoon by either the rector of the parent church or a lay reader. There are twenty-five communicants and seventy-five members of the chapel Sunday-school.

At the first meeting after the withdrawal from Christ church a Sunday-school was organized, with eighteen scholars, under the superintendency of Hon. O. J. Harmon. It rapidly increased in numbers, and at one time numbered six hundred members. It is now in a highly prosperous condition under the superintendency of R. T. Morrow. Sixty members from this school and church entered the service of the United States during the late Rebellion.

The parish is in a flourishing condition, and is annually extending its range of usefulness. The last annual report exhibits a membership of two hundred and fifty-two. The church edifice is pleasantly located on the corner of East Second and Oneida streets, and is a commodious and substantial structure.

THE WEST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The West Baptist church was organized in the old city hall May 3, 1852, by forty-two Baptist believers (twenty males and twenty-two females), all of whom had been dismissed for this purpose from the parent church on the east side of the river. The following are their names: Rev. Isaac Butterfield, Isaac Perry, Thomas Kingsford, Henry Kingsford, Benjamin Austin, Sohieski Burt, David Harmon, Jr., E. H. Mack, Denison Allen, Seldin Clark, William H. Gardner, E. A. Potter, Daniel Pond, Frank W.



RESIDENCE OF E. G. JONES, 252 SYRACUSE AVE, Oswego, N.Y.

Potter, W. W. Mack, R. L. Mack, V. C. Douglas, Horace Garlick, Charles A. Garlick, Sarah A. Butterfield, Nancy Mason, Sally Perry, Elizabeth Kingsford, Ann Thompson, Catherine Austin, Elizabeth Burt, Electa Mellen, Emily Harmon, Ann Eliza Harmon, Velonia Harmon, Sylvia Girstin, Emma E. Mack, Margarette Clark, Almira E. Tyler, Lucy House, Martha L. Gardner, M. A. Potter, J. S. Ames, Mary C. Mack, Susan J. Mack.

Their first place of meeting was the supreme court room, in the old city hall on Water street, their first pastor being the Rev. Isaac Butterfield. Subsequent places of meeting were the Doolittle hall and the "Old Tabernacle," on West Second street, between Bridge and Oneida streets, until the present edifice was completed on the corner of West Third and Mohawk streets. David Harmon, E. H. Mack, and Sobieski Burt became the first deacons, D. Allen the first clerk, Thomas Kingsford the first treasurer.

In August, 1853, a council, representing several Baptist churches in the county, convened in the old Presbyterian church, and recognized this body as a regular Baptist church. The pastors, from the time of organization to the present, have been as follows: Isaac Butterfield, 1853-55; S. W. Titus, 1855-57; A. G. Bowles, 1857-58; E. W. Bliss, 1858-61. Then followed an interregnum of eighteen months, during which the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Messrs. Forey and Chapell. Subsequent pastors were H. M. Richardson, 1862-64; M. B. Comfort, 1864-66; D. C. Hughes, 1866-69; Isaac Butterfield, 1869-75; Charles H. Watson, 1875, present incumbent.

The church edifice is probably the most substantial in the city, and is complete in all of its appointments. It is of brick, with limestone trimmings, Romanesque in style, and in size sixty-two by one hundred and fourteen feet. The tower is one hundred and twenty-seven feet in height. It was dedicated with appropriate services April 18, 1867, Rev. Drs. Thomas Armitage, of New York, V. R. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, and A. S. Patton, of Utica, participating. The cost of the edifice was seventy thousand dollars.

The Sabbath-school was organized in 1853, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, the first superintendent being David Harmon. The present membership is four hundred and fifty; present superintendent, W. H. Kenyon. The Sunday-school library is one of the largest in the county, containing three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven volumes. The church owns and sustains a flourishing mission-school,—"Hope chapel," West Bridge street,—which was organized in 1867. The chapel was erected in 1868. The present membership of the chapel is two hundred, the superintendent being Prof. C. W. Richards. The value of the chapel property is eighteen thousand dollars.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On the 20th day of February, 1857, a meeting of those interested in forming a Congregational society was held in the church formerly belonging to the Second Presbyterian society, that body having been dissolved and the real estate given to the new enterprise. At this meeting the following persons were elected the first board of trustees, viz., D. A. Braman, Charles North, C. P. Kellogg, E. A. Sheldon,

Franklin Everts, Solon Allen, John Staats, and E. J. Hamilton.

On the 20th of July, 1857, a public organization of a Congregational church in union with the society took place at Doolittle hall. Rev. M. E. Strieby, of Syracuse, was elected moderator, and Rev. Henry Fowler, of Rochester, was chosen scribe. On this occasion twenty-eight persons connected themselves with the church. Within a month after, twenty-eight additional persons were received into membership, making a total of fifty-six.

The public services of laying the corner-stone of a new church edifice for the society took place on the 2d day of September, 1857. The ceremonies comprised reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. A. J. Phelps, of Oswego, and an appropriate address by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, of Poughkeepsie, who deposited in the corner-stone a tin box containing the Holy Bible, Confession of Faith and Covenant adopted by this church, the manual of the church, and six daily newspapers.

In the spring of 1858 the society had so far progressed in the erection of their new edifice, located on the corner of East Fourth and Oneida streets, as to be able to hold their meetings in the commodious lecture-room. Rev. Henry G. Ludlow, of Poughkeepsie, accepted a call from the church and society, and entered upon his pastoral labors in September of that year.

The church edifice being completed on the 13th of April, 1859, both dedicatory and installation services were held in it. Rev. Henry G. Ludlow was installed pastor by an ecclesiastical council, of which the Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., of Albany, was moderator. The dedicatory services took place in the evening, and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. W. Condit, D.D., of Oswego, and the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., of Brooklyn, who preached the dedicatory sermon.

The church building is of brick, sixty by ninety-six feet, with one hundred and twenty-five pews, seating six hundred, and has cost, with organ and furniture, thirty-five thousand dollars.

In May, 1865, on account of failing health, Mr. Ludlow resigned his pastorate. Rev. S. S. N. Greeley became acting pastor in January, 1866. He was succeeded in 1874 by Rev. William Smith, who, after supplying the pulpit for one year, was installed as pastor September 22, 1875. The congregation numbers about one hundred families. The membership of the church is two hundred and seventy-seven. The Sabbath-school connected with this church numbers three hundred and thirty-six, with a library of five hundred volumes. H. M. Harman was the first superintendent. He was succeeded in 1858 by Professor E. J. Hamilton, who has held the office until the present time.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Under the labors of Revs. Stahlshmidt and Fischer, a small band of German Lutherans was organized into a congregation about the year 1857. Among the prominent members of this organization who took a principal part in gathering up the German element into a mission of the general synod of the Lutheran church of America were

Lawrence Kirschner, Louis Kiehn, Paul Scherman, John Kline.

The first place of meeting was in the hall above Hart's dry goods store.

About the year 1859 a church was built on the corner of East Sixth and Lawrence streets. The first stationed pastor was Rev. Jacob Post, who labored here eleven years, and was followed by Rev. J. D. Severinghaus. He labored here three years and eight months. Under his administration a parsonage was built. He was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Conradi, the present pastor, who has labored here four years.

Professor Poucher, of the Normal school, was the first Sunday-school superintendent, and still holds that position. The number of Sunday-school pupils is about a hundred and fifty. The church property is valued at seven thousand dollars.

THE CONGREGATION BERITH SHOLEM (HEBREW).

This congregation was organized January 6, 1858, with the following officers: President, A. S. Garson; Vice-President, M. Rypinsky; Treasurer, S. Goldberg; Secretary, M. I. Garson. It has held regular services during a large part of the time since its organization, its first rabbi being the Rev. Mr. Weiland, and the last the Rev. Mr. Reifelt. The latter, however, left about a year since, and his place has not yet been filled. It was legally incorporated May 5, 1863.

The following are the present officers of the congregation: President, Garson Meyer; Vice-President, R. Elikan; Secretary, Jacob David; Treasurer, A. Freundlich.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The first German priest who worked here among his countrymen was the Redemptorist Father Joseph Wissol, on the occasion of a mission in St. Mary's church in 1856. The Franciscan fathers from Syracuse began to visit the German Catholics in 1859, holding service for them in St. Mary's church. On the 16th of September, 1860, the St. Boniface society was organized for raising money towards erecting a new church, the members obligating themselves to pay a certain sum every three months for two years. These first members were Keidon Altman, Andrew Baltes, Andrew Baltes, Jr., Joseph Baltes, J. Adam Benzing, John Brann, Math. Brannschweig, Lewis Brosmer, Edward Damm, Conrad Dehm, Leopold Dehm, Wendel Dehm, George Ebert, Peter Endres, John Englert, Aloys Fahrenson, Henry Fleischmann, John Forster, John Hanselmann, Felix Hartmann, Wilh. Heidinger, Peter Heinsdorf, John Herberger, Mich. Hiermer, Panir. Himpler, Andrew Hirschholz, Joseph Hirschholz, Frani Hofman, Joseph Hover, Michael Hut, Joseph Hamburger, Henry Jajkel, John Kern, Conrad Koch, Frani Koch, George Koch, Aloys Koenig, Franc. Liki, Bern. Leim, Joseph Meyer, Xaver Moosbrugger, Frani Morschhauser, Peter Neumann, Aloys Pfeiffer, George Ridl, John Roesch, Joseph Roesch, Joseph Rohrmüller, J. Philip Schaefer, Conrad Schilling, J. George Schilling, Adam Schickling, Hadt. Schneider, Chas. Speck, Anthony Streidl, George Wafer, Joseph Walter, Mich. Weidmann, Sebastian Weigelt, Wilh. Weigelt, Fred. Wieding, Peter Ziegler, and John Zimmer.

Among these And. Baltes, Lewis Brosmer, and Joseph Hover took especial interest in the work above mentioned.

With the approbation of the Right Rev. John McCloskey, bishop of Albany, the corner-stone of St. Peter's church was laid by Rev. Father Leopold, O.M.C., in 1862, on the corner lot of East Albany and Seventh streets, purchased for nine hundred dollars from P. Luppia. The building, a frame, is forty-three by seventy-four feet, with a steeple seven by thirteen, John O'Hanlon being the builder. The church was dedicated by the same father the 6th of December, 1863, the dedication being followed by a successful mission conducted by the Fathers Anthony Gerber, O.M.C., and Bonaventura Corney, O.M.C.

The Franciscan fathers of Syracuse retained the charge of the mission, Father Oderie Vogt being first pastor.

On the 14th of February, 1864, the stations of the holy cross were erected. In the same year the new pipe-organ was bought.

On the 10th of June, 1865, the house of Mr. Jos. Baltes, with lot, was bought for fourteen hundred dollars, and greatly improved for a parsonage.

On the 16th of July the main altar, given by the German Catholics of Syracuse, was erected. A small bell, taken in 1863, by the permission of their commander, by a German regiment of Syracuse, from a city hall in South Carolina, and subsequently used in Syracuse, was also given to the church.

In October Father Oderie was succeeded by Father Leopold Moczygamba, commissary-general of the Franciscans.

In April, 1866, a frame school-house, thirty-six feet by fifty-one, was built for twenty-eight hundred and sixty-one dollars, on the spacious lot between the church and the parsonage. The 17th of September, it was dedicated to the honor of St. Therese by the pastor, and given in charge of three sisters of St. Francis,—Mother Mary Anne Kop, Sister H. Agnes Spang, and Sister M. Hildegardis Knans, who resided in the school-house. September 23, the St. Joseph's aid society was organized, and Mr. Peter Schilling made first president; George Koch, vice-president; L. Brosmer, treasurer; Peter Endres, secretary.

In May, 1868, Father Leopold was called to Rome, Italy, and several fathers from the convent of Syracuse took charge of the parish until, in May, 1869, Father Oderie became permanent pastor again.

In November, 1870, the charge of the mission, hitherto so faithfully cared for, was given into the hands of the first secular priest, Rev. Joseph Ottenbues. He removed to Troy, New York, and was succeeded on the 25th of February, 1871, by Rev. Chas. Zucker, who remained until the 18th of October, 1874, when Rev. J. Herman Wibbe was appointed pastor.

The Centennial year was celebrated by buying three new bells, weighing thirty-five hundred and fifty-nine pounds, which were solemnly blessed in the evening of May 9, by the Right Rev. Bishop McNierney, administrator of the diocese of Albany, assisted by the clergy of the city and others. Great improvements were also made in the church by placing statuary, etc., and the grounds around were greatly improved.

The congregation at the present time numbers about one hundred and twenty families; the school is in charge of five sisters, teaching nearly one hundred and fifty children. There are four societies connected with the church. The valuation of the real estate is twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (CATHOLIC).

In 1869, the Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, bishop of Albany, appointed the Rev. J. F. Lowery pastor of a new congregation to be formed in the southwest part of the city of Oswego. He immediately set about the work intrusted to his charge. He purchased a site from T. Carrington, and procured the erection of a frame building, which answered for a temporary place of worship.

A brick church was begun in the spring of 1870, the corner-stone being laid by the Rev. pastor on the 10th of July of the same year. The new church was ready for use on the 12th of November, 1871. The Right Rev. J. J. Conroy dedicated the new church on the 14th day of July, 1872, in the presence of an immense congregation and of reverend clergymen.

The Rev. Daniel O'Connell, the present pastor, received his appointment on the 25th of April, 1875, from the Right Rev. F. McNeirney, coadjutor-bishop and administrator of the diocese of Albany. The principal contributors towards the erection of the new church were Delos De Wolf, Thomas S. Mott, Bart. Lynch, Michael Cummings, Aaron Colton, James Hennessey.

The Rev. Father Lowery introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Carondelet, who taught a school for boys and girls for a period of three years, beginning in the year 1872; but they were obliged to leave in consequence of the destruction of the school-house by fire.

The number of Sunday-school children now in attendance is about five hundred, under the immediate supervision of the pastor. The present membership of the church is about twenty-five hundred, and the property cost about sixty thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS' CHURCH (FRENCH CATHOLIC).

Previous to the formation of this church the French and Canadians of the city of Oswego were in the habit of holding services in St. Mary's church, upon the west side of the river. In December, 1870, the church was organized. The membership at that time included about five hundred families. The pastor in charge was the Rev. Father John F. X. Pelletier. The church edifice which was erected during the year, upon the corner of East Fourth and Bridge streets, is a frame building ninety-nine by forty-five feet, and cost fifteen thousand dollars. About the same time the society erected a brick building for a convent or sisters' house. The size of this structure is twenty-five by sixty feet, three stories in height, and cost the sum of ten thousand dollars. The Rev. Father Pelletier continued in charge of the church until September, 1876, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Arthur Sicard De Carufel, who is the present pastor.

GRACE CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).

This church was organized on the 31st day of May, 1872, by sixty-five ex-members of the First Presbyterian church

of Oswego, dismissed for that purpose, and one ex-member of the First Presbyterian church of Trenton, New Jersey, Rev. E. G. Thierler being the moderator of the meeting.

The following elders were then elected: William F. Allen, George Sealey, Gilbert Mollison, Warren D. Smith, John C. Churchill, Frederick R. Lathrop.

On the morning of the same day a Sunday-school had been organized with about one hundred scholars and twenty-three teachers. Gilbert Mollison, who had been the earnest and faithful superintendent of the mission school for five years, was elected superintendent of the church school, an office which he still continues to fill.

Until March 9, 1873, services were held in Grace mission; when a chapel begun the previous July was completed and opened for public worship. The corner-stone of a new church edifice, located on the corner of West Oneida and Fifth streets, was laid May 2, 1873. Up to the close of the first year, April 1, 1873, there was contributed by the congregation sixteen thousand and forty dollars. For a year and nine months the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. B. Condit, D.D., of Auburn.

Rev. Henry H. Stebbins was installed as pastor January 8, 1874, on the unanimous call of the congregation.

The church edifice was completed in 1875. It is one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the State, and cost sixty-five thousand dollars. The audience-room is seventy-six by eighty-two feet, and capable of seating eight hundred persons. The pews are absolutely free. On its completion the church authorities gave the following public notice:

"This church has been erected with the money and the enterprise, mostly, of those who constitute this Presbyterian organization; but now that it is finished, its doors are to be opened for public Christian worship. It is meant to be a place where, ignoring sectarian differences and all social distinctions, the men and women of this city, not already provided, may worship the one God and Heavenly Father of us all. No person need feel himself or herself excluded because of inability to pay 'pew rent.' The sittings are not to be rented, they are not to be sold, nor is there to be any bidding for choice. Any one can have all the room he wishes by asking for it, and that, regardless of whether he pays much, or little, or anything, towards the support of the church."

The seats are distributed by lot to all who ask for them, and the church is supported by voluntary contributions. It is in a very flourishing condition, the present membership being two hundred and twenty. The Sunday-school contains two hundred and sixty-four members, and its library contains twenty-one hundred volumes. The session is composed of the pastor and the elders. It is a representative body, and as such considers itself bound by the will of its constituents.

The following are the present officers:

Pastor, Henry H. Stebbins; Elders, W. F. Allen, W. D. Smith, Gilbert Mollison, Cyrus Whitney, George Sealey, John C. Churchill, Harmon D. Hamilton; Trustees, W. H. Herrick, George B. Powell, O. H. Hastings, M. M. Wheeler, O. F. Gaylord, J. W. Pitkin, S. B. Johnson, J. Owen, John Ould, O. H. Hastings, president; F. R. Lathrop, treasurer; J. Owen, clerk.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

OSWEGO LODGE, No. 127, F. & A. M.—A charter was granted to this lodge September 21, 1819. It was re-chartered July 20, 1847, when a dispensation was granted by the grand lodge of the State of New York, with Mathew McNair as Master; P. F. Parsons, Senior Warden; and Philo Stephens, Junior Warden. The charter-members were the above, with Edwin W. Clark, Elias Trowbridge, Samuel Freeman, Stephen Bentley, Orlo Steele, Moses P. Hatch, James Bickford, and Sanford C. Peck. February 7, 1848, the lodge received its charter, with P. F. Parsons, M.; Philo Stephens, S. W.; Philo W. Carpenter, J. W.; James Bickford, T.; and Edwin W. Clark, Sec.

The present officers are as follows: Herbert A. Young, W. M.; Ranson A. Soule, S. W.; Athelbert Cropsey, J. W.; Haynes L. Hart, Treas.; Simon B. Wilcox, Sec.; Alf. A. Wellington, S. D.; James E. Webb, J. D.; George W. Vickery, Tyler.

FRONTIER CITY LODGE, No. 422.—A dispensation was granted by Hon. John L. Lewis (now the highest Mason in rank and degree on the western continent), Grand Master of the State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1857. The following-named persons were the charter-members: F. P. Kilburn, Chas. Parker, George Goble, Edmund Nichols, Thos. Ferguson, G. F. Dixon, John McNair, W. T. Preston, George R. Rogers, Malcolm Bronson, M. B. Dorr, James Clemond, J. M. O'Leary, George Rice, C. K. Stone, P. B. Mooney, J. N. Collins, Harmon D. Hull.

The present officers are the following: W. Hancock, M.; Charles F. Steward, S. W.; Frank Haven, J. W.; C. H. Butler, T.; E. Nichols, S.; C. H. Powers, S. D.; A. H. Pratt, J. D.; G. R. Skinner, Tyler.

ÆONIAN LODGE, No. 679, F. & A. M., was chartered June 25, 1868, with the following members: Samuel B. Berehard, M.; David P. Fairchild, S. W.; Orlando W. Bates, J. W.; S. M. Allen, R. C. Day, D. L. Couch, J. E. Phillips, A. A. Bush, A. B. Randall. The present officers are as follows: J. K. Stockwell, M.; C. H. Treadwell, S. W.; C. Youmans, J. W.; D. L. Couch, Treas.; J. G. Allen, Sec.; C. D. Burch, S. D.; J. M. Burr, J. D.; S. D. Schaubert, Org.; T. Miller and John Secher, M. of C.; H. E. Balcom, Phy.; Geo. Vickery, Tyler.

Masonic board of relief is officered as follows: George Goble, Pres.; George Warren, First V. P.; John Smith, Second V. P.; E. P. Burt, Treas.; C. H. Treadwell, Sec.; George Davis, C. H. Powers, and John Smith, Committee on Character.

LAKE ONTARIO CHAPTER, R. A. M., was organized April 26, 1856, as Crocker chapter, No. 165. The charter-members were as follows, viz.: J. McNair, C. W. Clark, F. P. Kilbourn, C. K. Stone, M. B. Dow, P. L. Cone, G. F. Dixon, A. Clark, and Geo. B. Rogers.

The name was changed to Lake Ontario chapter, No. 165, R. A. M., March 7, 1864. The present officers are as follows, viz.: J. Smith, M. E. H. P.; George Goble, E. K.; H. L. Hart, E. S.; D. L. Couch, Treas.; J. K. Stockwell, Sec.; E. A. Waterhouse, Cap. of H.; C. A. Youmans, P. S.; A. Cropsy, R. A. C.; H. A. Young, M. Third V.; Mr. Treadwell, M. Second V.; J. W. Vickery, Tyler.

The MASONIC LIFE ASSOCIATION of Oswego was incorporated April 22, 1865, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the widows and orphans of worthy Masons. The following were the charter-members: William A. McCarthy, Haynes L. Hart, Geo. Davis, John Smith, James K. Stockwell, John P. Phelps, John G. Allen, Chas. H. Treadwell, Reese Thomas, Alverson Curtiss, Walter Road, Cheney H. Powers, Eugene Munson, Ambrose Paine, Benjamin Coy.

The following are the present officers: George Davis, President; Cheney H. Powers, Vice-President; Haynes L. Hart, Treasurer; James K. Stockwell, M. D., Secretary. Directors: Haynes L. Hart, Charles H. Treadwell, Benjamin Coy, S. B. Wilcox, J. K. Stockwell, W. A. McCarthy, Alverson Curtiss, Walter Road, John Smith, John Comer, C. H. Butler, A. J. Goit, George Vickery, H. A. Young, J. G. Allen.

The charter of LAKE ONTARIO COMMANDERY, No. 32, of Knights Templar, was granted September 16, 1862, with the following charter-members: W. I. Preston, O. W. Bates, John McNair, W. Morgan, J. J. Clark, G. F. Dixon, C. H. H. Castle, J. Dunn, Jr., H. C. Sharpe, W. G. G. Robinson.

The officers for 1877 are as follows: E. A. Waterhouse, Eminent Commander; George W. Goble, Generalissimo; Haynes L. Hart, Captain-General; W. G. Chaffee, Prelate; John Smith, Senior Warden; C. Youmans, Junior Warden; George Goble, Treasurer; J. B. Farwell, Recorder; John Ratigan, Standard-Bearer; D. C. Hall, Sword-Bearer; A. Cropsey, Warden; J. P. Phelps, First Guard; G. H. Reade, Second Guard; J. G. Allen, Third Guard; Wm. Hancock, Captain of the Guard.

Number of members, eighty-seven.

OSWEGATCHIE LODGE, No. 156, I. O. of O. F., was organized May 15, 1845. The following were the first officers: Henry L. Davis, N. G.; Malcomb Bronson, V. G.; Chauncey Wright, Sec.; Adam Van Hovenburgh, Treas.

The following are the present officers: George E. Parsons, N. G.; J. H. Keihn, V. G.; Daniel E. Taylor, Sec.; J. H. Tibbits, Per. Sec.; C. C. Williams, Treas.

KONOSHIONI ENCAMPMENT, No. 48, was instituted May 21, 1847. The following are the present officers: Benj. J. Le Febvre, C. P.; H. Timerson, S. W.; C. Green, H. P.; E. H. Gardner, F. S.; J. McCarty, S.; H. H. Herroon, Treas.

THE BAR.

We cannot, of course, give biographies of all the members of the bar who have practised in Oswego. We propose, however, to mention some of the earlier lawyers, to give a general idea of the profession of the city, and to close with the names of the present members.

John Grant, Jr., was probably the first man who practiced law in the village or county of Oswego. He located in the new county-seat in the spring of 1816, and resided there until his death, about thirty-five years later. A fine-looking, gentlemanly man, of excellent abilities and liberal education, he was popular with all classes, and was appointed to several official positions. He was at the same time postmaster and collector of the port, and was for several years—between 1820 and 1830—first judge of the common pleas. After retiring from the bench did not resume prac-



RESIDENCE OF R. GORDON, 32 WEST 3^d STREET, OSWEGO, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF O. M. BOND, EAST SEVENTH ST., OSWEGO, N. Y.

ties; but engaged in mercantile pursuits, with varying success. He died about 1850.

Theodore Popple came the same spring as Mr. Grant. Little is known of him save that he practiced here successfully for several years, and then left the country.

George Fisher was admitted to the bar of the common pleas at the first court held in this county, in the autumn of 1816. He was a man of marked ability, and in 1828 he received the certificate of the canvassers that he was elected to Congress, but on a contest the seat was awarded to Silas Wright, Jr., of St. Lawrence county. When William F. Allen came to Oswego, in 1829, he entered into partnership with Mr. Fisher, the firm-name being Fisher & Allen. Mr. Fisher practiced here nearly twenty years.

James F. Wight was another of the earliest Oswego law-students, and was admitted to practice in the common pleas in the winter of 1816-17. He was a dashing, rollicking young fellow, of considerable ability, but did not remain in Oswego to exceed ten years. For several years he held the office of brigade inspector of the militia. One year that important event, "general training," was to be held at Pulaski, but, as it approached, the militiamen thought there would certainly be no inspection, for the gallant inspector had managed to get into debt, and, according to the law in those days, was confined to the "limits" of Oswego. But Wight was determined not to neglect his military duties, nor lose his share in the display. On Sunday he could not be arrested; so on the Sabbath before the training he went to Pulaski and put himself within the limits which surrounded the jail at that place. There he remained during the week, and at the proper time the regiment was paraded within the limits and duly inspected by the zealous official. The next Sunday he returned to Oswego, and again placed himself within the limits there. This was excellent military strategy, but perhaps did not help much in gaining clients.

Samuel B. Beach came to Oswego in 1817, and practiced with marked success until about 1830. Beach, Popple, and Fisher were the principal practicing lawyers previous to that date.

Rudolph Bunner was a lawyer by profession, but did not practice. He was over sixty years old when he came here. He owned large tracts of land in the eastern part of the county; was wealthy and generous, a good liver, and an eloquent political speaker. Mr. Bunner was elected to Congress one term (1827-29), and was considered a man of decided ability. He died about 1833, aged near seventy.

Edwin W. Clarke, who had been brought up from early boyhood near Oswego, was admitted to the bar in 1829, and was a careful and conscientious practitioner throughout the greater part of his subsequent life. A biography of him is given elsewhere.

In 1829, also, a medium-sized, fine-looking, wide-awake young man, barely twenty-one years of age, who had just been admitted to the bar, came to Oswego, and soon went into partnership with Hon. Geo. Fisher. This was William F. Allen, then just entering on the long and honorable career which is elsewhere depicted.

From a State register, published in 1831, we learn that the lawyers then here were as follows, the names being given in the two towns to which the village then belonged:

Oswego, William F. Allen, David P. Brewster, Rudolph Bunner, Edwin W. Clarke, George Fisher, J. S. Glover, John Grant, Jr., Joseph Hunt, Daniel H. Marsh, Donald McPherson, Joel Turrill, George A. Stansbury; Scriba, Samuel B. Beach, James Brown, A. P. Grant, Peter Sken Smith, George H. McWhorter.

A. P. Grant was a new-comer, admitted in 1827; afterwards noted as an eminent lawyer, and a shrewd, sagacious man of business, but whose career is sufficiently sketched in the biography elsewhere published.

David P. Brewster, admitted in 1826, was another of the new men who came to Oswego during that period of rapid growth which succeeded the building of the canal. He resided in the vicinity till his death, a short time ago, though after he had served two terms in Congress (1833-37) he did not resume practice, but lived upon his farm. He is remembered as a tall, florid, fine-looking, dignified gentleman of the old school, conservative in opinions, and old-fashioned in attire, an ardent politician, but a thoroughly honest man. He was for several years in company with Hon. Joel Turrill.

The latter was an older person, having been admitted in 1819. Like Brewster, he was a tall, large man of fine appearance and stately demeanor, and like him, too, was a successful lawyer and politician, and a member of Congress for two terms (1833-37). A shrewd manager, he was no orator, and while in Congress never made a speech.

In fact, the bar of Oswego, as we state on the authority of one of its most eminent members, has never been especially distinguished for the brilliancy of its orators, in either the legal or the political field. Many of its members were good, fair speakers, but they were generally distinguished rather for a plain, intelligible, common-sense way of presenting their cases to a jury, or their opinions to the public, than for any remarkable flights of eloquence.

Of J. S. Glover and Donald McPherson, both admitted in 1830, little is known, save that they were here for a short time subsequent to that year.

Daniel H. Marsh, admitted in 1827, practiced here throughout his life, which terminated not many years ago. He held several positions of trust, and was considered a reliable counselor. Soon after he came he was a partner of Benjamin Nott, son of the celebrated President Nott, of Union college, and the firm was quite prominent. Nott, however, did not remain long.

G. A. Stansbury and Joseph Hunt remained but a few years. For a time they were partners, and Hunt was afterwards in company with Judge Brewster.

G. H. McWhorter was an amiable and high-toned gentleman, who held the office of United States marshal for several years, and was universally respected. His other pursuits drew him to a considerable extent away from his profession.

J. M. Casey was for many years superintendent of schools, and is one of the few survivors among the lawyers of that period.

Peter Sken Smith, a brother of the distinguished philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, was a very prominent man here for several years, but rather as a politician and speculator than as a lawyer. He was a good speaker, "a full of fun," and it

was believed that if he had worked steadily at his profession he might have attained high rank as an advocate.

In 1837, Fisher, Bunner, Glover, McPherson, Stansbury, Beach, and Smith had been dropped from the list, through death or removal, and in place of them we find the names of Leander Babcock, S. Yates Baldwin, Wheeler Barnes, Cyril H. Brackett, John Cochran, William Duer, Charles J. Hurlburt, A. Y. Lansing, Samuel B. Ludlow, Archibald McFarlane, Robert H. Martin, George W. Rathbun, and Simon G. Throop. B. B. Burt also commenced practice that year, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere.

It will be seen that the lawyers had crowded in pretty rapidly during the prosperous period which had just closed. Many of them left during the "hard times" which followed. The most prominent of the new-comers were Leander Babcock, John Cochran, and William Duer. Mr. Babcock, like so many more of the eminent lawyers of Oswego, was not at all a showy man. Quiet, reliable, and industrious, he did his work thoroughly and well, and gained the universal confidence of the community, by whom he was twice sent to Congress. He died about 1867.

John Cochran was always prominent everywhere. He really knew considerable, and he could tell all he knew, at least.

It is the general testimony of the earlier members of the bar that William Duer was one of the very ablest men who has ever resided in Oswego. A clear reasoner, an eloquent speaker, a liberal scholar, a genial companion, and a thorough gentleman, Mr. Duer was soon accorded the position of a leader, and eventually represented the district in Congress, during the term of 1849-51. But he was none too fond of work, and as his circumstances did not compel him to hard labor, he did not take the place in his profession which it was generally believed he might have taken had he so willed. He left the county soon after his return from Congress.

Of that sound and careful practitioner, the Hon. Orville Robinson, who came from Mexico in 1847, a biographical sketch is given elsewhere.

As we come down among the living and active members of the profession, we find ourselves on delicate ground, and must be excused from indulging in either criticism or eulogy. We therefore close by giving a simple list of all the present members of the Oswego bar, leaving them to the judgment of a far more serious tribunal than that of a county history.

John B. Alexander, Edwin Allen, William F. Allen, Henry A. Baleam, Bronson Babcock, Henry C. Benedict, Bradley B. Burt, Geo. N. Burt, Chester O. Case, John M. Casey, Edwin W. Clark, S. M. Coon, Benjamin T. Chase, John C. Churchill, P. W. Cullinan, Wilson H. Gardener, Alfred B. Getty, Wm. H. Gillespie, Wm. W. Greene, Frank E. Hamilton, Wm. W. Harman, Geo. W. Harmon, Orville J. Harmon, Jesse Hathaway, Lamotte B. Hathaway, John B. Higgins, Henry A. Jones, Wm. H. Kenyon, John J. Lamoree, David P. Lester, J. Sims Mathews, Andrew Z. McCarty, Jr., David D. Metcalf, David P. Morehouse, Fred. H. Norton, Newton W. Nutting, Geo. W. Parkhurst, Gilbert E. Parsons, Albertus Perry, Wm. A. Poucher, Chas. Rhodes, Charles T. Richardson, Wm. Tiffany, Silas A. Webb, John J. White, Cyrus Whitney, C. Fred. Whitney.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The board of trade of the city of Oswego was organized October 2, 1848, with the following officers: President, Alvin Bronson; Vice-President, George Seeley; Treasurer, Reid P. Whitney; Directors, James Platt, Sylvester Doolittle, Joel B. Penfield, Moses Merrick, Lucius B. Crocker, William Lewis, Jr., and Myron Pardee.

The following-named gentlemen have occupied the position of president of the board, from its organization to the present (1877). Alvin Bronson, 1848-49; James Platt, 1850; D. C. Littlejohn, 1851-53; James Platt, 1854; Frederick T. Carrington, 1855; William Lewis, 1856; Alvin Bronson, 1857; Frederick T. Carrington, 1858; Oscar H. Hastings, 1859-60; W. L. Preston, 1861-62; George B. Sloan, 1863; Frederick B. Lathrop, 1864; Gilbert Mollison, 1865-66; A. H. Failing, 1867; Cheney Ames, 1868; Robert F. Sage, 1869; John K. Post, 1870; Benjamin Hagaman, 1871; W. D. Smith, 1872; D. L. Couch, 1873; Theodore Irwin, 1874; Isaac G. Jenkins, 1875; William R. Hosmer, 1876; and John Dunn, 1877.

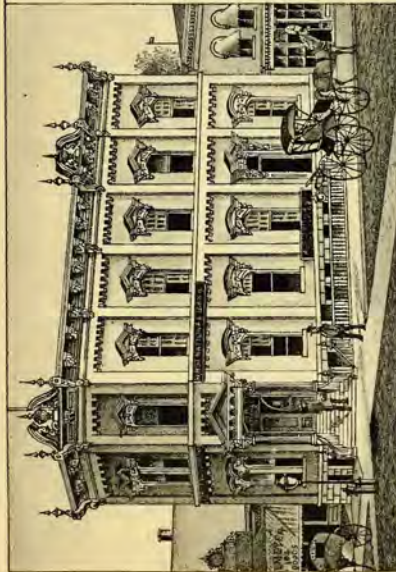
The object of the board is to promote equitable principles in trade, to correct abuses, and generally to protect the rights, and to advance the interests, of the mercantile classes.

The officers for the current year are—President, John Dunn; Vice-President, Thomas Matthews; Secretary, J. B. H. Mengin; Treasurer, O. F. Gaylord; Directors, O. H. Brown, B. Hagaman, Robert Gordon, Wardwell Ames, C. C. Morton, D. L. Couch, and A. H. Failing. In addition to the regular officers various standing committees are appointed, such as those on Finance, Transportation, and Harbor. The present membership of the board is one hundred and eight. It is in a generally prosperous condition.

BANKS.

THE CITY BANK was organized in March, 1850, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and was soon after increased to two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. The first officers were S. Hubbell Reynolds, president, and Delos De Wolf, cashier. Mr. Reynolds was succeeded by Hamilton Murray, who remained president until 1865, when Mr. De Wolf became president, and has officiated in that capacity to the present time. He was succeeded as cashier by David Mannering, the present cashier. The business was commenced in the old Oswego bank building, at the corner of Cayuga and Water streets. It remained there about two years, and was removed to its present location.

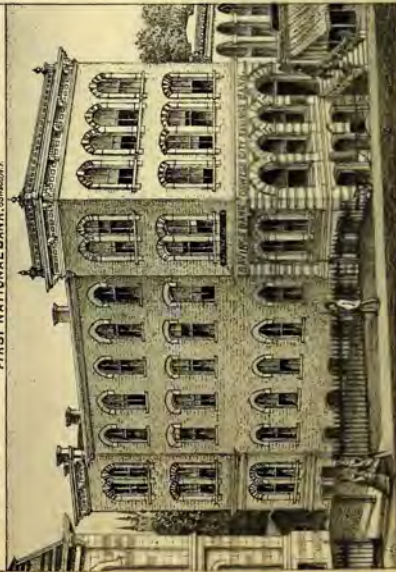
THE NATIONAL MARINE BANK.—The Marine bank of Oswego was organized under the general banking laws of the State in 1856, and the following officers chosen, viz., Elias Root, president; Thomas Kingsford, vice-president; John R. Noyes, cashier. William W. Mack, P. H. Warren, Samuel Morgan, and Theodore Irwin were also directors. In the year 1865 it was changed to the National Marine bank, and Mr. Root became president, Thompson Kingsford vice-president, and Mr. Noyes cashier, and they have officiated as such to the present time. The following were the directors of the National bank: Elias Root, Thomas Kingsford, Theodore Irwin, Thompson Kingsford, John R. Noyes,



THE S. MOTT, 1915.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OSWEGO, N.Y.

J. D. W. CLARK, CLASH.

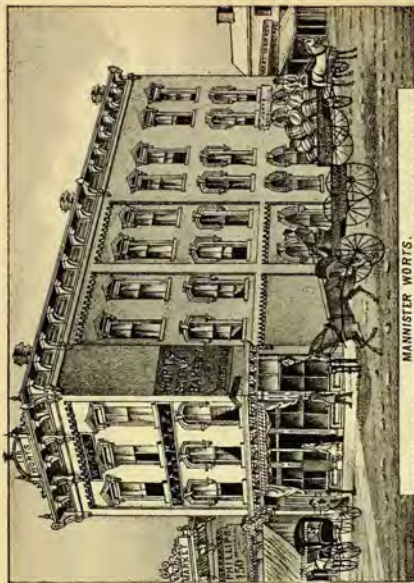


LUTHER WILSON, PRESIDENT.

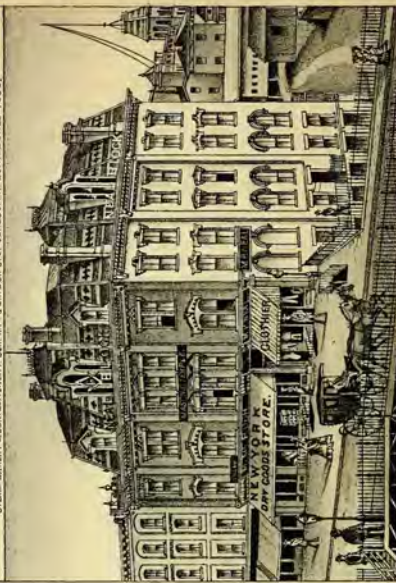
OSWEGO CITY SAVINGS BANK.

L. C. GUILDING, SECRETARY.

HENRY L. GALT, TREASURER.



STAMP BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY CORP. 1119 CANAL STS. OSWEGO, N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1836.



M.P.N. CAL. OSWEGO LODGE 122 MILLS RAPT TACS. 726 P.M. MEMBERS: TALLER, CLINTON & S. S. FURNISHING STORE, EAST BRIDGE STREET. NEW YORK.

W. W. Mack, and P. H. Warren. The following directors are deceased, viz., Thomas Kingsford and P. H. Warren. The business was established in the building now occupied by them on the corner of East Front and Bridge streets.

LAKE ONTARIO NATIONAL BANK.—The Oswego bank was organized in 1829, with Alvin Bronson as president and Edmund Knower cashier. This was closed in 1842, and in the same year the Commercial was also closed, the latter having been in operation seven years. In 1843 Luther Wright's bank was started, and continued until 1856, when it was merged with the Lake Ontario bank, and James Platt became president and E. B. Judson cashier. In 1865 it was changed to the Lake Ontario National bank. D. G. Fort succeeded Mr. Judson as cashier; and on the 6th of July, 1870, Luther Wright became president. Capital, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This bank has had a long and successful career, and the business is now being closed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—This bank was organized on the twenty-third day of January, 1864, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The following-named persons composed the first board of directors: Thomas Kingsford, Theodore Irwin, Elias Root, John R. Noyes, Amos A. Bradley. Thomas Kingsford was the first president, Theodore Irwin vice-president, and Amos C. Bradley cashier. In February, 1865, Thomas S. Mott became president, and the capital stock was increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In the month of January, 1866, Mr. Bradley was succeeded by J. D. W. Case. The present directors are as follows: Thomas S. Mott, John T. Mott, J. D. W. Case, John K. Post, and Dwight Herrick. The present officers are Thomas S. Mott, president; J. D. W. Case, cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK was organized January 26, 1864. The following-named persons composed the first board of directors: Leonard Ames, Alfred A. Howlett, Gilbert Mollison, Isaac L. Merriam, Theodore W. Wells, Henry S. Conde, William Gardner, John C. Churchill. First officers were as follows, viz.: Leonard Ames, president; Samuel B. Johnson, vice-president; and Henry S. Chandler, cashier. Mr. Ames has remained president of the bank from its organization to the present time. Mr. Chandler remained cashier until July 1, 1864, when Marshall B. Clarke was appointed. January 20, 1872, George M. Williams was appointed *vice* Clarke, deceased. Mr. Williams soon after resigned, and May 6, 1872, E. P. Bart was appointed, who officiated until December 23, 1873, when his connection with the bank ceased, and the office was vacant until April 22, 1874, when L. H. Conklin, the present county treasurer, was chosen to that position. Mr. Conklin remained cashier until February 28, 1876, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, Henry R. Carrier. Capital, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

OSWEGO CITY SAVINGS BANK.—This institution was incorporated by act of legislature passed March 4, 1859. The following-named persons were its incorporators: William H. Herrick, Stephen H. Lathrop, William H. Wheeler, Thomas Kingsford, Royal L. Mack, William O. Hubbard, Orville J. Harmon, John N. Collins, Enoch B. Talcott,

Joel Turrill, and Sylvester Doolittle. The first officers were as follows, viz.: Thomas Kingsford, president; S. H. Lathrop, Orville J. Harmon, vice-presidents; E. B. Talcott, attorney; Henry L. Davis, treasurer; Loren E. Goulding, secretary. The present officers are the same as upon the incorporation of the bank, except that Luther Wright is president, *vice* Kingsford, deceased, and O. J. Harmon *vice* Talcott, deceased. The present trustees are as follows: L. Wright, S. H. Lathrop, O. J. Harmon, D. Herrick, W. H. Wheeler, J. K. Post, S. Doolittle, J. N. Collins, W. H. Herrick, Gilbert Mollison, H. L. Davis.

THE OSWEGO COUNTY SAVINGS BANK was chartered May 6, 1870. The following were the first officers and trustees, viz.: Officers—President, Alanson S. Page; vice-presidents, John B. Edwards, Moses Merriek, Charles H. Cross; Attorney, Gilbert E. Parsons; Secretary, Alonzo H. Failing; Treasurer, Joseph B. Lathrop. Trustees, Alanson S. Page, Moses Merriek, Gilbert E. Parsons, Delos De Wolf, Daniel L. Couch, Cheney Ames, Charles Rhodes, John H. Mann, Peter Lappin, Benjamin C. Turner, Jules Wendell, Harvey Palmer, John B. Edwards, Charles H. Cross, Alonzo H. Failing, Charles Doolittle, George B. Sloan, Samuel B. Johnson, John L. McWhorter, William Wales, Robert Scott, John Dunn, Jr., O. M. Bond, Benjamin L. Stone, Andrew Miller. The present officers are as follows: President, John B. Edwards; Vice-Presidents, Samuel B. Johnson, Manister Worts, Robert Scott; Attorney, Gilbert E. Parsons; Secretary, Alonzo H. Failing; Treasurer, Joseph B. Lathrop.

THE BANK OF OSWEGO was organized in 1871, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first officers were P. Remington, president, and S. H. Lathrop, cashier. They are the present officers.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

The milling interest of Oswego has long been the leading business of the city, and is destined to remain. The fine water privilege afforded by the Oswego river early stimulated capitalists to erect mills along its banks, and although several have been destroyed by fire, there are now twelve in operation, with sixty-five run of stone, and a grinding capacity of five thousand three hundred barrels per day.

Below are given the names of the various mills, present proprietors, and their predecessors,—so far as we have been able to secure them,—the number of runs of stone in each mill, together with grinding capacity and number of men employed.

THE EXCHANGE MILLS were erected by Abram Varick, in the year 1834, and, after numerous changes in the proprietorship, in 1865 came into the possession of Jenkins, Hoyer & Co. Although the "Co." of this firm has changed from time to time, Messrs. Jenkins and Hoyer have remained, and are the present senior proprietors. The firm consists of Isaac G. Jenkins, Joseph Hoyer, J. A. Beuzing, and J. B. H. Mongin. The mill has five run of stone, with a capacity of five hundred barrels per day. Employ forty men.

PEARL MILLS were erected in 1848, by William Lewis. They subsequently passed into the hands of Robert F. Sage,

and in 1875 came into the possession of Jenkins, Hover & Co. These mills have five run of stone, with a grinding capacity of four hundred barrels per day. The enterprising owners, in 1872, manufactured one hundred and forty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty barrels of flour.

RECIPROCITY MILLS AND ELEVATOR were erected by George and Cheney Ames. They subsequently passed into the hands of Cheney Ames, and are now owned by him. The mill has five run of stone, with a grinding capacity of three hundred barrels per day. Employ five men. Capacity of elevator, one hundred and fifty thousand bushels.

EMPIRE MILLS AND ELEVATOR were erected by Sylvester Doolittle, in 1843-44. They were destroyed by fire in the great conflagration of 1852, and immediately rebuilt by Mr. Doolittle. In 1864 they passed into the hands of Jenkins & Doolittle, and in 1874 Mr. Jenkins disposed of his interest to Benjamin Doolittle, the present owner. The mill is operated by Doolittle, Ames & Co. The mill has five run of stone, and a capacity of five hundred and fifty barrels per day. Employ twenty men. Capacity of elevator, seventy thousand bushels.

WASHINGTON MILLS AND ELEVATOR.—A mill was erected on the site of the present Washington mills in 1842, by Penfield, Lyon & Co., and was destroyed by fire in 1853. It was immediately rebuilt by the same firm, and is still conducted under the same firm-name, although Mr. J. B. Penfield died July 8, 1873. The mill has six run of stone, with a capacity for grinding five hundred barrels per twenty-four hours. Employ seventeen men. Capacity of elevator, three hundred thousand bushels.

SKENANDOAH MILLS—These mills were purchased by Penfield, Lyon & Co., in 1852, as successors of Cochrane & Lyon. They have five run of stone, with a capacity of nearly five hundred barrels per day. Employ thirteen men.

THE SENECA MILLS were located at Seneca Hill, four miles south of Oswego, and were erected in 1847-48, by M. Merrick & Co. The mill had fifteen run of stone, with a grinding capacity of twelve hundred barrels per day. It had a larger capacity than any mill in the United States at that time. It was destroyed by fire in 1864.

COLUMBIA MILL AND ELEVATOR.—A mill was erected upon the site of this one a number of years prior to 1853, by Truman Wyman. In the year 1853 it was burned, and soon after rebuilt by Mr. Wyman. In 1860 it came into the possession of M. Merrick and Jesse Hoyt, the present proprietors. It has five run of stone, with a grinding capacity of four hundred to five hundred barrels per day. Capacity of elevator, two hundred thousand bushels.

CUMBERLAND MILLS were erected in 1846, and remodeled and rebuilt in 1866. The original proprietors were Hatch & Stevens. It was rebuilt by Mollison & Hastings, by whom it was operated until the spring of 1877, when it came into the possession of O. H. Hastings & Co. It has seven run of stone, with a grinding capacity of five hundred and sixty barrels per day. Employ twelve men.

ONTARIO MILLS.—In 1866 Messrs. Dunn & Cummings purchased these mills, and continued the business until 1869, when Mr. Cummings purchased his partner's interest,

and has since conducted the business as sole proprietor. It has six run of stone, with a capacity of six hundred barrels per day. Employ twelve men.

ATLAS MILLS.—The present proprietor of these mills, Mr. J. Dunn, purchased them of Wheeler, Fort & Co. in October, 1876. They have five run of stone, with a grinding capacity of four hundred barrels per day. Employ fifteen men.

OSWEGO CITY MILLS were erected by Mr. Stewart in 1872, and business was commenced by M. B. Place & Co., and continued by them about one year, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Messrs. Wilson, Stewart & Place. It has four run of stone, with grinding capacity of two hundred barrels per day. Employ eight men.

LAKE ONTARIO MILLS.—A mill was originally erected on the site now occupied by the Lake Ontario mills by Messrs. Bronson & Morgan in 1828. It stood until 1847, when it was replaced by a new structure, owned and operated by Fitzhugh & Littlejohn, who conducted the business until the fire of 1853, when the mill was destroyed. They rebuilt it the following year, and were succeeded in the ownership of the property by Luther Wright, and he by Lathrop, Smith & Co.,—they successively by Howlett, Gardner & Co., Howlett, Lathrop & Co., the Oswego Milling Company, and by the present proprietors, Durston & Royce. It has seven run of stone, and a grinding capacity of four hundred barrels per day. Storage for one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of grain.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATOR, Irwin & Sloan, proprietors. —This elevator was erected in 1864, and destroyed by fire in 1867. It was immediately rebuilt, and doing business in the following year. It has a capacity of four hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Its receiving capacity is eight thousand bushels per hour. The building is one hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and thirty-two feet in size, and nine stories in height. It is covered with corrugated iron, except the rear walls, which are of brick, and is carefully protected from fire internally by water-works so arranged as to discharge on each floor. It is an immense establishment, furnished with all the modern improvements for elevating, is operated by a fine one-hundred horse-power engine in rear of the main building, and is the largest and finest elevator on the lake. The elevator has done a very large Canada business, principally in barley. Messrs. Irwin & Sloan are the heaviest barley-dealers in the State of New York, and annually handle over three million bushels of various kinds of grain.

MARINE ELEVATOR was erected in 1862 by Ames, Mollison & Hastings, and the business conducted by them until 1874, when George Ames disposed of his interest to Hastings & Dowdle, the present proprietors. It has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels, and is sixty-six by seventy feet, and six stories in height.

CORN EXCHANGE ELEVATOR.—This business was commenced by Henry Ames in 1862, and conducted by him a number of years, and subsequently passed into the possession of A. F. Smith & Co. In 1871 it came into the hands of the present proprietor, C. C. Morton. Capacity, two hundred and fifty thousand bushels.



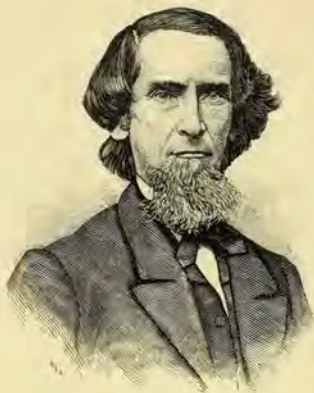
Cheney Ames

CHENEY AMES was born in Mexico, Oswego County, June 19, 1808,—one of the many sons of Leonard Ames, one of the pioneers of that county. At the early age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a hatter, in Delhi, Onondaga county, and finished his apprenticeship in Cortland, New York. But the business was distasteful to him, and, as his knowledge of the world increased, he longed to be identified with its progress, and turned his attention to reading and study, thereby gaining a prominence among his associates and acquaintances which he was able to hold from that time; and, as he advanced to manhood, he at once assumed its responsibilities, becoming a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church in the year 1830, and was married in 1833 to Miss Emily North, of Oswego county. In the spring of 1837 he removed to the then village of Oswego, and identified himself with the commercial interests of that place, where he still resides, and where his enterprise and public spirit have been turned to good account. His first act was to raise one thousand dollars to improve the rude highway from Scriba to Oswego; soon after he was called upon to present a petition to the legislature to repeal the charter of the old toll-bridge, and succeeded against strong opposition. In 1847 his wife died, and his family was temporarily scattered. Again his services were required in Albany in securing the city charter for Oswego, and while so engaged he learned that the land under water west of Fort Ontario had never been ceded to the United States, but still belonged to the State of New York. He immediately made application that it be ceded to the city of Oswego, and it was granted, thereby securing to the city a valuable gift which they afterwards sold for a large sum. Subsequently, in the struggle for legislative aid to enlarge the Oswego canal, he represented the interests of Oswego, watching and manipulating affairs very ably, proving more than a match for his determined and powerful opponents, who were seeking the same aid for the Erie canal to the exclusion of the Oswego. He also engineered and directed the deepening and excavating of the main channel of the Oswego river in front of the line of elevators, thereby greatly benefiting the interests of commerce. In 1854 he married his present wife, Miss Kate Brown, of Burlington, Vermont.

In 1858 he was unanimously nominated and elected to the State senate, where he served his constituency ably and faithfully, occupying the responsible position of chairman of the committee of commerce and navigation.

At the breaking out of the war he was appointed a member of the war committee by Governor Morgan, and from that time until peace was declared he never flinched from the sternest duty. He gave his oldest son to the cause he loved so well (and a nobler son never entered the service of the Union). Entering the army at the opening of the war, he bore its hardships and shared its struggles until the end, when the Master called him to go up higher. In 1864 Mr. Ames was again called to represent his district in the senate, serving a second time as chairman of the committee of commerce and navigation, and also on committees of minor importance.

While there he secured the charter for the Normal school, and from that time made it the special object of his care and attention until it was in successful operation, and now is rewarded by its reputation as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country. But it was thought incomplete without a boarding-house for its pupils. The success of this object, too, devolved upon Mr. Ames, and he started the project as a stock company, taking the first five hundred dollars of the stock himself, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the establishment in complete running order,—an ornament to the city and its founders. When his legislative duties were at an end he turned his attention to manufacturing interests, first introducing the manufacture of water-lime and plaster, which has since largely increased; he then established the first knitting-factory, and that business, too, has since been quadrupled. He imported the first logs from Canada for the lumber trade. He was also first to move in the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad, in which he was largely interested until its completion. The Rome and Oswego road he carried almost single-handed through all its trials and difficulties until it became a success. The New York and Oswego Midland railroad he, with a few others, pushed through the entire line, but not without pecuniary disaster to all concerned. He has recently been elected as postmaster of the city, and is also pursuing his commercial business.



HON. A. P. GRANT.

Among the names of those who have stood most conspicuous in the legal profession in central New York, and in the various enterprises connected with the interests and prosperity of Oswego, none stand higher in the estimation of the public than the name at the head of this brief sketch.

Mr. Grant was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, April 5, 1804. At the age of fourteen he entered Hamilton college, and graduated from that institution with honors. He at once entered the office of the late Judge Denio, and completed his legal studies in the offices of Hon. Joshua A. Spencer and Judge Samuel R. Beardsley. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one.

He removed to Oswego in 1828, and commenced there the practice of his profession. In 1834 or 1835, he entered into partnership with William F. Allen, and continued to practice under the firm style of Grant & Allen until the latter was elected judge, in July, 1847. Mr. Grant remained alone in business for a short time, when he became associated with Edwin Allen, and continued with him until he retired from practice.

In 1835 Mr. Grant was appointed district attorney for the county of Oswego. In 1836 he was elected to Con-

gress from the district then composed of Oswego and Oneida counties, and served one term to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was one of the originators and the first president of the Riverside Cemetery association; one of the incorporators of the Lake Ontario bank, and a director from its organization until his death. He was an advocate for the construction of the Niagara ship-canal, and labored assiduously for the success of that enterprise. For several years he was a director and the secretary of the Oswego and Syracuse railroad company, and for many years occupied the position of warden of Christ church, of which he was an honored member.

The distinguishing traits of Mr. Grant's character were his indomitable energy, his unyielding support of the right, his constancy of purpose to accomplish successfully all matters intrusted to his hands, either professional or simply of a business nature. His quick perception, sound judgment, strict integrity, and fair dealing secured to him great success and the confidence of the community.

On the 11th day of December, 1871, after an eminently successful business career, and the near approach of three-score years and ten, he died, leaving behind him a blameless reputation, and a name honored and respected.

MERCHANTS' ELEVATOR.—An elevator occupied the site of this building a number of years prior to 1853, and in the disastrous fire of that year was destroyed. It was rebuilt by Benjamin Hagaman. Capacity, two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels. Smith, Murlock & Co., proprietors.

CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR was erected, after the fire of 1853, by Wright & Littlejohn. It is now owned by Messrs. Root, Noyes, Mathews & De Wolf. Capacity, two hundred and fifty thousand bushels.

MANUFACTURES.

AMES IRON-WORKS.—This establishment was founded in 1853 by Talcott & Underhill, and soon after associated with Messrs. Luther Wright, Thomas Kingsford, and Hamilton Murray. They subsequently purchased the interest of Messrs. Wright and Murray, and continued the business until 1858, when the establishment was purchased by Henry M. Ames, and its name changed to the Ames Iron-works. Mr. Ames conducted the business as sole proprietor until October 9, 1869, when a partnership was formed, under the same name, composed of H. M. Ames, Isaac L. Merriam, and Leonard Ames. In the year 1872, Messrs. Leonard Ames and Merriam purchased the entire establishment, paying for the same the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and are the present proprietors.

In the beginning of the business the annual product was small, but by energy and the manufacture of the best quality of goods they have succeeded in building up an immense business. They manufacture both stationary and portable engines, but their specialty is the latter. This establishment has formidable competitors throughout the country in the manufacture of portable engines, but the novel features of the engine built at these works have commended it to the public, and they now manufacture three hundred annually, and shipments are made to all nations. Employ one hundred and eighty men.

VULCAN IRON-WORKS.—This business was established in 1853 by Smith & King, and continued by them until about 1860, when it passed into the hands of John King, and was continued by him as sole proprietor until about the year 1863, when the firm became John King & Co. This firm managed the business until 1875, when a stock company was organized and the name of the establishment changed to the Vulcan Iron-works. The present officers of the company are as follows, viz.: John King, president; R. G. Holbrook, treasurer; George K. Orrell, secretary. At the beginning of business the annual product amounted to about twenty thousand dollars, and has increased until at the present time it amounts to the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Employ one hundred and seventy-five men. At these works are manufactured dredges, excavators, derricks, marine and stationary steam-engines and boilers, steam-pumps, saw-mills, water-wheels, etc., etc.

CITY BREWERY, Wafel & Millot, proprietors.—Erected in 1874. Present annual product, twenty-five hundred barrels per year. Employ four men.

OSWEGO SHADE-CLOTH COMPANY.—This establishment was founded in June, 1872, by Theodore Irwin, George B.

Sloan, Luther Wright, and Niel Gray. They manufacture painted cloth for window-shades, otherwise known as "opaque shade-cloth." This is a new enterprise, and is the only establishment in the United States that manufactures shade-cloth by machinery. The factory is furnished with machinery constructed under their own supervision, and is the only mechanism of the kind in the world. The establishment gives employment to twenty-five workmen, and the annual product of manufactured goods amounts to one million eight hundred thousand yards. The factory has a capacity of two million yards. The building is a neat and substantial structure, two hundred and fifty feet long, and two stories in height. This establishment is in successful operation, and is one of the representative institutions of Oswego.

KNITTING-MILL, H. S. Condé & Son, proprietors.—A building which occupied the site of the present knitting-mill was erected in 1831 by a company, and occupied as a cotton-factory. It was destroyed by fire in 1861, and soon after rebuilt and used for a cotton-factory and knitting-mill, and operated by the Home manufacturing company. This company continued the business until 1874, when it was closed up and the entire establishment sold to the present proprietors. They run four full sets of knitting-machinery, knit shirts, drawers, etc., are manufactured, and the mill has a capacity of one hundred dozen per day. Employ one hundred persons.

This is the only institution of the kind in Oswego, and under the management of the present proprietors it has proved a success.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, L. Weatherby, proprietor.—This business was commenced by Mr. W., in 1831. At the beginning the annual product was small, but now amounts to twenty thousand dollars. Employs fourteen men.

DENTON & SON, carriage manufacturers.—In 1844, Mr. B. J. Denton, the senior member of the present firm, established this business, and continued it until 1865, when his son became associated with him, and the establishment has since been conducted by them. Employ fifteen men, and manufacture seventy-five carriages annually.

DEROUSIE & McDONALD, carriage manufacturers, are the successors of Peter A. Pulver, who established this business, which was continued by him until 1870, when it passed into the hands of the present firm. Employ ten men. Value of annual product, eleven thousand dollars.

OSWEGO TANNERY, Hubbard & North, proprietors.—This enterprise was begun by Mr. Wilbur in 1840, and continued by him until 1845, when it passed into the hands of William O. Hubbard, who conducted it until 1866, when it came into the possession of the present firm. Capacity, two hundred tons per annum. Employ thirty men.

PULVER BARREL-WORKS.—This business was commenced in 1875, by Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, and continued by him one year, when it was purchased by W. W. Pulver, the present proprietor. Employ thirty men. Capacity, three hundred thousand per annum.

PLANING-MILL, Wm. H. Gait & Co., proprietors.—This business was commenced by J. H. and Wm. H. Gait in 1852. The establishment was destroyed by fire in 1853, and rebuilt by same firm. In 1854 the firm

changed to Goit & McColham, and in 1870 the business passed into the hands of the present firm, consisting of Wm. H. Goit and J. K. Post. Employ twenty men. Capacity, twenty-five thousand feet per week.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.—H. W. Seeber & Bro. are successors of the firm of Seeber & Ormsby. They are extensive builders, and as evidence of their workmanship stand the city hall and armory, two of the finest structures in the city.

WOODRUFF'S SASH AND BLIND MANUFACTORY is located on East Second street, near Cayuga, and is in successful operation.

OSWEGO PLANING-MILL, O. M. Blanchard, L. S. Blanchard, and W. P. Grannis, proprietors.—This establishment was founded in 1869. At the commencement of business the annual product amounted to thirty thousand dollars. It now amounts to one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Employ seventy-five men. This immense establishment uses two million feet of lumber per year, and has a capacity of two hundred doors per day, five hundred pairs of blinds per week, and one hundred windows per day.

THE OSWEGO MALT-HOUSE, Charles W. Pardee, proprietor.—This establishment was founded by Root & Ames in 1862, and the business was continued by them until 1864, when it was purchased by John F. Betz, of Philadelphia, who conducted it until 1874, when it passed into the possession of the present proprietor. Employs eight men. The building is furnished with all the modern improvements, and has a capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels per year.

KINGSFORD'S STARCH AND THE OSWEGO STARCH-FAC- TORY.—Fifty years ago starch was made chiefly from potatoes and wheat, the latter containing, next to Indian corn, the greater proportion of the desired product. The starch so manufactured, of an inferior quality, was the best then known in the American market.

A change for the better was, however, soon effected by the perseverance of a single man, Thomas Kingsford, a native of England, and discoverer of the present method of extracting starch from maize or Indian corn. He was engaged in the manufacture of starch from wheat, but was, for some time before he tried any experiments, satisfied that a much better quality of starch might be obtained.

He began a series of experiments by the use of a combination of chemicals, which resulted in decided improvements in the quality of the product. The history of these experiments is interesting. Mr. Kingsford had been made familiar with the use of chemicals while connected with extensive chemical works in England. He had observed the peculiar qualities of our Indian corn when he came to this country, and in 1841 he suggested to starch-makers the practicability of extracting starch from its ripe grain. This idea was treated by other starch-manufacturers as visionary, while to his mind it appeared feasible. It took possession of much of his thoughts, and at the beginning of the year 1842, at his dwelling-house in Jersey City, he commenced a series of experiments to test his theory.

Procuring a small quantity of Indian corn meal, he soaked it for a while, and then washed it through fine sieves, hoping to secure the starch. It remained only In-

dian corn meal. He then obtained some shelled corn, soaked it for several days in the lye of wood-ashes, in order to soften the grain, and sought to reduce the kernels to a pulp by the use of a mortar and pestle. This done he washed out the starch from the other matter, but this was not a success. Then he tried a wood-screw crusher, and by its means, in connection with certain solutions, endeavored to extract pure starch from ripe corn; in this he also failed. The next mechanical contrivance brought into requisition by him in aid of his experiments was a paint-mill, but with no better results. Then he soaked another quantity of corn, and passed it between the rollers of a rusted sugar-mill, which he borrowed from a grocer, and cleaned as thoroughly as he could, but some remaining rust discolored the starch.

Abandoning this mill, he procured a pair of granite rollers, moved upon shafts in a frame, and by these he reduced the corn to a clear pulp by repeated passages between the rollers. When he had strained, washed, and settled the starch, by the mode pursued with the product of wheat, he found it so mixed with gluten, albumen, woody fibre, and other matter that he could not separate them.

Mr. Kingsford now tried various kinds of acids, hoping to produce a separation, but without success. Then he made a solution of wood-ash lye, and added it to the mixture. That experiment was a failure also, as were some others. Almost discouraged, but still holding on to his faith that superior starch might be procured from Indian corn, he ground another quantity, and treated the mixture with a solution of lime. Again success evaded him. He had thrown the first lot treated with a lye solution into a tub, and to that he added the last lot in the same vessel, and seemed to be at his wits' end. On entering the room, a few days afterwards, to put it in order, he discovered to his great joy and surprise, when he emptied the tub, a quantity of beautiful white starch thoroughly separated.

He was almost overcome by his emotions of delight; he had discovered the great secret. With zeal and vigor he pursued experiments, and in the latter part of the year 1842 he procured the first sample of starch from Indian corn fit for market.

There was an unanimous decision in favor of the superiority of Mr. Kingsford's starch over that of all other kinds then known to the trade,—a reputation which it has since maintained in this country and beyond the seas.

Whenever, at great exhibitions in America and Europe, Kingsford's starch has been placed on exhibition and in competition by the manufacturers, it has never failed to receive the highest premium as an article of superior merit.

The late Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, was no exception to this general statement, as will appear from the report of the Centennial judges, made at such exhibition, and of which original report the following is an exact copy:

"REPORT OF AWARDS—PRODUCT STARCH.

"Name and address of exhibitor.

"T. KINGSFORD & SON, Oswego, N. Y.

"The undersigned, having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons:



*Chicago, North, Factory, Chicago, N. H.
 L. Kingford & Son.*

THOMPSON 11/15/1872



THOMAS WENTWORTH.



THOMAS WENTWORTH.

"They make a fine exhibit of starch, put up in various forms and for different uses.

"They are the originators of the process used by themselves and several other of the largest manufacturers for making starch from Indian corn.

"They are the largest manufacturers and exporters of this product.

"Their starch shows great purity and strength, and is free from acidity.

"W. C. KYRR,

"Signature of the Judge.

"Approval of Group Judges:

"W. H. BREWER,

"W. S. GREENE,

"G. F. SECHU DE CAVALLI,

"E. H. VON BACHHAUSEN,

"H. G. JOLY,

"GUIDO MARX,

"DR. NICOLAUS J. MOREIRA,

"JOSEPH F. THOMAS."

With characteristic energy, perseverance, and sagacity, Mr. Kingsford was, as he had spare time, constantly engaged in experimenting upon and studying to improve the methods of starch-making, his attention being more particularly directed to the manufacture of starch from Indian corn, until, fully assured of the great value of his discovery, he determined to utilize the same, and reap the benefit of his labors in this field by applying his knowledge to practical account.

Accordingly, in 1846 he associated with himself his son, Thomson Kingsford, then a young man, who had assisted his father in his experiments, and who was a practical machinist, and under the firm-name of "T. Kingsford & Son" they built a factory in Jersey City, New Jersey, where the manufacture of starch under the new process was successfully carried on until they removed to Oswego County, New York.

The value of the discovery becoming known to some gentlemen in Auburn, New York, they proposed a connection with the firm in the formation of a capital stock company, and in 1848 the Oswego starch factory was incorporated under the general manufacturing laws of the State, T. Kingsford & Son, manufacturers.

The site selected for the manufacturing establishment of this company was the western bank of the Oswego river, a short distance above the point where it empties its clear waters into Lake Ontario. Here was an unfailing supply of pure water for manufacturing purposes, and an inexhaustible water-power at all seasons of the year. Here was the thriving city of Oswego, of about twenty-five thousand inhabitants, on the border of the lake, possessing rare facilities for the transportation of products to all the markets of the earth by water and railways.

The growth of the business at Oswego has been wonderful. In 1849 the establishment manufactured 1,327,128 pounds of starch; the next five years, 15,451,404 pounds; the succeeding five years, 31,757,545 pounds; the five years next succeeding, 36,109,518 pounds; and the next five years 52,687,478. The next seven years, which ended with 1876, the product was almost 107,500,000 pounds. The total amount produced from 1849 to 1876, inclusive, was 247,833,073 pounds.

The products of the factory during the last years have been at the rate of 21,500,000 pounds of starch annually, or about thirty-five tons a day, being by far the largest

amount ever produced by any single starch-factory in the world, consuming about one million bushels of Indian corn every year.

To pack this immense product requires seven hundred thousand pounds of paper and five million feet of lumber for boxes.

There were employed at the beginning sixty-five workmen; the average number employed for the last five years has been seven hundred and thirty-four; the largest number employed in any one year was ten hundred and fifty-seven.

There were, in 1870, one hundred and ninety-five starch-factories in the United States, employing an aggregate of two thousand and seventy-two persons of both sexes, to whom nearly one million dollars were paid in wages, employing a capital of two million seven hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, using materials valued at about three million nine hundred thousand dollars, and giving a total product worth about six million dollars. It will be seen that the Oswego starch-factory employs one-third of all the workmen in the business.

The dimensions of the main buildings of the Oswego starch-factory, in which the starch is made and packed (and which are constructed in the most substantial manner of stone, brick, and iron), are seven hundred and thirty-three feet front, and extend back to the Oswego river two hundred feet; some portions of the buildings are seven stories in height. Besides these edifices, there are others of large dimensions, such as the box-factory, store-houses, machine-shop, carpenter-shop, and other out-buildings. There are twelve acres of floor and five acres of roof; also thirty-eight thousand panes of glass, equal to about the surface of an acre.

The factories contain six hundred and eighty-nine cisterns or vats, bound by over twenty-seven miles of hoop-iron, and containing an aggregate capacity of three million one hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water, for the purpose of effectually cleansing the starch from every conceivable impurity. There are forty-eight pumps, capable of raising eight hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water each hour; six and a quarter miles of gutters for distributing the starch and water; four miles of water-pipes, ranging from two to twenty-four inches in diameter; and thirty-three miles of steam-pipes for drying the starch and heating the works. There are also seven thousand two hundred and forty feet of bolting, varying in widths from two to twenty-four inches.

For grinding the corn there are twenty-four pairs of burr-stones and six pairs of heavy iron rollers. There are five miles of shafting, fourteen turbine water-wheels of an aggregate of twelve hundred and twenty horse-power, and ten steam engines of eight hundred and forty-five horse-power, aggregating two thousand and sixty-five horse-power.

There are six hundred and ninety sieves for straining the starch, thirteen large steam-boilers, and twenty-four machines for packing and weighing the starch, capable of packing seventy-two thousand packages a day; seventy thousand packing cases can be manufactured daily; and six thousand tons of coal are consumed at the works annually.

For its own protection this establishment at Oswego has among its workmen a well-organized fire company with over

four thousand feet of hose, three hose-carriages and hooks and ladders, and for the social enjoyment of its members an elegant fireman's hall has been fitted up and furnished in one of the buildings.

The Oswego starch-factory, directly and indirectly, gives employment to thousands of persons, including men, women, and children. It has been the means of peopling nearly two entire wards of the city of Oswego, where neat and substantial cottages have been built and paid for, by the owners, from their earnings at the starch-factory, forming a population of industrious, thrifty, law-abiding citizens.

There was a time within the present century when not a starch-factory was to be found in all our broad land, except the domestic ones in the household, where inferior starch was obtained for family use, mainly from potatoes. At that time starch was used almost exclusively for laundry purposes. Now it is devoted to the use of print-works, paper-mills, for furniture paints, confectionery, etc.

Prepared corn and corn-starch, first introduced by the Kingsfords, are now largely employed in all kinds of culinary and baking operations, producing an article of diet of the most wholesome and nutritious character. The manufacture of starch has now become one of the great industries of the country.

The Oswego starch-factory is the largest of its kind in the world, having its agencies in all parts of the United States, and in many places in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, and in Australia, and its products find a market in every civilized country on the globe.

The wide celebrity which Kingsford's starch has attained, and the consequent rapid development of the business at Oswego, are largely attributable to the intrinsic merits of the product, being manufactured by the secret process, which produces starch practically, absolutely pure; and not a pound of inferior or imperfect starch is ever allowed to leave the factory.

It is no disparagement to the father to state that the growth and prosperity of the business at Oswego have been materially aided and promoted by the energy, mechanical skill, and inventive genius of the son, Thomson Kingsford, who is an expert draughtsman and designer, and who has been closely identified with the enterprise from its inception. In his constant study to improve the methods of starch-making he has originated many new manufacturing processes, and the fruits of his labors in this direction may be seen in the numerous inventions of machinery and mechanical contrivances now in practical operation in the Oswego starch-factory, and for several of which he holds letters patent.

No one can pass through the various departments of this mammoth manufacturing establishment, while in operation, without being almost lost in bewilderment at the sight of its vast and complicated machinery, all moving with mathematical precision in the accomplishment of desired results, as if animated with a living spirit. So perfect in its equipments and so admirable in its mechanical appliances is it that there seems to be nothing lacking, which mechanical ingenuity could devise, to aid in producing goods of the highest excellence and on a scale of surprising magnitude.

Thomas Kingsford, the discoverer of the secret process, was a man of great industry and large scientific acquisitions. By his simple manners, large-hearted sympathy, and great benevolence, coupled with an unswerving fidelity to just principles in all business transactions, he won the esteem of all with whom he was associated. He died in 1869, and it may be truly said of him he was a public benefactor.

Since the decease of his father, Thomson Kingsford, who now alone holds the secret, has been the sole manager of the business at Oswego, and the success which has attended its operations during that period proves that he possesses great business energy and tact as well as executive ability of a high order.

The manufacture of starch at Oswego having been so well conducted, and having grown to such gigantic proportions, has also been very remunerative, and has been the means of placing much wealth at the disposal of the Kingsfords. They have not, however, hoarded their means, but, with characteristic generosity and benevolence, have freely given a helping hand to those less fortunate than themselves; and there is scarcely an enterprise or institution in the city which has for its object the improvement of mankind that has not received encouragement and material aid from the Kingsfords.

The starch-factory is not only the largest manufacturing establishment in Oswego County, but one of the largest in the United States; and as its products, known as "Kingsford's Oswego Starch," are distributed all over the habitable globe, Oswego has become widely known and distinguished in the commercial world as being the place where Kingsford's starch is manufactured.

The history of Oswego County, written without a description of the Oswego starch-factory, would be imperfect and deficient in an element of distinction which will live long after the present generation shall have passed away.

OSWEGO VILLAGE AND CITY CIVIL LIST.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

1828.—President, Alvin Bronson; Treasurer, Thomas Willett; Collector, John Howe; Clerk, Edwin W. Clarke; Trustees, Daniel Huguin, Jr., George Fisher, Nathaniel Vilas, Jr., David P. Brewster, Theophilus S. Morgan, Joseph Turner, Orlo Steele; Fire Wardens, Henry Eagle, Francis Rood, Thomas Ambler, William I. Kniffin.

1829.—President, Daniel Huguin; Treasurer, Thomas Willett; Collector, John W. Turner; Clerk, E. W. Clarke; Trustees, Elisha Carrington, Charles S. Phelps, Jehiel Clarke, George Fisher, Theophilus S. Morgan, Joseph Turner, Orlo Steele; Fire Wardens, same as 1828.

1830.—President, Theophilus S. Morgan; Treasurer, Samuel Hawley; Collector, John W. Turner; Clerk, E. W. Clarke; Trustees, Daniel C. Van Tine, Charles S. Phelps, Matthew McNair, Gideon H. Woodruff, Peter D. Huguin, Joseph Turner, James Sloan; Fire Wardens, Thomas Ambler, James Sloan, Henry Eagle, Nathaniel Vilas, Jr.

1831.—President, Edward Bronson; Treasurer, David P. Brewster; Collector, Norman Ormsbee; Trustees, Ulysses



R. Oliphant.

Among the representative journalists of this county and State, none stood higher in the general estimation of the public than did he whose name heads this brief narrative. We have before us numerous sketches of his life and character, from which we glean the following:

Richard Oliphant was born in the city of London, on the 23d of January, 1801. He came to this country and took up his residence in the then village of Auburn when he was twelve years of age. He early evinced a love for the "art preservative of all arts," which he regarded, with professional zeal, as the most ennobling occupation, down to the day of his death. The first type he ever set was in 1810, when he commenced, like most boys in a printing-office, by setting up "pi," in Russell's court, Drury lane, London. The first regular composition he undertook was at Auburn, in 1814, under the instructions of Thurlow Weed. In 1816 he commenced work for Skinner & Crosley, publishers of the *Auburn Gazette*. In April, 1823, Mr. Oliphant set the first type that ever filled a "stick" in Syracuse. This was for John Dunford, who started the *Onondaga Gazette*, the first paper published in Syracuse, and employed Mr. Oliphant as printer. The latter did not remain long at Syracuse, for during the same year (1823) he started a paper at Auburn, of which he was editor and proprietor, called the *Auburn Free Press*. This was a good-looking weekly for that day, nearly as large as the *Commercial Times*, and it was an enthusiastic supporter of John Quincy Adams. In 1829 Mr. Oliphant sold the paper to his brother Henry, and in the month of November of that year came to Oswego, where he continued to reside till his death. In an address he delivered at a supper given on Franklin's birthday, in 1860, he told how he came to visit Oswego. He said:

"As early as 1822, I made a hasty trip to this, then small, village, and at that time had almost as much idea of locating here as of planting a standard in the moon. Though then passionately devoted to my calling, there were other passions and other attractions that drew me hither. A certain young lady, who has since grown rather maternely, had captivated my boyish affections. I was in pursuit of her, and as she resided some few miles east of this, my peregrinations took me through Oswego."

These visits continued until 1826, when Mr. Oliphant was married to Miss Anna H. Jones, the lady he refers to in his Franklin supper address. The nuptials were solemnized in a log house in the town of Scrifa, and he added to the above, that "the humble domicile appeared as fine in his eyes as any that now grace the city," and that "ever since he had cherished a warm regard for log cabins."

On the 17th of February, 1830, Mr. Oliphant issued the first number of the *Oswego Free Press*, which he continued to publish till April 16, 1834. On the 23d day of January, 1837, the *Oswego County Whig* was started by A. Jones & Co., with Richard Oliphant as editor.

On the 9th of May Mr. Jones withdrew, and Oliphant & Ayer, formerly of the *Herkimer County Journal*, became proprietors. At the close of the year Mr. Ayer withdrew, and Mr. Oliphant continued the paper until September 27, 1844, which was the last of his editorial labors. After this time he devoted himself to the job-printing business, which he continued to within three or four years of his death, when his sons, J. H. and Richard J., relieved him of the cares of the office by becoming proprietors, although, down to the week before his death, he occasionally worked at the case, for which he used to say his "fingers had an itching." In 1818, Mr. Oliphant published the "Western Wanderer," a neatly-printed volume; and in 1819, the *Phoenix*, a monthly paper, to which he was a regular contributor. He also contributed to the "Oasis," a very handsomely gotten up and finely-printed publication, issued in 1837.

Besides being a pungent paraphrast and good political writer, Mr. Oliphant possessed a fine poetic strain, and some of his poems, which we have seen and perused with pleasure, denote the innate beauties of his mind, while doing honor to his brilliant intellect and his vivid imagination.

In a sketch of this kind it is impossible to enter into the various acts of a long and busy life, and we therefore close with the following apt quotation from the correspondence of one who knew Mr. Oliphant well, and appreciated his worth heartily:

"Among the printers who knew him he will be long remembered as one whose proof-sheet was free from all errors of the heart. Peace, then, to the memory of a brother Tyro, to whom death so suddenly put his final period. The grim tyrant of the tomb seldom, if ever, embraced a husband, father, or friend, with kindlier qualities of our humanity, than he who has suddenly been taken away. The earth-cloids of the cold and silent grave never covered a bosom in which beat a nobler, more generous, and truer heart, and he will long be missed with regret in the circles in which he moved."

Mr. Oliphant took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the moral and intellectual, as well as in the material, progress and development of Oswego. Especially with regard to educational affairs is this true. He lived to see the growth of the present excellent system of public instruction, and no one man did more to bring the schools up to their present high standard—which is not surpassed by any in the State—than did he. For many years he was president of the board of education, and filled that office with marked ability and zeal.

At his death, which occurred March 8, 1862, Mr. Oliphant left a widow and five children, all of whom are living. Of the latter, John H. and Richard J. are printers (the former conducting the business of his father), Sarah E. is the wife of George B. Powell, Martha A. the wife of D. M. Mead, the druggist, and R. Amelia resides with her mother. These are all residents of Oswego.

G. White, Walter W. White, Charles S. Phelps, Joseph Turner, Orial Davis, James Sloan; Fire Wardens, John White, Wm. W. Van Horne, Stephen L. West, Sidney Clarke.

1832.—President, Matthew McNair; Treasurer, D. P. Brewster; Collector, Philander Rathbone; Clerk, E. W. Clarke; Trustees, Jacob N. Bonesteel, Richard L. De Zeng, George W. Burt, David Harmon, Thomas Aubler, Peter D. Hugunin, Geo. H. McWhorter; Fire Wardens, Renben G. Wellington, Jesse Bennett, Ebenezer Mason, John C. Ives.

1833.—President, John Grant, Jr.; Treasurer, D. P. Brewster; Collector, William H. Van Horne; Clerk, E. W. Clarke; Trustees, George Fisher, Davenport Road, Russel Bunce, Geo. Deming, P. D. Hugunin, Peter Sken Smith, Orlo Steele; Fire Wardens, J. N. Bonesteel, W. W. White, Ambrose Morgan, R. G. Wellington.

1834.—President, John Grant, Jr.; Treasurer, D. P. Brewster; Collector, Asahel Hawley; Clerk, J. I. Fort; Trustees, Moses P. Hatch, Dwight Herriek, Edwin C. Hart, Lucius B. Crocker, Cortland C. Cooper, James Lyon, John B. Edwards; Fire Wardens, Samuel Crowley, John White, James F. Crouth, R. G. Wellington.

1835.—President, Daniel W. Cole; Treasurer, William F. Allen; Collector, Philo M. Carpenter; Clerks, John Carpenter and E. W. Clarke; Trustees, Dwight Herriek, U. G. White, Francis Road, Moses P. Hatch, Edwin C. Hart, Joseph Grant, Orlo Steele; Fire Wardens, John C. Ives, Alfred Willis, George Willis, Philander Rathbone.

1836.—President, George H. McWhorter; Treasurer, William F. Allen; Collector, William H. Van Horne; Clerk, E. W. Clark; Trustees, U. G. White, D. P. Brewster, Francis Road, Leander Babcock, Edwin C. Hart, John W. Turner, Henry Kitts; Fire Wardens, Alfred Willis, Stephen L. West, Henry Eagle, Zeni D. Stevens.

1837.—President, D. P. Brewster; Treasurer, Dwight Herriek; Collector, George L. Thomas; Clerk, E. W. Clark; Trustees, William F. Allen, David Harmon, Jr., William Lewis, Sr., Moses P. Hatch, Orris Hart, Joseph Grant, Lewis Davis; Fire Wardens, Abraham A. Prall, James M. Crolins, Stephen L. West, Thomas Ambler.

1838.—President, James Platt; Treasurer, Richard L. Lawrence; Collector, George W. Wilson; Clerk, E. W. Clarke; Trustees, Thomas H. Bond, Charles McNully, Elisha S. Gillett, Cortland C. Cooper, Benjamin H. Wilber, James Lyon, James Sloan; Fire Wardens, Henry S. Hotchkiss, John Cooley, Roland P. Crossman, Martin D. Kellogg.

1839.—President, Luther Wright; Treasurer, John Cooley; Collector, Samuel Freeman; Clerk, James Sloan; Trustees, Patrick H. Hard, William Duer, W. W. White, Baxter Townsend, Benjamin H. Wilber, John B. Edwards, R. P. Crossman; Fire Wardens, John McNair, Jerome Dutcher, George W. Wilson, Martin D. Kellogg.

1840.—President, Abraham A. Prall; Treasurer, John Cooley; Collector, James M. Crolins; Clerk, Chester Hull, Jr.; Trustees, Thomas H. Bond, James Platt, Leander Babcock, George Seoley, E. G. Hart, R. G. Wellington, Gideon H. Woodruff; Fire Wardens, John McNair, Nicholas Willis, William S. Himes, William P. Hovey.

1841.—President, Luther Wright; Treasurer, John

Cooley; Collector, Lyman Ferguson; Clerk, Chester Hull, Jr.; Trustees, R. P. Crossman, John C. Hugunin, George D. Ives, C. S. Phelps, Henry White, C. C. Cooper, Patrick H. Hard; Fire Wardens, Elijah S. Stockwell, William S. Himes, Henry S. Hotchkiss, Elisha Carrington.

1842.—President, A. A. Prall; Treasurer, Simon Bates; Collector, Heman Wilcox; Clerk, David Harmon, Jr.; Trustees, George Seoley, John B. Loverick, Dwight Herriek, James Bickford, Joseph Grant, Stephen Bentley, Sardis Allen; Fire Wardens, E. S. Stockwell, W. S. Himes, Henry S. Hotchkiss, Elisha Carrington.

1843.—President, George H. McWhorter; Treasurer, Simon Bates; Collector, Henry Stowell; Clerk, David Harmon, Jr.; Trustees, Dwight Herriek, James Bickford, A. A. Prall, Daniel Lake, Joseph Grant, Stephen Bentley, Joseph Wilber; Fire Wardens, John D. Miller, Baxter Townsend, E. S. Stockwell, Lyman Ferguson.

1844.—President, James Platt; Treasurer, James Lyon; Collector, Edwin Chase; Clerk, Stephen Luce; Trustees, Luther Pardee, Joel B. Penfield, Timothy Pitkin, P. H. Hard, Joseph Wilber, R. P. Crossman, George Ames; Fire Wardens, Lyman Ferguson, E. S. Stockwell, Baxter Townsend, John N. Collins.

1845.—President, James Platt; Treasurer, Alfred Mix; Collector, Elon Lankton; Clerk, John C. Hugunin; Trustees, D. P. Brewster, Asa G. Talcott, James M. Crolins, Hiram Davis, Ziba D. Barker, Morgan R. Frost, John W. P. Allen; Fire Wardens, John B. Leverick, Richard Carrier, Thomas F. Crouch, Peter McCanna.

1846.—President, James Platt; Treasurer, Isaac S. Merriam; Collector, Elon Lankton; Clerk, Matthew McNair; Trustees, James Lyon, Joseph Wilber, John C. Hugunin, Stephen H. Lathrop, Cyrus Carrier, Samuel B. Johnson, De Witt C. Littlejohn; Fire Wardens, Thomas Dobie, James Burt, Jr., Baxter Townsend, Peter McCanna.

1847.—President, D. C. Littlejohn; Treasurer, James Lyon; Collector, Abram Swartz; Clerk, Matthew McNair; Trustees, Samuel B. Johnson, Albert Crane, Philo Bundy, Charles S. Witherel, John L. Lake, Isaac L. Merriam, John W. P. Allen; Fire Wardens, Adin Allard, Daniel Thornton, George W. Burt, John Cooley.

CITY OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS FROM THE CITY.

1848.—Mayor, James Platt; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, John M. Casey; City Attorney, Levi Beardsley; Treasurer, Isaac S. Merriam; Marshal, Nehemiah Dodge; Aldermen, First ward, Gilbert Mollison, Hunter Crane; Second ward, George S. Alvord, John Boigool; Third ward, Stephen H. Lathrop, Robert Oliver; Fourth ward, Samuel R. Taylor, William S. Malcolm; Supervisors, First ward, John McNair; Second ward, James Lyon; Third ward, Cyrus Carrier; Fourth ward, Simon Bates.

1849.—Mayor, De Witt C. Littlejohn; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, John M. Casey; Attorney, Levi Beardsley; Treasurer, Wm. B. Buckhout; Marshal, Nehemiah Dodge; Aldermen, First ward, Gilbert Mollison, James N. Hart; Second ward, George S. Alvord, Florello Meeker; Third ward, S. H. Lathrop, Cyrus Carrier; Fourth ward, Samuel R. Taylor, Isaac L. Merriam; Supervisors,

First ward, John McNair; Second ward, Alvin Osborne; Third ward, Hamilton Murray; Fourth ward, Robert Simpson.

1850.—Mayor, Leander Babcock; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, John M. Casey; Attorney, John C. Churchill; Treasurer, Erastus P. Burt; Marshal, Nehemiah Dodge; Aldermen, First ward, James M. Hart, Cortland C. Cooper; Second ward, Florello Meeker, Willis Sumner; Third ward, Cyrus Carrier, Robert F. Child; Fourth ward, Isaac S. Merriam, Ezra M. Mead; Supervisors, First ward, Joel B. Penfield; Second ward, Portius F. Parsons; Third ward, John Thurman; Fourth ward, James H. Lyon.

1851.—Mayor, Samuel R. Beardsley; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, Moses P. Hatch; Attorney, De Witt C. Baneroff; Treasurer, Norman K. Whitney; Marshal, Portius F. Parsons; Aldermen, First ward, Cortland C. Cooper, Geo. S. Weeks; Second ward, Willis Sumner, Heman Wilcox; Third ward, Robert F. Child, Ira S. Dutcher; Fourth ward, Ezra M. Mead, Albert F. Smith; Supervisors, First ward, Sebastian V. Croluis; Second ward, Portius F. Parsons; Third ward, Andrew Van Dyck; Fourth ward, Zina D. Stevens.

1852.—Mayor, John Thurman; Recorder, Orville Robinson; Clerk, John M. Casey; Treasurer, Erastus P. Burt; Attorney, Daniel Marsh; Marshal, Nehemiah Dodge; Aldermen, First ward, Geo. S. Weeks, Elisha H. Mack; Second ward, Heman Wilcox, John L. Pool; Third ward, Ira S. Dutcher, James M. Brown; Fourth ward, Albert F. Smith, Wm. O. Hubbard; Supervisors, First ward, J. B. Penfield; Second ward, Henry H. Cozzens; Third ward, Abner C. Mattoon, Alvin Osborn.

1853.—Mayor, James D. Colver; Recorder, Orville Robinson, resigned in August, and John Thurman elected; Clerk, John M. Casey; Attorney, John C. Churchill; Treasurer, Wm. H. Wheeler; Marshal, Nehemiah Dodge; Aldermen, First ward, Elisha H. Mack, Thomas Dobbie; Second ward, John L. Pool, George S. Alvord; Third ward, Jas. M. Brown, Morgan L. Reynolds; Fourth ward, William O. Hubbard, Ira Garrison, Jr.; Supervisors, First ward, J. B. Penfield; Second ward, Henry H. Cozzens; Third ward, Abner C. Mattoon; Fourth ward, Alvin Osborn.

1854.—Mayor, James D. Colver; Recorder, John Thurman; Clerk, John M. Casey; Treasurer, Herbert M. Harmon, resigned in May, and Milton Harmon appointed; Attorney, Albertus Perry; Marshal, Nehemiah Dodge; Aldermen, First ward, Thomas Dobbie, Benj. Isaacs; Second ward, Geo. S. Alvord, John L. Lake; Third ward, Morgan L. Reynolds, James N. Brown; Fourth ward, Justin B. Colwell, Ira Garrison, Jr. The latter resigned in May, and Wm. Curtis was elected. Supervisors, First ward, Gilbert Mollison; Second ward, David B. Blair; Third ward, A. C. Mattoon; Fourth ward, Alvin Osborn.

1855.—Mayor, De Witt C. Littlejohn; Recorder, John Thurman; Clerk, John M. Casey; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, Milton Harmon; Chief of Police, Henry Stowell; Aldermen, First ward, Benjamin Isaacs, George R. Rodgers; Second ward, John L. Lake, Benjamin J. Denton; Third ward, James N. Brown, James Bickford;

Fourth ward, Justin B. Colwell, Hanford Colborn; Supervisors, First ward, John C. Churchill; Second ward, Portius F. Parsons; Third ward, David Harmon; Fourth ward, Roland P. Crossman.

1856.—Mayor, Lucius B. Crocker; Recorder, John Thurman; Clerk, John M. Casey; Treasurer, Charles N. Baker; Attorney, Albertus Perry; Chief of Police, Henry Stowell; Aldermen, First ward, Geo. R. Rodgers, Leander Babcock; Second ward, Benj. J. Denton, Geo. Ames; Third ward, James Bickford, William I. Tozer; Fourth ward, Hanford Colborn, Hiram Allen; Supervisors, First ward, John Croluis; Second ward, Portius F. Parsons; Third ward, Dwight Herrick; Fourth ward, Edwin M. Hill.

1857.—Mayor, Lucius B. Crocker; Recorder, John Thurman; Clerk, William F. Mason; Attorney, W. T. Curtis; Treasurer, Hiram Perry, Jr.; Chief of Police, Volney Sayles; Aldermen, First ward, Leander Babcock, Jesse M. O'Leary; Second ward, George Ames, John M. Barrow; Third ward, William I. Tozer, James M. Croluis; Fourth ward, Hiram Allen, John L. McWhorter; Supervisors, First ward, John B. Leverick; Second ward, William Tifany; Third ward, Dwight Herrick; Fourth ward, Edwin M. Hill.

1858.—Mayor, Lucius B. Crocker; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, William F. Mason; Attorney, W. T. Curtis; Treasurer, George Seeley; Chief of Police, Volney Sayles; Aldermen, First ward, Jesse M. O'Leary, John E. Lee; Second ward, John M. Barrow, George S. Alvord; Third ward, James M. Croluis, Alfred B. Getty; Fourth ward, John L. McWhorter, William H. Goit; Supervisors, First ward, Edwin Allen; Second ward, Volney K. Burr; Third ward, Dwight Herrick; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1859.—Mayor, Henry Fitzhugh; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, Henry L. Davis; Attorney, J. A. Hathaway; Treasurer, Erastus G. Burt; Chief of Police, James Eels; Aldermen, First ward, John E. Lee, Wm. H. Herrick; Second ward, George S. Alvord, Thomas Moore; Third ward, Alfred B. Getty, Harmon S. Wilber; Fourth ward, William H. Goit, John McAmbley; Supervisors, First ward, Mannister Worts; Second ward, Volney K. Burr; Third ward, Sobieski Burt; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1860.—Mayor, Henry Fitzhugh; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, Henry L. Davis; Attorney, J. A. Hathaway; Treasurer, Erastus P. Burt; Chief of Police, James Eels; Aldermen, First ward, Wm. H. Herrick, Norman M. Andrews; Second ward, Thomas Moore, George S. Alvord; Third ward, Harnan L. Wilber, Geo. B. Sloan; Fourth ward, John McAmbley, William H. Goit; Supervisors, First ward, Mannister Worts; Second ward, Volney K. Burr; Third ward, Sobieski Burt; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1861.—Mayor, Henry Fitzhugh; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, Henry L. Davis; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, Erastus P. Burt; Chief of Police, Stephen Reid; Aldermen, First ward, Norman M. Andrews, Wm. H. Herrick; Second ward, George S. Alvord, Charles P. Kellogg; Third ward, Geo. B. Sloan, Geo. Kirk; Fourth



Myron Pardee Caroline A. Pardee.

MYRON PARDEE.

MYRON PARDEE was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, New York, in 1819. His ancestors were: Joseph, born 1664; married Elizabeth Yale, daughter of the first Thomas Yale, of New Haven, Connecticut; John, of Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1698, settled in Sharon, Connecticut, where he became a large landed proprietor. He was a lieutenant in the army. His son James built, in 1751, the brick residence in Sharon known as the "Pardee House," which is still (1877) standing, and occupied by his grandson. Thomas, 1722; Samuel, 1746; and Luther, 1789, were the rest, by generations, in lineal descent.

Myron Pardee was a pupil of the Rev. Seth F. Swift in the Oswego select school in 1833, and afterwards graduated from Fairfield academy, in Herkimer county, New York, coming to Oswego again for a permanent residence in 1837, when he entered the service of Bronson & Crocker, proprietors of an extensive forwarding and commission house, and remained with them six years. He traveled for them in 1842-43 as agent and salesman of flour and grain, spending both summers in Montreal and Quebec, and passing through the riotous Corkonians and far-downers of the "Long Sault Canal" with large sums of money; the avails of his sales in Montreal and Quebec, often amounting to many thousands of dollars, were sent by him, per express, in silver to New York via Lake Champlain, and by stage coaches. In 1844 he entered into partnership with Frederick T. Carrington in the flouring and grain trade, Mr. Carrington conducting the business in Oswego, and Mr. Pardee trading in the west through New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, engaged in the purchase of grain and in

building vessels on Lake Erie. This continued for six years, and, in connection with his former travels for Bronson & Crocker, gave him a large experience in the trade and commerce of the lakes. From 1844 to 1850 there were no telegraph lines and but few railroads in these regions, and away from the steamboats of the lakes the traveling was done either by stage coach or private conveyance. Then the man who drove the fastest horses and rode the most nights was rewarded by the most successful purchases. Mr. Pardee's business prospered, and in connection with Mr. Carrington he became a large holder of real estate in Oswego, including therein the canal and water-power of the west side of the river. The first large grain-elevator of Oswego (known as the Ontario elevator) was built by Carrington & Pardee, and Moses Merriek.

In 1847, Mr. Pardee, at Augusta, Maine, married Caroline A. Webber (whose portrait accompanies his own at the head of this page), and in 1848 he built his present residence, known as "Lakeside." He has been an active business man. Never sought or held public office. Almost the only record of his early career in Oswego was his serving as a fireman in 1834, when the first great fire swept away the flouring-mill on the east side. His certificate as a fireman (signed by John Grant, Jr., president of the village of Oswego) is now framed and kept by the present fire council, and is among the oldest certificates in existence.

Mr. Pardee's general character for integrity and fair dealing, his public-spirited enterprise and liberality, and other excellent qualities of head and heart, are too well known to need any comment from us.

ward, William H. Goit, John McAmbley; Supervisors, First ward, Mannister Worts; Second ward, Volney K. Burr; Third ward, Sobieski Burt; Fourth ward, Daniel S. Couch.

1862.—Mayor, Daniel G. Fort; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, Henry L. Davis; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, William H. Wheeler; Chief of Police, Stephen Reid; Aldermen, First ward, William H. Herrick, Frederick B. Lathrop; Second ward, Charles P. Kellogg, George S. Alvord; Third ward, George Kirk, Robert Lippincott; Fourth ward, John McAmbley, Charles North; Supervisors, First ward, Mannister Worts; Second ward, Andrew Baltes, Jr.; Third ward, Sobieski Burt; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1863.—Mayor, Lathrop A. G. B. Grant; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, Henry L. Davis; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, Erastus P. Burt; Chief of Police, Rufus Hawkins; Aldermen, First ward, Frederick B. Lathrop, Luke Ratigan; Second ward, Samuel Miller, Orlando P. Sabin; Third ward, Robert Lippincott, George Kirk; Fourth ward, Charles North, Alonzo H. Failing; Supervisors, First ward, Bradley B. Burt; Second ward, George W. Harman; Third ward, Sobieski Burt; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1864.—Mayor, Lathrop A. G. B. Grant; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, George W. Harman; Attorney, Charles T. Richardson; Treasurer, Alfred S. Crolius; Chief of Police, Walter Reid; Aldermen, First ward, Chas. Parker, Luke Ratigan; Second ward, Orlando P. Sabin, S. F. V. Whited; Third ward, James M. Crolius, Geo. Kirk; Fourth ward, Alonzo H. Failing, Charles North; Supervisors, First ward, Mannister Worts; Second ward, George W. Harman; Third ward, Morgan L. Marshall; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1865.—Mayor, William H. Herrick; Recorder, Orville J. Harmon; Clerk, A. Delancy Brigham; Treasurer, Alfred S. Crolius; Attorney, Chas. T. Richardson; Chief of Police, Chester Penfield; Aldermen, First ward, Charles Parker, Robert F. Sage; Second ward, S. F. V. Whited, John M. Barrow; Third ward, James M. Crolius, Oscar E. Shepard; Fourth ward, Chas. North, Alonzo H. Failing; Supervisors, First ward, Mannister Worts; Second ward, James A. Beckwith; Third ward, Morgan L. Marshall; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1866.—Mayor, Maxwell B. Richardson; Recorder, Wm. G. Adkins; Clerk, James Doyle; Attorney, Alfred B. Getty; Treasurer, Alfred S. Crolius; Chief of Police, Rodolph D. S. Tyler; Aldermen, First ward, Robert F. Sage, Charles Parker; Second ward, John M. Barrow, S. F. V. Whited; Third ward, Oscar E. Shepard, Samuel Lippincott; Fourth ward, Alonzo H. Failing, John B. Edwards; Supervisors, First ward, Mannister Worts; Second ward, Gilbert D. Wallace; Third ward, Morgan L. Marshall; Fourth ward, Daniel L. Couch.

1867.—Mayor, Simeon Bates; Recorder, William G. Adkins; Clerk, Henry L. Davis; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, Charles North; Chief of Police, Nathaniel A. Wright; Aldermen, First ward, Charles Parker, John Joyce; Second ward, S. F. V. Whited, Frederick E. Babbott; Third ward, Samuel Lippincott, Wm. A. Rath-

bun; Fourth ward, John B. Edwards, Ira L. Jenkins; Supervisors, First ward, Brouson Babcock; Second ward, Ezra Williams; Third ward, M. L. Marshall; Fourth ward, Alvin Osborne.

1868.—Mayor, Charles North; Recorder, Delos Gary; Clerk, Robert S. Kelsey; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, Joseph B. Hubbard; Chief of Police, Nathaniel A. Wright; Aldermen, First ward, O. A. Casler, John Joyce; Second ward, Benjamin Doolittle, F. E. Babbott; Third ward, Robert Lippincott, Wm. A. Rathbun; Fourth ward, James H. Murdoch, Ira L. Jenkins; Supervisors, First ward, Brouson Babcock; Second ward, Geo. W. Harman; Third ward, James Bickford, Jr.; Fourth ward, Alvin Osborne.

1869.—Mayor, Alanson S. Page; Recorder, Delos Gary; Clerk, Thomas H. Wentworth; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, William A. Rathbun; Chief of Police, Nathan S. Lee; Aldermen, First ward, O. A. Casler, George Goble; Second ward, Benjamin Doolittle, John Ratigan; Third ward, Robert Lippincott, M. M. Wheeler; Fourth ward, James H. Murdoch, Charles Doolittle; Supervisors, First ward, Joseph C. Pease; Second ward, George W. Harman; Third ward, James Bickford, Jr.; Fourth ward, Alvin Osborne.

1870.—Mayor, Alanson S. Page; Recorder, Delos Gary, died in July, and William Lewis elected; Clerk, Thomas H. Wentworth; Attorney, Daniel H. Marsh; Treasurer, Sardis M. Allen; Chief of Police, Nathan S. Lee; Aldermen, First ward, George Goble, Wm. Blackwood; Second ward, John Ratigan, John Edland; Third ward, M. M. Wheeler, Aaron Colton; Fourth ward, Charles Doolittle, James H. Murdoch; Supervisors, First ward, Edward M. Paine; Second ward, Geo. W. Harman; Third ward, Norman Best; Fourth ward, Alvin Osborne.

Charter changed, and eight wards formed.

1871.—Mayor, Alanson S. Page; Recorder, William Lewis; Clerk, Thomas H. Wentworth; Attorney, Gilbert E. Parsons; Treasurer, Sardis M. Allen; Aldermen, First ward, William Blackwood, George Goble; Second ward, John Edland, Miles Keboc; Third ward, M. M. Wheeler, James Gibbs; Fourth ward, J. C. Wellington, Walter Stebbins; Fifth ward, Aaron Colton, Thomas Murphy; Sixth ward, James H. Murdoch, Charles Doolittle; Seventh ward, Wm. W. Scribner, Daniel P. Richards; Eighth ward, Oliver Mitchell, Michael Keeler; Supervisors at large, Frederick P. Eagle, Peter Lappin; First and Third wards, Edward M. Paine; Second and Fourth wards, Frank J. Baltes; Fifth and Seventh wards, Thomas J. Dunn; Sixth and Eighth wards, Henry Lewis.

1872.—Mayor, Alanson S. Page; Recorder, William Lewis; Clerk, John A. Barry; Treasurer, Timothy Sullivan; Attorney, William A. Poucher; Aldermen, First ward, George Goble, Charles Rhodes; Second ward, Miles Keboc, John Edland; Third ward, Morgan M. Wheeler, William B. Phelps; Fourth ward, J. C. Wellington, James Dowdle; Fifth ward, Thomas Murphy, Aaron Colton; Sixth ward, Charles Doolittle, Henry Quonce; Seventh ward, Wm. W. Scribner, Daniel P. Richards; Eighth ward, Oliver Mitchell, Thomas Murray; Supervisors at large, Wm. A. Rathbun, Levi Beardsley; First and Third wards, Edward M.

Paine; Second and Fourth wards, Frank J. Baltes; Fifth and Seventh wards, Thomas J. Dunn; Sixth and Eighth wards, Washington T. Henderson.

1873.—Mayor, Albertus Perry; Recorder, Wm. Lewis; Clerk, John A. Barry; Treasurer, John Dowdle; Attorney, William A. Poucher; Aldermen, First ward, Charles Rhodes, George Goble; Second ward, John Edland, Miles Kehoe; Third ward, Wm. B. Phelps, M. M. Wheeler; Fourth ward, James Dowdle, J. C. Wellington; Fifth ward, Aaron Colnon, Thomas Murphy; Sixth ward, Henry Quonce, Elisha M. Fort; Seventh ward, Daniel P. Richards, J. Adam Benzing; Eighth ward, Thomas Murray, Francis Gokey; Supervisors at large, Wm. A. Rathbun, William H. Griggs; First and Third wards, Edward M. Paine; Second and Fourth wards, Joseph Lee; Fifth and Seventh wards, Thomas J. Dunn; Sixth and Eighth wards, Frederick S. Smith.

1874.—Mayor, Benj. Doolittle; Recorder, Wm. Lewis; Clerk, Herbert M. Harman; Treasurer, John H. Oliphant; Attorney, John C. Churchill; Aldermen, First ward, Geo. Goble, John Parsons; Second ward, Miles Kehoe, Michael C. Kane; Third ward, M. M. Wheeler, Wm. B. Phelps; Fourth ward, J. C. Wellington, James P. Tuttle; Fifth ward, Thomas Murphy, Nicholas Sands; Sixth ward, Elisha M. Fort, Henry Quonce; Seventh ward, J. Adam Benzing, Abram Buckhout; Eighth ward, Francis Gokey, P. J. Cullinan; Supervisors at large, Owen Sheridan, Wm. McChesney; First and Third wards, Robert Lippincott; Second and Fourth wards, Joseph Lee; Fifth and Seventh wards, John Clary; Sixth and Eighth wards, Nathan M. Rowe.

1875.—Mayor, Wm. A. Poucher; Recorder, John B. Higgins; Clerk, Herbert M. Harman; Treasurer, P. Phelps; Attorney, B. F. Chase; Aldermen, First ward, John Parsons, John Navagh; Second ward, Michael C. Kane, John Edland; Third ward, Wm. B. Phelps, David C. Hall; Fourth ward, Charles S. Newell, James P. Tuttle; Fifth ward, Nicholas Sands, Thomas Murphy; Sixth ward, Elisha M. Fort, Henry Quonce; Seventh ward, Abram Buckhout, Frank Haven; Eighth ward, Patrick J. Cullinan, John K. Smith; Supervisors at large, John Gardonier, William McChesney; First and Third wards, Bronson Babcock; Second and Fourth wards, John Smith, Sr.; Fifth and Seventh wards, John Clary; Sixth and Eighth wards, Nathan M. Rowe.

1876.—Mayor, Wm. A. Poucher; Recorder, John B. Higgins; Clerk, Herbert M. Harman; Treasurer, Chester W. McElroy; Attorney, Albertus Perry; Chief of Police, Joel A. Baker; Aldermen, First ward, John Navagh, Geo. W. Goble; Second ward, John Edland, Patrick Hartney; Third ward, David C. Hall, Wm. B. Phelps; Fourth ward, Charles S. Newell, Nelson S. Stone; Fifth ward, Thomas Murphy, James Hennessy; Sixth ward, Elisha M. Fort, Joseph B. Hubbard; Seventh ward, Frank Haven, Christopher Cusick; Eighth ward, John K. Smith, P. J. Cullinan; Supervisors at large, Washington T. Henderson, John Gardonier; First and Third wards, Bronson Babcock; Second and Fourth wards, Joseph Lee; Fifth and Seventh wards, John Clary; Sixth and Eighth wards, Nathan M. Rowe.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICIALS FOR 1877.

Mayor, Edwin Allen; Recorder, John B. Higgins; Clerk, Herbert M. Harman; Treasurer, J. B. Phelps; Justices of the Peace, David B. Blair, H. A. Jones, Wm. Lewis, J. J. White; Attorney, G. W. Cullinan; Chief of Police, Joel A. Baker; Surveyor, Nelson J. Harris; Harbor Master, John Blackburn; scaler of Weights and Measures, William Bockus; Constables, John Fitzgerald, Martin Murphy, Patrick O'Brien, Frank Burgh; Collectors, Parker O. Wright and Henry Lewis; Board of Commissioners of Public Works, George Goble, E. A. Van Horne, J. P. Wetmore, Thomas E. O'Keefe; Street Superintendent, James Navagh; Clerk of Board, James A. Beckwith; Board of Fire Commissioners, B. B. Burt, Thomas Dobbie, Edward Mitchell, David M. Gorsline; Clerk, G. N. Burt.

Board of Police Commissioners, Wardwell G. Robinson, Thomas Kehoe, Thomas H. Butler, James A. Southwick. (For Board of Education see "Schools.") Aldermen, First ward, George W. Goble, Edward Hendricks; Second ward, Patrick Hartney, Joseph Kinney; Third ward, Wm. B. Phelps, Daniel Lyons; Fourth ward, Nelson S. Stone, Orrin Meeker; Fifth ward, James Hennessy, Thomas Murphy; Sixth ward, Joseph B. Hubbard, William S. Turner; Seventh ward, Christopher Cusick, Abram Buckhout; Eighth ward, P. J. Cullinan, George H. Stone.

Supervisors, First ward, John H. Staats; Second ward, James Rogan; Third ward, Bronson Babcock; Fourth ward, Lorenzo W. Tanner; Fifth ward, Jeremiah O'Brien; Sixth ward, Wm. McChesney; Seventh ward, Justin B. H. Mongin; Eighth ward, Michael Kelly.

Inspectors of Election, First ward, James Martin, Maurice Daly, Robert Oliver; Second ward, Matthew Mackey, Dennis Daly, Albert N. Hagenbrueck; Third ward, Wm. H. Young, Peter Mackin, John O'Rafferty; Fourth ward, Oscar R. Goodrich, George Vickory, Jr., George Wafer; Fifth ward, Roger Scofield, C. J. Baker, John Brophy; Sixth ward, Aerial J. Mordock, Henry Mathews, Patrick Glynn; Seventh ward, William Wallace, John Sleight, Jr., Michael Galvin, Jr.; Eighth ward, Timothy Sweeney, William Glynn, George Schaffer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM FITCH ALLEN.

William Fitch Allen, oldest son of Abner Harry Allen and Cynthia Palmer, his wife, was born in the county of Windham, Connecticut, July 28, 1808. His parents removed to Schenectady county in this State in the year 1814.

In 1826 he graduated at Union college, and soon after commenced the study of law with Hon. John C. Wright, and completed his studies with C. M. and E. S. Lee, in the city of Rochester. In August, 1829, he was admitted to the bar, and in the following month began the practice of his profession in Oswego, in partnership



W. F. Allen



with Hon. George Fisher, then about to take his seat in the Congress of the United States as the representative of this district, composed of Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence counties. Mr. Fisher retired from the practice of his profession in 1833, and in 1834 a partnership was formed between Mr. Allen and Hon. Abram P. Grant, which continued until the election of the former to the bench of the supreme court in 1847. He held various village, town, and county offices, and for several years officiated as supreme court commissioner, and master and examiner in chancery.

He served in the legislature of this State as one of the representatives of this county during the session of 1843 and 1844, at the first session acting as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and at the last as chairman of the judiciary committee. In April, 1845, he was appointed by President Polk attorney of the United States for the northern district of New York, which office he resigned on taking his seat as a justice of the supreme court in 1847.

In May, 1847, he was elected to the office of justice of the supreme court, and officiated in that capacity until the year 1863. While thus serving on the bench he was placed in nomination by the convention for the office of governor of the State of New York, but declined the nomination, choosing to remain on the bench, which he has adorned by his wisdom, learning, and impartiality. In 1863 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of judge of the court of appeals. In the following year he removed to New York city, and engaged in the practice of the law as counsel only, and remained in that city until his removal to Albany to enter upon the duties of the office of comptroller, to which he was elected in November, 1867. He was re-elected comptroller in 1869. He resigned that office in July, 1870, to take the office of associate judge of the court of appeals, to which he was chosen in May, 1870. His term of office will expire by constitutional limitation December 31, 1878. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1857, and from Union college in 1864.

Notwithstanding he has repeatedly been called by the favor of the people from the field of his chosen profession to positions of trust and confidence, both in the State and national government, and that he has always discharged the duties of the several positions to which he has been called with fidelity to the trust reposed in him, with honor to himself, and with satisfaction to the public, his future fame will rest more solidly, surely, upon the decisions he has rendered, upon the able and exhaustive opinions he has written, which evince such profound learning and great ability, and shed so much light upon the jurisprudence of our State and nation.

In his political convictions he has always been a pronounced Democrat, never, however, mingling in politics while upon the bench, although strong in his political convictions, and fearless in the expression of those convictions when occasion required. At the expiration of his first term as justice of the supreme court of the fifth judicial district, in 1855, both political parties presented him as their choice for the same office for the succeeding term of eight years, and the legal profession of his district were

unanimous in his favor, thus attesting in the highest manner possible the appreciation of his ability as a judge and his purity as a man.

Future generations will regard him as the great lawyer, the able counselor, the wise judge, and the honest man.

BRADLEY B. BURT.

This well-known citizen is descended from one of the oldest families of New England, the genealogy of which he has traced with the same combined diligence and enthusiasm which have made him an authority in local history, and to which we are so much indebted for assistance in this work.

Henry Burt came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1638 (only eighteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims), and his son Benjamin was one of the first settlers of Deerfield, in that State. The latter and his wife were both captured by the French and Indians, at the time of that event so sadly celebrated in New England history, the burning of Deerfield, in February, 1704. They were taken to Canada, ransomed, and returned in 1706. Two of his brothers were slain at other places by the same deadly foes.

After his return he settled in Connecticut, whence his son, Daniel, moved to Warwick, Orange county, New York, in 1746. His son, also named Daniel, resided there until 1803. James Burt, a younger brother of Daniel, Jr., was one of the most eminent men in the county: a Revolutionary soldier, an assemblyman eight years, a State senator ten, and a presidential elector and chairman of the New York electoral college in 1840, at the age of eighty.

The part taken by the second Daniel Burt and his sons in the early settlement of Oswego is mentioned in the historical sketch of the city. His fifth son, George W., married Amelia Benedict, and their oldest child, Bradley Benedict Burt, was born at Oswego, November 19, 1814. After attending the common and select schools of the village, he began reading law with Fisher and Allen in 1833. After three years' study with that firm and its successor, Grant and Allen, and one year in Utica, he was admitted an attorney of the supreme court in July, 1837.

Mr. Burt practiced three years in Oswego alone, and one year as a member of the firm of Grant, Allen & Burt. In 1841 he was admitted a counselor of the supreme court. He was also within a few years admitted to practice in all the degrees in the court of chancery, the United States circuit and district courts, and the courts of the city of New York. From 1841 to 1844 he practiced in Utica, and while there (June 21, 1843) married Artemisia C., daughter of George Noyes, of Oriskany, Oneida county, and sister of the late William Curtis Noyes, of New York city. His children by that lady are three sons and a daughter. In 1844 he went into partnership with Mr. Noyes, in New York, where he remained three years. He then returned to Oswego, where he has ever since diligently pursued his profession.

In 1863, Mr. Burt served as supervisor of the First ward. In 1868, he took into partnership his son, George Noyes

Burt, then just graduated from the law school of Columbia college, and the firm-name has since been B. B. & G. N. Burt. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the board of fire commissioners of Oswego, drew a term of one year, and was made chairman. In May last he was reappointed for four years, and again made chairman. As has been stated, Mr. Burt has paid great attention to local history, and his leisure hours are mostly devoted to historical, antiquarian, and genealogical investigations.

ELIAS ROOT.

Elias Root was born in Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, on the 30th day of November, 1806. The rudiments of his education were acquired at the village school at Fort Ann, and subsequently he studied Latin in a select school, taught by Judge E. D. Culver. He afterwards entered the Rutland county grammar school, and, at the age of eighteen years, was appointed a cadet in the United States military academy at West Point. In consequence of ill health he resigned at the close of one year, and commenced teaching school in Newburg, Orange county, New York, and continued in this honorable vocation with eminent success for a period of two years, when he formed a copartnership with Timothy Brewster, and began business as a merchant in the village of Newburg. Newburg, however, was not suitable for a young man of limited capital, and he resolved to seek a more favorable location. He finally decided on the valley of the Mohawk, and settled in what is now the village of Mohawk, in the county of Herkimer. Mr. Root seemed to be peculiarly adapted for large transactions, and his ambition, integrity, and methodical business habits served well for building up a large trade. He established a merchandising and general forwarding business, and during a period of twenty-five years successfully managed this immense business, the heaviest of the kind in that portion of the State. He was not only a successful merchant, but his affable and courteous manners won hosts of friends, and, when but twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the office of supervisor, defeating Mr. Remington, of Ilion, one of the most popular and influential citizens of the county. He was appointed loan commissioner, and was also chosen to the office of school commissioner, then one of the most important and responsible positions in the county. While a resident of Mohawk, he assisted in organizing the Mohawk Valley bank, one of the first banking institutions established under the State law of 1840. He officiated as vice-president a number of years while General F. E. Spinner, late treasurer of the United States, was cashier. In 1856, after a residence of twenty-four years, during which time he had amassed a fortune, and was ranked among the leading men of the county, he came to Oswego, and organized the Marine bank. This institution was changed to the National Marine bank in 1865. Mr. Root has officiated as president of both organizations from their inception to the present time.

His traits of character, which rendered him popular in public as well as in social and business life while a resident

of Herkimer, won for him the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Oswego, and in the year 1861 he was chosen to the assembly from the first district of Oswego, and the record of his services bears out the assertion that this county never was represented by a more faithful or efficient member.

His devotion to the interests of the people of his county attracted the attention of Governor Morgan, and when in the following year war-committees were appointed in each senatorial district, for the purpose of securing the quotas for said districts, he was appointed chairman of the committee in this district, and officiated in that capacity during the war. His record as chairman of that committee is one that he may well be proud of, and we "nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice," when we state that if to one man more than another the county of Oswego was indebted for the success of the committee, that one was the subject of this sketch.

The people, recognizing the services that he performed during the Rebellion, returned him to the assembly in 1865, and during both terms of service he was chairman of the committee on banks. He was chosen a member of the constitutional convention in 1867, and held a commission from President Grant for collector of customs at this port for a period of more than six years.

January 14, 1830, he united in marriage with Lydia Noyes, a native of Newburg, Orange county. Their family consisted of three children, viz.: Emeline, De Witt, and James N. Emeline is the wife of John R. Noyes, cashier of the National Marine bank.

De Witt graduated with high honors at West Point military academy in 1851, and was appointed lieutenant in the Third Artillery, then considered the best regiment in the service. After graduating he obtained a furlough, and while on the western tour contracted fever, and died within two months from the time he left the academy. James N. enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, entering the ranks of the Twenty-fourth Regiment as private, and was subsequently promoted to captain. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, and served with the gallant Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He resides in Oswego. Mrs. Root died October 5, 1871. March 20, 1873, he married Mary A. Chalmers, a native of Onondaga county, who has resided in this city since three years of age.

Mr. Root is a self-made man. Early in life he learned that the way leading to success was no royal road, but was open to strong hands and willing hearts.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise.
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

He early established methodical business habits, and his energy and perseverance, coupled with integrity of character worthy of emulation, has rendered his life a success. Politically he is a Republican, and has labored earnestly to advance the interests of that party. He manifests a deep interest in religious matters, and his long and active business career has ever been characterized by a consistent Christian spirit. He is a deacon in the Congregational church.



Elias Root





S Bates

Simeon Bates is a native of Otsego county, New York, and was born on the banks of the Susquehanna, ten miles below the village of Cooperstown, on the 15th day of March, 1801. In the year 1816 he left his native county, and, coming to Oswego, located in the town of Williamstown, where he remained on a farm until 1824, when he removed to Scriba. Industry and energy have ever been prominent characteristics of Mr. Bates, and while residing in Scriba he labored assiduously on a farm during the summer, and in the winter months manufactured pine lumber at Salmon river. During his residence in this town he also taught school four terms, and assisted in erecting the first mill in the village of Oswego, called the Bronson and Morgan mill. In 1835 he located in Oswego and opened the first lumber-yard, and became the pioneer shipper of pine lumber to the eastern markets. He continued in the forwarding business with eminent success during a period of twenty-five years, and since 1850 has been connected with the City bank.

In the month of May, 1827, he united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Major Hiel Stone, of Scriba. She died in September, 1860, and the following year he married Caroline Staats, who died in June, 1877. Mr. Bates' family has consisted of four children, one son and three daughters. The son and two daughters are living. He has ever had the confidence of his fellow-citizens in a remarkable degree, and in all matters concerning the welfare

of the public he has manifested a deep interest, and in charitable enterprises has not only spent time but money in their advancement. He is unostentatious in manner, and his many acts of benevolence are not that he may be known of men, but through the promptings of a Christian spirit. He has been a member of the First Baptist church for a period of forty-five years, and is an honored member of the church and a consistent Christian. He has always been regarded as a friend of education, and has officiated as a member of the board of education of this city ten years, and is also one of the directors of the Orphan asylum, Riverside cemetery, and Home of the Homeless. Mr. B. has served as supervisor of Scriba and Oswego a number of years, and was treasurer of the village of Oswego when the fees amounted to the sum of only fifteen dollars per year. He has held two commissions in the military, one of which was signed by General Jackson.

As a citizen, Simeon Bates has ever ranked among the most worthy, and in both public and private life his career is not only stainless but has ever been marked with a Christian consistency. Mr. Bates is six feet and four inches in height, and weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds. Although he is now past the scriptural age of threescore and ten, and time has silvered his hair, he is straight as an arrow, and is still possessed of much of his youthful vigor and ambition.

FREDERICK T. CARRINGTON.

The life of Mr. Carrington was comparatively uneventful, marked by few incidents, save such as occur in the life of every successful merchant and business man. He was emphatically a "man of affairs," industrious, sagacious, enterprising, and public-spirited,—early developing those qualities which so largely contributed to his success in after-life, and made him so apt in originating and prompt and efficient in carrying out schemes of public improvement.

He was born in Clinton, Oneida county, in October, 1802, and received his education at Hartwick academy, Cooperstown. Before attaining his majority he commenced business upon his own account, and made large and successful commercial transactions at Peterboro', Madison county, to which place his father, Elisha Carrington, had removed. Early in life he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Major William Shute, an officer in the army of the Revolution, and his wife survives him. Their children died in infancy. At the sale of lands by the State in Oswego, in 1827, he became a purchaser of several parcels, and, in 1827 or 1828, removed to the then village of Oswego, and engaged in business as a hardware merchant, initiating, building up, and for many years carrying on a successful trade with Canada and the west in stoves and other merchandise. From his first investment, in 1827, until his death he was a large holder and owner of real property, having great faith in the future of Oswego, manifesting sagacity and foresight in his purchases, and the result of his investments in real estate justified the wisdom of his action. About 1843 he, in partnership with Mr. Pardee, engaged in the manufacture of flour, and also in business as a produce and commission merchant. After the dissolution of the firm of Carrington & Pardee he associated with himself in business Mr. William I. Preston, who up to that time had been a merchant in Wayne county. The business of Carrington & Preston was that of produce and commission merchants, and in that business they had an extended correspondence and did a large and profitable business for several years, and until Mr. Carrington retired from active commercial pursuits. Mr. Carrington was instrumental in obtaining subscriptions in New York and elsewhere to the capital stock of the Oswego and Syracuse railroad company, and in procuring the means for the construction of the road. A few years after the completion of the road he became the president of the company, and bringing to the conduct of its affairs the same tact and economy which he had exercised in the conduct of his own, was enabled soon to make it a dividend-paying road, yielding a handsome return to the stockholders. He was the president of the company up to the time that he effected a permanent lease of the road, at a good rental, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company.

In 1844 or 1845 he became the owner, with Mr. Pardee, of the hydraulic canal, on the west side of the Oswego river, known as the Varick canal, and the adjacent property, retaining the owner of one-half of the same until his death.

He had large views, and took an interest in all that concerned the prosperity of the city of his residence, contributing liberally of his substance to advance its interests and in

aid of its institutions, especially those of a benevolent character, and his charities to the poor were large and unostentatious, his sympathies going out readily to all in want.

In social life, with a pleasant address, he was refined, unselfish, and courteous, attracting to himself the warm friendship of the intelligent and cultivated. In his business life he was just and honorable in all his dealings, and had the respect and entire confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact. He died at Oswego, August 25, 1875, and was buried near the tomb which he had just erected in Riverside cemetery. He was president of the cemetery association at the time of his death.

MOSES PROUSE NEAL,

son of James and Johanna Neal, and owner of the grand and substantial block which bears his name, was born in the parish of Moorwinstaw, county of Cornwall, England, April 22, 1828. His father was born in the same place, as also was his mother, whose maiden name was Prouse. In early life he lived with his parents on a farm, and received the usual education given by farmers to their sons, until he reached his thirteenth year, when he was apprenticed to William Brooks, of Chumbleigh, Devonshire, a merchant tailor, with whom he served the customary seven years before being promoted to a journeyman. Soon after the completion of his apprenticeship he made a study of cutting, and upon gaining a sufficient amount of knowledge of the art was employed in the tailoring establishment of William Batton, Holsworthy, Devonshire, as a foreman. In the year 1853 he came to America, reaching Oswego a few days after the great fire which consumed nearly all the buildings on the east side. A half-brother, Captain John P. Brooks, was at the time living in Scriba, and thither went Mr. Neal. While visiting he sought work, and soon obtained it in the store of E. Jerritt, at Scriba Corners. He remained with Mr. Jerritt, cutting and tailoring, one year, and while there was married to Miss Hattie Winship, of Scriba. The union was a happy one, four children being born, of whom three survive. But the partner of his toils was removed by death in the year 1865, just as prosperity began to smile upon him. In the spring of 1855 he came to the city of Oswego, and found employment in the tailoring establishment of David Harmon, remaining there six years. A desire to again see the land of his birth came over him in 1861, and in the spring he sailed for England. After spending several months in visiting the scenes of his childhood he again sailed for America, this time accompanied by his only living parent, his father, and arrived home in safety in October. His father, though quite aged, lived happily with him until death stepped in in 1874, and gathered the ripe fruit at the age of eighty-seven years.

In November, 1861, the first year of the struggle of the United States, Mr. Neal commenced business for himself in a moderate little room in the second story of the Cozzens block. By attention to business and fair dealing trade increased so rapidly that he found himself cramped for room, and the year following rented and occupied the store corner of East First and Bridge streets. After remaining there



F. J. Carrington



ERASTUS G. JONES.



MRS. ERASTUS G. JONES.



Mr. S. Malcolm



MRS. CATHARINE VAN RENSSELAER COCHRAN.
(CAPT. MALCOLM'S MOTHER.)

four years he again found himself compelled to seek more commodious quarters, which he did by removing to the Judson block just erected. In the year 1867 he was married to Miss Verona Glasford, of Oswego city. Four children blessed the union, but death invaded the peaceful fireside and removed one. Fortune continued her favors to Mr. Neal, and in the year 1871 he bought the lot on which the stately, magnificent block which bears his name now stands. On the site of the block stood for thirty-six years stone walls five feet in thickness, which were intended by the builder, Theophilus Morgan, to inclose a grand hotel at the packet landing. In the spring of 1872 the erection of the new block was commenced, and notwithstanding the great expense and trouble attending the foundation (spiles had to be driven over nearly the whole surface to the amount of eight thousand feet) the imposing structure—a monument to Mr. Neal's industry and perseverance—was finished in one year. In another part of our work can be seen an illustration of this fine building, which is not only a credit to Mr. Neal, but an ornament to the city as well.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER MALCOLM.

Distinguished as this gentleman's ancestry are on his mother's side, they are only less so on that of his father. His grandfather, General William Malcolm, was descended from a powerful Scotch family, one of whom—Malcolm of Balleadie—was created a knight-baronet by King Charles the Second. General Malcolm served throughout the Revolutionary war with distinguished courage, commanding a regiment at the battle of White Plains, and taking part as a general officer in many subsequent engagements. After the war he was during three terms a member of the State legislature from the city of New York.

His son, Samuel Bayard Malcolm, was bred to the law, became the private secretary of President John Adams, and was honored with the especial friendship of that eminent patriot. His marriage with the daughter of General Schuyler, their residence at Utica and Stillwater, and his death in 1814, are mentioned in the biography of Mrs. Cochran.

William Schuyler Malcolm was born at Utica, on the 23d day of February, 1810, and removed to Oswego with his mother and step-father in 1825. He was educated for a civil engineer, but preferred a nautical life, studied navigation, and at the age of nineteen went to sea. At the end of two years, having made voyages to Smyrna, Leghorn, and the West Indies, he returned home, and immediately went to commanding vessels on Lake Ontario. For twenty-three years he sailed the lakes, commanding numerous vessels, both sail and steam, many of which he owned. Among the ships he commanded were the steamer "Oswego," the propeller "Chicago," and the steamer "United States," then considered the finest vessel on the lakes.

For a short time during the "Patriot war" of 1838-39, Captain Malcolm acted as deputy United States marshal, being especially selected, on account of his knowledge of the frontier, to prevent violations of the neutrality laws.

The part he took on board the steamer "United States," just before the celebrated affair at "Windmill Point," has been mentioned in the general history.

In 1842 Captain M. was married to Eliza Lawrence, daughter of Richard Lawrence, Esq., of Oswego. She, like her husband, was a zealous member of the Episcopal church. Mrs. M. died in 1865.

Captain Malcolm was elected one of the first aldermen of the city of Oswego, in 1848, but aside from that has taken little active part in political life. In 1854 he was appointed an assistant engineer in the United States civil service, being stationed at Oswego. This position he held until 1869. Since that time Captain M. has led a less active life than before, though still owning some property in use on the lake.

Captain Malcolm is the father of seven children: Catharine Schuyler, wife of Elias Baxter; Mary Lawrence, wife of Douglas Beeson, of Erie, Pa.; Philip Schuyler Malcolm, Emma Malcolm, Richard Lawrence Malcolm, William S. Malcolm, Jr., and Anna Van Rensselaer Malcolm. He has been for many years a warden of Christ church, and has always manifested a deep interest in its welfare. Few men have lived a more active life, few men are more widely known along the great lakes, and very few indeed display more vigor under the weight of sixty-seven years.

MRS. CATHARINE VAN RENSSELAER COCHRAN.

This lady was not only, as is well known to all the earlier citizens of Oswego, a daughter of one of the most illustrious patriots of the Revolution, but represented a family that for more than a hundred and fifty years exercised an immense influence over the colony and State of New York. From 1650, when Philip Pietersen Schuyler, an enterprising young gentleman from Amsterdam, made his home at Boverwyck (now Albany) down to 1804, when General Philip Schuyler, the father of our subject, sank into the arms of death amid the sorrow of a nation, there was no time when some one of that family was not an eminent leader of the people.

Colonel Philip Pietersen Schuyler was a man of mark under the last Dutch governor of New Netherland and the first English governors of New York. His second son, Colonel Peter Schuyler, was mayor of Albany for twelve successive years. Exercising great influence over the Six Nations, he led a body of *Mohawks* and Dutch colonists through the wilderness of northern New York into Canada the year after the destruction of Schenectady (1691), and inflicted heavy loss on the French in retaliation for that terrible massacre. He was afterwards a member, and finally president, of the king's provincial council, chief commissioner of Indian affairs, and for a time acting governor of the province of New York.

His younger brother, Captain John Schuyler, led an expedition against Canada the same year as the Schenectady massacre, though then but twenty-two years old. He afterwards held many important stations, both civil and military,

and was for eight years a member of the colonial assembly. Still another brother, Arent Schuyler, located in New Jersey, and founded an influential family there, one of his sons having been the Colonel Peter Schuyler who defended Oswego against De Montcalm, as mentioned in the general history.

The eldest son of Peter Schuyler, of Albany, Colonel Philip Schuyler, succeeded to his father's influence over both whites and Indians. For a long period he was a prominent member of the colonial legislature, a military leader, trusted to defend the colony against the French, and a commissioner of Indian affairs, who held nearly the same relation towards the Six Nations that was afterwards held by Sir William Johnson. His wife (who was also his cousin, being a daughter of Captain John Schuyler) was the subject of a book called "An American Lady," by the Scotch authoress, Mrs. Grant,—a work which is recognized as the pleasantest picture now extant of pre-revolutionary times on the Hudson. Numerous other members of this remarkable family occupied positions of considerable importance, both civil and military.

One of the brothers of the lady just mentioned was John Schuyler, Jr., at one time mayor of Albany. His eldest son, born in November, 1733, was Philip Schuyler, afterwards the distinguished American general and statesman. Entering the military service at the age of twenty-one, this Philip Schuyler was one of the most active and useful officers engaged in the old French war, and his services in Oswego County have been duly noticed in the general history. He was one of the foremost leaders in the long civil opposition to British tyranny, and when his country was compelled to resort to arms he placed life and fortune at her service. Of his career as a major-general in the Revolution it would require far too much space to speak here, and it is too well known to make such mention necessary. Called to the senate of the United States after victory had crowned our arms, he was one of the foremost members of that august body, and when at length he slept the sleep of death, five years after his friend Washington, all true Americans mourned the loss of the patriot, the soldier, and the statesman.

We have spoken at unusual length regarding the ancestry of Mrs. Cochran, for it is seldom indeed in this youthful country that a single family presents such a long list of distinguished members. Her own life was marked by much more of incident than usually falls to the lot of woman. Born at Albany on the 20th of February, 1781, nine months before the surrender of Cornwallis, she was almost literally rocked in the cradle of revolution. She was baptized in the Dutch Reformed church, General and Mrs. Washington being two of her sponsors. Her name was the same as that of her mother, who was a daughter of the distinguished family of Van Rensselaer. When only six months old she was the central figure of a most romantic yet terrifying scene.

Though General Schuyler had withdrawn from the army, he was still active in the cause of his country, and the British and Tories were anxious to get possession of his person. He was aware of the fact, and a guard of six soldiers had been furnished him, three of whom were on

duty at a time. Nevertheless, a bold ruffian named John Waltermeyer, accompanied by a gang of Tories, Canadians, and Indians, made the hazardous attempt. Just at twilight on a sultry August day the general and his family were collected in the front hall of his house in the suburbs of Albany. The three guards off duty were asleep in the basement; the others were lying on the grass outside and not very vigilant. A servant announced that a stranger wished to speak with the general at the back gate. A trap was at once suspected, the doors were instantly barred, the family ran up-stairs, and the general sprang for his arms. Waltermeyer's gang surrounded the house, the three guards who were barred out fled, and the doors were soon broken in. The three soldiers below rushed up to the back hall where they had left their arms, but these had been removed by some of the family, and they were quickly overpowered.

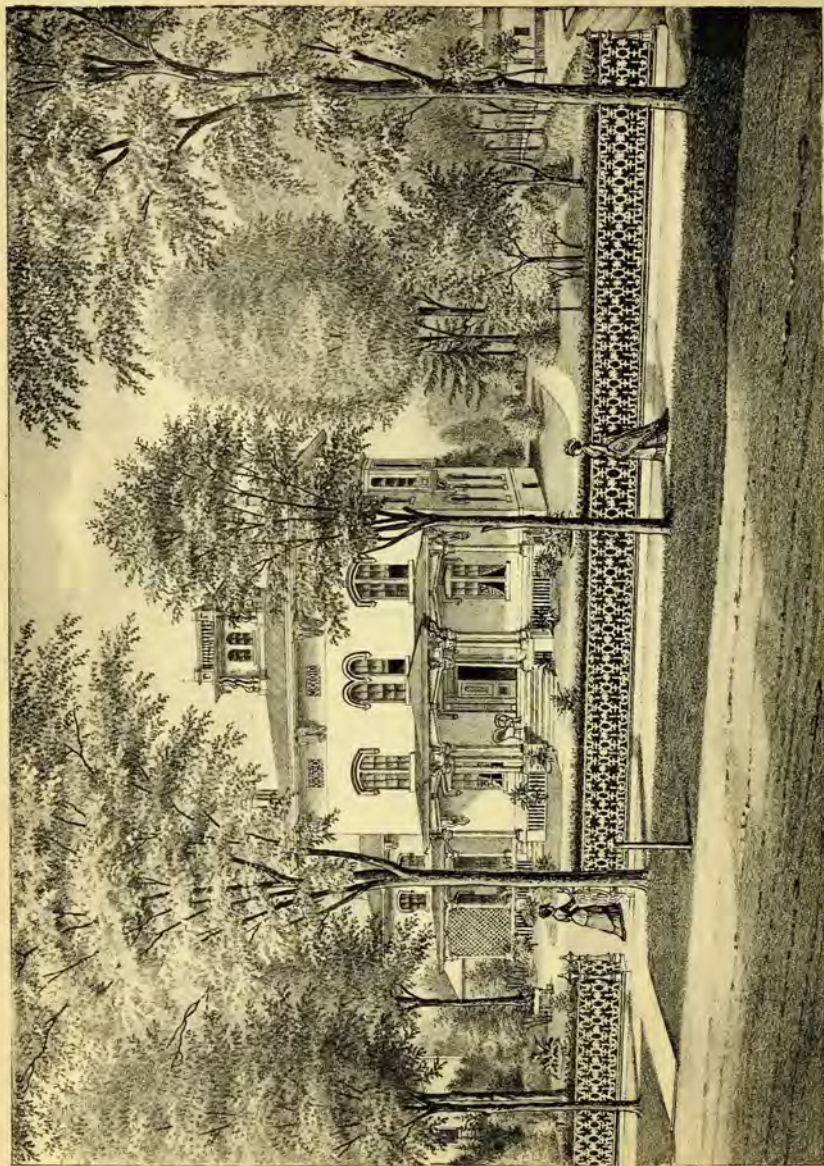
At that moment it was discovered that the infant Catrina was asleep in its cradle in the basement. Margarita, the general's third daughter (then a brave girl of twenty-two, afterwards the wife of the celebrated patroon, General Stephen Van Rensselaer), instantly rushed down the two flights of stairs, snatched up the child, and bore it to the upper rooms. As she fled up-stairs one of the cut-throats flung a tomahawk at the heroic girl. It whizzed past the head of little Catrina, slightly cut the dress of Margarita, and was buried in the railing of the stair. A moment after Waltermeyer met her, but supposing her to be a servant allowed her to pass, exclaiming, "Hello, wench, where is your master?"

"Gone to alarm the town," replied the quick-witted girl. The general heard her, flung up a window, and called out at the top of his voice,—

"Come on, my brave fellows, surround the house and secure the scoundrels!" A panic seized on the marauders, who immediately fled, carrying off their three prisoners and a large quantity of silver plate.

Such was Mrs. Cochran's infancy. As she grew up she was the friend and companion of her father, accompanying him on numerous journeys, and constantly meeting the most distinguished society of the country, who always surrounded her father and her equally distinguished brother-in-law, Alexander Hamilton. At the age of about twenty she was married to Samuel Bayard Malcolm, a rising young lawyer, and, like herself, the child of a Revolutionary general. For many years the young couple resided at Utica, where General Schuyler had possessed a large estate. Four children were born to them there, two of whom died in their youth, the others being the well-known citizen of Oswego, Captain William Schuyler Malcolm, and his brother, Alexander Hamilton Malcolm.

About 1812 Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm removed to Stillwater, Saratoga county, where Mr. Malcolm died, in 1814. Mrs. Malcolm removed to Utica, where, in 1822, she married her cousin, Major James Cochran, a son of Dr. Robert Cochran, who had served with General Schuyler during the old French war, who married the general's sister, and who was surgeon-general of the American army during the Revolution. Major Cochran had himself been a member of Congress and a State senator. One daughter was born of this union, who died when but two years old.



RESIDENCE OF LUTHER WRIGHT, COR. W. SIXTH & SCHUYLER STS., OSWEGO, N. Y.



Luther Wright

LUTHER WRIGHT was born at Nelson, New Hampshire, on the 13th day of September, 1799. In the year 1806 he came with his father to the town of Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, where he remained, following agricultural pursuits, until seventeen years of age, when he commenced teaching school. He continued in this honorable vocation during a period of two years, and subsequently entered the employ of Mr. Jesse Smith, of Smithville, Jefferson county, one of the most extensive merchants on the northern frontier. He remained in the establishment of Mr. Smith about seven years, when he removed to Tompkins county, New York. He successfully conducted a mercantile business in that locality until 1832, and in that year came to Oswego, then a small village, and engaged in the business of milling and forwarding, which he conducted successfully until 1842, when the entire establishment was destroyed by fire. In the following year he founded the Luther Wright's bank, which proved to be one of the most successful banking institutions of that period. He has since been engaged in banking, and is the president of the Lake Ontario National bank and the Oswego City Savings bank. His integrity, uprightness, benevolence, and truly Christian

spirit won the confidence of his fellow-citizens in a remarkable degree, and he has been chosen to many positions of honor and responsibility, and he has ever discharged their duties with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Syracuse and Oswego railroad, and was elected its first treasurer; he officiated in that capacity until it was merged with the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad company. He was also treasurer of the Lake Ontario Shore railroad company from its organization until its sale to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad company, and was one of the projectors of the Oswego gas-light company, and the president of that company. It has been truthfully said, that all the public local enterprises of his day have felt the influence of his capital and the benefit of his advice.

In 1828, Mr. Wright united in marriage with Lucinda Smith, who died in the city of Oswego in 1838. Two years afterwards he married Miss L. Bailey, a native of Adams, Jefferson county, New York. His present family consists of three children, two sons and a daughter, the wife of Mr. John T. Mott, of Oswego city.

In October, 1825, Major and Mrs. Cochran removed to Oswego, making their home on the east side of the river, at what is now the corner of Canal and Cochran streets, but was then a forest, where they both resided till their death.

During her residence in Oswego, Mrs. Cochran was a zealous and devoted member of Christ church, the first Episcopal church organized in the place, and her life was in full accordance with her religious professions. In the words of one who knew her, she was honored, beloved, and respected by all around her: honored for her noble family connection, comprising the Schuylers, the Van Rensselaers, the Van Cortlands, the Livingstons, and the Hamiltons; beloved for her many virtues and courteous manners, respected for her native intellect and mental culture.

Her husband died in 1848. Mrs. Cochran survived him nine years, and passed away on the 26th day of August, 1857, almost exactly seventy-seven years after the marauder's tomahawk nearly blotted out her infant life.

JOHN B. EDWARDS

was born near old Tennent Church, Monmouth county, New Jersey, May 23, 1802. In 1807 he came with his father to the town of Lyons, Ontario county (now Wayne), where



John B. Edwards

he resided when Clinton inaugurated the movement for constructing the Erie canal. Mr. Edwards worked one year as a laborer on the canal, and in the following year, 1820, became a sub-contractor. His energy and great adaptability for this kind of work attracted the attention of Governor Clinton, and in 1822, then but twenty years of age, he was appointed superintendent, and faithfully dis-

charged the duties of that position until the year 1824, when he came to Oswego for the purpose of superintending the construction of the Oswego Canal Company's hydraulic canal; and has since been engaged largely in the construction and care of the docks and piers in this harbor.

The late Gerrit Smith was an extensive property-owner in this city, and in 1831 his foreman in the construction of work in the harbor displeased him, and upon inquiry for a man who combined the necessary qualifications for the position with honesty and integrity, he was promptly referred to John B. Edwards, whom he at once secured, and from that time up to the date of his death, embracing a period of forty-three years, he was the trusted agent of Mr. Smith, and still has charge of his estate in this county. It is a remarkable instance, and reflects much credit upon both principal and agent, that during this long period not an unkind word or act passed between them.

In 1826 Mr. Edwards married Lydia M. Hall, a native of this State. Their family consisted of four children, viz., two sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Edwards died January 20, 1856, and was buried in Riverside cemetery. January 5, 1858, he united in marriage with Julia M. Inlay.

His first vote was cast for De Witt Clinton, and he subsequently became an anti-Mason, afterwards a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party became an earnest worker in its ranks, where he has since remained. He was an abolitionist, and performed substantial service for the slave element, emulating in this humane work with his honored and philanthropic principal and friend, whose life was devoted in a great degree to the unfortunate victims of American slavery. He has been a faithful worker in the interests of the village and county, and has held the office of supervisor of Scriba, county coroner, president of the village, alderman of the city, trustee of the orphan asylum, and upon the organization of the Gerrit Smith library was chosen a member of the board of trustees, and still officiates in that capacity. He is also president of the Oswego County savings bank. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1828, and his active business career has ever been measured by the scale of religious duty and a God-like principle. He has given liberally to the support of the church, and in its general welfare manifests a lively interest, and was lay delegate to the last general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has now attained the age of seventy-five years, and during a residence of more than half a century in this city no man has won the esteem and confidence of the people in a greater degree. His fellow-citizens point to him as "an honest man, the noblest work of God."

COL. EDWARD M. PAINE.

This gentleman was born in England, on the 29th day of October, 1832. When but five years old he was brought by his father, Mr. Edmund Paine, to Oswego, where the home of both has ever since been. As the youth grew up to manhood in the frontier village, by the side of the lake and

the river, with the primeval forest not far distant, he showed a strong predilection for out-door sports, and at one time was considered one of the best marksmen in the place, winning some valuable trophies from numerous rivals.



COL. EDWARD M. PAINE.

In September, 1854, he was married to Miss Hannah G. Stewart, of Granby, by whom he has had two children.

When the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Paine, then twenty-nine years old, was one of the very first to respond to the call to arms; entering the service in April, 1861, as captain of Company B, Twenty-fourth New York Infantry. He went to the seat of war with his regiment, but was disabled by a sunstroke, and resigned in September of the same year.

In June, 1862, finding himself recovered, he again entered the army, this time as captain of Company A, in the One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry. After serving through 1862 and 1863 (taking part in the battle of Martinsburg in the latter year), he entered with his regiment in the spring of 1864 into the great campaign of a year's duration, which ended in the crushing out of the rebellion. In a little over two months Captain Paine took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Culpeper, Cold Harbor, Kelly's Ford, Petersburg, Brandy Station, Laurel Hill, Summit Point, Weldon Railroad, Hanover Court-House, and Monocacy. In the latter conflict he was severely wounded. On the 12th of October following he was discharged on account of his injuries.

No sooner were his wounds healed, however, than he was eager to engage once more in the fray. In March, 1865, he entered the service for the third time, being commissioned as major of his last regiment, the One Hundred and Sixth. As such, he took part in the closing scenes of the great war, being present at the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, at the battle of Sailor's Creek, and at the surrender of General Lee.

It is needless to say that one who so persistently sought the battle-field whenever his physical condition permitted, did not flinch in the presence of the foe. So strongly did his conduct impress his superior officers that on their recommendation, although he had been a major only a few weeks at the close of the conflict, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel by the president of the United States for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the war. Colonel Paine was finally mustered out July 3, 1865.

After his return Colonel Paine was elected in 1870 to represent the first and third wards of his city in the board of supervisors of Oswego County, and was re-elected in 1871, 1872, and 1873. So many re-elections are pretty good evidence that his judgment as a civil officer equals his courage as a soldier.

DANIEL ELLSWORTH TAYLOR

was born in the town of Granby, on the 23d of June, 1845. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Niles, Cayuga county, where he attended school during the winter months, and assisted his father on the farm each summer until September 21, 1861, when, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a private in Company H,



Daniel E. Taylor

Seventy-fifth Regiment N. Y. V. Infantry, then forming at Auburn. He left that city with his regiment the latter part of November, 1861. Their destination was Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa island, Florida. While disembarking from the steamer "Baltic," in which they had taken passage, an accident befell Mr. Taylor, by which he came very near losing his life. The rebels were in possession of

harbor-vessels with supplies or troops for the garrison, and they were obliged to anchor about a mile from shore. They were compelled to land their cargo in small boats, also themselves to disembark by the same means. The boat in which Mr. Taylor went ashore was swamped, there being a high sea running at the time, and he came very near getting drowned. He remained with his regiment, and was in all the skirmishes of the first Red River expedition. On the arrival of Banks' command a general assault was made on the rebel works. They had been driven into their fortifications, and the Union troops had taken such shelter as they could procure, behind logs, stumps, etc. Mr. Taylor, taking refuge behind a stump from the murderous fire of grape and canister and shells, heard a comrade, about two rods away, crying for water. He left his refuge, walked over to his comrade, in plain sight of the rebel sharpshooters, gave the wounded soldier a drink of water and made him as comfortable as possible, and then returned to his post behind the stump. As he reached for his gun a bullet went crashing through his right arm, entering at the elbow, passing down the forearm, and coming out at the wrist. Seven weeks afterwards his arm was amputated. He was discharged August 22, 1863, having served twenty-three months and one day. Several incidents worthy of record we could relate, showing his devotion and bravery, but space will allow of but one:

At the battle of Pattersonville the Seventy-fifth Regiment was detailed and sent out through a thick growth of underbrush to the left of the main line, to observe the rebels and prevent them turning the left flank of the regiment. When they had marched about a quarter of a mile they received a deadly fire, which they returned as best they could. Finally, the rebels ceased firing, and the Seventy-fifth advanced to a ditch and formed their line. A small force was called for to reconnoitre. Taylor volunteered, and was sent out with others, and had proceeded about twenty rods, when a rebel could occasionally be seen skulking in the underbrush. Each man in the squad was left to make his own way. Taylor and a comrade were cautiously going along a crooked path, when they came to a thick clump of bushes, and each went on either side of it, when they could discern rebel uniforms through the bushes at the distance of about twenty feet. They both brought their guns to their shoulders at the same time. Taylor's gun missed fire, but his comrade's went off. No sooner had this been done than a dozen or more guns were aimed at them. They immediately fell flat on their faces, and thus escaped unharmed, although the bushes were cut all around them. As soon as the rebels had emptied their guns they jumped up and ran back as fast as possible, and succeeded in joining the regiment, with one man fatally and two seriously wounded.

Mr. Taylor returned from the war with shattered health, which it took him a year to regain. After being partially restored he attended school at Falley and Cazenovia seminaries, maintaining himself in school by teaching winters. After completing his education he taught school ten years.

In the spring of 1870 he was elected collector of the town of Granby. In June of the same year he was commissioned United States census marshal for the town of Granby. In

1876 he entered the field with thirteen others as a candidate for county clerk. He received the nomination on the seventh ballot, by a vote of one hundred and six to seventy-one. He was elected by a majority of three thousand and sixty-three, running ahead of the electoral ticket two hundred and sixty-four votes. He always took an active interest in politics, being a Republican from principle, and labored energetically for the success of his party. He makes a capital officer, and is in every respect a promising young man.

LUCIUS B. CROCKER.

This gentleman was born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, in the year 1801. He settled in Oswego city between the years 1825 and 1828, and entered into the mercantile business with Edward Bronson, and was one of the members of the firm of Bronson, Marshall & Co., which subsequently became that of Bronson & Crocker.



LUCIUS B. CROCKER.

In 1831, Mr. Crocker was united in marriage with Miss Ann Eliza Pardee. In 1848 he was elected one of the original directors in the Oswego city board of trade. In the years 1856-58 he occupied the position of mayor of the city, and fulfilled the duties of the office to the general satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Crocker was a shrewd and successful business man, whose mercantile talents were recognized by those with whom he had dealings, and respected by them. He was courteous in manners, and of unblemished personal honor and integrity. After a long and useful business career he died at Paris, France, in June, 1869, sincerely mourned by a large circle of relatives, and regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances.

BENJAMIN DOOLITTLE.

Benjamin Doolittle was born in Lenox, Madison county, New York, in the month of December, 1825. He attended the common schools, and there acquired an education that well qualified him for a business career, and without waiting for a college course stepped out into the broad arena of active life. In 1847 he came to Oswego, and three years thereafter engaged in the hardware business, which he successfully managed until 1863, when he purchased the Empire mills and elevator in the city of Oswego, and has since given his personal attention to that business. Mr. Doolittle has always manifested an interest in public matters, and the people have shown their appreciation of his services by electing him to various positions of influence and responsibility. Upon the organization of the Republican party he



B. Doolittle

espoused its cause, and has since labored to advance the interest and usefulness of that grand organization.

In 1858 he was chosen a member of the board of education of Oswego, and in the discharge of his duties so commended himself to his fellow-citizens that he was continued in the board for nine years, and in 1866 was president of the board. He was chosen a member of the common council of Oswego in 1867, and held that position two years. In 1869 he represented the first district of Oswego County in the legislature, and served on the important committees on railroads and printing. He was a member of the board of police commissioners of Oswego from 1870 to 1874, and during the last two years was president of the board. He was elected mayor of the city in 1874, and in 1875 was elected State senator from the twenty-first district, defeating two opponents, Isaac G. Jenkins (Liberal Republican) and Joseph Crawford (Prohibitionist), by a

plurality of two thousand and sixteen votes. At the previous election Charles Kellogg, the Republican candidate, was elected by one thousand four hundred and forty-three majority.

Senator Doolittle's record in the legislature is a credit to himself, and the twenty-first district may justly consider itself fortunate in being represented by so faithful and efficient a member.

ORVILLE ROBINSON

has occupied a prominent place in the history of Oswego County. He was born on the 28th of October, 1801, at Richfield, in the county of Otsego, and State of New York, — a town then quite obscure, but which has since become famous as one of the fashionable watering-places of the country. His parents emigrated from New England at the close of the Revolutionary war to the then far west, and took up their abode in the wilds of Otsego county. His early years were spent amid the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The only aid he received in acquiring an education was from the scanty and precarious instruction of the district school. His own energy and diligence did the rest. But in the struggles against these adverse circumstances of his youth habits of industry and self-denial were formed, and a vigor of body and of mind and a strength and firmness of character were developed, which distinguished him in after-years and enabled him to outstrip, in the race for the prizes of life, many of his contemporaries who had enjoyed the advantages of the academy and the college.

When about twenty-one years of age, Mr. Robinson commenced the study of the law in the office of the late Veeder Greene, at Brighton, and finished his legal clerkship in the office of the late Daniel Gott, at Pompey Hill, in the county of Oneida. William H. Shankland, afterwards justice of the supreme court for the sixth judicial district of New York, was his fellow-student in the office of Mr. Gott, and many lawyers who have attained distinction received their preparatory legal training about the same time at Pompey Hill.

In 1827, at the May term of the supreme court held in the city of New York, Mr. Robinson was admitted to practice as an attorney of that court, and in July following he opened a law-office in what is now the village of Mexico (then a small hamlet), in the county of Oswego.

On the 12th of July, 1827, he was married to Miss Lucretia Greene, of Richfield, a daughter of Wardwell Greene, and the sister of his first instructor in the law. Mrs. Robinson was born in February, 1802, in the county of Schenectady, and State of New York. Her father was a native of Rhode Island, and a relative of Major-General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary memory. He was also a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was severely wounded in battle, and for many years received a pension from the United States government.

It should also be stated that both of the grandfathers of Mr. Robinson were citizen soldiers. Both rendered active service in the so-called French war of 1755, and both, as



Hamilton Murray

HAMILTON MURRAY.

HAMILTON MURRAY was born in New York city in the year 1804, the same year, as he often used to remark, that General Hamilton fell, and only a few months after that sad event. After the usual preliminary studies, he entered Yale College, where he spent three years with credit to his capacity and character, finishing his course with honor. After graduating he prepared himself for mercantile life. Subsequently he embarked in business, and became a prominent merchant in the city of New York. His career in that capacity extended through a number of years, some of them the most trying, financially that our country has ever witnessed. He was in the course of his business life a member of various firms, involving many associations, and giving rise to an extensive experience. We will not attempt to pursue his business life, for it was similar to that of many valued men of the same generation who have stood in the same lot in life.

In 1834 he went abroad for the benefit of his health. In the course of his tour of thirteen months he visited England, Germany, France, and Italy, and returned quite restored and prepared to resume his usual routine of duty, for occupation was ever to him a necessity and a pleasure. While Mr. Murray was a resident of New York he devoted much time, care, and thought to benevolent objects.

He was for many years a manager of the Institution for the Blind, and to them a devoted, intelligent, and discriminating friend and patron. He was one of the founders of the Northern Dispensary in that city. He was a member of the board of trustees of that institution from its organization for more than twenty years, until he removed in 1846, and the records bear testimony that "to no man more than Mr. Murray are the inhabitants of that city indebted for the present elevated and prosperous condition of that institution, and its widespread and yearly increasing usefulness." To the poor, especially the sick poor, he was ever actively benevolent. He also took great interest in the earlier efforts to improve public schools in that city, as well as in Oswego. Every one who knew Mr. Murray will appreciate how persistent, practicable, and devoted he was in whatever he took an interest. Although

at the time of his death his connection with those institutions had been severed, he is still remembered and spoken of by those who were associated with him.

About 1846, Mr. Murray having closed his most important connection with the city of New York, removed to Oswego, where he had become the owner of a large and valuable real estate. Since then, until the time of his death, he resided with his family at his country seat called "Greenvale," a place which was the work of his own hands, and which he named after the country seat of his father. During his residence in Oswego he was ever active and efficient in promoting its material interests. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the City Bank at its organization, and president of the same until the failure of his health in 1865, which compelled him to resign. He was also at one time president of the Agricultural Society of Oswego County, in which he took a deep interest; a director of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and was active in initiating and promoting that work. He was likewise one of the board of trustees of the New York Inebriate Asylum at the organization of that institution, and withdrew from the position after two years' service.

A few years before his death, which occurred December 30, 1866, Mr. Murray's health began to give way, and although every effort which medicine and travel could suggest was made to remove the cause and restore him to health, he gradually and steadily declined.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the character of Mr. Murray. He was a man of large experience in the affairs of the world, of decided abilities, of great courage, perseverance, and industry, and of marked integrity. A good citizen, a benevolent man, a kind friend, an admirable son, a devoted husband and father, his praise has been spoken by many. We close in the words of one who knew him: "Having known him for many years, having esteemed and appreciated his many excellent qualities, both of mind and heart, we would add our tribute to his memory, feeling, however, that it might be more worthily done by a better pen."

captains of companies, shared in the efforts and perils of the American Revolution.

It might be expected that the descendants of such ancestors would not be deaf to the call of their country in her hour of danger. Age had unfitted Mr. Robinson for the performance of military service in the late civil war, but his sympathies were with the government in all lawful efforts to suppress rebellion and maintain the union of the States, and his contributions to that end were freely given. His son, Colonel Wardwell G. Robinson, however, under a call of the president for more men, closed his law-office, took command of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers, went to the front, and continued in active service until his regiment was mustered out at the close of the war.

In the first year of Mr. Robinson's residence in Mexico he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and, in the succeeding year, to that of town clerk.

In 1830 he was appointed by Governor Throop surrogate of Oswego County, and continued to discharge the duties of that office for eight years, having been re-appointed by Governor Marcy in 1834.

In the years 1834 and 1836 he represented the county in the assembly of the State; and, in 1837, the county being entitled to two members of assembly, he was elected as one of them.

In the mean time his professional business had been increasing in extent and importance. He had been admitted to the highest grades of his profession in the State and Federal courts, and had attained a prominent position among the lawyers of central New York.

In 1841 he was appointed district attorney of the county, and held the office for two years.

In 1843 he was elected to represent the newly-formed district, comprising the counties of Oswego and Madison, in the Congress of the United States, and in the same year he was elected supervisor of the town of Mexico.

In 1847 he removed from Mexico to the then village, now city, of Oswego, where he has since resided.

In 1853 he was elected recorder of the city. The police duties connected with that office being distasteful to him, he resigned it during the same year.

In 1855 he was for the fourth time elected to represent his district in the assembly of the State, and was chosen speaker of that body.

In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan collector of customs for the district of Oswego; and, after having discharged the responsible duties of that office acceptably to the government and to the public for two years, he resigned it, and has since held no official position, and has taken no active part in political affairs.

Mr. Robinson is now the oldest living member of the Oswego County bar. For the last twenty years he has not been actively engaged in the duties of his profession, but for the thirty years preceding that period he was a constant attendant upon the courts, representing numerous and important interests.

As a general lawyer he stood high. Those who sought advice at his chambers found him a wise and prudent counselor. But his professional success was more especially due

to the skill and ability which he evinced in the trial of causes *ad nisi prius*. His addresses to the jury, though quite devoid of rhetorical embellishments, were clear, forcible, and persuasive, and the earnestness with which they were delivered, united with the respect entertained for the speaker, made them very effective.

The numerous and important official positions held by Mr. Robinson, both by election and appointment, sufficiently attest the respect and confidence with which he has been regarded by his fellow-citizens; and when we consider that every trust committed to his care, whether public or private, has been intelligently, faithfully, and honestly discharged, and that he has been enabled to spend his declining years in dignified retirement, free from the cares and anxieties of business, and in the enjoyment of the undiminished confidence and respect of all who know him, we must pronounce his a useful and a successful life.

MRS. LUCRETIA ROBINSON

died April 21, 1876, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. She was the mother of four children,—three sons and one daughter,—two of whom survive her.

As a wife, mother, neighbor, and friend, she performed all her duties and obligations with a scrupulous regard to the right, and with a personal unselfishness rarely met with. She sympathized with the poor and afflicted, and, as far as in her power, relieved their wants. She encouraged the weak, comforted the sorrowful, and animated the weary. Her religious belief was the result of a logical mind devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, and animated with a strong desire to solve the mysteries and problems of creation. Her investigation and reflection led her to results at variance with her early religious impressions and opinions. To do good was the religion of her mature years. She believed in one Supreme Power undefinable and incomprehensible. She not only believed that the universe was governed by unchangeable law, but that physical and moral actions were subject to the same rule,—that every act, whether for good or evil, is unerringly visited by its appropriate consequences. She believed in the progressive development of all animated nature from a lower to a higher condition, and that man and the spirit was the ultimate result of such development. She believed in the immortality of the life of every animated thing, and that change was written upon all things, annihilation upon none. She believed in the individual, conscious immortality of man; that the Creator has made no mistakes; and that man alone of all animated nature desires to live hereafter, and if that desire was not to be gratified it would not have been implanted in his breast.

So believing, Death was to her a welcome and kind messenger to relieve her from her material body which had served her for so many years and had performed the object of its organization. For her Death threw open the door that she might enter upon a new state of eternally-continued progressive existence.

MILITARY RECORD OF OSWEGO CITY.

- Patrick Farrell, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 James O'Connor, priv. Enlisted May, 1861; re-en'd July 20, 1863.
 William Jenkins, private, 110th Regt. Enlisted July, 1863.
 Charles Riley, private, Mass. Regt.
 Oliver Pullen, private, 16th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863.
 Joseph Allen, private, 16th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 3, 1864.
 John O'Brien, private, 21st N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Anthony Griffin, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862; pro. to serg't; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. April 9, 1863.
 Edward A. Davis, private, 51st. Enlisted Aug., 1861; re-en'd twice; all through war.
 William L. Gillett, 1st serg't, 147th Regt. Pro. to lieut. and captain, 1864.
 Owen Henderson, private, 18th Regt.
 John Burns, private, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted 1864.
 Wm. H. McMillen, private, 4th N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted Oct. 8, 1861; dis. May, 1863, for disab.
 Robert McMillen, private, N. Y. Vet. Cav. En'd Aug. 1, 1863.
 David McMillen. Enlisted Oct., 1861; re-en'd Nov., 1863, in N. Y. Vet. Cav.
 Francis McElroy. Enlisted Nov., 1861; Q. M. Serg't in 4th N. Y. H. Art.
 Charles Van Villiey, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to serg't; wounded at Hatcher's Run.
 George H. Peckham, private, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Joseph Wilson, private, 193d Regt. En'd Feb. 28, 1863.
 John Wilson, private, 105d Regt. En'd Feb. 28, 1863.
 David Wilson, private, 147th Regt. En'd Jan. 1, 1864.
 Alexander Penfold, private, 24th N. Y. En'd April, 1861; served out time; re-en'd; served out time in 147th Regt.
 Sylvester B. Town, capt., 184th Regt. En'd Aug., 1864.
 Richard S. Town, private, 184th Regt. En'd Aug., 1864; pro. serg't.
 John J. Town, private, 184th Regt. En'd Aug., 1864.
 James B. Penfold, private, 24th N. Y. Vol. En'd Sept., 1861; w'd at Cold Harbor.
 Mark Johns, private, 110th Regt. En'd 1863; w'd at Fort Hudson.
 James Norman, private, 21st N. Y. Inf. En'd Sept., 1862.
 Neil Blackwood, private, 10th N. Y. Cav. En'd Aug., 1863.
 Wm. Blackwood, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Oct., 1864; w'd at Cedar Creek.
 Frederick Rathbun, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. En'd Jan., 1864.
 George Brown, private, 16th Regt. En'd Jan., 1863.
 James A. Dechille, 1st lieut., 81st N. Y. En'd Oct., 1861; trans. to brass band Jan., 1862.
 Parker O. Wright, private, 21st N. Y. En'd Oct., 1861; lost an arm at battle 2d Bull Run.
 Frederick Turill, private. En'd Aug., 1864; promoted 2d lieut., 1864, in 18th Regt.; aid to Gen. Carr.
 John W. Deeschild, private, 110th N. Y. En'd Aug., 1862; pro. 1st serg't, April, 1864.
 George Richardson, 1st serg't, 2d Ill. L. Art. En'd Sept., 1862; Dec. 21 pro. to 2d lieut.; then 1st lieut.; was in fourteen battles with Sherman, from Tenn. to Georgia; pro. for bravery on field.
 James Eggleston, private, navy. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 James Lyon, 1st lieut., 1st N. Y. Cav. Enlisted March, 1862; pro. captain; aid to Gen. Hatch.
 Fred. Walker, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Jules Deits, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Henry Knapp, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 Jared A. Smith, captain, Reg. Army.
 Nathaniel A. Wright, private, 24th N. Y. Enlisted April, 1861; pro. 1st serg't June, 1861; re-en'd 147th Regt.; made capt. Sept. 23, 1862; w'd at Gettysburg.
 John Chase, corp., 24th N. Y. En'd April, '61; pro. serg't Sept., '62.
 Barney Riley, private, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
 Owen Riley, corp., 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Charles T. Richardson, lieut., 24th N. Y. Vol. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Delos Gary, capt., 147th Vol. En'd Sept., 1862; w'd at Gettysburg.
 Harvey D. Talcott, adj't, 110th Regt. Enlisted July, 1862; resigned on account of sickness.
 Wm. Proul, corp., 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 James McFay, private, 147th Regt.
 William Pratt, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862.
 W. H. Pratt, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862.
 Hiram Bundy, private, N. Y. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Chas. W. Vorse, private, 11th U. S. Inf. Enlisted March, 1863.
 Harris O. Wilcox, private, 18th Regt. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
 William M. Fairlie, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864.
 Dante Pero, private, 9th N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted Jan. 16, 1864.
 Richard Maloney, private, Co. H, 16th U. S. Inf.
 James McKinney, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted Jan., 1862.
 John Mahoney, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 James E. Goble, private, 193d N. Y. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
 John Blackburn, navy.
 Joseph Shaikbuck, captain, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1863.
 Ernest Shaikbuck, drummer, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 John G. Allen, capt., 24th N. Y. Cav. En'd Jan., 1864, and resigned.
 Hugh Fitzsimmons, private, 21st N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1863.
 Niel Blackwood, Jr., private, 12th N. Y. Cav. En'd Aug. 15, 1862.
 Smith M. Thompson, private, regular army.
 Patrick Slattery, lieut., 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted captain, Jan., 1863; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged.
 John Fairman, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted March 21, 1863; died in service at Petersburg, 1864.
 Edward Larrabee, private, 13th Cav. Enlisted June, 1863; died or killed at Petersburg.
 John Wetherly, corp., 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; died from wounds received in service at Salisbury river.
 Alexander Dofferty, private, 29th N. Y. Vols. En'd Apr. 26, 1861; died from disease, May, 1863.
 Chas. Eldridge, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in service at Belle Island, Feb., 1864.
 Michael Jordan, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Peter Plant, private, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died from wounds at Washington, Aug., 1863.
 Jas. C. Cooper, private, 24th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Oct., 1861; died from disease at Oswego, Feb., 1863.
 John Lumpsey, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 Francis Brown, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
 Wm. L. Yeckley, lieut., 24th N. Y. Enlisted in 1861, and re-enlisted captain 193d Co. I; served out time.
 John A. Yeckley, sergeant, 24th N. Y. Enlisted in 1861.
 John Hibbard, private, 147th Regt.
 Joseph J. Belanger, private, 15th N. Y. Cav.
 Edy Malett, private, 81st Regt.
 Frank Levy, private, 19th Cav.
 Peter Levy, private, 16th Cav.
 Peter Anderson, private; regiment not known.
 John Roxbury, private. Died Apr., 1863, at St. Louis.
 Joseph Bodiet, private. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Michael Meagher, private; regiment not known.
 James Tanna, private, 181st Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1863.
 Wm. E. Ayers, private; regiment not known.
 Antoine Dierm, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 Henry Pooley, private, 16th N. Y. Regt. Enlisted Feb., 1864.
 Johnson Smith, private, 24th Cav.
 James Smith, private, 20th Cav.
 John Hourigan, private, 81st N. Y. Vols. Enlisted in 1862.
 James McCormick, private, 81st N. Y. Vols.
 Jerry Hourigan, private, 21st N. Y. Battery.
 Patrick Hourigan, private, 21st N. Y. Battery.
 Charles Cheumy, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1863.
 Frederick Bateman, private, 81st Regt. Enlisted 1862.
 Eugene Lafayette, private, 193d Regt.
 Dennis Shaulhan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Joseph Hickey, private, 24th Cav.
 John G. Glane, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Joseph Lavick, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 2, 1864.
 Archibald H. Preston, captain, 24th Regt. Re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; captain in 193d Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Thomas Cole, private, 124th Regt. Enlisted 1864.
 Henry C. Jacobs, private, Co. H, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Wm. Barnes, private, 16th Regulars. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 John Macneilch, lieutenant, 81st Regt. Re-enlisted Sept. 27, 1863; captain, 147th Regt.

- Leon Anderson, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1863.
 Thomas Pierce, private, Co. K, 76th N. Y. Vol. Enl'd Oct., 1864.
 John Byron, private, 81st Regt. Honorably discharged.
 James Doyle, captain, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Ogden Bloomfield, private.
 John W. Fish, captain, 193d Regt.
 Patrick Cary, lieut., 24th Regt. Enlisted 1862.
 Charles F. Lewis, orderly, 24th Regt. Served out his time; re-enl'd 193d Regt., lieutenant.
 Gustavus Robinson, sergeant, 15th N. Y. Cav.
 John Davison, private, 94th Regt.
 John Halloran, private.
 James Taylor, sergeant, 147th Regt.
 Wm. E. Miller, private, 81st Regt.
 James Scruton, private, 6th N. Y.
 Benson Sharp, corporal, Co. D, 184th Regt.
 Rierson Sharp, private, Co. D, 184th Regt.
 Wallace W. Dean, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1863; promoted to corporal April, 1865.
 Myron D. Dean, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Feb. 11, 1865.
 Chas. B. Hayes, private, 181st Regt. Enlisted March, 1864.
 Ed. Snyder, sergeant, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1864.
 Axel Jackson, private, 26th N. Y. Enlisted 1864.
 John Welch, private, 24th N. Y.
 Chas. C. Gibson, sergeant, 21st N. Y. Battery. Enlisted 1862.
 John Harrington, private, 147th. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Thos. McGuire, private, 184th. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 Alonzo Seelye, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted 1863.
 John Alkin, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 Peter Moran, sergeant, 110th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Robert Study, corporal, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1863.
 Lewis Cutway, private, 184th Regt.
 Charles Desorier, private, 9th N. Y. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 Had. Barterre, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Peter Barterre, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 James Mettinn, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Henry J. Meratt, private, 9th N. Y. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 Lewis Young, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
 John Danger, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1864.
 Thos. Danger, musician, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1864.
 Martin Hollenback, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Augustus Hagenbach, private, 81st N. Y. Re-enl'd 12th N. Y. Art.
 William Ormsby, private, 24th N. Y. Re-enlisted March, 1864.
 John Hamlin, private, 21st N. Y. Enlisted 1864.
 William Adams, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted March, 1864.
 Robert Gittens, Jr., private, 110th N. Y.; promoted twice.
 Leonard Hines, musician, 24th N. Y. Enlisted July, 1861.
 Augustus Berry, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1864.
 Henry Leroy, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted March, 1864.
 John McMartin, private, 16th U. S. Inf.
 William Ormsberry, private, 110th N. Y.
 John Featherstone, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 William Featherstone, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Charles Demon, private, 81st N. Y. Re-enl'd 16th U. S. Inf.
 Robert Dora, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 Joseph Gregwire, sergeant, 81st N. Y. Killed at Cold Harbor, Va.
 Henry H. Street, private, 110th N. Y. Died New Orleans Hospital.
 John Hamlin, private, 81st N. Y. Killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
 David Nichols, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Joseph Gadwood, private, 16th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted May, 1863.
 Frank Gadwood, private, 23d Mich. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Alexander Gadwood, private, 14th U. S. Inf. Enlisted October, 1863.
 Lucius Culver, private, 1st N. Y. Art. Enlisted March, 1861.
 George B. Seville, musician, 10th U. S. Inf.
 William Schokensy, sergeant, 110th New York.
 Charles Cliff, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted August, 1861.
 William O. Culver, private, 19th N. Y. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Frank Virginia, private, 147th N. Y. Killed at Gettysburg.
 John B. Audlin, private, 147th N. Y. In nine battles.
 John H. Collins, captain's gig, U. S. Navy.
 Charles Goodwin, private, 13th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Samuel Houston, cook, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1864.
 Peter W. Garvin, private, 193d N. Y. Enlisted January, 1865.
 William Turner, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted March, 1864.
 Francis Mettill, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted October, 1862.
 James R. Kent, private, 81st N. Y. Re-enl'd 1861.
 John Thompson, private, N. Y. Cav. Prisoner at Andersonville.
 Henry Thompson, private, December, 1863.
 Jeremiah Thompson, private, December, 1863.
 Albert Jackson, private, 26th N. Y. Enlisted January, 1863.
 Robert Kent, private, 81st N. Y. Wounded at Fair Oaks.
 Peter Welch, private, 26th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; died January, 1865.
 Lewis Merion, private, 35th N. Y. Enlisted April, 1861.
 George L. Lenox, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Richard Dursey, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1861.
 Albert D. Ayers, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted February, 1861.
 Hiram Wiley, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted 1864.
 Anthony Deao, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Joseph Topaw, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted January, 1864.
 John Ryan, private, 84th New York. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Napoleon Merion, private, 9th New York Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 John Ford, private, 5th N. Y. V. Killed at Yorktown.
 Charles Dyer, private. Enlisted July 27, 1864.
 John W. Benton, sergeant, 15th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1861.
 James Lilly, musician, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Edward Gallagher, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Noble T. Barnes, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted August, 1864.
 John Marsh, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Warren Barnes, private, 2d N. Y. Art. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Lewis T. Teller, private, 110th N. Y.
 John Fenton, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted August, 1862.
 William McGaffrey, private, 5th N. Y. Art.
 Benton C. Barnes, private, 24th N. Y. Re-enl'd Sept., 1863; lost a leg.
 Francis Ricard, private, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Michael Mahoney, drummer, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Edward Hughes, musician, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Theophilus Byron, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.
 Gilbert Keclin, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 Joseph Jones, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted 1861.
 James Keenan, private, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Levi Fish, private, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Joseph Coppernal, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted 1862.
 James H. Eastwood, sergeant, 21th N. Y. Cav. Died in hospital.
 Loren Barnes, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted 1861.
 Andrew Dennis, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Killed at Gettysburg.
 Joseph Pirchey, private, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Henry L. Wallace, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted 1862.
 Thomas McGann, private, 184th. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Thomas Conway, private, 117th N. Y.
 Michael O'Hara, private. Navy.
 John O'Hara, private. Navy.
 Albert G. Hitecock, private, 14th N. Y. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1862.
 David Shay, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted 1861.
 Charles O'Connor, private, 77th Penn. Enlisted Dec., 1861.
 William Boyce, private, 147th N. Y. Pro. to lieut.; in twenty-four regular battles.
 George W. Miller, private.
 John P. Miller, sergeant, 12th N. Y. Cav.
 Augustus Ambrecht, sergeant, 1st U. S. Art.
 John A. Judon, appointed A. A. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 1st Army Corps. Enlisted March, 1862.
 Thos. Moore, Jr., 1st sergt., Co. I, 110th N. Y. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted 2d lieut. August, 1863; promoted to 1st lieut. May, 1864; discharged with regiment.
 Patrick McDonnell, private, 110th New York. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 George W. Hammond, sergeant, 16th United States Infantry.
 Henry Morgan, private, 16th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 William Finney, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted January, 1864.
 James G. Foot, private, 81st N. Y. Promoted three times: re-enl'd.
 John Foot, private, 64th New York. Enlisted 1863.
 John Sampson, private, 147th New York. Enlisted August, 1863.
 John Warner, private, 147th New York.
 John Driscoll, private, 16th United States Infantry.
 George Sylvester, corporal, 24th New York. Enlisted 1862.
 Benjamin Peterson, private, 26th New York Cav. Enl'd March, 1861.
 Andrew Cunn, private, 147th New York. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Oliver Leroy, private, 147th New York. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Patrick Welch, private, 24th New York. Enlisted June, 1861.
 James Naxon, private, 24th New York. Enlisted June, 1861.

- Thos. Kenyon, private, 24th New York. Enlisted June, 1861.
- Patrick Desmond, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. En'd August 5, 1862.
- John Lavern, corporal, 147th New York. Enlisted September, 1862.
- Charles Raymond, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- Charles Levere, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- Edward Gardner, sergeant, 85th New York. Re-enlisted.
- Francis Lytle, private, Engineer Corps.
- Henry Finn, private, 24th Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863.
- George Malott, private, 16th United States Inf. En'd Dec., 1863.
- Francis Malott, Jr., private, 16th United States Infantry.
- James Clancy, private, 24th New York Cav. En'd December, '63.
- John Steele, private, 184th New York. Enlisted September, 1864.
- Oscar Knight, private, 20th New York Cav. En'd September, '63.
- Elmer Knight, private, 20th New York Cav. En'd September, '63.
- John Kelley, private, 2d N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted January, 1864.
- David C. Tracy, private, 21st N. Y. Art. Enlisted October, 1862.
- Wm. L. Cornwell, private, 12th New York Cav. Promoted to sergt.
- James B. Tracy, private, 110th New York. Enlisted July, 1862.
- Richard Emmons, private, 147th New York. En'd August, 1862.
- William Moore, Jr., sergt., 81st New York. Capt. 20th N. Y. Colored Infantry.
- John H. McDowell, private, 184th New York. En'd Sept. 4, 1864.
- Frank Leroy, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- John Leroy, Jr., private, 16th United States Infantry.
- John Newton, Jr., private, 81st New York. Wounded at Fair Oaks.
- John Rattigan, 1st lieutenant, 24th New York. Promoted to captain.
- Edward Gaines, sergeant, 184th New York. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Peter Dowdle, private, 184th New York. Enlisted August, 1864.
- Thomas Karson, private.
- Charles O'Hara, private.
- Morris Derosa, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- James Durant, private, 147th New York. En'd September, 1862.
- Edward Burns, private, 16th United States Inf. En'd April, 1864.
- Samuel N. Story, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- Harvey N. Story, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- William Deneher, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- Cor. S. Gorow, private, 16th United States Infantry.
- Chauncey E. Vaughn, private, 184th New York.
- Charles Bosworth, private, 24th New York Cav. Enlisted 1863.
- Edwin Anthony, private, 184th New York. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Jefferson Goodman, corporal, 184th New York. En'd Sept., 1864.
- Thos. O'Meely, private, 14th United States Inf. En'd Sept., 1861.
- James H. Yoe, Jr., private, 133d New York.
- Arthur Buckingham, private, 81st New York. Served full time.
- Robert H. Spencer, private, 147th New York. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
- Bellenden Hutchinson, 1st lieutenant, 24th New York. Enlisted May 2, 1861; promoted captain.
- Charles Robinson, sergeant, 9th N. Y. H. Art. Pro. to 2d lieutenant.
- Theodore Robinson, sergeant, 20th New York Cavalry.
- Warren M. Robinson, sergeant, 24th New York Cavalry.
- John C. Chapman, captain, P. R. V. C. Enlisted May 3, 1861; re-enlisted in the 16th United States Infantry.
- Harvey J. Morgan, private, 110th New York. Promoted to sergt.
- Joseph Williams, private, 16th United States Inf. En'd Aug., '63.
- Maurice D. Hinman, private, 184th New York. Enlisted Aug., '64.
- Calvin H. Hinman, private, 147th New York. Pro. to ord. sergt.
- Alfred Blakesley, private, 16th United States Inf. En'd Sept. 16, '63.
- Alvin B. Burke, private, 24th New York. Re-enlisted January 9, 1864, in the 24th New York Cavalry.
- Alonso G. Woodard, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
- James Tobin, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
- James Clark, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864.
- C. P. Woodard, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.
- Clarence W. Denton, private, 110th N. Y.; promoted 2d lieutenant.
- James Kimball, Jr., sergeant, 24th N. Y. Cav.
- Alfred Finerman, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- George H. Dodge, private, 76th N. Y. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1863.
- Jerome Patterson, private, 81st N. Y. Enlisted July 3, 1862.
- Morande Kellogg, private, 15th N. Y. Cav.; promoted to sergeant.
- John Crawford, private.
- George E. Kellogg, private, 13th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1863.
- John Finerman, private, 14th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861.
- Henry Severance, corporal, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.
- John Donnelly, orderly sergeant, 16th U. S. Inf.
- Robert Cronley, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
- William W. Hurlburt, private, 24th N. Y. Enlisted May, 1861.
- William S. Smith, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
- John Loverich, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.
- Albert Severance, sergeant, 147th N. Y. Promoted 2d lieutenant, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and escaped.
- William Dickerson, captain, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Wm. J. Gillet, ord. sergt., 147th N. Y. Pro. lieutenant, afterwards to captain.
- John McCarthy, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Stephen A. Mescham, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Louis Derosa, private, 13th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
- William Derosa, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Paul Derosa, private, 13th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1863.
- Lyman S. Coon, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1863.
- William Cromack, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted 1862.
- John R. Vickery, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted 1864.
- Charles Ellis, private, 2d N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
- Hiram McNett, private, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Nicholas Miliz, corporal, 81st N. Y. Pro. to lieut. in col'd reg.
- Thomas S. Colburn, private, 24th N. Y. Enlisted April, 1861.
- Irvin W. Darrow, 1st lieutenant, 184th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Silas McNett, musician, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
- Charles Church, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted 1864.
- Christopher Narin, private, 24th N. Y. Enlisted June, 1862; was killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Jacob Clement, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Killed at Chancellorsville.
- James Lewis, private, 20th N. Y. Cav. Died at New Orleans.
- John Mott, private, 24th N. Y. Killed at Bull Run, Aug., 1861.
- Edmond Despour, private, 9th N. Y. Art. Died at Washington.
- Alexander Derosa, private, 9th N. Y. Art.
- James F. Lerou, private, 147th N. Y. Killed at Gettysburg.
- James Dooley, private, 147th N. Y. Died at Annapolis, Md.
- James H. Brayton, private, 1st N. Y. Lt. Art.
- Albert Finn, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Prisoner at Andersonville; died soon after.
- Thomas W. Barriater, private, 147th N. Y. Killed at Gettysburg. July 2, 1863.
- Lewis N. Newton, private, 81st N. Y. Killed at Cold Harbor.
- John Carragan, private, 24th N. Y. Enlisted May, 1861.
- William Rogers, private, 24th N. Y. Killed at Petersburg.
- Thomas Murphy, corporal, 147th N. Y. Killed at Petersburg.
- Thomas W. Vickers, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
- Orrin Ferguson, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
- G. R. Wellington, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Died, Sept., 1864, in Andersonville prison, from suffering.
- Addison L. Scott, 2d lieut., 1st N. Y. Enlisted Sept., 1861; pro. 1st lieut.
- Albert Thomas, private, Hawkins Zouaves. Re-en'd 29th N. Y. Cav.; pro. to captain.
- Edward Wentworth, private, 110th N. Y. Vol. En'd Aug. 7, 1862.
- Wm. I. McKinley, captain, 116th N. Y. Vol. Enlisted Sept., 1862; re-en'd September, 1864, 184th N. Y. Vol. Pro. heart-cold.
- Englehart, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
- John Cassidy, private, 117th N. Y. V. Enlisted June, 1862; almost blind from exposure.
- Wm. H. Wentworth, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
- Melville Ervin, private, Scott 900. Enlisted Feb., 1864.
- Augustus M. Ervin, 2d lieut., 117th N. Y. V. Re-en'd; pro. capt.; great credit for bravery.
- Edward Wentworth, private, 183th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Edward Newkirk, private, 1st N. Y. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1861; pro. 1st lieut.
- Thomas Lanagan, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
- Judson A. Dickinson, 2d lieut., 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; a prisoner for four hours.
- Ira E. Cole, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
- Peter McCost, private, 16th N. Y. Reg. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
- James B. Myers, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Nicholas Myers, private, 9th N. Y. Art. Enlisted July, 1863.
- James S. Bonne, drummer, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
- Elijah Bowne, drummer, 24th N. Y. V. Enl. May, 1861; re-en'd August, 1864.
- Lewis Smer. Was in the army, but when enlisted or discharged is not known.
- James B. Murdoch, surgeon, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861.

- Robert Oliver, Jr., 1st lieut., 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted May, 1861; pro-
major to lieut.-col.
- Abraham Emulo. Particulars not known.
- Henry West. Particulars not known.
- Leonard Hawks. Particulars not known.
- J. B. Belsten. Particulars not known.
- James Bennett. Particulars not known.
- Samuel M. Lippincott, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
- Andrew J. Booken, private, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted May, 1861; re-en-
listed Sept., 1864, 1st lieut.
- William Aiken, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1862; ten
months a prisoner.
- Jacob E. Fisher, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec., 1862.
- H. Arthur Cozzens, private, Co. B, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April 21,
1861. In battles Falmouth, Rappahannock Sta.; wounded Groveton,
Va., Aug. 29, '62; dish. surg. certif. disability, May 1, '63.
- John S. Cozzens, private, 21st Bat. Enlisted Jan., 1864; promoted
corporal; taken prisoner at Fort Hudson; died at Andersonville
prison, June 29, 1864.
- Henry H. Cozzens, 1st lieut., 21st Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died at
Utica, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1864, of disease contracted during siege
of Fort Hudson.
- S. Marvin Cozzens, private, Co. B, 24th Regt. Enl. Apr. 21, 1861;
died at Washington, Sept. 14, 1862, of wounds received at Groveton,
Va.
- John D. O'Brien, captain, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861.
- Elbridge G. Blair, 1st lieut., 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted June, 1861; re-en-
listed Dec., 1863, private.
- Dudley Farling, adj't, 147th N. Y. V. Enl'd Aug., 1862; pro. major.
- John Southwick, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Russel Ramsdel, bugler, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861; trans.
June, 1862, to 24th N. Y. Cav.
- Norman Ramsdel, corp., 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
- Charles F. Rahan, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-
enlisted March, 1863, private.
- Daniel McSweeney, private, 21st N. Y. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862;
ten months prisoner.
- John Danaker, private. Enlisted October, 1864.
- Patrick Danaker, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- F. C. Miller, capt., 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted
colonel 147th N. Y. V.
- Daniel Driscoll, private, 9th N. Y. Art. Enlisted January, 1864.
- James N. Root, private, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861; pro-
moted 1st lieut., 184th N. Y. V.
- David Lally, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted September, 1862.
- William Lillie, private, 193d N. Y. V. Enlisted January, 1865.
- Lawrence Keel, private, 9th N. Y. Art. Enlisted January, 1864.
- Henry Williams, private, 193d N. Y. V. Enlisted March, 1865.
- John Carbot, private, 4th N. Y. Art. Enlisted March, 1864.
- James McKinkley, 1st lieut., 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862;
promoted to captain.
- Isaac W. Haven, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
- James H. Cumming, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Milne Sullivan, private, 8th N. Y. V. Enlisted July, 1861; trans.
24th Cor., 1st lieut.
- William D. Squires, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862;
trans. to Invalid Corps.
- John C. Wilkes, private, 21st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1863.
- Charles D. Squires, private, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861; re-
enlisted March 30, 1865.
- Lewis Parmenter, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
- John Gray, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov., 1861; transferred
24th N. Y. Cav.
- John Conroy. Not known when he enlisted.
- James W. Hopper, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
- Adam Weber, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Edward Emmons, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Michael Fitzsimmons, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
- John Corcoran, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- John Hughes, private, 16th Regiment. Enlisted February, 1864.
- Samuel Hall. Particulars unknown.
- Hersey Babcock, private, 16th N. Y. Regt. Enlisted February, 1865.
- Michael Gill, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enl. Aug., 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
- John Gill, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to serg.
- Richard Lathrop, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
- Phineas Snyder, private, 147th New York Volunteers. Enlisted
Aug., 1862; transferred to navy in 1864, "Ticonderoga."
- John O'Reafferty, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Thomas Tracy, private, 147th New York Volunteers. Enlisted Sep-
tember, 1862; served seven years in State Militia.
- Daniel Quigley, private, 81st New York Volunteers. Enlisted Sep-
tember, 1861; transferred to the 10th United States Veterans.
- John Donovan, sergeant, 24th New York Vols. Enlisted May, 1861;
promoted to 2d lieutenant, and afterwards to 1st lieutenant.
- Edward C. Gardner, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Edwin H. Gardner, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
- Robert Forester, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
- Henry A. Castle, 2d lieut., 135th N. Y. V. Enl'd Oct., 1862; trans.
to 164th N. Y. V., priv.; six months in Salisbury prison.
- Edward McStrath, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted July, 1862.
- James White, private, — Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1861; transferred
to the 1st Illinois Artillery, October 12, 1864.
- Isaac Newell, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted September, 1862.
- Warren Wing, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- James M. Crolius, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted September, '61.
- Henry White, private, 12th N. Y. V. Enlisted May, 1861; fourteen
days in prison.
- George L. Hubbard, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- John McCoy, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted February, 1864; he
has never been heard from since he enlisted.
- Michael McCoy, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted July, 1863.
- Anthony Ashley, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted February, 1864.
- Alban Castinas, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted April, 1861.
- Charles Austin, drummer, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Alonso Cooper, 24th New York Vols. Particulars not known.
- Charles Gallagher, 24th New York Vols. Particulars not known.
- John Gallagher, 184th New York Vols. Particulars not known.
- James H. Edwards, private, 147th New York Vols. Enl'd Sept., '61.
- James W. Griddle, private, 110th New York Vols. Enl'd Aug., '62.
- Cornelius B. Leonard, private, 94th New York Vols. Enl'd March,
1862; re-enlisted Feb., 1864; six months in Salisbury prison.
- Albert Thomas, unknown, now captain 24th New York Cavalry.
- Oscar P. Adkins, private, 184th New York Vols. Enl'd Sept., 1864.
- Edwin J. Anthony, 81st N. Y. V. Further particulars not known.
- William Burbot, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862;
re-enlisted in the 184th New York Vols., Aug., 1864; sergt.
- De Witt C. Curtis, private, 24th New York Vols. Enl'd Mar., '61.
- Gale Kingsley, sergeant, 24th New York Vols. Enlisted March,
1861; promoted to 1st lieutenant.
- John McDowell, private, 1st N. Y. Art. Enlisted February, 1864.
- Charles Hayes, landsman, gun-boat "Forest Rose." Enl'd August,
1863; wound seriously impaired his health, but not permanently.
- George Hoopman, private, 147th New York Vols. Enlisted August,
1862; promoted to sergeant.
- William Elderbrant, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Alonso A. Carson, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- Michael Gorman, private, 193d N. Y. V. Enlisted March, 1865.
- John Kennedy, private, 24th N. Y. V. Enl'd Apr., 1861; re-enl'd
August, 1864.
- Michael Dunn, able seaman, Cairo Navy. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted
September, 1863, for one year.
- Jeremiah Dunn, private, 24th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted September, 1861.
- Joah Willis, private, 9th H. Art. Enlisted April, 1864.
- Michael Saxton, private, 13th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted July, 1863.
- Matthew Brown, private, 2d Iowa Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; pro-
moted to quartermaster-sergeant and 1st lieutenant.
- Patrick J. Brown, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1862;
promoted to 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant, and 1st lieutenant.
- Thomas Brown, corporal, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted September, 1862;
wounded in arm above elbow; permanent injury.
- George Archer, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted January, 1864.
- William A. Wyburn, sergeant, 147th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862;
promoted to 1st and 2d lieutenants, and captain.
- Howard P. Wyburn, private, 1st N. Y. Art. Enlisted March, 1864.
- Andrew J. Lamore, private, 184th N. Y. V. Inf. Enl'd Sept., 1864.
- Michael Mierlach, private, 21st Bat. N. Y. Cav. Enl'd Jan., 1863.
- Albert Rensselaer, sergeant, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
- William A. Rogers, sergeant, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
- Jeremiah Harrison, private, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
- Cornelius Harrison, navy, Jan., 1865. Nothing further ascertained.

- Michael Gorman, private, 193d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March, 1863.
 Conrad Warner, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Joseph Marrues, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1864; died in Virginia.
 Robert Dresser, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died at Baton Rouge.
 Maurice Vanbaskirk, private, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted May, 1861; died in Virginia.
 William Davies, priv., 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in N. C.
 Loren L. Thorp, captain, 110th Reg. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died at Baton Rouge.
 Henry Hamel, private, 81st Reg. Enlisted Dec., 1861; unknown.
 John Mackran, priv., 81st Reg. Enlist'd Sept., 1861; died at Oswego.
 William Cullen, priv., 147th Reg. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Va.
 Edward Turin, private, 147th Reg. Enlisted Aug., 1862; unknown.
 Charles B. Gilbert, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died at Buffalo.
 John McLeod, priv., 16th Inf. Enl'd Feb., 1864; died at Chattanooga.
 Alexander McAmbly, private, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Thomas Saunders, private, 11th Conn. V. Enlisted June, 1863.
 William Shandy, private, 12th N. Y. C. Enl'd Aug., 1862; re-enl'd.
 Francis Shady, priv., 4th Wis. Cav. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Dudley Davenport, — U. S. Enlisted 1864; promoted to 1st Lieut.
 Francis McGuire, priv., 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Daniel Harrington, private, 193d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March, 1863.
 Thomas Ronche, private, 21st Bat. N. Y. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 James Hartigan, private, 193d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March, 1863.
 Thomas Henderson, private, 11th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Alvin B. Cooper, private, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted sergeant.
 George Smiley, private, 15th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Thomas Smiley, private, 1st N. Y. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 William McCarthy, landsman, "Colorado." Enlisted March, 1863.
 John Galavin, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Jeremiah Mahoney, private, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted January, 1864.
 Loyal Fryman, private, 1st U. S. C. C. Enlisted March, 1863; promoted to sergeant.
 Patrick Kefly, 1st sergt., 193d N. Y. V. Enlisted January, 1863.
 Thomas Brophy, private. No other records are accessible.
 Martin Burns, corporal, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 George Smith, private, 81st N. Y. V. Inf. Enlisted October, 1861.
 James Smith, private, 81st N. Y. V. Inf. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Thomas McManus, priv., 2d U. S. Art. Enlisted 1861; prom. sergt.
 George Minack, private, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged for disability.
 Patrick Cushman, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted sergt.; discharged by order of War Department.
 Thomas Burns, corporal, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862.
 John King, corporal, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted November, 1861.
 Jeremiah McCarthy, private, 147th N. Y. V. Further particulars not known.
 Richard Woodburne, private, 24th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted September, 1863, 9th N. Y. Art.
 John Cooper, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted March, 1863.
 George Read, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Llewellyn Foster, corporal, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Martin B. Campbell, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted to corporal.
 James Stewart, private, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1863; promoted to sergent.
 William Stewart, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted to sergent; re-enlisted January, 1864.
 Milo Tefft, drummer, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 John Kiefe, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Milton Bush, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Daniel Hartigan, sergent, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 David W. Blair, private, 193d N. Y. V. Enlisted May, 1863; promoted to 1st sergent.
 William Buck, private, 24th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted to sergent.
 Martin B. Campbell, drummer, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged for disability.
 Thomas J. Tefft, priv., 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted 1861; disch'd by order.
 Jeremiah Hartigan, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged for disability.
 Alfred Harness, U. S. gun-boat "Mist." Enlisted February, 1863.
 Patrick Calligan, private, 24th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st N. Y. Art. January, 1864; discharged.
 John E. McGrath, private, 16th N. Y. Art. Enlisted Nov., 1863; discharged for disability.
 James Andrews, private, 35th Ill. Enlisted December, 1863.
 William H. Wentworth, private, 10th N. Y. Enlisted Aug., 1864; was wounded, and sold as substitute.
 Thomas Daly, gun-boat "Cincinnati." Enlisted Dec., 1862; re-enlisted in 18th N. Y. V., Sept., 1864.
 Moses Daly, navy. No other facts in this case can be obtained.
 Charles Darling, private, 32d N. Y. Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; prom'd to sergt.; health seriously impaired by exposure in service.
 Michael McMan, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; disch. by order of War Department.
 Edward Body, "Peachontas." Enlisted March, 1863.
 James Hennessey, private. Enlisted April, 1861; dis. for disability.
 Franklin Aylsworth, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 Edward M. Paine, captain, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted in 106th N. Y., August, 1872; promoted major, and then colonel; was noted for great bravery.
 Emory Wilson, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 George Wilson, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Albert Milross, private, U. S. Inf. Enlisted September, 1864.
 William Aggas, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted in the 24th N. Y., Jan., 1864.
 John Quinlin, landsman, Navy, "Montgomery." Enlisted 1864.
 Thomas Lovett, private, 35th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted July, 1863, for three years.
 James M. Crolius, sergt., 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Joseph Watley, drummer, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enl'd Jan., 1864.
 Thomas Colburn, private, 24th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted Aug., 1864.
 William Caley, private, 193d N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1863.
 David Howard, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Edgar L. Fryman, 1st sergt., U. S. Col. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Jonas Hassop, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 Cyrus D. Hubbard, sergt., 110th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; dis. for disability.
 George N. Phillips, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Amos Read, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Orange Cole, sergent, 20th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Andrew Holley, private. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Frederick Bursdine, musician. Nothing more can be ascertained in this case.
 Joseph Dewhurst, private, 2d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Oct., 1861; with loss of large toe on left foot.
 Daniel Donovan, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 Washington Stevens, sergt., 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Page Stevens, corporal, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 William Morse, 1st sergt., 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861; pro. to 2d and 1st lieutenant; re-enlisted Aug., 1864.
 Orrville Morse, sergent, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged.
 Curtis Cooper, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 William Burkhardt, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 John McMan, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 John H. Coleman, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Edwin M. Shepard, midshipman, "Vincennes." Enlisted Nov., 1860; joined naval school at Annapolis, Md.
 Mark Battwell, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 James M. Himes, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Abner Himes, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Henry V. Weeks, Jr., private, 9th Ind. V. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Charles Poevey, 2d Lieut., 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1864; pro. to 1st Lieut.
 Harvey A. Pelham, private, 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Clark C. Lewis, 1st sergt., 110th N. Y. V. Enlisted July, 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut.; dis. for disability.
 George W. Gates, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Thomas Lasarge, private, 18th. Enlisted Oct., 1864.

- James Wright, private, 21st Bat. Enlisted Dec., 1863; pro. corp.
 Abram Yallad, private, 183d Regt. Enlisted Jan., 1865.
 David La Mora, priv., 1st Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; re-enl'd Jan., 1861.
 William Hennessey, private, 184th. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
 Andrew Marshall, private, 51st. Unknown.
 Patrick Carr, private, 6th Pa. Enlisted Sept., 1863.
 Joseph Chittney, private, 1st Regt N. Y. L. Art. Enl'd Sept., 1861; re-enlisted Sept., 1863.
 Henry Wilber, private, 24th Regt. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Thomas Keenan, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Peter Champion, private, 81st Regt. No other facts obtained.
 Frank Champion, private, L. Art., Bat. F. Enlisted 1863.
 William Champion, private, H. Art. Enlisted May, 1863.
 David Champion, private. Enlisted 1862; further facts not known.
 Eli Mallet, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Napoleon Bertrand, private, 40th Regt. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
 George Santano, private, 193d Regt. Enlisted March, 1865.
 Mason D. Farnas, 2d sergt., 147th Regt. Enlisted July, 1862.
 Moulton F. Cox, 4th Corp., 147th Regt. Enlisted July, 1862.
 James O'Grady, sergt., 51st Regt. Enlisted Oct., 1861; re-enlisted Jan., 1861.
 James Kingsley, sergt., 147th Regt. Enlisted Oct., 1863; re-enlisted March, 1864.
 William Hart, private, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Burrell Pepper, private, 21st Art. Enlisted March, 1861.
 John Henry, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted corporal, 1864.
 Leeth McCall, private, 193d Regt. Enlisted March, 1861; promoted sergeant, 1865.
 Alvin A. Bush, private, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Robert Fletcher, private, 24th Regt. Enlisted Feb., 1862.
 Donald McCall, priv., 3d N. Y. Art. Enl'd Jan., 1861; prom. 1864.
 Thomas T. Read, private, Wm. Anderson. Enl'd July, 1863; transferred 2d R. M. S.
 William H. Frink, private, 20th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
 William Reed, private. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Andrew Myers, drummer, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Wm. Armstrong, priv., 16th Inf. Enl'd Dec., 1861; prom. Apr., 1863.
 Adelbert J. Golt, sergeant, 20th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Timothy Sullivan, colonel, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted May, 1861.
 James Ellis, Jr., private, N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; transferred.
 Algeron S. Coe, sergeant, 147th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 William P. Rathbone, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; transferred, Nov., 1861, Invalid Corps clerk.
 Charles A. N. Estes, sergeant, 16th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1861; promoted, May, 1861, captain.
 Benjamin F. Bailey, 2d Lieut., 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Charles G. Abbott, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
 Charles H. Lewis, captain, 16th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
 Orrin M. Stevens, 2d lieutenant, 24th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant; prisoner four months.
 Mark Wadley, 2d sergeant, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 John Lapping, private, 24th Regt. Enlisted March, 1861; re-enl'd Dec., 1863, corporal; has rebel ball in his breast.
 George Lapping, private, 1st N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 George S. Denton, company clerk, 110th Regt. Enl'd Aug., 1862.
 Geo. W. Wilson, master mate "Adela." Enlisted July, 1863; transferred to "Sagamoa."
 William W. Allen, private, 81st Regt. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
 Henry A. Harmon, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 John Dunn, Jr., quartermaster, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Thomas Singleton, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; prisoner at Andersonville ten months.
 John Congore, 2d corporal, 16th N. Y. Regt. Enlisted Feb., 1861.
 George Hognun, 1st lieut., 147th Regt. Enlisted Oct., 1862; promoted captain; right lung beparized.
 William Whetham, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862; transferred to non-commissioned staff as principal musician.
 David Kelson, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 George Jacobs, private, 16th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 David W. Himes, private, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Walter Van Albine, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 De Witt Phillips, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1863.
 Lewis G. Doelittle, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1863.
 John Allen, Jr., private, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Benj. J. Stone, private, 11th Bat. Enl'd Sept., 1862; prom. 1864.
 Barward Garrett, private, 2d H. Art. Enlisted May, 1864.
 Herkiah W. Whitney, private, 184th N. Y. Vols. Enl'd Sept., 1861.
 Mason Gallagher, chaplain, 24th Regt. Enlisted May, 1861.
 William F. Norell, 1st sergt., 81st N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Sept., 1861; resigned in consequence of ill-health.
 Hiram Hotelling, sergeant, 21st N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Adelbert Allard, corporal, 184th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 John P. Allard, private, 184th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 Elery Thompson, private, 2d N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1861.
 Gilbert H. Stewart, sergeant, 81st N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted Aug., 1864.
 Samuel H. Brown, 1st Lieut., 24th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted captain May, 1862; re-enlisted Sept., 1864.
 Charles Hyde, private, 187th N. Y. Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862; re-enlisted, navy, 1863; re-enlisted, Feb., 1864.
 William Hyde, private, 16th Inf. Enlisted March, 1865.
 James H. Thompson, private, 16th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861.
 Alexander P. Imbay, private, 24th Regt. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Edward McAllister, private, 24th N. Y. Batt. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Michael Burke, private, 184th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Patrick Burns, private, 184th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
 Casamer Doud, private, 147th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Bennett Farnas, private, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Thomas Farnas, private, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Alexander Jacket, private, 51st N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted 81st.
 David Jacket, private, 16th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Peter Farnas, private, 147th N. Y. Vols. Enlisted Sept., 1862; wounded hip and left arm.
 John D. Morgan, private, 14th U. S. Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1862; pro. corp.; re-enl'd May, 1865; prisoner at Salisbury seven months.
 Josiah Lenoy, sergt., 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted March, 1861; re-enl'd Dec., 1863; trans. May, 1864.
 Thomas Lenoy, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Loren Lenoy, com. sergt., 24th Cav. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Charles B. Crosby, private, 76th Regt. Enlisted September, 1863; trans. November, 1861, and also June, 1863.
 Martin F. Carlton, capt., "Illinois." Trans.; re-enl'd Aug., 1861; navy.
 Lorenzo Carlton, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted June, 1863.
 Martin C. B. Himes, private, 21st N. Y. Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 John K. Smith, private, 81st N. Y. V. Served two years.
 William H. Himes, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 Henry Eason, master mate, bark "Restless." Pro. acting ensign.
 Morgan Hill, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted September, 1862; re-enl'd September, 1864.
 William Hennessey, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted September, '64; pro. corp. May, 1865.
 Chester Coo, corp., 193d N. Y. V. Enlisted March, 1865.
 Charles Thompson, ord. sergt., 17th Mich. Enlisted June, 1861; re-enl'd January, 1863.
 Charles Murdock, musician, 2d Brig. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Thomas O'Maley, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted September, 1864.
 John Daley, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted October, 1861.
 Michael Donovan, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted March, 1865.
 John Hedglin, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Leander Smith, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Thomas A. Smith, private, 24th Regt. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enl'd March, 1865.
 Herbert Joice, private, 16th U. S. Inf. Enlisted January, 1864.
 Hyman Dutcher, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted September, 1864.
 James McCready, private, 16th Regt. Enlisted February, 1864.
 Ora W. Balmock, private 193d Regt. Enlisted March, 1865.
 Abram Vandiab, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Alvin E. Haskie, private, 14th U. S. Inf. Enlisted September, 1861; served sixteen months; re-enl'd June, 1863.
 Abram E. Haskin, private, 18th U. S. Inf. Enlisted February, 1864.
 Charles E. Ketchum, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted January, 1864; trans. May, 1864.
 Edward H. Clarke, private, 18th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 William Burr, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted August, 1862; pro. com. sergt., sergt.-major, 2d lieut.
 Reuben Eldred, private, 184th N. Y. V. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Rich. McGee, priv., 147th N. Y. Enl'd Aug., 1862; pro. sergt. 1863.

- Robert B. Hubbell, private, 110th N. Y. Enlisted August, 1862.
 W. J. Austin, hospital, 111th Regt. Enlisted July, 1862.
 Thomas Fagan, private, 81st. Enlisted; died at Albany.
 Hiram James Webster, serg't, 24th Cav. Enlisted January, 1864; died Yellow House.
 John Marshall, priv., 24th Regt. Enlisted 1861; killed at Bull Run.
 Albert F. Inman, private, 12th Cav. Enlisted August, 1862; died at Newbern.
 Charles Burt, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted August, 1862; died at Charleston.
 William H. Hadsell, private, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died at Florence, S. C.
 Edwin H. Platt, private, 110th Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at Port Hudson; was shot by a sharpshooter.
 John Harvey, private, 81st Regt. Enlisted; died at Oswego, N. Y.
 Albert N. Ames, private, 1st N. Y. Art. Pro. first to serg't-major 2d Lieut. Bat. 2; 1st Lieut. Bat. G; killed at Petersburg; was shot by a rebel sharpshooter.
 Edwin Stack, private, 81st N. Y. V. Enlisted; pro. to com. serg't, July, 1862; adjutant; killed at Hilton Head.
 William Oliver, private, 21st Bat. L. A. Enlisted August, 1862; died at Oswego.
 Joseph Hyde, private, 147th. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died at Oswego.
 Silas E. Parsons, private, 147th N. Y. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at battle of Wilderness.
 Nicholas Fenon, navy. Enlisted May, 1861; died at Sandy Hook; had served in navy two years and eight months, previous to enlisting in Artillery.
 Peleg C. Letson, private, 81st Regt. Enlisted October, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor.
 Ira D. Carlton, private, Iowa Cav. Enlisted October, 1862; died at Hartsville, Mo.
 Edwin L. Everts, private, 110th Regt. Enlisted August, 1862; died at Tortugas, Florida.
 John McAmble, capt., 81st Regt. Enlisted August, 1861; killed in battle of Fair Oaks; was shot in first engagement of regiment.
 Joseph C. Wright. Particulars unknown; died at Chicago.
 John P. Sabia, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1864; killed at Cedar Creek.
 John S. Kippin, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862; a letter from a comrade of the 4th Michigan says that this person was killed in the last battle, nothing further is known concerning him.
 Thomas Lawton, private, Co. B, 81st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; pro. corporal; re-enlisted February, 1864.
 John A. Stroud, private, Co. H, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; promoted to corporal July, 1864.
 George W. Burryman, capt., Co. C, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted to lieutenant.
 George H. Bradt, 1st Lieut., 4th Mich. Bat. Enlisted Feb., 1862; health impaired.
 Henry O. Williams, priv., Co. B, 81st Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862; re-enlisted Jan., 1863.
 Charles Barnard, private, 21st Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 David F. Lillie, priv., 38th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; dis. from hospital Feb., 1863; re-enlisted.
 Herbert Bart, drummer, Co. F, 184th. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 John L. Lynch, private, Co. A, 24th. Enlisted April, 1861.
 George M. Kniffin, corp., Co. A, 24th. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Wm. F. Kniffin, corp., Co. A, 24th. Enlisted April, 1861.
 John Hillman, private, Co. B, 24th Inf. Enlisted Apr., 1861; corp.; re-enl'd, 1863, in Co. C, 24th Cav.; wounded at 2d Bull Run.
 James A. McLean, priv., Co. C, 81st Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; hospital department.
 George Stophel, private, Co. B, 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Daniel Thornton, private, Co. I, 24th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted Aug., 1863.
 Lewis H. Gokley, private, Co. G, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Theo. Kehoe, 1st Lieut., Co. I, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to captain June, 1863; resigned.
 Hugh Moriarty, private, 24th N. Y. V. Enlisted May, 1861; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run.
 William H. Ross, private, Co. B, 184th. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 Francis Morris, private, Co. —, 184th. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 John Cody, private, Co. K, 147th. Enlisted Sept., 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Oct., 1864.
 Charles McAnley, private, Co. F, 24th Inf. Enlisted Apr., 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted in 184th Inf.
 Leverett A. Fox, sergt., Co. I, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to orderly, 1863.
 Royal E. Fox, private, Co. B, 24th Inf. Enlisted Apr., 1861; served time out; re-enlisted Jan., 1864.
 Charles Dasher, private, Co. A, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Thomas Woods, corp., Co. A, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 Joseph Woods, sergt., Co. A, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 John Doe, private, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 William Doe, private, 184th. Enlisted April, 1865.
 Joseph Young, private, Co. E, 24th Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1864.
 James Mowney, private, 193d Inf. Enlisted March, 1865.
 Michael Kelly, private, Co. A, 81st. Enlisted Sept., 1862; re-enlisted Jan., 1864.
 David B. Taylor, private, Bat. F, 1st Art. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted corporal and orderly sergeant.
 Frank Murray, Jr., private, Co. C, 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted to corporal, Sept., 1862.
 William H. Campbell, private, Co. I, 147th. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 Michael Cripps, private, 26th Bat. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
 Peter Gunn, private, Co. B, 81st Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862.
 Edward P. Allen, 2d Lieut., Co. A, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant Aug., 1863, and captain Oct., 1864.
 William H. Snyder, private, Co. I, 147th. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
 Thos. H. Knollin, bagler, 21st Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Alonzo D. Oakley, private, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
 Patrick Dolan, private, Co. B, 184th. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 George Watson, private, Co. F, 1st Cav. Enlisted July, 1861; corp.; re-enlisted Jan., 1864.
 Benjamin B. Cavalier, private, Co. I, 13th Cav. Enlisted Aug., '63.
 John E. Jacobs, private, Co. G, 81st Inf. Enlisted October 13, 1861; corporal; sergeant; trans., 1863, to the 21st U. S. Cav.
 John Bragan, private, 1st Bat. Enlisted Feb., 1863.
 Frank Gill, private, Co. A, 147th. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
 John Fitzgibbons, private, Bat. —. Enlisted Jan., 1862.
 John K. Smith, private, Co. B, 81st. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Francis G. Bradt, private, Co. A, 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
 John McCarthy, private, Co. K, 139th. Enlisted Nov., 1863.
 John L. Wood, sergeant, 21st Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Victor Rockefeller, private, 9th H. Art. Enlisted March, 1864.
 Willis E. Burnot, private, Co. F, 184th. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
 William Scully, private, 147th. Enlisted Jan., 1863; wounded in hip; discharged.
 William McGrath, private, Co. D, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 John Carroll, priv., Co. B, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; prisoner seven months.
 Edward Carroll, priv., Co. B, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; prisoner five months.
 George Cragg, ord. sergt., Co. I, 193d Inf. Enlisted March, 1865.
 James Kane, private, Co. D, 193d Inf. Enlisted March, 1865.
 Rodolphus D. S. Tyler, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted 1st Lieut. and to captain 1862; wounded in arm.
 Patrick McGrath, private, Co. K, 147th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Joseph Dempsey, 2d Lieut., Co. K, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. and to capt. 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va.
 Edward Manning, priv., reg. not known; left Buffalo. Enlisted 1861.
 Mike J. Farrell, private, 21th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Jonathan Hanley, priv., 21st Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1862; prom. gunner.
 John W. Anderson, private, Co. F, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; promoted corporal.
 William Kinney, corporal, Co. A, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted 2d Lieut.
 Wm. Sullivan, priv., 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; prom. 2d Lieut.
 Peter Garahan, private, Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Thomas Garahan, private, 192d Inf. Enlisted April, 1865.
 Thomas Walker, private, 21st Cav. Enlisted January, 1863.
 George Ketchum, private, Bat. F, 1st Art. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted corp., 1st sergt.; re-enlisted Feb., 1864; now mail-carrier.
 Henry King, private, 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Alexander Fair, private, 81st Inf. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Oliver Dubot, private, Co. K, 147th. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Alexander Champion (2d), priv. 81st Inf. Enlisted March, 1865.
 Charles Davis, private, 81st Inf. Enlisted March, 1862; re-enlisted.
 Frank Miller, private, Co. I, 110th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.

Ferdinand Schilling, private, 184th. Enlisted Sept. —; transferred to the band.

Lodewick Guisel, private, Co. D, 184th. Enlisted September, 1864.

Thomas McGrath, private, Co. F, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1863.

Michael Fagan, 1st sergt., Co. D, 193d. Enlisted March, 1865.

Isaac G. Nelson, private, Co. F, 184th. Enlisted August, 1864.

Peter Conroy, private, Co. K, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted January, 1864.

Patrick Glynn, private, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted January, 1864.

Morris Pekelman, private, Co. K, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted January, 1864.

Ambrose Maresline, private, Co. K, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861.

Michael Daley, private, Co. E, 147th. Enlisted August, 1862.

John Boland, private, Co. B, 81st Inf. Enlisted September, 1861.

Peter Wright, private, Co. G, 147th. Enlisted August, 1862.

Thomas Glynn, sergeant, Co. K, 147th. Enlisted September, 1862.

Alonso Arden, private, Co. B, 81st Inf. Enlisted April, 1864; promoted corporal.

Frederick Becksted, private, Co. B, 81st Inf. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted January, 1863; 2d sergeant.

Charles Becksted, private, Co. B, 81st Inf. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted January, 1863; drum corps.

Joseph Cigler, private, Co. A, 81st Inf. Enlisted February, 1863.

Chas. Bradshaw, priv., 81st Inf. Enl'd Oct., 1861; re-enl'd Apr., 1865.

George Rosell, private, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; prom. sergt.

Silas W. Litchfield, private, Co. G, 81st Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861.

William Sharpe, private, Co. G, 16th Cav. Enlisted May, 1865.

Joseph Myers, private, Co. E, 158th Inf. Enlisted March, 1864.

William H. Myers, priv., Co. K, 158th Inf. Enlisted November, 1863.

John Nihoff, private, 21st Bat. Enlisted October, 1862.

Levi Nihoff, private, Co. I, 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted in 21st Bat., January, 1864.

Edward Ringwood, private, Co. F, 81st Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; re-enlisted 24th Cavalry.

Ira Lookintell, private, Co. H, 81st Inf. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted in 81st Infantry.

Henry E. Cheeney, private, 16th Engineers. Wounded; got fever in hospital; enlisted Jan., 1862; discharged; died at Oswego.

Sylvester Stone, private, 81st Inf. Enlisted January, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor.

William Blair, private, 81st Inf. Enlisted January, 1862.

Levi Blair, priv., 81st Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1862; killed at Petersburg.

Joseph Blair, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1863; shot on picket at Petersburg.

James Campbell, private, 110th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died at Baton Rouge.

Thomas Dolan, priv., 81st Inf. Enlist'd Jan., 1862; kill'd at Fair Oaks.

John Hand, sergeant, 24th Inf. Enlist'd Sept., 1862; killed at Bull Run.

John Harvey, priv., 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1864; died at Oswego.

William D. Brunot, corporal, 24th Inf. Enlisted April 26, 1861; died at Washington.

John Hagerty, private, 21st Cav. Enlisted January, 1864; killed on picket duty, Shenandoah valley.

Burtin Adkins, private, 34th Iowa Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted to captain; died at Fort Blakely, Ala.

Jeremiah Farrell, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1863; died at hospital, D. C.

Joseph Walker, private, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at battle of Wilderness, Va.

Florence Adkinson, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; missed at Petersburg; not heard from since.

Jacob Grubb, private, 149th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted corporal; died at Atlanta.

Richard McGrath, private, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted 1st sergeant; killed at Weldon R. R., Va.

Daniel Dailey, private, 146th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died at New Orleans hospital.

James D. Johnson, private, 53d Ill. Enlisted 1861; killed in Tenn.

John Dailey, priv., 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Petersburg.

John Green, private, 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; transferred to a Buffalo regiment; not heard from since.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS.

OSWEGO.

THIS town was formed from Hannibal April 20, 1818. A part of Granby was annexed May 20, 1836. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, upon the west side of Oswego river. Its surface is generally rolling, ending in a bluff shore upon the lake. The streams are Eight-Mile, Rice, Snake, and Minetto creeks. A fall in Oswego river, within the limits of this town, affords an abundance of water-power. The underlying rock is principally red sandstone. The soil is a gravelly loam. Boulders and water-worn pebbles are scattered over its surface, making it very stony in places. There are sixteen school districts in the town.

The first settlement was made by Asa Rice, from Connecticut, in 1797, who came down the Oswego river and along the beach to lot No. 2, where he landed with his family and erected a log or pole shanty just high enough to stand up in. Two or three families came in with Mr. Rice, but none of them remained during the winter, he (Mr. Rice) being the only permanent settler. Upon the completion of his shanty, which his friends assisted in building, he produced a small bottle of wine that had been well cared for, and proposed that the new home in the forest have its name, which was given and christened "Union Village," which name it still retains. Mr. Rice found many hardships and privations to endure, it being late in the fall; and winter setting in earlier than he expected they found themselves short of provisions, and an infant child of theirs actually starved to death.

In 1800 came Reuben Pixley, who purchased of Mr. Rice about fifty acres of land, remained a few years, and finally sold to a Mr. Brace. Mr. Pixley's family suffered greatly for want of provisions, and he was obliged to hire a blacksmith from Oswego to hunt game for him to keep his family from starving, which was easily supplied, there being plenty of deer and some bears in the vicinity. Daniel Burt settled in 1802; Nathan Nelson was an early settler, and a Mr. Beckwith settled in 1804; Eleazer Perry in 1805; Jonathan Buell (on lot 29) and Jacob Thorpe in 1806; and Daniel Robinson in 1809. Nathan Drury, from Massachusetts, settled on lot 30 about 1810, and it is said that Mr. Drury, in order to raise a crop of corn, was obliged to keep watch and drive the bears from his fields. Erastus Todd was one of the early settlers, and was the first on lot 13,—Oswego Centre, or more familiarly known as Pitch's Corners. Chauncey Coats, from Massachusetts, settled on lot 12 in 1814, and first lived in a log house covered with

ash bark. Mr. Coats was a very athletic man, being six feet two and three-quarter inches in height, and was at that time considered the strongest man in Oswego County, once lifting an iron press, in Oswego village, weighing one thousand pounds, after all others had failed. Nathan Farnham, from Bennington, Vermont, settled on lot 2 in 1813, on the farm now owned by Mr. McCracken. Mr. Farnham made a purchase on lot No. 3 in 1816, where he now resides, and is eighty-four years old, born December 24, 1792. Abram M. Clark, from Connecticut, settled on lot No. 3 in 1816, purchasing from time to time until his farm comprised three hundred and thirty-seven acres. Land at that time was worth ten dollars per acre. Mr. Clark now resides on said lot, and is seventy-seven years of age. Selden P. Clark also settled on the same lot at the same time, where he now resides, and is seventy-four years of age. Daniel R. Green is now a resident of the southeast corner of lot 3. Daniel Pease, from Massachusetts, settled on lot 11 in 1813 or 1814. Levi and Alfred, sons of Daniel Pease, and grandsons of Asa Rice, now reside on lot 11. Later, on lot 11, came C. G. Park, about 1850, where he now resides. Sylvanus Bishop, from Onondaga county, on lot 4 in 1813. Lot 24 was settled in 1815 or 1816 by Mr. John Griffin, who erected the first log house in this vicinity, which stood just north of where William Stephenson now resides. John Dunsmore, from Massachusetts, made a purchase of one hundred and thirty acres on the same lot in 1825,—lot first owned by the Bleckers, of London (land speculators). Mr. Dunsmore was seven days coming from Otsego to this place, a distance of one hundred miles, making the journey with ox-teams, and sold one yoke upon his arrival for fifty-five dollars. Seymour Coe, Sr., from Massachusetts, later from Onondaga county, settled in Palermo in 1818, and removed to Oswego town in 1831 or 1832, on lot 12. Since the above facts were collected Mr. Coe has passed away, in the ninetieth year of his age.

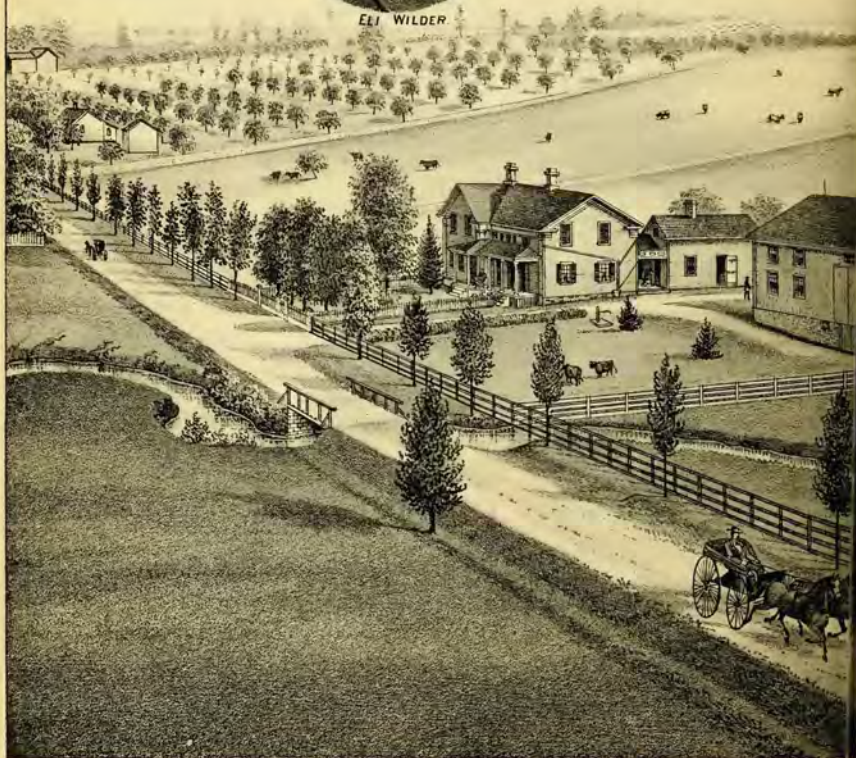
Schuyler Worden, from Cayuga county, was a pioneer on lot 29 (Minetto) about 1819. Mr. Worden states that it was all a wilderness at that time, there being no roads laid out except the fifth street and river road. Mr. Worden is yet living on said lot, and is seventy years old.

Wm. J. Forbes was the first settler on lot 22, in 1818. Joseph Rice was a pioneer on lot 36 ("State's hundred.") No farm in this locality was settled earlier. He and Arvin Rice cut the road through from Fulton, coming with a yoke of cattle, on the farm now owned by Edwin W. Hunting-





ELI WILDER



RESIDENCE OF ELI WILDER



EDITH P. WILDER



ton. Lot 36 was first owned by Francis Lent. Stephen Tilden, from Vermont, settled on lot 9 in 1821, on lands now owned by Vincent Sabin and son and B. P. Dutcher. A Mr. Foster was a pioneer on lot 26, on lands now owned by John S. Furniss. Samuel Furniss made a purchase on said lot in 1832. John Ostrander settled in Oswego village, in 1828, near the first dam. At that time there were only a few families in what now comprises the populous city of Oswego, though many emigrants came in at this time. Ruloff Dutcher, from Dover, Skaneateles county, was a millwright, and assisted in the building of the first mills at Oswego. Lot 31 was drawn by Joshua Foreman for services rendered in the Revolutionary war (as were nearly all the lots westward from the Oswego river by other soldiers), and subsequently purchased by a Mr. Collins, who owned it for many years, and finally gave it to his son, Lee Collins. Abel Wilder, from Madison county, purchased four hundred and fifty-seven acres, on lots 31 and 32, of Ansel Frost, in 1838. Mr. Eli Wilder, a son of Abel, now owns one hundred acres of the original purchase. On this lot, on Eight-Mile creek, was erected, in a very early day, a saw-mill by William Lewis, which was rebuilt, in 1838, by Eli Wilder, and subsequently by other parties; but, with decreasing interests in the milling business, it failed to be cared for, and has long since gone down.

David Gray, from Saratoga county, settled on lot 21 in 1812. Wm. Moore and Paul Whittemore, from Onondaga valley, came at the same time. The first clearings and improvements in this locality were made by them. There were no roads nor even marked trees to the village of Oswego.

Silas Green, a Revolutionary soldier, and a native of Coventry, Rhode Island, settled on lot 38—the northwest lot of the township—in 1824. It was later owned by Norman Green (son), who remained on said farm about forty-four years, and is now owned by Garrett Louis.

On lot 84, among the early settlers, as early as 1817, were Cephas Weed, Jonathan and Justin Eastman.

Lot 78, on lands now owned by W. H. Johnson, was settled by John Perkins, Mr. Chambers, Ebenezer Perkins, Samuel Sanders, Anson Taylor, James Gillis, Jason Peck, and Heman Rice.

On lot 76 were Mr. Godfrey, Godby, and Oswell as early as 1817.

Elihu W. Gifford, from Washington county, New York, settled on lot 92 in 1812, and subsequently on lot 91, where he died in 1848, on lands now owned by his heirs. Mr. Elihu Gifford ran and kept the mill built by Silas Crandall from 1813 to the time of his death.

John Parkinson, from England, settled in Oswego town, on present farm of W. R. Worden, in 1833, clearing said farm. David D. Gray cleared a portion of lot 21, where Mr. Parkinson now resides, in an early day. Lot 17 was undoubtedly settled by Rudolph Dutcher and a Mr. Tilden, in about 1817 or '18. Mr. Nathan Lewis states that these gentlemen were here when he came, which was in 1822, and had been for a few years. There was but little land cleared at that time. James Stevenson was owner of one hundred and eight acres on the northwest corner of said lot as early as 1822. The first house built at Southwest Os-

wego was a log one in 1820. The first blacksmith was Stephen Coblé, about 1833 or 1834. The first store was kept by Asa Watson, in 1814 or 1815.

The first frame house in Oswego town was built by Asa Rice, on lot 2, about 1810, and a portion of this house, known as the Carson house, is still standing. Mr. R. also built the first frame barn.

The first brick house erected was by Daniel Robinson, about 1830 or 1835, on lot 9. Mr. R. had on his farm a clay-bed, and manufactured bricks for sale. Oswego town contains a number of clay-beds of considerable size, some of which are turned to practical account in the manufacture of bricks, there being some five or six yards in different parts of the town, all doing a good business; for instance, the Fitch yard, at Oswego Centre, which manufactures five hundred thousand to one million bricks annually.

Mr. Asa Rice sowed first wheat, cleared first ground, planted first crops, and set out first orchard, on lot 2, getting some trees in the vicinity of the fort, and bringing some down the river from Onondaga county.

The first road in town was the river road from Oswego through to Minetto and Fulton, and surveyed in 1810 or 1811.

Wm. Moore was the first surveyor, and laid out the Fifth street road in 1813. Mr. Jesse Gray informs us that it was a terrible road, and, though the distance was only three miles, the first time he attempted to go to Oswego he got lost and was obliged to stay in the woods overnight. Mr. G. settled on lot 14 in 1826, the pioneer of the lot being a Mr. Brown, about 1822. Mr. G. is now seventy-four years old.

The Hannibal road was very heavily timbered, and when it was surveyed the trees were felled either way from the centre of the road, and the settlers had to travel around the stumps to get along. The bridges were made of logs.

The first birth was Thomas Jefferson Rice, in 1801. The first marriage was Augustus Ford and Miss Rice, in 1800. The first death was an infant child of Asa Rice, in 1798. A later marriage was that of Montgomery Perry and Mehitable Rice, about 1812. A later death was that of David Gray, June 6, 1813.

UNION VILLAGE

was named by Asa Rice, as before stated. It was on this lot that the first settlements west of the Oswego river were made, and very many improvements. Here was kept the first school by Susan Newell, in a little log cabin just south of the four corners, in 1813.

The first school-house built was a frame one, in 1816, on the present site of the cobble-stone school-house; size, twenty by thirty feet.

The first saw-mill was erected by Messrs. Rice & Brace, on Rice creek, about 1810 or 1811. The first flouring-mill was on same creek, in 1813, built by Samuel Farnham, and was destroyed by fire in 1869. There was also a tannery built in this vicinity by a man named Nelson, which was rather a primitive affair. A cloth-dressing establishment was erected on the same lot about 1825, by Willer R. Willis.

The first store was kept by Mrs. Noland, from Massachu-

setts. The first tavern was a log building, about 1810, and Lemuel Austin was the pioneer landlord. It was subsequently taken by Wm. Lewis, and later, about 1813, by Jacob Raynor. The rates in those days were two shillings for meals, a sixpence for lodging, and whisky three cents per drink.

The first blacksmith was Arthur Brace, and the shop built was by him at this place. First carpenter was Chester Brace. Mrs. Rice and her daughter did the weaving for the people of this locality. There were no distilleries, but Mr. Rice used to make what was known as *metheglin*, made from honey,—a very sweet and pleasant drink. Our informant tells us that people used to come from the village of Oswego to get "metheglin," and it being such a pleasant drink, they would get merry before they were aware of it, and would usually feel full as well or better the second day.

The first physician was Dr. Coe, from the eastern part of New York. The first mails were carried on foot by Mills Brace, once a week, from Oswego to Salina (now Syracuse). Later they were carried on horseback by a Mr. Garrison.

Union Village of to-day has one hotel, kept by Walter Phillips; a grocery, by B. B. Bradway; a large cider-mill, by Mr. Bradway, which was built by Mr. Morrison, about twenty years ago, and is doing a fine business; one blacksmith-shop, by N. K. Hammond; and contains about twenty residences.

TOWN OFFICIALS.

The first town-meeting in Oswego town was held at the school-house in the village of Oswego, on Tuesday, May 5, 1818, when the following officers were elected, viz., Eleazer Perry, supervisor; Wm. Dalloway, town clerk; Henry Eagle, Henry Everts, and Eleazer Perry, Jr., assessors; Nathan McNair, Wm. Fay, Jr., and Erastus Todd, commissioners of highways; Nathan McNair and Eleazer Perry, Jr., overseers of the poor; Asa Dudley, collector; Asa Dudley and John S. Newton, constables; Alvin Bronson, Samuel B. Beach, and Jno. Moore, Jr., commissioners of common schools; Walter Colton, Geo. Fisher, and Wm. Moore, school inspectors; Alvin Bronson and Samuel B. Beach, commissioners of gospel lots.

The succession of supervisors from 1820, to date, has been as follows, viz., Jonathan Demming, Matthew McNair, 1821; Alvin Bronson, 1822-1824; M. McNair, 1825-1830 inclusive; Geo. Fisher, 1831; Joel Turrill, 1832; David P. Brewster, 1833; Jacob N. Bonesteel, 1834-1835; W. F. Allen, 1836-1837; Patrick H. Hard, 1838; Walter W. White, 1839; M. McNair, 1840; W. W. White, 1841; Daniel H. Marsh, 1842; Joel Turrill, 1843; Jas. Platt, 1844; Luther Wright, 1845; Leander Babcock, 1846-1847; D. H. Campbell, 1848; Lewis A. Cole, 1850-1851; Silas Cushman, 1852-1854; John Carpenter, 1855-1856; Stanton S. Gillett, 1857-1858; John H. Mann, 1859; Simon G. Place, 1860; John H. Mann, 1861-1862; Jno. S. Furniss, 1863-1865; Jno. H. Mann, 1866-1869; William J. Stark, 1870-1871; Thomas G. Thompson, 1872; John G. Warner, 1873; Ira L. Jones, 1874; Lyman Coats, 1875; T. S. Brigham, 1876-1877.

Among the first town clerks were W. Dalloway, 1820-

1821; Jonathan Demming, 1822; Edmund Hawks, 1823-1824; and Robert Cooley, 1825-1826. List of justices from 1830 as follows, viz., Calvin Sheldon, Wm. G. Adkins, J. J. Fort, Jno. H. Lord, Wm. Lewis, Jr., S. D. Pierce, John M. Casey, Nathan Farnham, Curtis Severance, J. M. Casey, John Prout, H. P. Dwight, Moses Whitney, D. S. Goddey, John M. Casey, Jas. M. Crolius, H. Gray, W. Goodnow, D. S. Colby, Stephen Coll, S. S. Gillett, John Carpenter, Harvey Gray, J. Filling, L. A. Cole, M. S. Clark, N. K. Hammond, Henry P. Fitch, D. D. Colby, S. S. Gillett, A. C. Mann, John Gordinear, D. D. Bledgett, S. S. Gillett, B. B. Place, H. J. Cody, D. D. Colby, Jas. W. Brown, B. B. Place, H. P. Fitch, D. D. Colby, J. W. Brown, H. P. Fitch, E. B. Colby, J. W. Brown, Le Roy Pease, and H. P. Fitch, in 1877.

MINETTO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 15th day of November, 1848, the male members of the Methodist Episcopal church congregated at the Dennis school-house, town of Oswego, with Rev. M. H. Gaylord and Samuel L. Lent presiding, Abraham Fort secretary; and, pursuant to an act of the revised statutes, proceeded to organize the first society of the Methodist Episcopal church of the town of Oswego, and the trustees were as follows, viz., Mynard Grovesbeck, Daniel Scott, Robert Fulford, Abraham Fort, and Le Roy Bart. Among the first members of this society were George and Betsy Burch, Mynard and Phoebe Grovesbeck, Samuel and Catherine Lent, Caroline Brown, Caroline Armstrong, Sally Dennis, Dibby Rheubottom, Perry and Myra Chase, Miss Everts, John and Eleanor Myers, Robert and Sarah Fulford, and Harry Miller and wife. Mr. Miller was one of the pioneers of this locality, and on Sabbath used to go from Oswego town to Fulton, by marked trees, to church; he was also the first class-leader in this vicinity. The first meetings of this society were held in the above-named school-house. The church, which is yet standing, was built in 1849; cost, seven hundred dollars; size, thirty by forty; dedicated in the fall of 1849, by Rev. Hiram Mattison. Following are some of the officiating clergymen: Rev. Smedley, Rev. Smith, Rev. Coupe, Rev. O. Squire, C. L. Dunning, Revs. Plank, Lathrop, Nichols, White, Mason, Wood, Allen, C. C. Beebe, and Charles Harris, present pastor. There has always been a Sunday-school connected with the church. Jonathan Buell was the first superintendent; present superintendent is Ira L. Jones; number of pupils, sixty; volumes in library, one hundred and fifty.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH-WEST OSWEGO

was organized December 9, 1872, from the Oswego Centre circuit, which was set aside from the general circuit, including Hannibal, Sterling, etc., in 1859, and meetings were held at Minetto and Oswego Centre. At the organization of this church in 1872, the following persons were incorporated as trustees, viz., James Wiltse, Vincent Sabin, Benjamin P. Dutcher, John A. Taylor, O. Barstow, E. A. Carnrite, and William E. Stevens.

Some of the preachers in charge from 1859 are as follows, viz., R. L. Frazier, George Plauk, A. Shaw, D. Fur



RESIDENCE OF LEVI PEASE



OSWEGO, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

geson, A. J. Cottrell, F. A. O'Farrell, George C. Wood, Charles E. Beebe, W. F. Parrington, and T. L. Allen, present pastor. First church edifice was erected in 1873, and dedicated February 4, 1874; it is a small brick building, finely finished, with belfry and bell. The size of the auditorium is thirty by fifty feet, with a vestibule in front ten by twelve feet. It was finished under the supervision of Mr. P. M. Schoonmaker; has a seating capacity of two hundred. Salary of the clergy, five hundred dollars. The Union Sunday-school of this church was organized in 1874; its first superintendent was O. Barstow, who has held the position ever since. Has a goodly number of pupils, and a voluminous library.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTHWEST OSWEGO

was organized about 1852, with a membership of some thirty-five. The following are the names of early members: William Curtis, Stephen Cagg, C. G. Park, a Mr. Mervin, Mrs. C. Dunsmore, and Mrs. Newell; first stationed preacher was Rev. Edward Lawton. Meetings were held two years in a wood-house (which was finished off for the purpose), just south of O. Barstow's store. First church building was erected in 1854; a frame structure, size, thirty-four by sixty feet, and is still used for their place of worship. The pastors are as follows, viz., Rev. H. Powers, Isaac Butterfield, Rev. Morley, Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, Wm. C. Corbin. Present pastor is Rev. W. C. Johnson. Present membership is about one hundred. Salary of clergy, four hundred dollars. First superintendent of Sunday-school was James McLean, next was John D. Andrews. Present superintendent is E. C. Pasko. Number of pupils, one hundred and eight; number of volumes in library, one hundred and four. The first Sunday-school was organized about two years after the building was erected.

Of the organization of the Grange society of Oswego town, we have as yet no account, although the history of the county grange will appear in the general history. Our historian for Oswego town was referred by several of its citizens to a Mr. Lockwood, present Master of one of the subordinate lodges, to get the records of the society, and after driving some four or five miles found Mr. Lockwood, who utterly refused to give any information or to condescend to refer him to any one who could give the desired information. Mr. Lockwood knows the history of the county, and don't deem it necessary for any of his fellow-citizens or future generations to have any records of the past or present; therefore, if we should fail to give the records of this society, the patrons will please pardon.

OSWEGO TOWN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

was chartered in 1870, and grew out of an organization known as the Union Village Farmers' club, which was

organized March 13, 1869, with T. G. Thompson as president; D. R. Green, secretary; J. S. Bishop, corresponding secretary; and S. L. Parsons, treasurer. This organization started with only eight or ten members, and at present has a membership of one hundred and fifty. Present officers are as follows, viz., T. S. Brigham, president; D. R. Green, vice-president; Fred. E. Stewart, secretary; Le Roy Pease, treasurer. The members of the society saw the need of having some place suitable for their meetings, and, being an enterprising people, took hold of the matter; in 1870 they erected a fine town hall, and on June 23, 1870, they, as well as many from the city, congregated for dedication services.

The hall is situated on the farm of T. G. Thompson, about three miles west of the city, in one of the most beautiful locations that could be chosen. The building, which is cruciform, was designed by Gardner Bros., of Oswego city, and built by D. P. McAuley, also of the city of Oswego. The main part, which is used as an audience-room for the regular meetings of the society, is thirty by forty-six feet, and the hall proper is thirty by sixty-five feet, with an ante-room, used as kitchen in festival time, ten by thirty feet, in the rear. It is also provided with dining-rooms, etc.

The building is high, and well arranged for light and ventilation. It cost two thousand dollars. The funds were raised by subscription, and paid for as soon as completed. The inclosure in which it stands includes five or six acres, and is held by the town society under a perpetual lease. On the grounds is a fine half-mile track. The building, with "Old Glory" floating at the peak of its flag-staff, is a prominent object for miles around.

MINETTO VILLAGE,

on the Oswego river, four miles above Oswego, contains two stores, one hotel, post-office, one church, one blacksmith-shop, and about twenty-five residences. Is a very pleasant place, having beautiful river scenery. Mrs. Betsy Pease kept the first tavern at this place as early as 1820. Messrs. Evert, Forbes, and Pease were early settlers on the present site of Minetto village. About 1832 there was a grist-mill erected here; the builder's name was Samuel Taggart. About a mile down the river (on the river-road) from Minetto is the brewing establishment of L. Brosemer, which does quite an extensive business in the line of ales. About one-half mile north and west from Oswego Centre is the refining establishment of Griffin & Mott, which was started as a cider-mill in 1862 by Mr. Griffin, who has kept increasing his facilities until his business has become quite extensive. He has a large four-story frame building, including the cellar, which is used for storing purposes. Manufactures from three thousand to four thousand barrels of cider annually. Refining the same, it is handsomely bottled and shipped to all parts of the country.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



NATHAN LEWIS.



MRS. NATHAN LEWIS.

NATHAN LEWIS.

One of the oldest living settlers of the town of Oswego, both in date of settlement and age, is Nathan Lewis, son of Samuel and Esther Lewis, of Albany county, who was born October 27, 1797. In 1805 the family moved to Madison county, and settled on a farm. The county was then comparatively new, and very sparsely settled; neighbors were few, and social and educational advantages were limited. Nathan received such learning as the district school then afforded. At the age of twenty-one he commenced life for himself by hiring out by the month and taking jobs at clearing land, and thus continued to work until the fall of 1822, when he removed to Oswego County, and in May following purchased the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Blodgett. He went to work with a will and cleared that farm in good style, and lived upon it until the spring of 1864, when he sold it and removed to his present residence.

On the 13th of January, 1824, he was united by marriage to Mary Mann, by whom he had four children, of whom but one—Marshall—survives, and he lives in Illinois. On the 10th of February, 1832, Mrs. Lewis died, and on the 18th of the following September he married again, this time choosing Lucinda Mann, cousin of his first wife. Four children were born to them, three of whom survive, namely, Mary, now the wife of Reuben Weares, lives in the city of Oswego; Esther, married, and residing in Providence, Rhode Island; Loretta A., now lives with her father. Mrs. Lewis died February 11, 1876, after living with her husband for forty-four years. She was a kind and affectionate wife, and a fond and loving mother.

Henry S. Lewis, son of Nathan and Lucinda Lewis, was

a member of Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and died while serving his country at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, September 2, 1863, after one year's service in the army.

Mr. Lewis has always been an industrious man. When he came into Oswego, fifty-five years ago, there was very little land cleared; and willing hands and hearts of steel were required to fell the large timber that existed where now can be seen the pleasant farms and homes of comfort. It was then that

"They shunned not labor when 'twas due,
They wrought with right good will;
And for the homes they won for them
Their children bless them still.
They lived not hermit lives, but oft
In social converse met, ★
And fires of love were kindled then
That burn on warmly yet.
Oh, pleasantly the stream of life
Pursued its constant flow,
In the days when they were pioneers,
Fifty-five years ago."

By industry and good management Mr. Lewis has succeeded in surrounding himself with the comforts and beauties of life; and now, at the age of fourscore years, he enjoys the proceeds of a remarkably well-spent and laborious life. He has held various offices of trust in his township, all of which he has filled to the satisfaction of the people, and with personal credit. Originally a Whig, he is now a Republican, having voted with that party since its organization. He is very generally respected as a good citizen and an honest man.

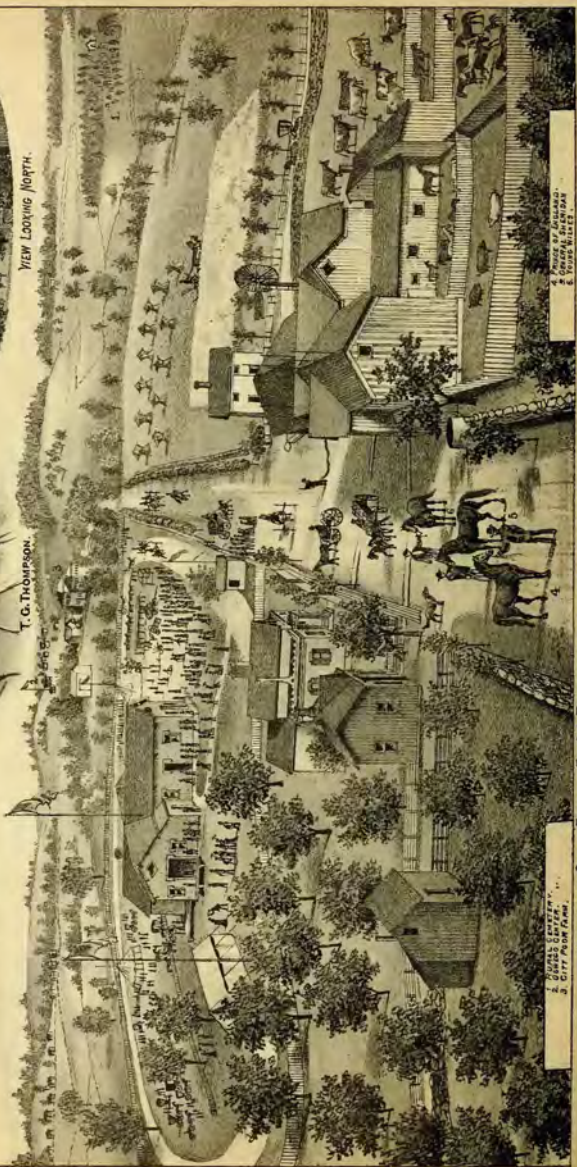


T. G. THOMPSON.

VIEW LOOKING NORTH.



VIEW LOOKING N.W. OVER UNIONVILLE.

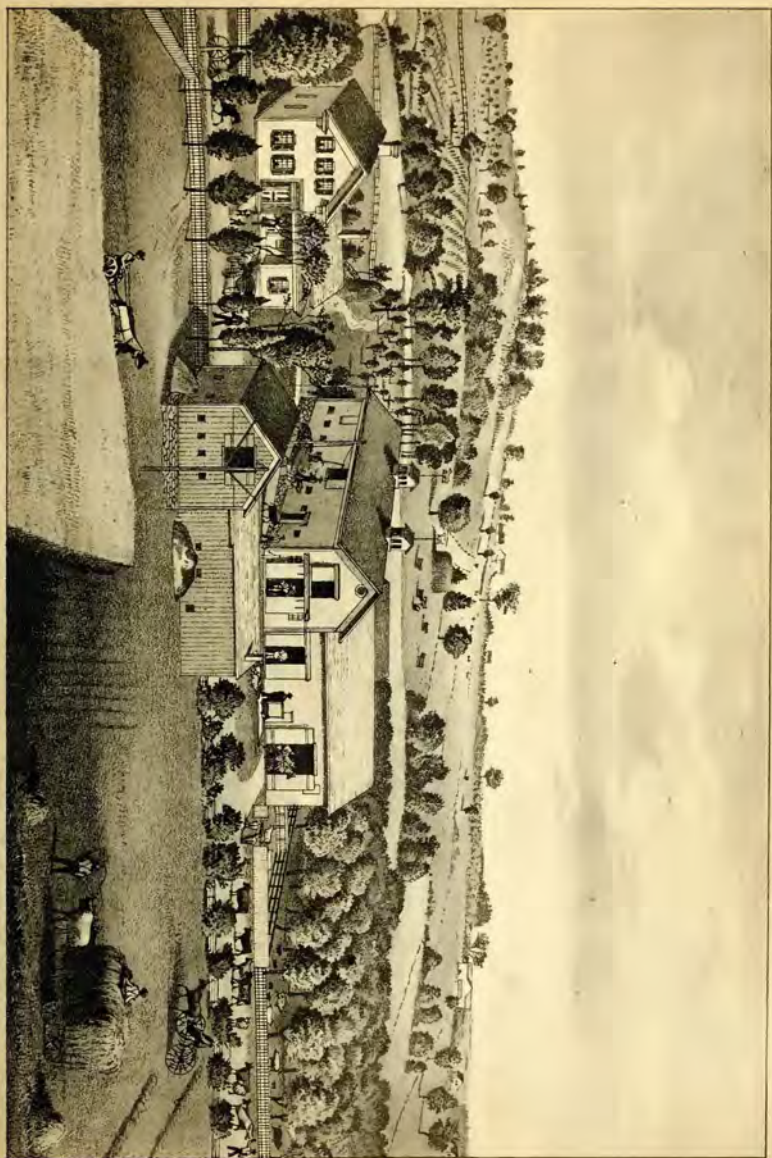


1. RURAL COUNTRY.
2. CITY OF OSWEGO.
3. CITY OF OSWEGO.

4. RURAL COUNTRY.
5. CITY OF OSWEGO.
6. CITY OF OSWEGO.

VIEW OF THE STOCK FARM OF THOS. G. THOMPSON, AND THE OSWEGO TOWN AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL FAIR GROUNDS.

FARM & RES. OF WILLIAM CLARK, FORMERLY OWNED BY SELDEN CLARK, UNION VILLAGE, TOWN OF OSWEGO, N.Y.



ELI WILDER.

The father and mother of Eli Wilder were natives of Massachusetts. They emigrated to New York about the year 1810, and first settled at Hamilton, but soon after removed to the town of Sullivan, Madison county, where they resided until 1838, when they removed to Oswego County, where they continued to reside until their death. Abel Wilder, the father, died in 1852, aged sixty-seven years, and his wife in 1877, aged eighty-seven years. Eli is the eldest of five children,—three sons and two daughters. He was born at Sullivan the 18th of December, 1816, and during his younger years attended the common schools of that period, and assisted on the farm and in the cooper-shop of his father until 1838, when the whole family removed to the town of Oswego. The old gentleman had previously purchased four hundred and fifty-seven acres of wild, uncultivated lands, at seventeen dollars per acre. Eli and his brothers continued with their father, and all worked together for about four years, when two of the sons took a portion of the farm and commenced to work for themselves,—Eli continuing with the old gentleman until his death, in 1852, when he bought out the other heirs and succeeded to the old home. He afterwards bought out his brothers, where he has continued to reside ever since. He has always pursued the occupation of a farmer, never engaging in speculation or uncertain projects, and the result is, he is to-day regarded as one of the reliable men of Oswego County. His farm at this time consists of one hundred and seventy-nine acres of rich, fertile soil, well adapted for grass, grain, and dairy.

Eli Wilder was married to Betsey C. Fulmer, of the same town, in 1831. This union was a short one, as she only lived a little less than a year. In the year 1859 he was again married. The fruits of this union are four children: Catharine, who died at three years of age; Ida E., Mabel C., and Franklin E. The last three are living at home with the father. Mr. Wilder was again bereaved in the death of his companion, who died in 1874. Elsewhere in this work may be found a fine view of the residence and farm of Eli Wilder, with portraits of himself and deceased wife,—a monument to his memory, and an honor to his town.

LEVI PEASE.

Daniel Pease, one of the older representatives of this numerous family in the United States, was a native of Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to the State of New York and settled near Oswego; this was about the year 1814.

He became engaged in farming, with which he was occupied all his life. He was married at twenty-two years of age to Miss Miriam Rice, of Oswego, the daughter of Asa Rice, the first settler in the town of Oswego (settled in the year 1797), outside of the post and fort of that place.

Daniel Pease was the father of seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—of whom Levi is the eldest. He was born in 1816, on the same farm now owned and occupied by the Pease family of Oswego; he was reared a farmer,

assisting in the labors of the home farm and attending school until twenty years of age, when he commenced teaching school winters, and working on a farm summers, until thirty years of age.

At the age of twenty-eight he purchased a part of the old home farm, which he has ever since retained and occupied as a home. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary B. Rhoades, a daughter of Sylvanus Bishop, of Oswego. They have three children,—two sons and one daughter.

Leroy, the eldest, is married, and owns and occupies a part of the home farm, on which he is erecting a very handsome and substantial dwelling a few rods distant from his father's residence.

Anna A., and Ira, the other children, are at home with the parents.

The farm, which consists of eighty acres, is situated on an elevated ridge, and the soil is rich and fertile, well adapted to the production of the grains, grasses, and fruits for which this region is so justly celebrated. Mr. Pease and his son are more especially engaged in fruit-growing, principally apples, pears, and grapes, which under their intelligent management they have made very profitable. We present our readers elsewhere in these pages a fine view of their beautiful farm home, with the intervening landscape, and Ontario lake in the distance; and this brief sketch of the family is a tribute of respect to the character and worth of this second generation of the pioneer settlers of Oswego County.

MILITARY RECORD OF OSWEGO.

- Clark D. Anderson, enlisted in the 110th Regiment.
 Lawrence Adkinson, enlisted in the 21st Cavalry.
 Paul Allen, enlisted in the 16th Regiment, January 5, 1864.
 Joseph Allis, enlisted in the 16th Regiment, January 5, 1864.
 George Archer, enlisted in the 2d Cavalry, January 5, 1864.
 William Aggas, enlisted in the 2d Cavalry, January 4, 1864.
 William Alton, enlisted in Co. I, 25th Cavalry, December 31, 1863.
 William Appley, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 William G. Angell, en'd in Co. B, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 Edwin J. Barstow, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 Samuel Barnside, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Reg't; died at Baltimore.
 Robert Burnside, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment; died.
 Orrin Balch, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Regiment.
 Alexander Boorhea, enlisted in Gasper's Cavalry.
 Elmer P. Burt, enlisted in the 21st Light Artillery, Dec. 2, 1862.
 Augustus Barbeau, enlisted in the 21st Cavalry.
 James Burns, enlisted in the 16th Regiment, January 5, 1864.
 Hiram W. Barton, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, January 5, 1864.
 Frederick Becksheet, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Daniel E. Beeks, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 Andrew B. Boyce, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Francis Buford, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, Jan. 1, 1864.
 George Bell, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 E. F. Barstow, enlisted in the 110th Regiment, Aug. 18, 1861; promoted to captain; transferred to the 77th Regiment.
 John S. Bishop, enlisted in the 81st Regiment, September, 1861; discharged October, 1862.
 Nelson Bishop, en'd in the 154th Reg., Sept., 1864; disch'd in 1865.
 Sereus Bishop, en'd in the 110th Reg., Aug., 1862; disch'd in 1865.
 Augustus Brown, en'd in the 110th Reg., Sept., 1861; disch'd in 1865.
 Lewis J. Culver, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 Isaac Cole, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 John Calahan, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Regiment.
 James H. Cummings, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Regiment.

Royal Chase, enlisted in Gasper's Cavalry.
 George Chase, enlisted in Gasper's Cavalry.
 Alan Cole, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, December 25, 1864.
 John Clark, enlisted in the 10th Regiment, January 4, 1864.
 Samuel Cook, enlisted in Co. D, 16th Artillery, December 17, 1864.
 Eugene E. Cornish, enl'd in the 18th Regiment, September 12, 1864, as a corporal; discharged in 1865.
 Fred. H. Cary, enl'd in the 18th Regt., Sept. 12, 1864; dis. in 1865.
 Orlis Chase, enlisted in the 9th Heavy Artillery, January 4, 1864; prisoner for three months; discharged in 1865.
 Abraham S. Cushman, enlisted in the 24th Regiment, September, 1861; discharged in 1863.
 Courtland C. Cushman, enlisted in Maine Artillery, August, 1862; discharged in 1863.
 A. Chetney, enl'd in the 16th Regt., Dec., 1863; disch'd in 1866.
 Armon Chetney, enlisted in the 18th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
 Joseph Chetney, enlisted in the 16th United States Regulars, December, 1863; secondly discharged in 1866.
 Charles Chetney, enlisted in the 24th Regiment, May, 1861; re-enlisted in the 14th Regiment; discharged in 1865.
 Joseph Chetney, enlisted in the 24th Regiment, May, 1861; wounded in the leg; re-enlisted in the 12th Regt.; discharged Dec., 1865.
 Ernest Colby, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, August, 1861; re-enlisted in the 12th New York Cavalry; discharged in December, 1865.
 Adoniram L. Clark, enlisted in the 18th Regiment, September, 1864; died July 1, 1865.
 W. H. Darrow, enlisted in Co. B, 110th Regiment.
 Daniel Devendorf, enlisted in Co. B, 110th Regiment.
 Daniel Deansmore, enlisted in Co. F, 147th Regiment.
 John Donahue, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
 James W. Decker, enlisted in Co. B, 110th Regiment, Dec. 31, 1864.
 Anthony Denow, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Infantry, Dec. 5, 1864.
 Abram Dean, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, January 4, 1864.
 Charles David, enlisted in Co. F, 181st Regiment, Jan. 17, 1864.
 James Duras, enl'd in the 110th Regt., Aug., 1862; disch'd in 1865.
 Matthew Duras, enlisted in the 18th Regiment, September, 1864; discharged in 1865.
 David F. Dunmore, enlisted in the 2d Heavy Artillery, January 13, 1864; discharged March, 1865.
 William Dulong, enl'd in the 24th Cav., Jan. 7, 1864; dis. Dec., 1865.
 Russell Ellis, enlisted in Co. A, 81st Regiment.
 James H. Eastwood, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
 Francis Eggleston, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
 Horace B. Eastworth, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, Feb. 25, 1864.
 Samuel O. Edwards, enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin Regiment, August 18, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded; discharged in 1865.
 F. C. Edwards, enlisted in the 18th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
 William Flack, enlisted in Co. F, 147th Regiment.
 Harvey Featherby, enlisted in the 15th Cavalry.
 William Fay, enlisted August 4, 1863.
 William Frink, enlisted in Co. F, 20th Regiment, November 19, 1863.
 Levi Fulmer, enlisted August 4, 1863.
 James I. Flynn, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
 John Fairman, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
 Michael Flynn, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, December 24, 1864.
 Justin W. Ferrington, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Regiment.
 William Farman, enlisted in Co. H, 181st Regiment, Jan. 1, 1864.
 William Featherby, enlisted in Co. D, 181st Regiment.
 Oscar F. Fennison, enlisted in the 9th Artillery, January 26, 1864; died November 11, 1865.
 John Flanagan, enlisted in the 195d Regiment, February 16, 1865; discharged August, 1865.
 A. W. Fierau, enlisted in the 18th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
 Ashley Fuller, enlisted in the 111th Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; dis. in 1863.
 Arthur Gifford, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regiment.
 Charles Gilbert, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Regiment.
 William H. Graves, enlisted in the 12th Cavalry.
 Joseph M. Gould, enl'd in Co. G, 81st Regt., as corp., Feb. 24, 1865.
 John Gallaher, enlisted in the 21st Battery, December 26, 1863.
 Morgan Green, enlisted in Co. F, 1st Artillery, December 26, 1863.
 William R. Gore, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, December 24, 1863.
 John Garady, enlisted in the 16th Regiment, January 4, 1863.

Joseph Grijoire, enl'd in Co. B, 81st Regt., Jan. 1, 1863; re-enlisted.
 Michael Gilmore, enlisted in the 117th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
 David Hamblin, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 John Harrigan, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 Daniel M. Horton, enlisted in Co. G, 110th Regiment.
 James Hall, enlisted in Co. G, 110th Regiment.
 James C. Hall, enlisted in Co. I, 110th Regiment.
 Wesley C. Hall, enlisted in Co. I, 110th Regiment.
 Ransom Haunigan, enlisted in Co. H, 181st Regiment.
 Michael Hyde, enlisted in the 13th Cavalry.
 William Sergeant Hardee, enlisted in Co. E, 13th Cav., June 15, 1863.
 Albert Hickok, enlisted in the 14th Regiment.
 Edward Harding, enlisted in the 14th Regiment.
 Alfred Hinkson, enlisted in the 14th Regiment.
 Alfred Hasken, enlisted in the 14th Regiment.
 William Hill, enlisted in the 13th Heavy Artillery, Dec. 11, 1863.
 James Hopper, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
 Erasmus W. Haskin, enlisted in Co. L, 12th Cavalry, Jan. 4, 1864.
 Henry Hartgrove, enlisted in the 13th Regiment, January 4, 1864.
 Abel Harring, enlisted in the 13th Regiment, January 4, 1864.
 Hazeck Hall, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regiment, Feb. 23, 1864.
 William Horton, enlisted in Co. D, 147th Regiment.
 James C. Hinman, enlisted in the 10th Artillery, January 5, 1864; died July 5, 1864.
 William H. Hill, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, December 14, 1863; died October 30, 1864.
 Harrison Helmes, enl'd in the 18th Regt., Aug. 16, 1864; dis. in 1865.
 James Hall, enl'd in the 110th Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Hubert Hartus, enlisted in the 147th Regiment, August, 1861; discharged May, 1873.
 Lemuel Hendry, enlisted in the 81st Regiment, September, 1861.
 Sherman Hollenbeck, enl'd in the 24th Cav., Jan., 1864; dis. in 1865.
 Richard Hawley, enl'd in the 18th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
 Ransom Harrigan, enlisted in the 110th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
 Lewis R. Irwin, enlisted in Co. F, 147th Regiment.
 John W. James, enlisted in Co. F, 147th Regiment.
 Paul Jones, enlisted in the 10th Cavalry, August 4, 1865.
 William Jewett, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, Feb. 24, 1864.
 William H. Jackson, enlisted August 13, 1864.
 Willard Jackson, enlisted August 22, 1864.
 Joseph Keller, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 Herman Kingsley, enlisted in Co. A, 110th Regiment.
 Charles F. Kline, enlisted in Co. G, 147th Regiment.
 Marcellus Knapp, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
 Joseph C. Kellogg, enlisted in the 16th Regiment, January 5, 1864.
 Anthony Lefever, enlisted in Co. I, 81st Regiment.
 James Lane, enlisted in Co. D, 181st Regiment.
 Henry S. Lewis, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 Peter Lapland, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 John Le Roy, enlisted August, 1863.
 Charles Lavine, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Thomas Lawton, enlisted in Co. B, 181st Regiment, March 1, 1864.
 Charles E. Lawton, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, March 1, 1864.
 Frank Le Roy, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 John F. Le Roy, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, Feb. 24, 1864.
 Jas. C. Le Clare, enl'd in the 18th Regt., Sept. 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
 Peter La Plant, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment, August 16, 1862; died at Port Hudson.
 Samuel Mark, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 William L. Myer, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
 Cane P. Mahoney, enlisted in the 147th Regiment.
 Elvencar Morre, enlisted in Co. G, 147th Regiment.
 Joseph Montes, enlisted in Co. G, 147th Regiment.
 Frank Morton, enlisted in Co. G, 181st Regiment, 1863.
 Justin Morell, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regiment, December 1, 1864.
 Joseph Monett, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 Robert McCully, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 Joseph Marshall, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, Dec. 1, 1864.
 Daniel Madden, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 James McGaw, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1864.
 Henry Martin, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment.
 Smith McCoy, enlisted in the 147th Regiment, August 23, 1862; promoted to lieutenant; discharged December, 1863.

- Sylvester Mead, enlisted in the 81st Regiment, November, 1861; re-enlisted March, 1864; discharged August, 1865.
- Charles B. Miller, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, December 11, 1863; died September 30, 1864.
- John B. Miller, enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
- Anthony W. Merriam, enlisted in the 184th Regiment, Sept. 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
- Edward Moore, enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
- James H. Martin, enlisted in the 184th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
- James Maxwell, enlisted in the 184th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
- William F. Newell, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
- George Northrop, enlisted in Co. I, 110th Regiment.
- William H. Nichols, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
- Lorenzo Northrop, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regiment, Jan. 18, 1864.
- Charles Newell, enlisted in the 184th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged December, 1865.
- Austin Ostrander, en'd in the 184th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
- John O'Brien, enlisted in Co. L, 20th Cavalry, Sept. 17, 1863.
- John O'Harron, enlisted in the 13th Heavy Artillery, Dec. 4, 1863.
- Michael O'Hara, enlisted in the 12th Heavy Artillery, Dec. 4, 1863.
- Edward T. O'Neal, enlisted in the 16th Heavy Artillery.
- John O'Leary, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regt., deserted Nov. 2, 1861.
- John Oswald, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment; dis. May 28, 1862.
- Phillip Ostrander, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, as sergeant; discharged May 28, 1862.
- Laurence O'Keefe, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Heavy Art., Dec. 30, 1863.
- H. A. Pelham, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
- Daniel M. Peck, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
- John N. Potter, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
- Isaac M. Powell, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
- Charles A. Phillips, enlisted as first lieutenant, Co. H.
- Volney T. Pierce, enlisted in Co. G, 117th Regiment; afterward captain of Co. D.
- James Patterson, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
- William I. Procter, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
- Albert Place, enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1861.
- Joseph Parent, substitute.
- Edward T. Pilling, en'd in the 16th Regt., Sept., 1861; dis. in 1865.
- Benjamin Potter, enlisted in the 104th Regiment, August, 1863; wounded, and transferred to navy.
- Samuel Peck, en'd in the 184th Regt., Sept. 18, 1864; dis. in 1865.
- James V. Pierce, enlisted in the 117th Regiment, Sept. 23, 1862; second lieutenant; promoted to captain; discharged in 1865.
- Simon G. Place, en'd in the 147th Regt., Sept. 27, 1862; dis. in 1865.
- John Raymond, enlisted August 4, 1863.
- Clark Reid, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
- Warren Robison, enlisted in the 21st Cavalry.
- John Rathbone, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
- Samuel J. Rodrick, enlisted in Co. G, 13th Heavy Artillery, Dec. 22.
- Julius Reinhart, enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regiment, Jan. 17, 1864.
- John C. Rowe, enlisted in the 24th Regiment, January, 1864; taken prisoner; discharged in 1865.
- John Robinson, enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
- James A. Raulston, enlisted in the 21st Regiment, August, 1861; killed September 16, 1862.
- William C. Raulston, enlisted as captain; promoted to colonel 81st Regiment, August, 1861; prisoner at Danville; killed.
- John Raulston, enlisted in the 81st Regiment, Aug., 1861; captain; promoted to colonel; discharged March, 1865.
- George F. Raulston, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, November 26, 1861; promoted to captain; discharged in 1865.
- Geo. W. Stone, enlisted in Co. A, 81st Regiment.
- W. E. Stevens, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment.
- John Stevenson, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regt.; promoted to capt.
- James Sears, enlisted in Co. B, 147th Regiment.
- Richard A. Schoonmaker, enlisted in Co. G, 147th Regiment.
- Peter Shulte, enlisted in Co. H, 117th Regt.; killed at Gettysburg.
- Hiram Stowell, enlisted in Co. G, 147th Regt.; killed at Gettysburg.
- Geo. W. Snel, enlisted in Co. G, 147th Regiment.
- John Smith, enlisted in Co. B, 15th Cavalry, June 20, 1863.
- William Stevens, enlisted in the 14th Infantry.
- Francis Smallman, enlisted in the 14th Infantry.
- Edward Shea, enlisted in the 14th Regiment.
- Albert Summerville, enlisted in the 27th Cavalry.
- Charles Symcox, enlisted in the 27th Cavalry.
- William E. Sawyer, enlisted in Co. C, 9th H. Art., Dec. 30, 1862.
- John Simons, enlisted in Co. C, 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 1, 1862.
- James Sully, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1862.
- William Shea, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1862.
- J. B. Stanton, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, February 24, 1862.
- Cris Stanton, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, February 24, 1862.
- John Smith, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1862.
- Albert A. Sabin, enlisted in the 184th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
- William Stevens, enlisted in the 110th Regiment, August 27, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- William H. Sweet, enlisted in the 184th Regiment, September 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.
- John Stevenson, enlisted in the 110th Regiment, August 26, 1862; died August 12, 1863.
- Samuel Stevenson, enlisted in the 110th Regiment, Aug. 26, 1862; died June 23, 1863.
- Joseph Stevenson, enlisted in the 11th Illinois Cavalry, January 13, 1864; died January 31, 1865.
- John L. Simons, enlisted in the 1st Artillery, January 5, 1864; died November 2, 1864.
- Peter Shulte, enlisted in the 117th Regiment, August 25, 1862; discharged July 1, 1863.
- Wm. E. Simmons, en'd in the 24th Regt., Oct., 1861; dis. May, 1865.
- Jas. M. Simmons, en'd in the 24th Regt., Oct., 1861; dis. April, 1865.
- Emory Shultz, enlisted March, 1864.
- Erwin Shultz, enlisted in the 24th Regt., Apr., 1861; dis. May, 1865.
- Richard A. Shoemaker, enlisted in the 147th Regiment, August 23, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged in 1865.
- James M. Timmerson, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Regiment, August 26, 1862; died January 25, 1863.
- Saxton Taylor, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regiment.
- Edward Tiffany, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
- C. H. Thompson, enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cavalry, Dec. 21, 1863.
- Richard Titus, enlisted in Co. G, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1861.
- Oscar F. Timmerson, enlisted in the 9th Artillery, January 26, 1862; died November, 1863.
- William Taggart, en'd in the 184th Regt., Sept. 16, 1864; dis. in 1865.
- Frederick Tull, enlisted in the 21st Bat., Aug. 27, 1862; dis. in 1865.
- Patrick Timmons, enlisted in the 19th Indiana Regiment, July, 1861; discharged in 1864.
- Wm. H. Vanetten, enlisted in Co. I, 117th Regiment.
- Silas Vergenia, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1862.
- Willis Van Buren, enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cavalry.
- William H. Vanetten, enlisted in the 117th Regiment, September, 1862; wounded; discharged in 1863.
- Charles E. Vanetten, enlisted in the 24th Heavy Artillery, February, 1864; discharged in 1865.
- William Woolworth, enlisted in Co. A, 81st Regiment; killed by ears, between Oswego and Albany.
- George V. Warren, enlisted in Co. G, 10th Regiment.
- Charles E. West, enlisted August 6, 1863.
- George Wicks, enlisted August 6, 1863.
- Thomas Wrie, enlisted in the 21st Battery, Light Artillery, December 24; killed.
- William Wright, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry.
- Asa Wells, enlisted in the 24th Cavalry, December 28, 1863.
- George Wilson, en'd in Co. C, 24th Cav., Jan. 5, 1861; dis. in 1865.
- John White, enlisted in the 81st Regiment, January 1, 1862.
- Stephen H. Wynmonds, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, January 1.
- Elley Warner, enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, January 1, 1862.
- James A. Wiley, enlisted in the 27th Michigan, November, 1862; killed August 14, 1862.
- W. D. Wiley, enlisted in the 23d Michigan Regiment, September, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- Samuel G. Williamson, enlisted in the 110th Regt., September, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- Alva B. Walker, en'd in the 184th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
- Emory Wilson, en'd in the 184th Regt., Sept., 1864; dis. in 1865.
- Amos S. Wood, enlisted in the 21st Regiment, May, 1861; wounded; re-enlisted in the 26th Cavalry; discharged in 1865.
- Charles Willis, enlisted in the 147th Regiment, September, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps.

RICHLAND.

As the tide of immigration rolled westward the territory was rapidly surveyed and civil divisions erected. In 1792 the territory embraced within the present boundaries of this town comprised a portion of the old town of Whitestown, Herkimer county. Mexico was set off from Whitestown April 10, 1792. Williamstown was formed from Mexico March 24, 1804, and Richland was erected from Williamstown February 20, 1807, nine years prior to the organization of Oswego County.

It retained its original dimensions until 1817, when Orwell was set off. It was again reduced in area in 1825 by the erection of Sandy Creek and Albion. In 1836 a part of Mexico was taken off, and a part set off to Orwell in 1844. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, north of the centre of the county, and its surface is generally level, broken by several deep ravines. The principal streams are Salmon river, Deer and Sandstone creeks, and Trout brook.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

*"Though we charge to-day with fleetness,
Though we dread to-morrow's sky,
There's a melancholy sweetness
In the name of days gone by."*

To call up from the dim vista of the past incidents of more than three-quarters of a century ago, and place before the readers of to-day a glimpse of early scenes and actors, while it is attended with much difficulty, is a pleasing task, as there's a sweetness in the annals of days gone by.

The first settlement of Richland dates back to 1801, when Nathan Tuttle and Nathan Wilcox, from Canada, located at the mouth of Salmon river. Albert Bohannon settled during the same year at the mouth of Snake creek.

Benjamin Winch settled near the mouth of Salmon river in 1801, where he remained a few years, and removed to the village of Pulaski. He was a surveyor, and assisted in platting the original town. By the capsizing of a boat on the lake in 1804 a number were drowned, leaving Mr. Winch the only adult male at Vera Cruz, now Texas. Conrad Ripson was an early settler at Port Ontario. The first settler at Brown's landing was a trapper named Jacob Ellis, who came in 1805. Jonathan Hooker was a prominent pioneer in that vicinity. He was the owner of a large part of its shipping, and for many years officiated as justice of the peace. Morse Hooker, a son, now resides in Sandy Creek. Brown's landing received its name from an early settler named Sylvester Brown. Joel Ellis, brother of Jacob, mentioned above, located in an early day on the farm now occupied by Mr. Jones.

William Smith, a "down-easter," who divided his time between farming and fishing, was a pioneer on the Ansel Brown farm.

In the early days of this town, when fishing and boating were of paramount importance to farming and cheesemaking, lake captains were numerous, and prominent among the number was Captain John Vorce, who lived on the farm now occupied by Edmond Brown. Mr. Jemison now owns the place where Benjamin Winch settled after leaving the village. Daniel Brown located next to Winch, on premises now owned by Augustus Twichell. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of Benjamin Winch, and she, together with a sister, now resides in this town. Thaddeus Harmon was a pioneer on lands subsequently owned by his son James, and now occupied by a grandson, Calvin Harmon. John Ingersoll and family located in the year 1804 on lands now owned by T. W. Dixon, east of the village. Isaac Lehigh was an early settler, and met a melancholy fate by being drowned in the river. On the Spring brook road, east of the village, Isaac Fellows, and a son named Isaac, were pioneers. Moses Phillips was also an early settler. North of Pulaski the early settlers were Nathan Stoddard, Ezra Weed, Hamilton Meacham, and Daniel Sykes. Ephraim Brewster located east of the village as early as 1808, and subsequently moved to Jefferson county, where he now resides. Abram Bates early located in the Ingersoll settlement. The Farceys came from Vermont, and settled east of the village. Stephen Wade located in the east part of the town in 1830. John Woods emigrated from the east part of the State in an early day, and, coming into this town, erected a log house on premises now owned by Ira Stewart. His widow, now at the advanced age of over ninety years, resides with her son, George Woods, in Pulaski. Alexander Valentine and his son, Noble, early located on the farm now owned by Clement Wallace, who settled in the year 1840. The next clearing on that road was made by Abner Hubbard, on lands now owned by Elder Moore.

In about the year 1824 David Taylor came into the town and located on the farm that he now occupies. He raised a numerous family, and has one son now stopping in Europe. Mr. Taylor was conspicuous as a musician in the old training days. It was his delight to

*"Beat the sheepskin, blow the fife,
And march in trainin' order."*

Lunan Hough and a Mr. Stowell were early settlers in this part of the town. The latter was killed while raising a barn. Mr. Hough is now living in this town, and has officiated as poor-master more than twenty years.

The first clearing within the present boundaries of Richland was made by a Mr. Stimpson, on lands now owned by Mr. G. A. Fobes.

A pioneer tavern, bearing the industrious appellation of



COURT HOUSE, PULASKI, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



PULASKI ACADEMY, PULASKI, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

the "Beehive," was a prominent stopping-place, which was located on the farm now known as the Dewey farm. Nelson Dewey and Stephen Tinker were early settlers in this vicinity. A son of the latter, Wilson Tinker, resides in the town. Other early settlers were Hiel Richards, John C. Pride, and Isaiah Holmes.

From the earliest days of international commerce to our own time the smuggling of goods into the United States has been carried on, and many have been the "hair-breadth 'scapes" from the "government officer." During the war of 1812 this hazardous business was extensively engaged in by various persons along the lake; but of the whole number, none caused the officials so much annoyance as one Samuel McNett, an early settler in this town. He was the owner of a little craft, and was constantly getting into trouble with the custom-house officers, who, after listening to his piteous story of poverty and ignorance, would send the poor boatman adrift, only to repeat his oft-told story to other credulous officials into whose grasp he and his small bark next chanced to fall. On the road leading to Port Ontario, on the south side of the river, the first settlers, outside of the corporation of Pulaski, were Timothy Maltby, Joseph Spauld, Samuel Vorce, Colonel Rufus Price, Ralph and Isaac Price, and Russel Rathbone. On the State road south of Port Ontario, leading from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor, the first settler was a Mr. McFarlin; D. H. Litts also early settled in that vicinity. At that point where the road crosses Grindstone creek William Fedder first settled, and about this time Benjamin Wright, of Rome, one of the surveyors of the town, built one of the first saw-mills. Walter Hewitt and a Mr. Page, and the Douglass family, consisting of John, Abel, and Sanford, early located near the town-line.

A Revolutionary soldier named Bragdon located north of Port Ontario, where he died at an advanced age. His son, George Bragdon, resides on the old homestead. Other pioneers in this vicinity were Joseph Carr, Daniel Pratt, and one Muzzy. Levi Tryon was an early settler on the lake-shore north of Port Ontario.

A family of brothers, named Henry, Robert, and Hugh Gillespie, settled in an early day at what is known as Gillespie's mills, on Grindstone creek. Numerous descendants are honored residents of the town. Henry Gillespie erected a grist- and saw-mill at this place. The Calkins family also located in this vicinity, and many representatives of the family are numbered among the inhabitants of Richland.

One of the first taverns in the town was erected by Pliny Jones, one mile south of the village. His son, the venerable Pliny H. Jones, resides on the old homestead. Israel Jones located on lands now occupied by a grandson, Charles E. Jones. A large family of Holmes located in and about Holmesville, where numerous descendants now reside. Other early settlers near Holmesville were Salmon Erskine, Lewis Conant, Avery Griffen, Mr. Halsey, and the Perry family. The Soult family settled at Daysville, and south of the village a family named Brown located.

Captain Muzzy, a soldier of the Revolution, early located in this town, on the farm now occupied by Newton Tomp-son. Lieutenant Muzzy, a son of Captain Muzzy, was an officer in the war of 1812. He reared a large family of

children. L. Reade Muzzy, a grandson, is editor and proprietor of the *Pulaski Democrat*.

THE CITY OF PORT ONTARIO.

Some time prior to the year 1836, John L. Dickinson, Asa C. Dickinson, Elias Camp, and Colonel Robert Nichols organized what was called the Port Ontario Company. They conceived the idea that a city must soon spring up at the mouth of Salmon river, and immediately set about surveying a large tract, and laying it out into lots. It embraced one hundred and twenty half-acre, and sixty-six five-acre lots. The embryo city was announced with a great flourish of trumpets, and its enterprising progenitors were sanguine in the belief that it would soon outstrip the then village of Oswego. Lots were sold at a large price; the excitement continued, and in October, 1837, was issued the first copy of a good-sized paper, called *The Port Ontario Aurora*, and was "printed for the publishers, by L. W. Cole, office, corner of Bridge and Pulaski streets."

In number four of volume one, Mercy Clark informs the ladies of the "city" that she is prepared to execute mantua-making in all its branches. O. E. Dwight tells the people that he is ready to do their painting; while Libbeus Marshall announces that he will be happy to execute all orders in his business, which was cabinet-making. B. H. Corbin, familiarly known as "Uncle Ben," sounds his occupation in the following manner:

"Come, honest farmers, one and all,
And give old Uncle Ben a call;
All kinds of blacksmith-work I do,
And the old mare and horse I shoe."

The city had two hotels, "Port Ontario House" and "Selkirk House," one located in the First and the other in the Fourth ward. We find no Gamaliels of the law, but, doubtless, there were members of this harmless profession not far away, as a sheriff's sale is advertised.

The great expectations of this city, however, were never realized. Oswego rapidly advanced, and but a few years only had elapsed when Port Ontario exhibited signs of decay, and now all that remains is a hotel, store, and a few houses. The waters of old Ontario wash the shore as of old, but the city, alas! it never came.

Many of the customs prevalent during the early settlements of the country have with the advance of civilization passed away, and are only remembered by old settlers as customs "more honored in the breach than in the observance." It was the custom in these early days at the raising of a building, after all had become comfortably merry, to name the structure, and at the erection of the first church at Port Ontario the following couplet was composed by Axel Walworth:

"Small church and tall steeple,
Lying priest and drunken people."

Whether in consequence of this his Satanic majesty breathed a curse against it, as of old was uttered against the Cologne cathedral, nevertheless the fact remains that no more work was ever done upon it, and the building was subsequently taken down and removed to Mexico.

John C. Pride was an early settler in this town; he came from Otsego county, and located on lots 77 and 78. He subsequently located on the road leading from Salt Point to Holmesville. He was a leading citizen of the town, and officiated as supervisor for a period of thirteen years.

Among the early settlers in what was then the town of Richland were five families of Meachams, who came from Vermont. They settled near this village, in what is now Sandy Creek. One of the number, John Meacham, became a resident of Pulaski. Deacon Simon Meacham, who died in Pulaski a few years since, was one of this colony. His brother, Thomas Standish Meacham, came soon after.

Salmon river in an early day was celebrated as a fishing ground. At that period it seemed not to require all the artifice and ingenuity of man to secure the finny tribe, and although perhaps no more sport attended "going a-fishing" then than now, certain it was that more fish were taken. Mr. Jeremiah A. Mathewson relates that salmon were in such abundance that two men "speared" six hundred in a single night, and that himself and Charles A. Mathewson, in the fall of 1836, "speared" two hundred and thirty-four in four hours. Sixty-three were caught by one "jack-light" lasting seventeen minutes; one hundred taken promiscuously from the pile weighed fourteen hundred and seventy-five pounds,—an average of fourteen and three-quarter pounds each. Mr. M. has frequently "speared" two at one stroke, and remembers at one time of spearing two that weighed forty-six and one-half pounds.

Richland in 1810 is thus described by H. G. Spafford: "Richland is a large township in the northwest angle of Oneida county, erected in 1807 from the west part of Redfield, fifty-five miles northwest of Utica. Bounded north by Jefferson county, east by Redfield and Williamstown, south by Williamstown and Mexico, and west by Lake Ontario. At present this town comprises the townships named Campana, Longinus, Alkmaer, Rhadamant, and Richland, on the maps of the surveyor-general, with an area of about two hundred and eight square miles. The settlements are but of recent date, and the principal part is wholly wild. The whole population in 1810 was nine hundred and forty-seven, and there were then one hundred and fifty-two senatorial electors; but the population is increasing, and the land is of pretty good quality in general, and much of it is very excellent. It is but moderately uneven, and is very well watered. Salmon creek, a fine large stream that rises in the southwest part of Lewis county, runs west across this tract to Lake Ontario. Little Sandy creek rises in the north part and runs west also to the lake, as do some smaller streams that abound with fish of various kinds, and supply abundance of mill-seats. There is a road from Rome to the mouth of Salmon creek, and one also north and south through this town."

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town-meeting in Richland was held at the house of Ephraim Brewster, in 1807, and the following persons were elected:

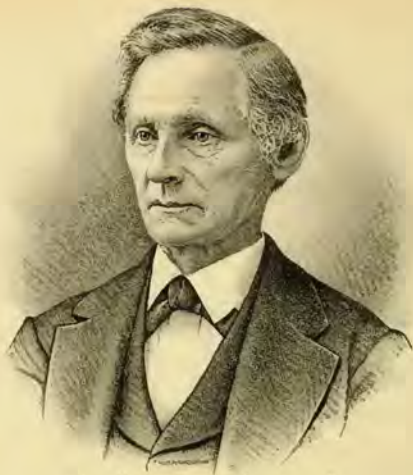
Joseph Hurd, supervisor; William Hale, town clerk;

George Harding, John Meacham, Joseph Chase, assessors; Isaac Meacham, Gersham Hale, overseers of the poor; Simon Meacham, Elias Howe, and Jonathan Rhodes, commissioners of highways; Elias Howe, collector for townships 6, 10, and 11, or the north part of Richmond, Sandy Creek, Orwell and Boylston; Pliny Jones, collector for townships 21 and 22, or south part of Richland and Albion; Elias Howe, Pliny Jones, Justus St. John, constables; Asahel Hurd, Gersham Hale, and Joseph Chase, fence-viewers; George Harding, pound-master; William Robinson, Timothy Balch, Nathan W. Noyes, Elias Howe, Ephraim Brewster, Gersham Hale, Timothy Kellogg, Jonathan Rhodes, Isaac Lehigh, path-masters. Joseph and Asahel Hurd, the Meachams, and Elias Howe, resided in the present town of Sandy Creek; William Hale, the clerk, in the village of Pulaski; Timothy Balch and N. W. Noyes in Orwell; and Jones, St. John, and Chase in Richland.

The following is a list of the supervisors from the organization of the town to 1878: Joseph Hurd, 1807-8; John C. Pride, 1809-16; Simon Meacham, 1817-19; John C. Pride, 1820-21; Simon Meacham, 1822; John C. Pride, 1823; Simon Meacham, 1824-25; John C. Pride, 1825-26; Thomas C. Baker, 1827; Robert Gillespie, 1828-29; Isaac Stearns, 1830; Robert Gillespie, 1831-33; Isaac Stearns, 1834; L. D. Mansfield, 1835; Isaac Stearns, 1836; Robert Gillespie, 1837-38; M. W. Mathews, 1839-41; Bradley Higgins, 1842-43; H. F. Noyes, 1844; A. Crandall, 1845-46; Caspar C. West, 1847; E. M. Hill, 1848-51; H. F. Noyes, 1852; N. W. Wardwell, 1853; S. H. Meacham, 1854; James A. Clark, 1855-56; John T. McCarty, 1857-58; James A. Clark, 1859-60; Isaac Fellows, 1861-62; S. T. Gates, 1863-65; William H. Gray, 1866; G. T. Peckham, 1867-69; James M. Betts, 1870; H. H. Lyman, 1871-72; William B. Dixon, 1873-76.

Town clerks: William Hale, 1807-8; F. Curtiss, 1809; Simon Meacham, 1810-16; Smith Dunlap, 1817; Silas Harmon, 1818-19; Hiram Hubbell, 1820-22; James A. Davis, 1823-24; E. C. Hart and M. Harmon, 1825; Allen Andrews, 1826; Hiram Hubbell, 1827-28; A. H. Stevens, 1829; John Dickinson, 1830; A. H. Stevens, 1831; James M. Hall, 1832; Ira Allen, 1833; W. W. Mathews, 1834; James A. Davis, 1835; John D. Lane, 1836; George Gurley, 1837; E. W. Fox, 1838-39; E. S. Salisbury, 1840-41; H. N. Wright, 1842-43; Sidney M. Tucker, 1844; Henry Mitchell, 1845-47; Sidney M. Tucker, 1848-51; Henry Mitchell, 1852; William H. Gray, 1853; D. B. Meacham, 1854-55; Henry Mitchell, 1856; D. B. Meacham, 1857-63; Newell Wright, 1864; John P. Box, 1865; Newell Wright, 1866-67; H. H. Lyman, 1868-70; D. B. Meacham, 1871-77. D. B. Meacham has held the office nearly sixteen years.

It will be noticed that two supervisors are credited to 1825, and two town clerks. Mr. Meacham was elected supervisor and Mr. Hart clerk in that year, and upon the creation of Sandy Creek the old town was left with these offices vacant, as both men resided within the boundaries of the new town. Their places were supplied by John C. Pride and Milton Harmon.



Chas. H. Cross

CHARLES H. CROSS.

CHARLES H. CROSS, son of Moulton Cross, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, January 1, 1807. He was the eldest in a family of fourteen children who came with his father in 1814 to Pulaski. His father located upon a tract of land embracing three hundred acres four miles from the village of Pulaski. He was a miller, and also assisted in erecting numerous saw-mills in this vicinity. The subject of this sketch received the advantages of a common school education, and in the year 1827 entered into the business of surveying and conveyancing. He soon became proficient in surveying lands, and in 1850 was appointed agent of the "Pierpont Estate," representing about one hundred thousand acres of lands in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego, with the office at Pulaski.

October 11, 1842, he united in marriage with Melissa Lane, daughter of Gilbert Lane, born November 18, 1817.

Their family has consisted of five children, four of whom are living, viz., Albert H., Gilbert L., Sylvia L., wife of John Shea, and Martha L., all residents of Pulaski.

In all matters pertaining to the public welfare, Mr. Cross has ever manifested a lively interest. He assisted in the organization, location, and construction of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, and also of the Syracuse Northern, and was a director in each. During the twenty-seven years of his administration as land agent he has settled thousands of families, and contributed largely to the general prosperity and development of the various towns. Though his duties have been arduous, and he has now reached the scriptural age of threescore and ten, he is possessed of much of the vigor and ambition of youth. He is a churchman and a communicant of the Episcopal church at Pulaski. Politically, he is a Democrat.



CHAS. H. CROSS' LAND OFFICE, PULASKI, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. H. CROSS, PULASKI, NEW YORK.

PULASKI.

Importance always attaches to these courageous spirits who leave their homes, and, threading their way into the wilderness, first erect the standard of civilization. To Benjamin Winch the honor is inscribed of being the first white settler within the boundaries of the present thriving village of Pulaski. He located in 1804, and erected the first tavern on the site now occupied by the Palmer House. It was a log structure, but many a pioneer was cheered alike by his fireside, venison, and whisky. Mr. Winch subsequently sold the tavern to John Hoar, who was probably an itinerant, as nothing is known of him, who in turn disposed of it to J. A. Mathewson, a native of Scituate, Rhode Island, who settled in 1806. A son, Jeremiah A. Mathewson, resides in the village, and is without doubt more familiar with the history of this village and town than any person now living. Five families located in 1805, viz., William Smith, who lived in a rude shanty near the point at the crossing of the railroads; Daniel Stone, who occupied a log house on the site of the present residence of Lucian Jones, which was a partnership affair, one end being the house of Jonathan Rhodes; Rufus Fox located on the site now occupied by the Baptist church; and Erastus Kellogg, a blacksmith, whose house stood a few rods north of the Fraud block, and was the first frame building erected in the village.

Rufus Fox remained in the village a few years, and then located two miles up the river, at what is called Fox's bridge. A son, Justus Fox, died in this town at the advanced age of eighty years. A son of Justus Fox, named Hiram, resides near the old homestead. Rufus and Thomas Bishop were also early settlers. John Jones came from Oneida county in 1808, and still survives, at the age of eighty years.

Settlement rapidly increased in 1810. In that year Captain John Meacham moved into the town, and occupied the Rhodes and Stone house, and opened the first store, which occupied the site of the present mercantile establishment of C. R. Jones. Henry Patterson, a hatter, came with Mr. Meacham, and occupied a diminutive shop on what is now the east end of James A. Clark's lot. In 1811, Silas Harmon became associated with Captain Meacham in the mercantile business, and this firm was soon succeeded by Milton Harmon, nephew of Silas.

One of the greatest inconveniences experienced by the pioneers was the want of mills for grinding grain. Long and tedious journeys were made on horseback with a bag of corn, and the pestle and spring pole were resorted to. J. A. Mathewson built the first grist-mill in 1808, and in 1810 the population of the village and town had so far increased that another grist-mill became one of the pressing necessities of the flourishing settlement, and in that year he erected the second grist-mill, which stood on the site of the present box-factory of Charles Tollner.

The settlement of this town had so far advanced with able-bodied men in 1812, that a company was raised, under Captain John Meacham, which was twice called to the defense of Sackett's Harbor, and once to Oswego.

During this year Hudson Tracy and John S. Davis settled. The latter was a prominent citizen, and officiated as

first sheriff of Oswego County. They built the first carding- and fulling-mill.

One of the early merchants was Thomas C. Baker. He occupied a prominent position among the business men of the county, and has officiated as supervisor and county clerk. Mr. Baker still resides in the village, at the advanced age of eighty years. A daughter married D. A. King, Esq.

Charles H. Cross, a native of Madison county, New York, settled here in the fall of 1814. He became connected with the land-office in 1836 as a surveyor, and in 1851 assumed control of one of the agencies of the Pierpont estate, and still officiates in that capacity.

Other early merchants were as follows: Douglass & Watson, Allen & Hale, Hale & Smith, Baker & Preston, Jones & Clark, John T. McCarty, John H. Wells, J. Manning Hall, Newell Wright, Ralph French, Luther Allen, John L. Dickinson, James Wood.

Other early settlers in the village were: Gersham Hale, Jehiel Weed and two sons Ezra and Joel, Jacob Weed and sons, Angus McFee, Henry Mitchell, Oliver Ransdell, Joel Harmon, Amos Fellows.

The first school in Pulaski was held in a building erected by J. A. Mathewson for a blacksmith-shop, near the south end of the Palmer House, and was taught by Rebecca Cross, afterwards the wife of James Harmon. She was succeeded in the management of this primitive institution by Miss A. Hinman. Pliny Jones kept the next school, in the log house belonging to J. A. Mathewson.

The first building erected solely for a school stood on the premises now owned by William Hill, and near the front gate leading to his residence. Two months afterwards this building was destroyed by fire, and school was opened in a building owned by Mr. Bush, which occupied the site of the present residence of George W. Wood. Pliny Jones then opened his house for the accommodation of the school, where it was held during one winter, when a school-house was erected on the present site of the land-office. It was subsequently removed to the present site of the Baptist church. The next school building erected was of brick, on the ground now occupied by the Congregational church. This was subsequently taken down, and school opened in the old Congregational church, which is now occupied as a graded school.

The first court in Oswego County was held in Oswego in October, 1816, when a number of persons presented themselves, and were admitted to the bar. This, however, was the only business transacted, and the first court at which a jury was drawn was convened at Pulaski in February, 1817.

Three years after the first court was held in the county, the court-house in Pulaski was erected, and a tablet set in the walls bearing the following inscription: "This building erected A.D. 1819. James Weed, builder; Simon Meacham, John S. Davis, Ebenezer Young, building committee." The old structure was rebuilt and enlarged in 1859, and is a comfortable and commodious edifice.

EARLY ATTORNEYS.

In the year 1816, when the first court was held, Pulaski

had so far advanced that it required no prophetic vision to discern that it must soon become an important business village. At that early period as well as in our own time, there were—

"Doubtful balances of rights and wrongs,
And weary lawyers with endless tongues."

The first Gamaliel of the law who raised his voice in Pulaski was Benjamin Winch, familiarly known as "Pa" Winch. He was the graduate of no college or law school, neither had he sat under the tutelage of a Livingstone or a Kent, but he was possessed of a vast amount of self-esteem, which, with a sprinkling of good judgment and common sense, caused him to be eagerly sought after by the litigants of those early days.

The first regular attorney in Pulaski was James A. Davis, who came from Oneida county.

Chester Hayden was a prominent pioneer attorney, and subsequently became one of the judges of Oswego County.

Abram P. Vosburg came from the valley of the Mohawk. He was admitted at the first court held in the county.

J. W. Helme practiced here a number of years, and removed to the west. He subsequently abandoned the law and entered the Baptist ministry. James J. Pettit and Harvey J. Harmon were also early practitioners.

The present bar consists of the following: Hon. A. Z. McCarty, J. B. Watson, D. A. King, Hon. S. C. Huntington, J. W. Feuton, Hon. N. B. Smith, Hon. John Preston, J. W. Shea, J. R. Brown, B. Parkhurst, and C. B. King.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

The first disciple of Esculapius in this town was Dr. Porter, who came from Vermont and located in 1806.

Isaac Whitmore was the first physician that settled within the present boundaries of the village. He came from Madison county in 1810, and located on the premises now occupied by Mr. Hohman.

Allen Andrews came soon after, and erected a portion of the house now occupied by Dr. J. N. Betts.

Dr. Gridley settled in the village in about the year 1815, and resided on the site now occupied by the residence of D. A. King, Esq. Dr. H. F. Noyes subsequently came and occupied the same residence.

The medical profession is at present ably represented by the following: F. S. Lowe, J. N. Betts, H. W. Caldwell, Ed. F. Kelly, A. S. Lowe.

R. L. INGERSOLL & COMPANY'S BANK.

This banking institution was established in 1854 as the Pulaski bank, R. L. Ingersoll president and S. R. Ingham cashier. It was conducted under this name until 1862, when it was changed to the name of R. L. Ingersoll & Company's bank, which it still retains. W. B. Dixon is present cashier. The business was established in a building now occupied by Henry Clark as a store on the east side of Jefferson street. About two years afterwards it was removed to the Tucker block, where it has since remained. The present prosperous condition of this institution is mainly due to the personal attention of Mr. R. L. Ingersoll, who has been connected with it since its organization.

PULASKI NATIONAL BANK.

J. A. Clark & Company's State bank was organized September 1, 1862, with J. A. Clark president and Charles A. Clark cashier. The Pulaski National bank was chartered July 31, 1865, with Charles A. Clark president and James A. Clark cashier. The offices have not changed. Lewis J., son of J. A. Clark, was appointed assistant cashier in 1874. The bank has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars. This business was commenced in a building now occupied by Mr. Forman. Their present banking building was erected in 1865, and was occupied by them in September of the same year.

Pulaski was incorporated in May, 1832, and at the first meeting held for the election of officers Judge Hubbell presided, and Hon. A. Z. McCarty officiated as clerk.

The following officers were elected, viz.: Abner French, president; Isaac H. Stearns, Hiram Hubbell, Benjamin H. Wright, and John H. Wells, trustees; John L. Dickinson, clerk; Thomas C. Baker, John L. Dickinson, Casper C. West, assessors; L. B. Cole, collector; Isaac Whitmore, treasurer.

The village was re-incorporated May 25, 1858.

The present officers are as follows: Albert F. Betts, president; Benjamin Pierce, John F. Box, Roswell C. Dickinson, Thomas Hall, trustees; E. Harmon, assessor; Elihu Bushnell, collector; William B. Dixon, treasurer; John Preston, clerk.

A fire department was organized here in an early day, but no records are in existence showing the date of such organization. May 9, 1865, the old company disbanded, and the "Ringgold Fire Company, No. 1," was organized. The present officers are as follows: C. L. Myers, chief; J. N. Daly, president; D. C. Dodge, vice-president; M. D. Bumpus, secretary; D. C. Mahaffy, treasurer; S. T. Doane, janitor; George O. Harmon, foreman; Wm. H. Lester, Jr., assistant foreman.

Much attention has been bestowed by the citizens of Pulaski on the fire department, and it is now in good condition. The company has a neat and substantial two-story brick engine-house, and the council-chamber is a model of neatness, surpassing in beauty of arrangement and elegance those of more pretensions towns. The department has two hand-engines in perfect order, a hose-cart, and about two hundred feet of hose.

The following persons represent the business interests of to-day except attorneys, physicians, and bankers, mentioned on a previous page:

Paper-mill, Outerson & Cornell.

Book-board paper-mill, Outerson & Lewis.

Cheese-factory, Walter Holmes.

Garding machine, Stewart & Mahaffy.

Block-factory, Alcott & Son.

Planing-mill, R. L. Ingersoll.

Grist-mills, C. R. Campbell's, erected in 1838 by Henry Averill; Dixon & Allen's, erected by A. Porter in 1852; James Harmon's, erected by Samuel and Hiram Cook in 1845; A. W. Davis' "red mill," erected in 1836 by J. A. Mathewson and his son, Jeremiah A. Mathewson.

Steam saw-mill, D. A. Delano.



Tho. W. Cijson

Furniture and machine-shop, Lorenzo Lång.
Furniture manufactory, R. W. Box.
Butter-tub and cheese-box factories, Davis & Clark,
 Byron Stark.
Carrriage-manufacturers, T. R. Ingersoll, J. H. Larabee,
 J. David, A. Scheff.
Saw-mill, L. Calkins.
Fancy box factory, Charles Tollner.
Dry-goods, C. R. Jones, H. B. Clark, Jones & Lane, G.
 W. Woods.

Drugs, J. F. Box, G. W. Fuller, D. B. Meacham & Son.
Groceries, C. R. Jones, B. Pierce & Son, T. Wallace, M.
 L. Hollis, M. Pierce & Son, T. Bumpus.
Clothing, A. F. Betts, Wm. June, F. Frank, M. Levy.
Hardware, A. N. Beadle, C. R. Dickinson.
Books, A. Meacham, J. Austio.
Millinery, Miss A. Tift, Miss L. F. Box, Miss Degraw,
 Mrs. E. A. Foreman, Mrs. Slater, Mr. Falk.
Furniture, R. W. Box.
Boots and shoes, S. Mason, B. D. Salisbury.
Jewelry, W. Allen & Co., L. A. Gaylord, Mr. Davis.
Harness-shop, J. Davison, Mr. Burton.
Livery, L. M. Tyler, E. A. Forman.
Hotels, "Salmon River House," W. H. Gray, proprietor;
 "Palmer House," S. A. Palmer, proprietor; "Mayo's
 Hotel," C. Mayo, proprietor.

Saloons, E. L. Austin, W. Hemans, F. Wood.
Station-agent, S. D. Moore.
Montreal telegraph, G. H. Fuller, operator.
Dominion telegraph, M. D. Bumpus, operator.

The first post-office was established in Richland Janu-
 ary, 1817, and Henry White appointed postmaster. Or-
 ville Morrison was appointed in 1818; Hiram Hubbell in
 1819; Daniel H. Fisk in 1842; Henry N. Wright in De-
 cember, 1844; Joseph T. Stevens in 1849; Benjamin
 Rhodes in 1851; Newell Wright in 1852. January 27,
 1853, the name of the office was changed to Pulaski, and
 Newell Wright continued as postmaster until July 14,
 1853, when William C. Hempstead was appointed. He
 was succeeded by Henry N. Wright in 1856. John B.
 Watson was appointed in 1861, and Henry N. Wright in
 1866. John B. Watson was reappointed in 1867, and
 still officiates in that capacity.

MASONIC.

Fellowship Lodge, No. 288.—The petition for a warrant
 to hold a lodge in the town of Richland, county of Oneida,
 to be called "Fellowship lodge," is dated March 28, A.D.
 1816, and signed as follows: Elias Howe, James Weed,
 James A. Thompson, Asahel Baker, Ebenezer Young,
 Reuben Peck, Luther Howe, Julius Whitmore, George
 Harding, John Yerrington, Newton Marsh, Joseph Hurd,
 Benjamin Covey, Jr., Nathan W. Noyes.

The petition was recommended by Rising Sun Lodge, No.
 228, Washington lodge, No. 256, and R. W. Grand
 Visitor, Joseph Enos, and was granted December 4, A.D.
 1816.

Fellowship lodge, No. 288, was first convened September
 10, A.D. 1817. Its charter bore date June 5, A.D. 1817,
 with the names of Elias Howe, James Weed, and James

A. Thompson inserted therein as W. M., S. and J. W.'s in
 the order named.

Jeremiah A. Mathewson was the first Mason made, and
 it was at his house the lodge held its first communication.
 During its existence the lodge held one hundred and ninety-
 five communications, with an average attendance of forty-nine.
 It had nine different W. M.'s, viz., Elias Howe,
 elected September 10, A.D. 1817, December 19, 1817;
 Chester Hayden, December 9, 1818, December 13, 1820;
 John Davis, December 1, 1819; Luther Howe, December
 5, 1821, December 25, 1822; Peter Hinman, December
 17, 1823; Thomas C. Baker, December 1, 1824, December
 21, 1825, December 13, 1826; Abner French, November
 28, 1827, December 17, 1828, December 9, 1829; Oliver
 L. Ramsdell, December 29, 1830, December 14, 1831,
 December 5, 1832, December 25, 1833, December 10,
 1834; Joseph Avery, December 2, 1835. The last-men-
 tioned W. M. failed to become qualified to preside over a
 lodge for more than thirty years after his election. Re-
 turning to Pulaski to visit his friends, P. W.'s D. A. King,
 W. K. Combs, F. S. Low, Benj. Snow, and John M. Watson,
 of Pulaski lodge, No. 415, conferred the necessary quali-
 fications, when this pioneer of Masonry returned to his
 western home content.

The lodge had thirteen S. W.'s, viz., James Weed,
 elected September 10, A.D. 1817; James A. Thompson,
 December 19, 1817; John Davis, December 9, 1818;
 Luther Howe, December 1, 1819, December 29, 1830;
 Peter Hinman, December 13, 1820, December 5, 1821,
 December 25, 1822; T. C. Baker, December 17, 1823;
 James A. Davis, December 1, 1824; Chester Hayden,
 December 7, 1825; Abner French, December 13, 1826;
 Justus Fox, November 28, 1827, December 17, 1828;
 Wm. Hale, December 9, 1829; Joseph Avery, December
 14, 1831, December 5, 1832, December 25, 1833, Decem-
 ber 10, 1834; Asa L. Dickinson, December 2, 1835.

Sixteen J. W.'s respectively occupied the South, viz.,
 James A. Thompson, elected September 10, A.D. 1817;
 H. T. Harmon, December 19, 1817; Luther Howe, De-
 cember 9, 1818; Peter Hinman, December 1, 1819;
 Asahel Baker, December 30, 1820; Anson Maltby, December
 5, 1821, December 25, 1822; John C. Pride, December
 17, 1823; John Reynolds, December 21, 1824; Augustus
 Fellows, December 7, 1825; Justus Fox, December 13,
 1826; Ralph French, November 28, 1827; Wm. Hale,
 December 17, 1828; Oliver L. Ramsdell, December 9,
 1829; A. French, December 29, 1830, December 14, 1831;
 J. J. Kellogg, December 5, 1832, December 25, 1833;
 Piny Jones, December 10, 1834; Oliver L. Ramsdell,
 December 2, 1835.

Ten Treasurers were custodians of the lodge funds, viz.,
 Asahel Baker, elected September 10, A.D. 1817, Decem-
 ber 5, 1821, December 25, 1822, December 17, 1823, Decem-
 ber 1, 1824; J. A. Mathewson, December 19, 1817, De-
 cember 9, 1818, December 1, 1819; Simon Meacham,
 December 13, 1820; Piny Jones, December 7, 1825,
 December 13, 1826; Wm. Hale, November 28, 1827;
 Isaac Fellows, December 17, 1828; Joseph Avery, Decem-
 ber 9, 1829; John J. Kellogg, December 29, 1830, De-
 cember 14, 1831; A. French, December 5, 1832, Decem-

ber 25, 1833, December 10, 1834; Ralph French, December 2, 1835.

Eleven Secretaries recorded the lodge's proceedings, viz., H. White, elected September 10, A.D. 1817; E. Young, December 19, 1817; Smith Dunlap, December 9, 1818, December 10, 1819, December 13, 1820; T. C. Baker, December 5, 1821, December 25, 1822; J. A. Davis, December 17, 1823; Anson Maltby, December 1, 1824; Wm. Hale, December 7, 1825, December 13, 1826; Hiram Hobbell, November 28, 1827; A. C. Dickinson, December 17, 1828; Henry Gillespie, December 9, 1829, December 29, 1830, December 14, 1831, December 5, 1832, December 25, 1833, December 10, 1834; Abner French, December 2, 1835.

The lodge held its communications at the house of J. A. Mathewson from September 10, A.D. 1817, to January 22, A.D. 1818. It was then removed to the house of E. Young, "and met till" May 16, 1821. At its last communication held at this place, Brother Young's account for room rent, candles, and rations was rendered. January 2, 1822, the lodge was located at the house of S. Harmon. December 27, 1824, it was removed to the residence of Anson Maltby. February 2, 1826, the lodge removed to Masonic hall, located in the second story of the then called brick school-house, which was situated on the grounds now occupied by the Congregational church.

The lodge at different periods celebrated the anniversary of the St. John's. May 21, A.D. 1823, a resolution was adopted "to celebrate the next St. John's, and that there be a committee of five to make such arrangements as shall be advised, and to give notice of the celebration in the Oswego papers. That Brothers O. Hayden and Oliver Ayer, preachers of the gospel, be requested to deliver an address on said 24th. That Brethren James A. Davis, T. C. Baker, John Wood, S. Dunlap be a committee for the above-set-forth business."

So far as is known, but three members of the lodge are living, T. C. Baker, A. French, and Joseph Avery.

Its charter and one book of minutes are all that is preserved of Fellowship lodge, No. 288. They are in possession of Pulaski lodge, No. 415. Just one entry from the book, indicating the character of the noble men composing the lodge, may be quoted:

"July 23, A.D. 1828. Lodge opened, and after some friendly conversation mutually given and received, the lodge closed in good harmony.

"HIRAM HUSBELL, Secretary."

Pulaski Chapter, No. 104.—The charter under which Pulaski chapter, No. 104, was instituted bears date February 3, A.D. 1825. Worthy Companion Rev. Joshua Bradley was appointed H. Priest, Allen Andrews, King, Smith Dunlap, Scribe, of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, to be by virtue of said charter formed, constituted, and holden at the village of Pulaski, Oswego County.

At ten o'clock A.M., December 20, A.D. 1825, agreeable to previous arrangements, the brethren and companions of the chapter assembled at Masonic hall, and proceeded to elect the following officers, viz.: Rev. Joshua Bradley, M. E. D. P.; Allen Andrews, M. E. K.; Smith Dunlap, M. E. S.; Jeremiah Fields, C. H.; Joshua Robinson, R. A. C.;

John Ballin, P. S.; Henry Wood, M. of 3d V.; Isaac Kinney, M. of 2d V.; Alexander M. Kent, M. of 1st V.; John Wood, Treas.; T. C. Baker, Sec'y; John Graton, Tyler. The chapter then adjourned to the court-house, when the officers elect were duly installed by G. H. P., Ezra Crozier, and D. H. P., S. Jones. After the installation services were concluded, the Rev. G. Chaplain delivered an appropriate address. A procession was then formed, which "moved" to the house of S. Harmon for dinner. After dinner, at half-past four o'clock P.M., returned to the hall.

At this meeting the following names were "proposed for the four degrees," viz.: Brothers E. Young, A. Dudley, James Weed, Augustus Fellows, Isaac Fellows, John C. Pride, John Ballin, C. Hayden, Wm. Hale, Justus Fox, O. L. Ramsdell, and Jabez Meacham.

December 12, A.D. 1826, A. Andrews was elected M. E. H. P.; T. C. Baker, M. E. K.; O. L. Ramsdell, Scribe; Justus Fox, C. H.; Luther Howe, P. S.; Peter Hiaman, R. A. C.; Augustus Fellows, M. of 3d V.; Abner French, M. of 2d V.; Benjamin Gibbs, M. of 1st V.; Wm. Hale, Sec'y; John Wood, Treas.; E. McMellen, Tyler.

December 25, A.D. 1827, T. C. Baker was elected M. E. H. P.; Isaac Fellows, M. E. K.; Allen Andrews, Scribe; Luther Howe, C. H.; O. L. Ramsdell, P. S.; Justus Fox, R. A. C.; Abner French, M. of 3d V.; Benjamin Gibbs, M. of 2d V.; Ralph French, M. of 1st V.; Pliny Jones, Treas.; Wm. Hale, Sec'y; J. W. Helms, C.

December 24, A.D. 1828, Henry Weed was elected M. E. H. P.; Allen Andrews, M. E. K.; Justus Fox, Scribe; Isaac Fellows, C. H.; O. L. Ramsdell, P. S.; Augustus Fellows, R. A. C.; Abner French, M. of 3d V.; Benjamin Gibbs, M. of 2d V.; R. F. North, M. of 1st V.; Pliny Jones, Treas.; Wm. Hale, Sec'y; Rev. P. Goodwin, Chap.

The regular communications of the chapter were held on Tuesday, at three o'clock P.M., on or next preceding the first full moon in the months of December, March, June, and September. It held during its existence twenty-seven communications, and advanced fifty-one M. M.'s to the degrees of M. M., P. M., M. E. M., and R. A. M. It ceased to meet March 24, A.D. 1829.

January 10, A.D. 1826, the secretary, Judge Wm. Hale, recorded the fact that "one-half dollar was received and expended for refreshment." The charter and the minutes are in the possession of Pulaski lodge, No. 415.

Pulaski Lodge, No. 415.—The dispensation under which this lodge was instituted bears date August 11, A.D. 1856. The following names were inserted therein, viz.: W. K. Combs, F. L. Williams, A. H. Weed, Isaac Fellows, Abner French, Augustus Day, M. Russell, S. B. Ingham, A. Towseley, and Norman Root. The first three were M. and W.'s in the order named.

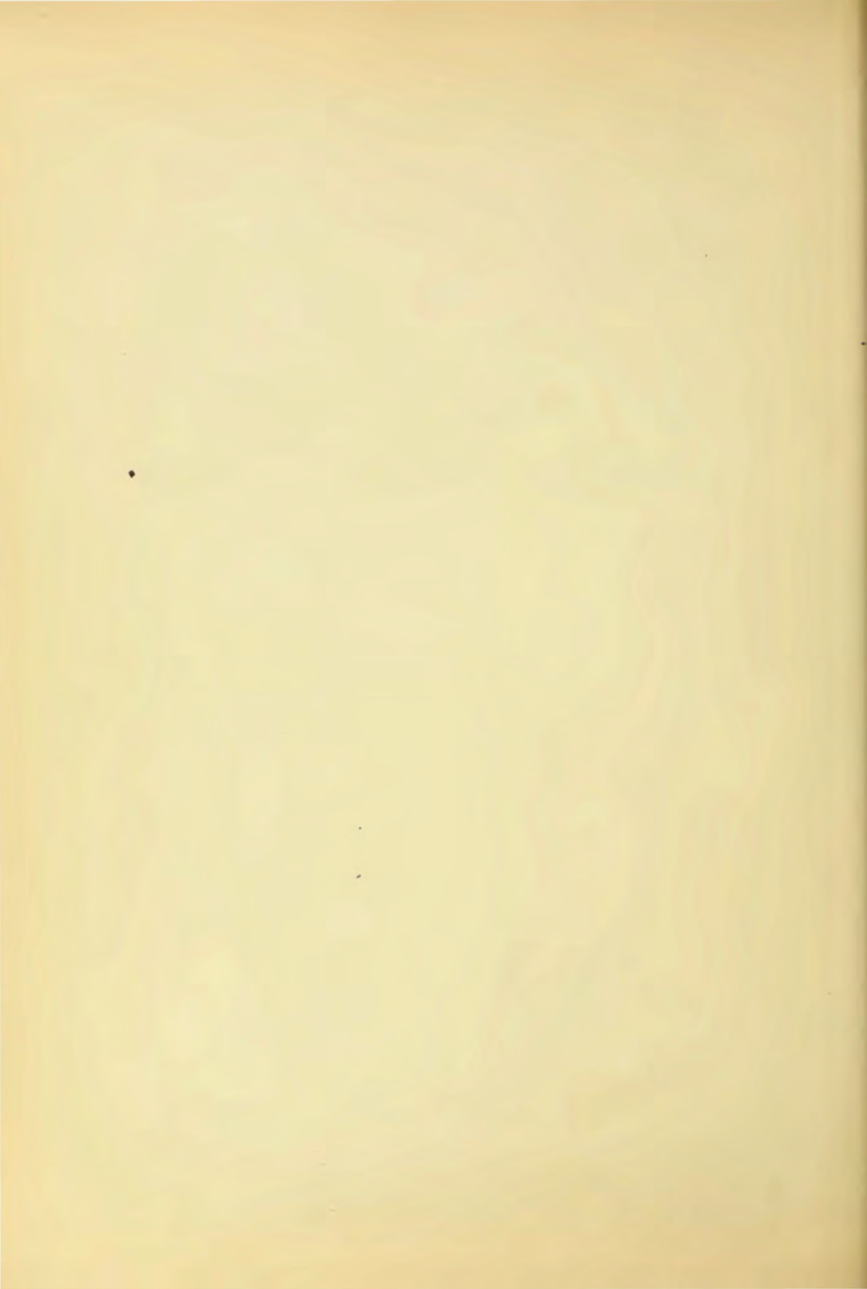
At its first communication N. Root was elected Treasurer, and A. Day, Secretary. D. A. King, F. S. Low, and J. A. Clark were the first applicants for membership. The lodge charter was granted June 10, A.D. 1857, with the names of Warren K. Combs, W. M.; Don A. King, S. W.; P. M. Borland, J. W., inserted therein; was received August 19, A.D. 1857, when the lodge was promptly convened for the installation of its officers. At this communication James A. Clark was elected Treasurer, and Jesse W. Cross,



RES. of S. H. FELLOWS, PULASKI, N. Y



RES. of J. G. & G. W. WHITE, RICHMOND, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



Secretary. The officers were duly installed by W. L. H. Conklin, of Mexico, New York.

The lodge has three hundred and fifteen names upon its rolls. It has lost by death twenty-two members, by dismission and removals one hundred and eight, leaving its present membership one hundred and eighty-five. September 21, A.D. 1864, all the members residing within the jurisdiction of Sandy Creek withdrew from the lodge and instituted Sandy Creek lodge, No. 564. This accounts for the large loss of membership by dismission.

Ten different W. M.'s have presided over the lodge, viz., W. K. Combs, from its institution to December 16, A.D. 1857, elected December 16, 1863; P. M. Borland, December 16, 1857; D. A. King, December 15, 1858, December 21, 1859; Frank S. Low, December 19, 1860, December 18, 1861, December 17, 1862; Benjamin Snow, December 21, 1864, December 20, 1865; Daniel W. Grout, December 19, 1866, December 18, 1867, December 16, 1868, died December 21, 1868; John T. McCarty, January 6, 1869; Smith E. Salisbury, December 15, 1869, December 21, 1870; Wilson F. Purdy, December 20, 1871, December 18, 1872, December 17, 1873, December 16, 1874, December 15, 1875; David C. Mahaffy, December 20, 1876. Twelve S. W.'s have stood in the West, viz., P. L. Williams, from its institution to August 19, A.D. 1857; Don A. King, elected August 19, 1857; F. S. Low, December 15, 1858, December 21, 1859; Benjamin Snow, December 19, 1860, December 18, 1861, December 17, 1862; John T. McCarty, December 16, 1863; D. W. Grout, December 21, 1864, December 20, 1865; Seneca D. Moore, December 19, 1866, December 18, 1867, December 21, 1870, December 20, 1871, December 18, 1872, December 17, 1873; S. E. Salisbury, December 16, 1868; T. R. Ingersoll, December 15, 1869; H. H. Potter, December 16, 1874; D. C. Mahaffy, December 15, 1875; Lewis J. Macy, December 20, 1876. Fifteen J. W.'s have officiated in the South, viz., Albert H. Weed, from its institution to August 19, A.D. 1857; P. M. Borland, elected August 19, 1857; Benjamin Snow, December 15, 1858, December 21, 1859; Henry Twitchell, December 19, 1860, December 18, 1861, December 17, 1862; D. W. Grout, December 16, 1863; S. D. Moore, December 21, 1864, December 20, 1865, December 15, 1869; J. Davidson, December 19, 1866; A. L. Williams, December 18, 1867; H. H. Potter, December 16, 1868; W. F. Purdy, December 21, 1870; Orla Allen, December 20, 1871; N. A. Aberer, December 18, 1872; D. C. Mahaffy, December 17, 1873, December 16, 1874; L. J. Macy, December 15, 1875; F. H. Mahaffy, December 20, 1876.

The lodge has had five Treasurers, viz., Norman Root, elected August 23, A.D. 1856, served to August 19, 1857; James A. Clark, elected August 19, 1857, served to December 19, 1860; William H. Gray, elected December 19, 1860, served to December 21, 1870; Henry Twitchell, elected December 21, 1870, served to December 20, 1871; T. R. Ingersoll, elected December 20, 1871, annually re-elected, and is now the present Treasurer.

Six Secretaries have recorded the proceedings of the lodge, viz., Augustus Day, elected August 23, A.D. 1856, served to August 19, 1857; Jesse W. Cross, elected Au-

gust 19, 1857, served to December 15, 1858; Charles H. Cross, from December 15, 1858, to December 16, 1863; A. R. Angell, elected December 16, 1863, served to December 21, 1864; E. C. Seeley, elected December 21, 1864, served to December 19, 1866; Benjamin Snow, elected December 19, 1866, annually re-elected, and is now the present Secretary.

The lodge Chaplains number ten, viz., Jules F. Billiard, appointed December 19, A.D. 1860; Rev. P. B. Morrison, December 18, 1861, December 17, 1862; John Woolbury, December 16, 1863, December 21, 1864; Rev. F. H. Stanton, December 20, 1865, December 19, 1866, December 18, 1867; Rev. S. J. Decker, December 16, 1868; Rev. R. C. Boyer, December 15, 1869, December 21, 1870; L. R. Muzzy, December 20, 1871; E. H. Gaylord, December 18, 1872; Rev. William L. Tisdale, December 17, 1873, December 16, 1874; Rev. James P. Foster, December 15, 1875, December 20, 1876.

The lodge was incorporated under chapter 317, laws of 1866, on the 6th of January, A.D. 1874. The first board of trustees were C. H. Cross, W. K. Combs, T. R. Ingersoll. December 16, 1874, S. D. Moore was elected in place of C. H. Cross. December 15, 1875, W. K. Combs, and December 20, 1876, T. R. Ingersoll, were re-elected.

Since its institution the lodge has in no case omitted to hold its regular communications on the first and third Wednesday of every month. Financially, the lodge is established on a sound basis. It freely bestows its charities upon all needy craftsmen who apply, as well as upon its own members. The widows and orphans of deceased brethren are not neglected, but assisted. The feelings of the entire community towards the lodge are of a friendly character, and the time is near, even now is, when it is regarded as an honor to be a Free and Accepted Mason, and a member of Pulaski lodge No. 415.

PULASKI ACADEMY.

The citizens of the village generally became very much interested in the education of its children and youth, and in the year 1853, through the exertions of Messrs. Charles H. Cross, Hiram Murdock, Anson R. Jones, George Gurley, Don A. King, Anson Maltby, Newton M. Wardwell, Samuel Woodruff, and William H. Lester, an act of the legislature was passed consolidating parts of three school districts lying within the village into one district, to be known thereafter as the "Pulaski school district," empowering its board of trustees to establish and organize a classical school, to be known by the name of "the Pulaski academy."

The above-named gentlemen, being the first trustees of said district, and ex-officio board of education, did as soon as practicable establish the Pulaski academy. In the summer of 1855 it became subject to the visitation of the board of regents, in the same manner and to the same extent as though originally incorporated by them, and now enjoys all the benefits and advantages, and ranks among the best academies of the State. In April, 1854, the beautiful grounds on the bank of Salmon river, containing about one and three-quarter acres, were secured and purchased by said trustees, for the sum of five hundred dollars, then unimproved and nearly covered with a grove of chestnut, oak, and maple-trees, upon which was erected the present

stately structure of brick, eighty by fifty feet, three stories high, the two lower being thirteen feet high "in the clear," and the third story ten feet. The estimated cost of the superstructure was eight thousand dollars, but owing to prudent and economical management of the trustees and building committees, the same was completed at the actual cost of seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ten cents.*

The following were the building committee: George Gurley, Anson Malthy, Charles H. Cross, Don A. King, Samuel Woodruff, Anson R. Jones, D. C. Salisbury, John T. McCarty, and William H. Lester. William S. Carpenter, master-builder.

The following sub-committees were appointed, viz.:

Messrs. George Gurley, Samuel Woodruff, and Don A. King, to perfect and present a proper plan for the academy.

Charles H. Cross, Samuel Woodruff, and William H. Lester, to prepare estimates of cost of labor and materials.

Charles H. Cross and Don A. King, to contract for timber, sawed lumber, sand, and stone.

George Gurley and Don A. King, to contract for carpenter and joiner work.

George Gurley and Anson R. Jones, to contract for lathing and plastering.

Anson Malthy, general superintendent of laborers and erection of building.

Early in May, 1854, the ground was first broken, and so harmoniously and expeditiously did the work progress, that on the 8th day of January, 1855, the building was accepted and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies (termed a celebration), with the following order of exercises:

1. Prayer, by Rev. Andrew Oliver; 2. Music, by the choir; 3. Remarks, by the town superintendent; 4. Music, by the choir; 5. Address, by Hon. Henry N. Wright; 6. Singing, dedication ode; 7. Prayer, by Rev. L. Muzzy; 8. Benediction, by Rev. R. Houghton.

The academy consists of two departments, male and female, with the following courses of study: academic, preparatory college course, and commercial.

The officers of the academy have been as follows:

1855 and 1856.—Stephen C. Miller, principal; Miss Frances Baker, preceptress; Homer T. Fowler, James W. Fenton, assistants.

1857 and 1858.—Henry L. Lamb, principal; Miss Alba L. Green, preceptress; George L. Bragdon, assistant.

1859.—Henry L. Lamb, principal; Miss Emma N. Beebe, preceptress; Jules F. Billiard, assistant.

1860.—R. B. Van Patten, principal; Miss E. M. Desbrow, preceptress; Jules F. Billiard, assistant.

A. Hoose, principal; Miss E. M. Desbrow, preceptress; Jules F. Billiard, assistant.

1861.—Pulaski E. Smith, principal; Miss Emma N. Beebe, preceptress; Harvey H. Butterworth, assistant.

1862.—Same principal, same preceptress, Daniel D. Owen, assistant.

1863.—Same principal, same assistant, Misses Lizzie P. Bush and Helen M. Rice, preceptresses.

1864.—Harvey H. Butterworth, principal; Miss Helen M. Rice, preceptress; Daniel D. Owen, assistant.

1865.—Harvey H. Butterworth, Nehemiah White, M. B. Benton, J. W. Grant, principals; Mrs. H. H. Butterworth, preceptress; J. W. Quinby, assistant.

1866.—Daniel D. Owen, principal; Mrs. H. H. Butterworth, preceptress; Nathan B. Smith, assistant.

1867.—Nathan B. Smith, principal; Miss Kate J. Brown, preceptress; J. H. Mattison, assistant.

1868.—H. W. Congdon, principal; Miss Flora A. Potter, preceptress; E. W. Blanchard, assistant.

1869 and 1870.—Sebastian Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; B. F. Miller, assistant.

1871.—S. Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; W. Steele, assistant.

1872.—S. Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; R. L. Keyser, assistant.

1873.—S. Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; A. W. Archibald, assistant.

1874 and 1875.—S. Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; H. W. Hunt, assistant.

1876.—S. Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; H. T. Hoyt, assistant.

1877.—S. Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; S. C. Huntington and F. Gilman, assistants.

The average annual expense of the institution, exclusive of repairs on buildings, has been four thousand dollars.

The officers of the respective boards of education from its organization to the present time are as follows:

Presidents.—George Gurley served four years; Beman Brockway, two years; Sidney M. Tucker, one year; Chas. H. Cross, three years; James N. Betts, eight years; Geo. W. Woods, one year; James Douglas, four years; James W. Fenton, two years.

Treasurers.—George Gurley served four years; James A. Clark, twenty-one years.

Secretaries.—Don A. King served eight years; Charles H. Cross, two years; Lorenzo Ling, eight years; Newton M. Thompson, one year; Benj. Snow, six years.

Trustees.—George Gurley served four years; Don A. King, twelve years; Newton M. Wardwell, one year; Jas. A. Clark, twenty-three years; Andrew Z. McCarty, one year; Hiram M. Murdock, one year; Charles H. Cross, twelve years; Anson R. Jones, three years; Stephen C. Miller, thirteen years; John T. McCarty, five years; Alonzo R. Angell, four years; Frank S. Low, eleven years; Samuel Woodruff, four years; Adoniram Fisher, nine years; Benj. F. Rhodes, one year; Gilbert A. Woods, twenty years; William H. Lester, two years; Beman Brockway, two years; Josephus C. Hatch, two years; James N. Betts, eighteen years; Lorenzo Ling, ten years; S. C. Huntington, twelve years; N. M. Thompson, one year; George T. Peckham, eleven years; D. O. Knowlton, four years; Sidney M. Tucker, four years; Jas. F. Davis, two years; Jas. W. Fenton, seven years; Geo. W. Woods, nine years; R. C. Dickinson, three years; Henry H. Lyman, one year; Sewell T. Gates, two years; James Douglas, nine years; Edwin H. Minot, two years; Benj. Snow, six years.

* Cost of academy, seven thousand and one hundred dollars; lot, library, and philosophical apparatus, thirteen hundred and eighty-five dollars; total, eight thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.



SIMON MEACHAM.



REV. JAMES DOUGLASS.



THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PULASKI, N. Y.

E. A. S. DEL.

Board of Education, 1877.—James A. Clark, Gilbert A. Woods, Don A. King, James N. Betts, S. C. Huntington, E. H. Minot, James W. Fenton, Sewell T. Gates, Benj. Snow, James W. Fenton, president; James A. Clark, treasurer; Benj. Snow, secretary.

The academy has not been built up by endowments, yet its history shows a marked growth. The principal and the entire faculty are ably assisted by the trustees in their labors, and no pains or expense is spared to make this institution "rank among the first in the land."

PULASKI GRANGE

was organized March 27, 1875, and the following officers were chosen: Newton M. Thompson, M.; Olin S. Clark, O.; C. R. Erskine, L.; A. B. Trumbull, S.; S. S. Jordan, A. S.; A. N. Balsley, C.; Clark Cole, T.; A. J. Chauncy, S.; Arthur Alexander, G. K.; Mrs. O. S. Clark, C.; Mrs. A. B. Trumbull, P.; Miss Lois Clark, F.; Mrs. C. R. Erskine, L. A. S.; Olin S. Clark, Augustus Twitchell, N. M. Thompson, Executive Committee.

THE PRESS.

The *Pulaski Banner* was established in April, 1830, by Nathan Randall, and continued by him until 1832, when it passed into the hands of A. A. Mathewson and G. G. Foster, who published it one year. It was issued by James Godd until 1834, when it was suspended. In 1836 it reappeared as the *Pulaski Advocate*, and was published by Daniel Ayer until 1838, when it was sold to Mr. Dickinson and consolidated with the *Port Ontario Aurora*, and was issued under the name of the *Advocate and Aurora*. The name *Aurora* was dropped in the year 1840, and the *Advocate* again passed into the hands of Daniel Ayer, by whom it was discontinued in 1842.

In 1843 the *Pulaski Courier* was started by W. Winans, and was issued by him until 1847, when A. A. Mathewson assumed control and changed its name to the *Richland Courier*. In 1850 J. C. Hatch purchased the establishment, and changed the name of the sheet to the *Pulaski Democrat*. It was published by him until 1855, when it was purchased by Stephen C. Miller, the principal of Pulaski academy. His ownership continued until the time of his death in November, 1869, when the paper came into the possession of L. Reade Muzzy, its present editor and proprietor. Since his purchase Mr. Muzzy has enlarged the sheet, added considerably to the office facilities by the introduction of steam and two power-presses, and removed the establishment to new and more commodious quarters. The *Democrat* is an ably-edited, independent journal, and justly merits its present prosperity.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Pulaski, New York, was organized as a church in Pawlet, Vermont, by the colony leaving that place for Richland, New York, before its departure.

It consisted of nine members, viz., Thaddeus Harmon, John Meacham, Levi Meacham, Joel Harmon, Simon Meacham, Lucy Meacham, Olive Hall, Polly Meacham, Ruth Harmon.

The society was organized with the name of the First Congregational Society and Church of Richland January 22, 1811. The meeting for this purpose was held by previous notice and in legal form at the house of Erastus Kellogg in said town, and the act of incorporation was legally consummated and papers filed in the county clerk's office February 25, 1811. The first trustees were Timothy Malthy, Silas Harmon, Rufus Pierce, John Meacham, Erastus Kellogg, Dr. Moses R. Porter, and Simon Meacham.

They met for worship at various private houses until the year 1817, when they occupied a school-house which was then located on the present site of the land-office, and was after a time removed to the present locality of the Baptist church. After the erection of the court-house, in 1819, the church and society held their services in that building.

The first church edifice was erected in 1827, and completed and dedicated in 1828. The dimensions of this building were thirty-eight feet by fifty-two feet, with a gallery surrounding three sides of the house. Its estimated cost was about two thousand dollars. It was located on Church street, a little north and east of the present location of the same building, which is now occupied and used as a school-house.

At the last church service held in this building, July 9, 1865, Rev. David Spear, of Rodman, preached, being then in his eighty-fifth year. He preached the first sermon after its erection, and administered the first communion service.

Preparation was made for the erection of the present house of worship, located on the corner of Lake and Church streets, in 1865.

It was completed in the spring of 1867, and dedicated April 24, 1867. Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D.D., LL.D., president of Union college, preached the dedication sermon.

The dimensions of this building on the foundation are seventy-six feet by fifty-seven feet. The estimated cost is sixteen thousand dollars. The largest gift made towards the erection of this church edifice was fifteen hundred dollars, by Deacon Simon Meacham, whose name is identified with the early history of the church as a member of the church when first organized in Pawlet, Vermont, also one of its first deacons, and a member of the first board of trustees; a man of superior intellectual ability and unblemished Christian character. His portrait appears on the same page with the view of the church edifice in this work.

The first pastor of the church, who accompanied the colony from Pawlet, Vermont, was Rev. Oliver Leavitt, who was ordained and installed as pastor December 24, 1811, and was dismissed August 27, 1818. During his pastorate forty-seven persons united by profession of faith, and ten united by letter.

Rev. Oliver Ayer was installed February 20, 1822, and was dismissed April 12, 1826. During his pastorate thirty-four persons united by profession and fifteen by letter.

Rev. George Freeman commenced labors December 7, 1827, and was dismissed January 22, 1830. During this time ten persons united by profession and eighteen by letter.

Rev. Ralph Robinson was installed pastor March 23, 1830, and was dismissed January 28, 1846. During his

pastorate of nearly sixteen years one hundred and nineteen persons united with the church by profession and eighty-one by letter.

Rev. Thomas Salmon commenced labors August 2, 1846, was installed as pastor June 15, 1847, and died December 4, 1854. During his pastorate thirty-seven persons united by profession and forty by letter.

Rev. Fayette Shepherd commenced labors May 19, 1855, and was dismissed April 19, 1858, twenty-three persons uniting by profession and twenty-three by letter.

Rev. Lucian West Chaney began his labors October 10, 1858, and was dismissed November 10, 1864. During the period of his ministerial labors eighteen persons united by profession and twenty-three by letter.

The present pastor, Rev. J. Douglas, commenced his labors December 1, 1864. Eighty-two persons have been added to the church under his labors thus far by profession and twenty-three by letter.

The first Sabbath school was organized in 1817 by Deacon Simon Meacham, and a library was organized in 1818. The present superintendent is N. B. Smith, Esq.

The board of trustees consists of Deacon John Meacham, J. A. Clark, L. Ling, M. Pierce, and R. C. Dickinson.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

James Trumbull states that when he came into the town, in the year 1811, the Methodists in this vicinity held service at the house of John Ingersoll and in Pliny Jones' parlor-room. There are no early records of this church preserved, but the society was probably organized in 1813 or 1814, and held meetings in the school-house until the erection of the court-house, when that was occupied alternately by the religious societies. Among the first preachers were Fathers Calkins and Bibblings.

The first church edifice was erected in 1832, on the site now occupied by the residence of Charles Hubbard, on Salina street.

The following-named persons have at various times officiated as pastors of the church, viz.: Revs. McNine, Fuller, Whitecomb, Chapin, G. C. Woodruff, Bodish, Hawkins, A. J. Phelps, Orlando C. Cole, William Jones, S. B. Croshier, Lemuel Clark, Thomas B. Shepard, J. H. Lamb, E. H. Santon, H. Skiel, William Watson, W. L. Tisdale, D. W. Thurston (supply), J. B. Longstreet, present pastor.

The present trustees are: D. C. Dodge, S. Dickinson, C. R. Suydam, Olin Clark, F. Frank, M. D. Cornwell, T. Hollis, B. H. Allen, T. D. Seymour.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1828. Previous to that time the Baptists in Pulaski and vicinity had been formed into a conference by the Rev. Nathaniel Gitten. His labors as a preacher and pastor were very acceptable. He died in 1827. On the 17th of May, 1828, the conference met to consider the expediency of effecting a permanent organization. They determined to do so with the concurrence of a council of the neighboring Baptist churches. This was called to meet at ten A.M. on the 9th of June, at the court-house in the village of Pulaski. The council convened at the appointed time, and was composed of the fol-

lowing delegates: From the First Baptist church at Richland, Revs. Ferris and Holmes, with N. Powers, J. Holmes, and ——— Bangs; from the Baptist church at New Haven, Rev. R. T. Smith, with Barzillai Snow, John Gratton, and Cyrus Severence; from the Baptist church at Sandy Creek, Thos. Gratton, Calvin Murray, and Jedediah Gratton; from the First Baptist church at Ellisburgh, Rev. Timothy Brewster, with B. Freeman. The conference appointed as its representatives Rev. Jason Lathrop, T. C. Baker, Benjamin Snow, and Horace Phillips.

The following persons also were present, and invited to participate in the labors of the council: Rev. Gamaliel Barnes, John and William Manwarring, from Mexico; H. B. Rounds, and David Carlisle, from Newport.

The council voted to organize a church, and it was effected with the following services of recognition: Rev. R. T. Smith preached the sermon from Luke xii. 32; Rev. Mr. Ferris gave the hand of fellowship, and T. Brewster gave the address to the members. The church at once chose T. C. Baker as clerk.

On the 12th of July a meeting to elect deacons was held, and choice was made of Benjamin Snow and T. C. Baker.

The following are the names of the constituent members: Jason Lathrop, Benjamin Snow, T. C. Baker, R. Clyn, Eli Greene, Horace Phillips, John Hendrickson, Sylvester Hills, Oliver Allen, Mrs. Allen and daughter, Mrs. William Hale and daughter, Silyl S. Baker, Lavina Snow, Delia Doane, Betsy Jones, Polly Hendrickson, Charlotte Way, Amanda Weed, Susan Phillips, Lovina Meacham, Ann Fellows, Cynthia Bass, Eliza Bragdon, and Fanny Manwarring.

Steps for building a church were taken at a meeting held August 31, 1829, but it was the summer of 1834 before the edifice was ready for occupation. In the mean time religious services continued to be held in the court-house. When the frame was put up, the pastor, Rev. Jesse Elliott, made a prayer. No other dedication services were held until several years later, when Rev. S. J. Decker was the pastor, and the church was considerably enlarged and repaired. The original location of the church has never been changed. It fronts the South Park adjoining the court-house. Rev. M. B. Comfort is the present pastor. J. W. Wood, A. S. Richards, and Ephraim Averill are the deacons, and E. C. Beardsley the church clerk.

Since the organization of the church the following persons have served it as pastors, and in the order named: Jason Lathrop, Jesse Elliot, I. N. T. Tucker, C. B. Taylor, A. Webb, Charles Marshall, Thomas Bright, W. I. Crane, Lawson Muzzy, S. J. Decker, M. V. Wilson, G. A. Ames, and M. B. Comfort. The exact term of service of each has not been obtained, but it has varied considerably. The early pastorates were short as a rule, but for the past thirty-five years they have averaged about five years, and some have largely exceeded that length.

The early position of this church on the subject of temperance is deserving of notice here. So long ago as June 20, 1829, the following record was made:

"Voted unanimously that this church do hereby resolve that each and every member refrain from the use of ardent spirits in any case except as a medicine."





J. H. Betts M.D.,



RESIDENCE OF JAMES N. BETTS, M.D. PULASKI, N.Y.



Don A. King



RESIDENCE OF DON A. KING, PULASKI, N. Y.

It is believed that few churches at that early day held such just and advanced views on this important question. The last report gave an enrolled membership of one hundred and ten.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. James Church, Pulaski, was organized August 10, 1846, Hon. Andrew Z. McCarty presiding at a meeting held for that purpose in the court-house. John David and Andrew Z. McCarty were elected wardens; John Box, Jr., Daniel McCarty, Jerome B. Smith, Joseph T. Stevens, John A. Rhoades, Alden Crandall, Frey Lane, J. C. Rhoades were chosen vestrymen; Rev. Edward De Zeng ministered here from some time in 1848 to April, 1849; Rev. Henry Stanley was rector from April 22, 1849, to October 12, 1852; Rev. Gordon M. Bradley served the parish from January 1, 1853, to October of the same year; Rev. Andrew Oliver from July 9, 1854, to April 8, 1855; Rev. Joshua L. Harrison from about October 1, 1855, to April 1, 1856; Rev. Moses E. Wilson from December 1, 1856, to December 1, 1857; supplied by visiting clergymen for three and a half years (especially Rev. William Paret, rector Zion church, Pierrepont Manor), and by lay reading by Mr. John David, senior warden; Rev. Peter B. Morrison from June 16, 1861, to May 3, 1863; Rev. Milton B. Benton from August, 1863, to May, 1867; Rev. Gilbert B. Hayden from August 1, 1867, to Aug. 12, 1868; Rev. Robert C. Boyer from January 4, 1869, to February, 1871; Rev. J. H. Rowling from autumn of 1871, for nine months; Rev. W. H. Hopkins from January 1, 1873, to November, 1874. During the frequent vacancies in the pastorate of this church, religious services were kept up by the lay reading of the late venerable John David, the founder and life-long senior warden of the parish.

The present rector is the Rev. James P. Foster, who accepted the rectorship May 1, 1875, and is still the incumbent. Under his pastorate this church has added thirty families, two hundred individuals, and fifty communicants.

During the two years of his incumbency there have been eighty baptisms and forty-eight confirmations. A parsonage has been paid for and the parish kept free from debt. Some of the first members of this church were John David and wife, Hon. A. Z. McCarty and family, of Pulaski; Joseph T. Stevens, Daniel McCarty, of Washington, D. C.; Frey Lane and family, John T. McCarty and family, of Pulaski; D. O. Knowlton, of Syracuse; R. L. Ingersoll and family, and Jules Billiard and family, of Pulaski.

The church building was finished in 1850, and was consecrated February 27, 1850, by the Right Reverend William H. De Laney, bishop of western New York. It was at that time regarded as one of the prettiest church edifices in the diocese. The cost of the building was two thousand five hundred dollars. It is thirty by ninety feet. The architect was Upjohn, of New York.

The present officers are Stephen Mason and Charles H. Cross, wardens; John T. McCarty, Jules Billiard, William H. Hill, W. P. Outerson, A. J. Shelley, L. D. Potter, William H. Gray, Prof. S. Duffy, vestrymen. The parish is indebted to the Hon. William C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, for the gift of five hundred dollars towards the church building, and one thousand dollars for the parsonage.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH RICHLAND.

This church was organized on the 7th day of October, 1817, by a council convened at the house of Colonel Robert Gillespie. Elder Elias Ferris became the first pastor of the church October 11, 1817, and officiated in that capacity during a number of years.

The services of this early organization were held at various private houses until 1839; a church edifice was commenced and completed in the following year. The first service was held in the church April 11, 1840. There are no records of the church from which can be obtained the names of the different pastors who have been stationed here. We are only able to give the names of Elders Evering, M. V. Willson, E. Crove, and Rev. T. G. Jones, the present pastor. The roll of membership numbers sixty-one.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH RICHLAND.

This church was organized in June, 1840, by Rev. G. C. Woodruff and Rev. Gardner Baker, with the following members: Solomon and Betsey Erskine, Phoebe Erskine, Betsey Dickinson, Rhoda Stewart, Sebern Dickinson and wife, George H. English and wife, Timothy Steel and wife, Levi Cary and wife, and Jonathan Sherwood and wife.

Services were held in the school-house until 1858, when the present church edifice was dedicated by Rev. George Sawyer, presiding elder, and the pastor, Rev. J. H. Barnett. The building was erected at a cost of eight hundred dollars.

At the organization of this church it was a part of the Pulaski circuit, and served by Rev. G. C. Woodruff in 1842, and Rev. B. Holmes in 1843-44. In the latter year it was made a part of the Mexico circuit, and in 1845 Rev. O. Lathrop officiated as pastor. Rev. O. Squires was pastor in 1846-47, David B. Smith in 1848, Allen C. Castle in 1849-50, and J. C. Smedley and D. Barnard in 1851.

In 1851 it was made an independent charge.

The following-named persons have served this church as pastors from its organization as an independent charge to the present time, embracing a period of twenty-six years,—

Revs. William Peck, 1852; J. M. Hudson, 1853-54; David P. Knapp, 1855-56; J. H. Burnett, 1857-58; J. H. Buck, 1859-60; Allen C. Castle, 1861; A. Blackman, 1862-63; M. T. Smedley, 1864-65; Zardis Kenyon, 1866; J. W. McDonald, 1867; J. W. Simpson, 1868-70; L. R. Grant, 1871-72; S. Boyd, 1873-75.

The church is at present in a prosperous condition, and is under the efficient management of Rev. George H. Van Vliet, who began his pastoral labors in 1876.

The present officers are as follows: Class-leaders, Charles Erskine, John Tyler, Lyman Leonard, A. Brinard, Charles Hicks, and Robert Aird; Stewards, O. White, Robert Aird, Lyman Leonard, Frank Willis, and Henry Tyler; Trustees, Robert Gates, Thomas Perry, and Martin Hies. The church membership numbers one hundred and eighteen in full connection, and twenty-four probationers.

There is a Union church located at Daysville, where a Methodist Episcopal church class of sixty-three members worship. This class belongs to the South Richmond charge. The size of the church edifice is twenty-four by thirty feet, and it was erected at a cost of four hundred dollars.

The town of Richland embraces an area of 32,180 acres, and the assessor's valuation of real estate and incorporated companies is \$1,728,525, and the equalized valuation is \$1,340,080. The assessor's valuation of personal estate is \$73,525. The total equalized valuation of real estate, incorporated companies, and personal estate, is \$1,413,605.

POPULATION.

The population of Richland in 1845 was 3758; in 1850, 4079; in 1855, 4012; in 1860, 4128; in 1865, 4137; in 1870, 3975; and in 1875, 4023.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT LEROY INGERSOLL.

Robert L. Ingersoll is a native of New Berlin, Chenango county, where he was born June 5, 1819. He came into the town of Allouez with his father, Ebenezer Ingersoll, in 1830. Like many of the prominent and successful business men of to-day, Mr. Ingersoll received the rudiments of his education at the district school, and although the educational advantages of those early days were meagre, still he succeeded well in his studies and subsequently entered the Mexico academy, where he pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and succeeded in acquiring an education that well fitted him for his subsequent successful business career. At the close of his school days he purchased "his time" of his father,—seven months for the sum of fifty dollars,—and commenced business for himself. He formed a copartnership with Elijah Shanway in the manufacture of carriages at Sandy Creek, and subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business about five years, and then removed to the village of Pulaski and established a carriage-manufactory. He conducted this business until 1872, when he disposed of it to Ingersoll & Suydam.

In 1854 he established the Pulaski bank and assumed its presidency, in which capacity he officiated until 1862, when the institution was discontinued. He then organized the R. L. Ingersoll & Co.'s bank, and has since been actively engaged in the banking business.

In 1842 he united in marriage with Caroline E. Clark, a native of Jefferson county. Their family consists of six children, viz., Leroy, George D., Anna A., Frank D., Fred B., and Maud. George D. resides in this town; Anna A., wife of Frank Dimock, resides in Quincy, Illinois; Frank D. in Michigan; Fred B. in St. Catharines, Canada; Maud is unmarried.

Mr. Ingersoll is a positive character. While he is kind and considerate to those with whom he has business relations, still, when once determined upon a course, he never casts a backward glance, but pursues it to a successful termination. Though differing with many in various matters, they give him credit for honesty of purpose. The element of invincible determination is prominent in the character of Mr. Ingersoll. Though he has no petty controversies, still in

his long business career he has become involved in heavy litigations, but never had a judgment entered against him. His line of conduct has been,—

"Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in, bear't that th' opposed may beware of thee."

His friends find in him a warm associate, and those with whom he may chance to be opposed a "foeman worthy of their steel." Politically he is a Democrat, and a vigorous and uncompromising exponent of the principles of that party. Mr. Ingersoll is essentially a self-made man, and has through his own individual efforts become one of the substantial men of the county.

CAPTAIN IRA DOANE

was born June 10, 1807, in Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York. His father, John Doane, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; enlisted immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill, and served during the war. He was a prisoner eighteen months in a prison-ship in New York harbor. The parents moved from Connecticut about 1798, and eventually settled in Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York.

Their children were six sons and two daughters, four of whom are surviving, viz.: Mrs. Olivia Mason, residing in Pulaski; Isaac, in Port Ontario; Harvey, in Michigan, and the subject of our sketch.

The family moved to Orwell in May, 1821. The father died January 9, 1831, the mother in 1845; both in Pulaski.

Captain Doane was married October 24, 1830, to Audria Vorce. Seven children were born to them, only two of whom are living: a son, Helon F., and daughter, Martha A., wife of L. D. Potter, son of John E. Potter. A son, Henry G. Doane, was a member of the Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, and died at Elmira, New York. His wife died June, 1853, and he was married to Julia Vorce January 22, 1854, cousin of his first wife, and daughter of Colonel William Vorce.

The early years of Captain Doane's life were spent as a farmer, about twelve years as a carpenter and joiner, the latter years as a merchant in Pulaski, and later still operating in timber lands. He has been called to fill various offices of public trust: president of the village, collector, jailor, and under-sheriff, and inspector of customs in New York city, may be mentioned among them.

A life-long Democrat, Captain Doane voted for General Jackson and for the Democratic candidate at every presidential election since. He built the house he occupies in 1865, and at the present time has retired from all active business, in the enjoyment of a competency, the result of years of hard labor, and the friendship and esteem of the entire community.

JAMES N. BETTS, M.D.

Oswego County is noted for the proficiency and high standard of its medical men, and none occupy a more de-



Robert L. Ingersoll



servedly popular position in the profession than Dr. James N. Betts, of Pulaski. A residence of nearly a quarter of a century there, during which time he has been in the active practice of his profession, has fully demonstrated his general worth, and assigned him a conspicuous place on the pages of history.

James N., son of Silas and Janette (Wheeler) Betts, was born in the town of Oxford, Chenango county, New York, April 2, 1822. He was the second of a family of four children, and remained a member of it until he completed his fourteenth year, when he left the paternal roof, and went out in "the wide, wide world" to do for himself, and since that time has relied entirely upon his own resources. He received an academic education, and before graduating had chosen his profession,—namely, that of a doctor. In order to meet the necessary expenses for the prosecution of his medical studies he was compelled to teach school for several years. He then entered the Worcester medical college, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and from there went to the Syracuse medical college, from which latter he graduated with honors. After graduating he was engaged in the manufacture of medicine, and at the same time published the *Syracuse Medical Journal*.

In December, 1843, Dr. Betts was married to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Jesse Burrows, Esq., of Coventry, Chenango county, New York. In 1855 he disposed of his property and business in Syracuse and removed to Pulaski, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, and has since devoted his entire attention to it. He has been eminently successful. He holds diplomas from the Medical University of Philadelphia, from the Syracuse medical college, and from the Eclectic medical college of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1875 he was strongly urged to accept the enviable position of the chair of surgery in the American medical college of St. Louis, Missouri, but his extensive practice, home standing, and business interests debarred him from accepting the honor, much to the disappointment of the faculty.

The doctor has taken a deep interest in the educational affairs of Pulaski. He has been a member of the board of education since 1855, with the exception of one year, in which he was supervisor. In politics he is a Democrat of the good old Jeffersonian school. He is an earnest and consistent member of the political party whose principles he has espoused.

The doctor has three boys: the elder, Albert F., is a well-known merchant, at Pulaski; the second son, James H., is traveling; whilst the younger, George W., has adopted the profession of his worthy father, and is now completing his medical education at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, connected with which is one of the best medical colleges in the country.

Dr. Betts is a gentleman well and favorably known, and one who is very highly respected and esteemed. He possesses the necessary qualifications of the physician other than knowledge,—geniality of disposition, and firmness blended with kindness and compassion. In his domestic relations he is kind and affectionate, a good husband, father, and friend, and in every sense a worthy citizen. (See illustration and portrait on another page.)

DON A. KING.

The subject of this sketch traces his lineage back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when John King, father of the original settler in this country, of the same family, was secretary to that distinguished sovereign. A son, named Edward, was a classmate of John Milton, and was a successful competitor with the illustrious poet for a class prize. He was subsequently drowned in the Irish sea, and commemorated by Milton in the poem of "Lycidas." John King, the ancestor of the family in this country, settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1654. He was from Northamptonshire, England.

Don A. King, son of Henry King and Betsey Allen, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, March 27, 1820. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Allen, Esq., the first settler on "Pierrepoint Manor." His father, Henry King, emigrated from Southampton, Massachusetts, in the year 1806. The subject of this sketch early manifested a desire for a thorough education, and after pursuing a preparatory course of instruction entered Union college, and graduated with honor in 1844, in the class with Prof. Joy, of Columbia college, Governor Alex. H. Rice, William H. H. Moore, James C. Duane, U.S.A., also Generals Frederick and Howard Townsend, of Albany.

His affable manner and studious habits rendered him esteemed among his associates, and he was elected a member of the "Phi Beta Kappa" society.

At the close of his collegiate course he chose the profession of the law, and commenced his studies with a Mr. Blake, at Cold Spring, opposite West Point, and completed them with Hon. A. Z. McCarty, in 1847, and on the 22d day of September in that year was admitted to the bar in the city of Poughkeepsie. In 1848 he united in marriage with Mary Baker, daughter of Thomas C. Baker, of Pulaski. Their family consists of four children, viz., Ella M., wife of the Rev. J. H. Wright, of Davenport, Delaware county, New York; Katharine D.; Charles B.; and Sarah Frances. Charles B. is a graduate of Union college, and is practicing law with his father in Pulaski.

In 1848 he formed a copartnership in the practice of law with Mr. McCarty, which existed until 1855. In 1855 he was appointed a director of the Pulaski bank, and officiated in that capacity until its dissolution. Upon the organization of R. L. Ingersoll & Co.'s bank he became a partner, and was attorney for the bank until 1876.

While he has been actively engaged in the arduous duties of his profession, he has bestowed much time and attention upon educational matters, and was one of the incorporators of the Pulaski academy, and has done much towards contributing to its present prosperity.

Mr. King has never sought for political distinction, and although a life-long Democrat, one of the leading members of his party in the county, and a vigorous exponent of its principles, he has labored rather for that distinction at the bar which comes from years of earnest application, and justly merits the reputation of ranking among the best lawyers in this portion of the State. His affable and courteous manner, sound learning, good judgment, and candor have won for him in a remarkable degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.



WILLIAM STRONG.

Among the prominent pioneers of Redfield township were Eli and Charlotte (West) Strong, parents of the subject of this sketch, who came from Connecticut about the year 1790. After remaining nearly a quarter of a century in Redfield they removed to the town of Orwell, and it was here that William was born, on the 12th of February, 1814. There were five children in the family, of which he was the fourth. He resided with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he purchased his father's farm, upon which he remained for thirty years.

In 1844 he married Miss Chloe West, from Lee, Oneida county, New York, daughter of Ira and Lucy West, by whom he had one child, Sarah, the wife of Orla Allen, Esq., of Pulaski.

His father was postmaster of Orwell for twenty-four

years, and was a prominent man in his township generally. In 1867 father and son removed to Pulaski, where his father died at the good old age of eighty-six years. He was an influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Orwell, which he assisted to erect. William Strong received a good common-school education; and has since devoted his time to farming and the dairy business, and has been quite successful in both branches. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has held various township offices, among others that of supervisor. Socially, he is a quiet, unassuming man, respected by the people of the community in which he resides. In character he is honest and upright, faithful in the discharge of every duty, and happy in his domestic relations. In fine, he is a good neighbor, a firm friend, and a worthy citizen.



ANSEL BROWN.



SALMON RIVER HOUSE, PULASKI, N.Y.



BOX & BETT'S BLOCK, JEFFERSON ST., PULASKI, N.Y.



MRS. IRA DOANE



CAPT. IRA DOANE



MRS. IRA DOANE, (DECEASED)



RES. OF CAPT. IRA DOANE, NORTH ST., FRONTING NORTH PARK, PULASKI, N. Y.

MILITARY RECORD OF RICHLAND.

Ellis J. Alexander, en'd in Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 17, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson; died July 2, 1863.

Robert Baird, en'd in Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; battles at Port Hudson, Camp Bisland, and others; served three years; must'd out with regiment August 28, 1863.

W. W. Alexander, enlisted in the 18th New York Vols., Sept. 5, 1861. S. James Abbott, enlisted in Co. C, 147th New York Volunteers. Henry Abbott, enlisted in the gun-boat, Charleston Harbor.

John F. Box, 2d lieut., Co. A, 147th N. Y. V., en'd Aug. 23, 1862; promoted 2d lieut. Jan. 3, 1863; battle of Chancellorsville; wounded at Gettysburg in left shoulder; arm amputated; discharged October 5, 1863.

George W. Box, private, Co. C, 147th N. Y. V.; enlisted August 12, 1862; died in service September 23, 1863.

David E. Hancock, priv., Co. B, 110th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 3, 1862; battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; served three years; mustered out with regiment.

Joseph W. Burr, priv., Co. C, 147th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 21, 1862; battle of Chancellorsville; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Aaron N. Burr, priv., Co. C, 147th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 23, 1862; battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Laurel Hill; wounded in left hand; mustered out May 12, 1863.

Elisha Barr, Jr., private, Co. C, 147th N. Y. V.; enlisted August 21, 1862; teamster two years.

Frank Baker, sergt., 37th N. Y. Inf.; en'd Apr., 1862; in battle at Yorktown; pro. to sergt.; honorably discharged.

Lawrence Barnes, priv., Co. B, 110th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Franklin, Port Hudson; pro. to sergt. March 14, 1864; mustered out with regiment Aug. 28, 1863.

Elisha D. Beardsley, priv., Co. B, 110th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 1, 1862.

Frank M. Bently, priv., Co. B, 110th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 6, 1862; battles of Franklin, Camp Bisland, Vermillion, and Port Hudson; mustered out with regiment Aug. 28, 1863.

Lyman Brown, priv., Co. B, 110th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out August 28, 1863.

Albert M. Beeman, priv., 24th N. Y. V.; en'd May, 1861; re-en'd in Co. E, 18th; appointed captain by county war committee.

John E. Bently, priv., Co. E, 18th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 25, 1861. Emirell Bellhamer, substitute, enlisted September 17, 1861.

Walter Buell, substitute, enlisted December 19, 1861. Eugene Bishop, private, Co. A, 1st Artillery.

George Brown, private, 81st New York Vols.; enlisted Mar. 30, 1864.

Winthrop D. Blair, priv., Co. I, 135d N. Y. V.; en'd Apr. 6, 1863.

J. Bradley Butler, lieut., Eng. Corps; killed on duty, June 21, 1863.

Lewis Byron, priv., Co. A, 147th N. Y. V.; wounded at Gettysburg.

Guthup Barup, private, Co. E, 110th New York Volunteers.

John Buck.

Lester Bushnell, priv., Co. D, 20th Cav.; enlisted Aug. 19, 1863.

H. George Barlow, enlisted December 21, 1864.

John Burthen, priv., Co. K, 14th Heavy Artillery; enlisted 1863.

W. Jeff. Brockway, priv., Co. K, 81st N. Y. V.; en'd Dec. 8, 1863.

George Brown, 81st N. Y. V.; enlisted December 30, 1863.

Milton Brooks, priv., Co. E, 180th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 27, 1864.

Daniel H. Barnard, priv., Co. E, 110th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 9, 1862;

battle of Port Hudson; pro. to sergt. Apr., 1863; served three years; mustered out with regiment August 28, 1863.

Freeman H. Cross, priv., Co. C, 147th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 9, 1862;

served three years; mustered out with the regiment.

Willie Cobb, priv., Co. G, 184th N. Y. V.; enlisted Aug. 30, 1864;

served ten months; mustered out with regiment.

Royal D. Calkins, priv., Co. E, 184th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 25, 1864;

served one year; mustered out with regiment.

Lucius B. Cole, priv., Co. G, 181th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 26, 1864;

served one year; mustered out with regiment.

John Calkins, priv., Co. G, 181th N. Y. V.; enlisted Aug. 21, 1864.

Florence M. Calkins, Co. G, 181th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 26, 1864.

Alexander Champlin, 81st N. Y. V.; enlisted March 15, 1864.

James Cameron, priv., 1st Light Art.; enlisted March 15, 1861.

John Cooper, private, 147th N. Y. V.; enlisted March 30, 1864.

Marcus A. Cory, private; enlisted April 12, 1863.

Allen L. Conant, priv., 181th N. Y. V.; enlisted April 26, 1864.

Lyman Clark, priv., Co. K, 20th N. Y. V.; en'd Aug. 15, 1862. Truman Comstock, priv., Co. D, 126th N. Y. V.; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Joseph Clark, private, Co. E, 51th N. Y. V.; enlisted March 18, 1861.

Adolbert Clark, private, Co. F, 147th New York Volunteers.

Harold Claffin, Co. B, 110th New York Volunteers.

David Crank, Co. F, 147th New York Volunteers.

Olen Clark, priv., 11th H. Art.; dis. by reason of wounds in battle.

Milton Crooker, Bat. A, 1st Lt. Art.; enlisted Dec. 28, 1861.

Joseph Colwell, 16th U. S. Inf.; enlisted Feb. 25, 1862.

Morris S. Dunbar, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. En'd Aug. 7, 1862; in

battles of Port Hudson, Camp Beardsley, Calva Crashing, and

others; served three years; honorably discharged.

George P. Doane, priv., 180th Regt. Served one year; mustered out

with regiment.

Hartwell Dunsap, priv., Co. E, 180th Regt. Mustered out with regt.

John Dupuy, priv., Co. E, 180th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861.

Peter Dolly, priv., Co. H, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 24, 1861.

James Donnelly, private. Substitute for Geo. Platt.

John Doyle, priv., Co. A, 9th Artillery. Enlisted February 24, 1861.

James Dornity, priv., Co. A, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Mar. 13, 1861.

Fredrick Duane, musician, 147th Regt. Enlisted March 12, 1864.

Dennis Dregan, priv., 147th Regiment. Enlisted March 29, 1861.

George Duane, private, 184th Regiment. Enlisted August 27, 1864.

Henry G. Duane, priv., Co. A, 33th Regt. Died June 18, 1861.

Peter Dwight. Enlisted August 27, 1864.

Scarlott Dumou, Co. B, 110th Regiment.

Samuel Duane, Co. B, 110th Regiment.

Monroe A. Duane, Co. C, 117th Regiment.

Charles Damon. Enlisted August, 1863, in the Invalid Corps.

George W. Duane. Enlisted August 30, 1861.

Archibald Deary, priv., Co. C, 147th Regiment. Enlisted Aug., 1863.

Cyrus Emory, Co. B, 110th Regiment.

Alonso Erskine, Co. B, 110th Regiment.

Ralph Eggleston, Co. C, 117th Regiment.

A. A. Fellows, capt., Co. B, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1861; in

the 39th H. Vols.; in battles of Hancock and Winchester, Va.;

taken prisoner at Winchester; fifty-two days in Libby prison;

dis. at Washington, May 22, 1862; while in the 110th was in

battle of Camp Bisland and sieges of Port Hudson, Fort Myers,

and Natural Bridge, in Florida.

James G. Fellows, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. In battles of Camp

Bisland, Port Hudson, and others; mustered out July 11, 1865.

Francis Filkins, priv., Co. G, 181th. Enlisted August 26, 1864.

Delos Filkins, priv., Co. F, 1st Artillery. Enlisted Feb. 21, 1864.

Peter Forner, priv., 51st Regiment.

James F. Frouey, priv., 141th. Enlisted August 26, 1864.

John R. Fowler, priv. Enlisted April 12, 1865.

Anthony Ferry, priv. Enlisted August 30, 1861.

Anthony Filkins, priv., Co. E, 11th U. S. Inf. Died June 1, 1863.

John S. Foreman, sergt., Co. K, 118th Reg. Died June 16, 1864, of

wounds received at Cold Harbor.

Andrew Fish, Co. E, 147th Regiment.

C. Fairchild, Co. B, 24th Regiment. Enlisted February 25, 1863.

Peter Foner, 81st Regiment. Enlisted March 13, 1863.

John A. Finlay, 16th Infantry. Enlisted February 12, 1863.

William H. Gardner, priv., Co. E, 199th Regt. En'd Aug. 27, 1864.

Charles Gotham. Enlisted December 19, 1861.

Franklin Graham, priv., Co. C, 50th Regt. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1861;

served three years in Engineer Corps; re-enlisted February 7,

1864; mustered out with regiment.

George Gray, priv. Enlisted April 1, 1863.

Solan Greenwood, priv., 184th. Enlisted August 27, 1864.

Wm. Goodrow, priv., 184th. Enlisted August 29, 1864.

Charles Guernsey, priv., Co. G, 117th Regt. Killed June 4, 1864, at

Cold Harbor.

Henrich Hilbert, priv., Co. A, 111th. Died June 11, 1865.

Nicholas Guard, priv., 30th Engineers. Enlisted Feb. 15, 1863.

David H. Holmes, priv., Co. B, 110th. En'd Aug. 8, 1863; served

three years; was in battles of Bisland, Port Hudson, etc.

Decatur Harman, mus., Co. K, 81st. Served three years; re-enlisted;

mustered out with regiment August 30, 1863.

Sylvanus Harris, sergt., Co. H, 21th Regt. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863;

was in battles of Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold

Harbor, Petersburg, and Thorough's Run.

James Holmes, enlisted December 19, 1864.
 Chester Haro, private, enlisted August 18, 1863.
 Thomas Hardy, priv., Co. C, 1st Art. Enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Daniel Hühner, private, 184th Regiment. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
 Nathan Holmes, private, 183d Regiment. Enlisted April 7, 1865.
 Anson Hoag, private, Co. K, 81st Regiment.
 George M. Haven, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Died March 7, 1863.
 Degraen Hannen, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Killed July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Elias Hauners, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Died July 15, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
 Joseph Hagar, priv., Co. K, 81st Regt. Killed June 4, 1864, at Cold Harbor.
 John Howell, priv., Co. G, 81st Pennsylvania. Died April 7, 1862.
 Delos D. Holmes, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Died March 1, 1864.
 Lorenzo W. Horton, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Died Aug. 25, 1864, in rebel prison.
 Erastus R. Holdridge, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt.
 Delano D. Hollis, private, Co. B, 110th Regiment.
 Sylvanus Holmes, Co. G, 24th Cavalry.
 Thomas W. Henry, private. Enlisted August 27, 1864.
 Orson Ingersoll, priv., Co. G, 184th. Enlisted August 24, 1864.
 Isaac N. Ingersoll, priv., Co. E, 189th. Enlisted August 26, 1864.
 Jesse A. Ingersoll, priv., Co. E, 14th U. S. Inf. Killed May 5, 1864, at Wilderness.
 Franklin Ingersoll, priv., Co. E, 35th Wisconsin. Died Jan. 31, 1864.
 Eldridge W. Jones, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. En'd Aug. 24, 1864.
 A. D. W. Jones, sergt., Co. C, 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Mill Run, Hay Market, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, and others; wounded in the groin at Spottsylvania.
 Charles H. Jones, priv., 81st Regt. En'd Sept. 4, 1861; dis. May, 1865.
 Elbridge W. Jones, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted August, 1864.
 James A. Jones, private, Co. B, 110th Regiment.
 Peter Kelly, private, Co. E, 110th Regiment. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862.
 Thomas W. Kearney, private, 147th Regt. Enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Samuel J. Keeler, private, 184th Regt. Enlisted August 27, 1864.
 Samuel Keller, private, 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Thos. Kieran, private, 14th Heavy Artillery.
 Henry H. Lyman, 1st lieut. and adjt., 147th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness; captured May 5, 1864; released March 1, 1865; promoted to 2d lieut., Co. C, Feb. 24, 1865; to 1st lieut., Co. C, Jan. 8, 1864; to adj't., Jan. 17, 1864.
 Frank S. Loomis, sergt., Co. D, 6th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 25, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, West Point, Pottaw's Bridge, Malvern Hill, and others.
 G. Lampson, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
 Joseph H. Lamb, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864.
 Louis Lagerden, private. Enlisted Dec. 13, 1864; substitute.
 John Larkin, priv., Co. A, 9th Artillery. Enlisted March 15, 1864.
 Charles D. Lathrop, priv., 81st Regt. Enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Lucius Lefever, priv., 183d Regt. Enlisted April 6, 1865.
 Addison Leadley, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted April 13, 1865.
 Seymour B. Moody, priv., Co. E, 10th Art. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862.
 Henry H. Moody, corp., Co. E, 10th Art. En'd Aug. 8, 1862; in battle of Petersburg.
 Delano G. Moody, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. Enlisted August, 1864.
 A. N. Maltby, 1st sergt., Co. B, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; promoted from 2d sergt. to orderly Nov. 1, 1864.
 Urie Z. Maltby, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864.
 Zillah Macy, priv., Co. I, 193d Regt. Enlisted March 8, 1863.
 Theodore Macy, private, Co. I, 193d Regt. Enlisted March 8, 1863.
 Stephen Monroe, priv., Co. E, 148th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
 Oliver B. Monney, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 24, 1864.
 Henry M. Mason, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
 George Moon, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. Enlisted August 24, 1864.
 Wm. Mandigo, priv. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1863; a substitute.
 Wm. Munderbach, priv. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1863; a substitute.
 Henry Martin, priv., Co. A, 9th Art. Enlisted March 15, 1864.
 Henry McGrain, priv., Co. B, 181st Regt. Enlisted March 15, 1864.
 Edward Meek, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
 Andrew Mosher, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1864.
 Henry Milton, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; substitute.
 Adelbert A. Mason, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted September 1, 1864.

Avery Mandigo, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Charles H. McCarthy, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Died May 4, 1863, at Chancellorsville.
 Merritt A. McChesney, priv., Co. A, 147th Regt. Died Feb. 27, 1863, at Belle Plain, Virginia.
 James M. Maxon, priv., Co. K, 81st Regt. Died November 11, 1862.
 Jas. M. McChesney, priv., Co. A, 17th U. S. Inf. Died in rebel prison.
 George H. Morton, navy. Died.
 Wm. McLellan, Jr., priv., Co. A, 2d Art. Killed June 17, 1864, at Petersburg.
 Henry Melien. Enlisted August 25, 1863; quartermaster.
 Stephen Monroe. Enlisted August 29, 1864.
 John Nagle, private. In battles of Port Hudson, Donelsonville, Camp Bismarck, Sabine Cross-Roads, etc.
 John Nielsen, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. En'd Aug. 26, 1863.
 George Nicolson, priv., Co. A, 1st Art. Enlisted March, 1864; wounded on picket duty; died near Washington.
 Albert L. Nelson, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Port Hudson, Franklin, Camp Bismarck, Sabine Cross-Roads, and others.
 Merritt Noyes, Co. G, 189th Regiment. Enlisted August 26, 1864.
 F. M. Niles, priv., 37th Regt. Enlisted May 2, 1861; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia; discharged.
 Porter M. Niles, navy. Enlisted September 1, 1864.
 Cleland Newton, priv., 9th Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.
 Charles Oliver. Enlisted December 19, 1864; substitute.
 George Owens, priv., 9th Cavalry. Enlisted January 4, 1864.
 D. D. Owen, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864; promoted to 1st lieut., discharged with regiment.
 James T. Outtersom, capt., 184th Regt. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Charles Prosser, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. En'd Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to 1st La. Cav.; mustered out July 13, 1865.
 Dwight D. Porter, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
 David S. Prineell. Enlisted December 19, 1864; substitute.
 John Perry. Enlisted December 19, 1864; substitute.
 Lewis Pierce, priv., Co. A, 2d Art. Enlisted February 20, 1864.
 Lemuel Pierce, priv., Co. A, 2d Art. Enlisted February 20, 1864.
 Henry H. Phillips, priv., Co. B, 81st Regt. Enlisted Mar. 28, 1864.
 Christmas Pill, priv., Co. I, 184th Regt. Enlisted August 8, 1864.
 W. A. Palmerton, priv., 2d Mich. Served three years; honorably dis.
 Richard Phillips, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted August 27, 1864.
 Francis N. Potter, priv., Co. F, 1st N. Y. Art. Died May 1, 1864.
 Luke Potter, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Died February 12, 1863.
 Charles Pestingall, priv., Co. E, 110th Regt. Died July 3, 1863.
 George W. Potter, private, Co. B, 110th Regiment.
 Willard Parker, 14th Heavy Artillery.
 Richard Pratt, 14th Heavy Artillery.
 W. H. Paddeck, Co. K, 8th Cavalry.
 Wm. Pierce, 2d Heavy Artillery.
 Wm. Person, 16th Infantry. Enlisted March 28, 1864.
 George Philbrick, private, Co. C, 147th Regiment.
 Edward Parker, 1st lieutenant, Co. C, 147th Regiment.
 Chandler Pike, 16th Infantry. Enlisted February 27, 1862.
 Randolph Rathbun, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. En'd Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
 Charles G. Russell, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
 John R. Russell. Enlisted December 19, 1864; a substitute.
 John A. Robbins, priv., 6th Cavalry. Enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Wm. Robbins, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Died May 11, 1863; Madison battle.
 John A. Robbins, priv., Co. C, 147th Regt. Died March 20, 1864.
 James H. Russell, priv., Co. E, 4th Minnesota Regt. Killed Oct. 5, 1864, at Altona.
 Henry D. Rogers, sergt., Co. B, 110th Regt. Died April 26, 1863.
 Richard Robbins, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Died October 7, 1863.
 Jesse Robbins. Enlisted August 10, 1863.
 James Robbins, Co. B, 147th Regiment.
 Hiram Russell, priv., 1st Light Artillery.
 James Reynolds, priv., Co. K, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1863; mustered out with regiment.
 Thomas Salmon, priv., Co. H, 34th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 22, 1863; dis. for disability.
 Dexter Sampson, priv., Co. K, 81st Regt. Enlisted Nov. 1, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; in battles of Swift Creek, Pilot Hill,



FULTON DAM.



OSWEGO FALLS.



SCENERY BELOW FULTON.



WINSOR, DEL.

OSWEGO FALLS
VIEW ON OSWEGO RIVER, NEAR FULTON, N.Y.

LITH. BY SCHEDA.

Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and others; mustered out August 30, 1865.

Silas H. Seymour, priv., Co. E, 189th. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; in battles Five Forks, Dabney's Mills, etc.

Irving Sherman, priv., Co. G, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Orin Simpson. Enlisted Sept. 19, 1864; a substitute.

Geo. Sherman. Enlisted December 19, 1864; a substitute.

Kimball Stockwell. Enlisted December 19, 1864; a substitute.

Michael Stratton, priv., Co. A, 9th Art. Enlisted March 15, 1864.

Charles B. Spencer, priv., 154th Regt. Enlisted August 27, 1864.

D. M. Spencer, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864.

Geo. L. Sampson, priv., 148th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864.

John Short, priv., 42d Pa. Regt. Enlisted July 29, 1864.

Garret D. Sweet, priv., Co. I, 193d Regt. April 7, 1865.

Emery Sampson, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

James L. Smith, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864.

Reuben Salisbury, corp., Bat. G, N. Y. Art. Killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam.

D. Aaron Spaulsury, priv., 94th. Killed Aug. 30, 1861, at Ball Run.

Geo. W. Snow, priv., Co. A, 14th Brooklyn S. M. Died Jan. 20, 1862.

Albert Stowell, priv., Co. C, 110th Regt. Died January 16, 1863.

Erwin B. Shedd, priv., Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art. Died March 12, 1865.

James F. Salmon, navy. Died Feb. 23, 1864, on V'd U. S. st. De Soto.

Nakum Soules, Co. B, 110th Regiment.

Joseph Stubbs, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863.

Oren Stewart, priv., Co. C, 147th Regiment.

Hudson Spalding, priv., 94th Regiment. Enlisted Jan., 1862; honorably discharged after three years' service.

Robt. Sherman, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864.

Ralph Sherman, Co. B, 110th Regiment.

Thaddeus W. Tyler, priv., Co. E, 184th Regt. Enl'd Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Marshall Thompson, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted August 25, 1864.

William Thompson, Co. C, 147th Regiment.

Lafayette Taylor, private. Deserted.

Henry Thomas, Co. K, 81st Regiment.

Luke Tryon, 1st Artillery.

John S. Wilcox, priv., Co. E, 149th. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; in battles Hatcher's Run, Gravel Run, Five Forks; served nine months; honorably discharged.

John M. Williams, priv. Enlisted May 16, 1861; in battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Chickamauga; mustered out June, 1864; re-enlisted; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. Webb, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 1862; in battle of Camp Blaud; mustered out Apr. 18, 1864.

Wm. H. Watkins, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1862; served three years; mustered out with regiment.

Charles N. Walworth, priv., Co. B, 110th Regiment. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged for phys. disability March 8, 1864.

John Wilson, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Blaud; served 3 yrs; hon. dis.

Adelbert Warner, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with regt.

Wm. Walworth, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. Mustered out with regt.

B. M. Woodruff, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Sylvanus Wolcott, priv., Co. E, 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Allen B. Wescott, priv., Co. E, 189th Regt. Enlisted Aug., 1864.

John Williams. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1864; a substitute.

Hiram Willard. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1864; a substitute.

Lewis Weed, priv., Co. A, 2d Art. Enlisted March 7, 1864.

David J. White, priv., 147th Regt. Enlisted March, 1864.

Alpheus West, priv., 184th. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Wm. Williams, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Simon P. Wines, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Frank D. Weaver, priv., 103d Regt. Enlisted April 11, 1863.

Samuel Wood, priv., 184th Regt. Enlisted August 30, 1864.

Robert Wells, priv., Cavalry. Died April 11, 1865.

Martie A. Wilcox, priv., Co. H, 16th Wis. Died Sept. 19, 1864.

Edward White, priv., Co. B, 103th Regt. Killed Aug. 30, 1861, at Ball Run.

Wm. C. Weed, priv., Co. B, 110th Regt. Died April 21, 1863.

Barton White, priv., Co. E, 147th Regt. Died May 28, 1863.

John Wolcott, priv., 14th Heavy Artillery.

Brown M. Woodworth, priv., 189th Regiment.

VOLNEY.

IX March, 1806, a large tract of land was taken from the old town of Mexico (then belonging to Oneida county), known as the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-fourth townships of Scriba's patent, including the present towns of Scriba, Volney, Palermo, and Schroepfel. This extensive territory, when formed into a town, was called Fredericksburgh, the original name of the seventeenth township, in honor of Mr. Scriba's son, Frederick William. The fourteenth survey-township included the great part of the present town of Palermo, and was called Brugen. The fifteenth comprised the north part of the present town of Volney, and a narrow strip on the west side of Palermo. It was surveyed by Elijah Blake and Ebenezer Wright, in 1796, and called Mentz. The sixteenth, composed of the south part of Volney and west part of Schroepfel, was called Georgia, and was surveyed by Moses Wright, in 1796. The seventeenth was called Fredericksburgh, and was surveyed by Benjamin Winch and Miles Doolittle, in 1796. It was the largest township

of the six above named, and included the south half of the present town of Scriba and the west third of Volney. The eighteenth survey-township was called Oswego. It was surveyed by Elijah Blake, in 1794, and included that part of the present town of Scriba north of the base-line of Scriba's patent. The twenty-fourth township was called Erlang, and included the east part of Schroepfel, but the name of the surveyor we are not able to give. The two Wrights before named, Ebenezer and Moses, were cousins of Benjamin Wright, the chief surveyor of the patent. Ebenezer was a noted man in the history of the town, and will be noticed in the proper place.

In April, 1811, the eighteenth township, with a part of the seventeenth, was formed into a town by itself, and called Scriba, after the patentee. At the same time, the name of Fredericksburgh was dropped, and the remaining territory was called Volney, in honor of the celebrated French philosopher of that name, who visited this locality in 1808. This gentleman, in making a voyage from

Montreal, encountered a terrible storm on the lake, by which he lost many of his papers, and came near losing his life.

On arriving at Oswego, he came directly up the river to Oswego falls, and put up with Noah A. Whitney for a few days, to re-write what he had lost, and recover from the effects of his perilous journey. Mr. Whitney was so charmed with his guest that, when the next town was to be named, he proposed that it should be called Volney, and the suggestion was adopted. In April, 1832, Palermo and Schroepel were taken off, leaving Volney at its present size; with one hundred and seventy lots situated in three survey-townships,—eighty-three in the fifteenth, forty-six in the seventeenth, and forty-one in the sixteenth.

The town is watered by several small streams, the largest of which is Black creek. This rises in the north part of the town, runs northwest into the town of New Haven, then through Scriba, afterwards back into Volney, and, finally, into the Oswego river near Battle Island. The creek runs through two or three lakes, and has several saw-mills upon it, of which we will mention Peck's, at Peck's Mills, Stone's, in Scriba, and Van Buren's, near Oswego river.

The second stream in size is Spafford's, which rises in the town of Schroepel, runs northwesterly, on the east border of Fulton, and empties into the Oswego river, just below the village. The six-mile creek rises near the centre of Volney, and runs southeasterly, through the hamlet of Gilbert's Mills, into the Oneida river. Bell creek rises in town, and runs south past Hull's Corners into the six-mile creek, about two miles north of its mouth.

The Oswego river is on the west border of the town for about ten miles, and furnishes an immense amount of water-power for manufacturing purposes. Prior to the completion of the Erie canal, the transportation by water between Schenectady and Oswego was only interrupted by a "carrying-place" of about one mile between the Mohawk river and Wood creek, near Rome, and the "portage" at Oswego falls, of about the same distance. This portage, at an early day, caused the two celebrated places to grow up, called the "Upper Landing" and "Lower Landing." They were situated at the head and foot of the rapids, about one mile apart, the present village of Fulton being about midway between the two places.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settler of the present town of Volney was Daniel Masters, who located at the "Upper Landing" in 1793. He was a blacksmith by trade, and occupied a house near Bradstreet's fort. His business at the anvil could not have been very driving, as the settlers in the vicinity were very scarce, only two or three families having settled on the opposite side of the river the year previous. Mr. Masters made himself very conspicuous in one thing at least, the making of spear-heads, for which he received the invariable price of one dollar each in silver. He was a constable of the great town of Mexico in 1800, and a path-master of the same town in 1803.

He kept the first hotel within the present town of Volney as early as 1794. After a few years he moved to an island near Sackett's Harbor, and died there.

The second settler was Lawrence Van Valkenburgh,

from Chatham, Columbia county, New York, familiarly called "the major," who located about two miles below the present village of Fulton, at what is now called the "Orchard Lock," in 1795. His family consisted of himself, his wife, his son Abraham and his wife, and a younger son named James. The latter was killed at Salina at an early date, leaving no descendants. The former was the father of Colonel Ephraim Van Valkenburgh, late of Fulton, who was the first white child born in town, in 1796. The Van Valkenburghs bought six hundred acres of land, and built their house on the point, a little southwest of the "Orchard Lock." All that remains now to show where the house stood is the cellar.

The major kept a public-house here from about the first, this being a convenient stopping-place in going from Oswego to "Salt Point," and returning, Syracuse not being thought of at that time.

The house above referred to was composed of three compartments, the two extremes being built of logs, and the centre being a frame. The frame part was used for dances, town-meetings, and other public gatherings.

The first town-meeting of Fredericksburgh was held at this house, and will be noticed in the proper place. Major Van Valkenburgh made this his permanent residence until his death, about 1828.

His son Abraham was quite a prominent man of the early times, having held various offices in the town of Mexico from 1798 until Fredericksburgh was formed, in 1806. He was licensed to keep a public-house as early as 1797, as will be seen by the following, which is a true copy of the original, now among the records of Mexico:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, }
"HERKIMER COUNTY. } ss.

"Be it remembered, that on the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, Abraham Van Valkenburgh, of the town of Mexico, in the county aforesaid, innholder, came before one John Meyer, Esq., one of the justices assigned to keep the peace in and for said county, and acknowledged himself to be indebted unto the people of this State in the sum of fifty pounds lawful money of the said State, to be levied on his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of the people of said State, in case default shall be made, in the condition following: The condition of this recognizance is such that if the above-bonded Abraham Van Valkenburgh, during the time he shall keep an inn or tavern, shall not keep a disorderly inn or tavern, or suffer or permit any cock-fighting, gaming, or playing with cards or dice, or keep any billiard-table or other gaming-table, or shuffle-board, within the inn or tavern by him to be kept, or within any out-house, yard, or garden thereunto belonging, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

"Acknowledged before me June 8, 1797.

"JOHN MEYER, Justice of the peace."

Mr. Meyer, who resided at Rotterdam (now Constantia), was the first supervisor of the town of Mexico, and was the first justice of the peace in what is now Oswego County.





Lovwell Johnson

HON. LOVWELL JOHNSON.

THE subject of this sketch, from all that can be gathered from his associates in life, stood far up the scale in all that pertains to true manhood, respected and honored by all who knew him. Judicious counsel to his fellow-men, a friend to the destitute, self-reliant, a modest ambition, and although a peer in society, yet gentlemanly in all his ways.

Lovwell was the eldest son of Isaac and Dinah Johnson, and was born in Gill, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 25, 1783; was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of William Johnson, who emigrated from the city of London, England, very soon after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, 1620, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was one of a family of twelve children, and as in the early days of the country's history means for procuring an education were very limited, he only received little instruction from books while a boy; but the father and mother, by care and judicious use of the means at hand, secured to their children well-grounded moral habits, and laid the foundation for lives of culture and usefulness.

So much did the desire for knowledge increase with the eldest son, that, while working on the anvil and at the forge, his book was before him, and this earnestness of purpose and self-dependence characterized his whole life.

While quite a young man he acquired sufficient education to teach school, and going to Boosick, New York, engaged in teaching, and during his leisure hours began the study of law, which afterward became his favorite theme.

In the year 1819 he came to Oswego County, and after teaching one term of school at Mexico, bought a farm in the town of Volney (now Palermo), and commenced farming, and at the same time practiced as an attorney at the bar. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1829.

As a lawyer he manifested clearness of perception, sound common sense, and indefatigable perseverance. He would no doubt have obtained a wide celebrity as a lawyer had not his increasing

prosperity demanded his principal attention. Was simple in his habits, abhorred laziness, and was intolerant of fraud; energetic in business, prompt and remarkably exact in the performance of his slightest promises.

Never seeking a public office, yet he held severally the offices of County Superintendent of the Poor, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, and Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Was the first postmaster appointed in the town of Palermo, and held the office until he removed to Fulton, in the year 1839.

One very marked feature of his life was the interest he always took in securing the proper titles to lands to those who were about to lose them from some defect or other in their deeds from chartered companies. A Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, always firm in the support of the constitution and laws, yet differing with some of his party on the subject of masters relative to their slaves. He was very active as a politician, yet regarding principles as sacred and unyielding, but men changeable. In middle life he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and continued a member of that body until his death, which took place August 12, 1859. His house being always open to strangers, he gave liberally for both church and school interest, and assisted others to obtain, through competent teachers, what he secured only by labor and privation. His counsels were much sought by all who knew him, and in the village where he spent the meridian and eve of life was very highly respected.

He accumulated a large property by careful management, and at his death left it with his children, desiring only a plain slab of marble erected over his grave. He was twice married, both wives being of New England origin. By the first he had three children, viz.: Lovwell, Sherman, and Rebecca. By the second, who was a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, who was born in Dorsetshire, England, 1615, he had seven children, all dying in infancy except Augusta and Willard Johnson. Accompanying will be found a biography of the son.



Willard Johnson

HON. WILLARD JOHNSON.

THE subject of this sketch is of New England parentage, his father, Lovell Johnson, having been a native of the State of Massachusetts. He was born in the town of Volney, Oswego County, on the 16th day of May, 1820. He attended common school at an early age, and subsequently was a student at Mexico Academy, Oswego County, and concluded his studies at Cazenovia Seminary at the age of fifteen years.

In the year 1852 he engaged in the lake and canal transportation business, residing at Fulton, New York, and continued it for about twelve years. Afterward he became a contractor, and completed several important works for the State and national governments, among which may be mentioned the improvement of the Mississippi River at Rock Island, and the construction of a lock in the Illinois River, which is probably the largest in the world, being three hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five feet wide, and thirty feet high, and capable of accommodating twelve ordinary canal boats at once. He has successfully completed contracts which amount in the aggregate to fully five million of dollars.

Mr. Johnson has always been a Democrat of the old school, and for many years he has been prominent in the councils of that party.

During the rebellion he was classed as a War Democrat, and gave his influence and means freely to the cause of the Union.

In 1862 he was elected to the Assembly without opposition, and co-operated heartily in all measures designed to sustain the national government in the contest which it was then waging against armed treason. Subsequently he served two years on the War Committee of Oswego County. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors in the years 1861 and 1862. In 1860

he was a delegate to the memorable Charleston Convention, and was afterward also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, in 1864, in New York in 1868, and in Baltimore in 1872. During the five war years he was a member of the State Committee. It will thus be seen that Mr. Johnson's political experience is extensive and varied, and there are really few men in central New York whose counsel is held in greater estimation.

He still holds to the political creed of his earlier years, and is very popular among the Democrats of Oswego, and indeed among men of both parties.

Mr. Johnson is a man of modest, unassuming deportment, and seldom ever addresses the house, believing in action rather than words.

He was successively elected a member of the State Legislature for the Second District of Oswego County for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

His large experience, ripe judgment, and active mind are of great value in the practical work of legislation, and his seat is seldom unoccupied during the session.

He was married September 9, 1847, at the age of twenty-seven, to Miss Mary Gasper, daughter of Colonel John Gasper, of New England parentage. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born four children, viz.: Willard Rawson, Mary Pauline, John Lovell, and Mary Augusta Johnson. Of these, the eldest son lived to the age of fourteen years, and died March 29, 1864; the eldest daughter only lived three years, and died December 6, 1855; the second son, John Lovell, and the youngest daughter, Miss Mary Augusta, live at home, in Fulton, New York. Mrs. Johnson died November 22, 1879.



Abram Van Valkenburgh was elected a constable of Mexico in 1798, and appointed a justice of the peace for Frederickburgh in 1810. After years of valuable service he died at Salina.

The third settler of the town was John Van Buren (a cousin of President Van Buren), who came from Kinderhook, and settled near Battle island in 1796. He at first located on the west side of the falls, but soon after came to this side, and built a house near where his grandson Volkert now resides. Mr. Van Buren had five sons, viz., Peter, John, Jr., Jacob, Volkert, and David.

The youngest, David, was born in this town in 1798, is still living, and is now the oldest resident. Peter was half-brother of the others, and was the father of John Van Buren, who lives near Bundy's Crossing. He held office before this town was formed, being a constable for Mexico in 1803-4.

Jacob, the third son, married a daughter of Whitman Church, who came into town in 1809. Miss Church used to relate, in illustration of the difficulties attending the pursuit of pleasure in the early days, that the first dance she ever attended was at Van Valkenburgh's, when the dancing music was no more nor less than the melodious voice of a colored woman, a servant of a neighbor named Peter Sharp.

Volkert, the fourth son, lived near the old homestead, and many years ago owned a large tract of land, the grist-mill at Battle island, and a saw-mill on Black creek, near by.

David, the youngest son, was born in the fall of 1798, as before stated. His first going to school was at the foot of Seneca hill, the teacher being Benjamin Robinson, who began his labors there as early as 1804. Young David afterwards went to school one summer in Van Valkenburgh's barn. A school-house was built a quarter of a mile south of "Orchard Lock" in 1810. Mr. Robinson was the teacher in both places, and in 1812 taught on the other side of the river.

The fourth settler, John Waterhouse, located at the "Lower Landing" in 1797, and died in 1799, his being the first death in town. His children were Nathaniel, John, Jr., Benjamin B., Artemisia, and Harriet.

The eldest son died in 1800, and the other two moved to Indiana in 1837. In 1851, B. B. Waterhouse visited his old home, and related that in 1797 there was no house nor clearing on either side of the river between the falls and Three Rivers point.

At this time there was a road or path from Van Valkenburgh's to the falls on the east side. It was a very poor one, as may well be supposed.

The fifth settler, Ebenezer Wright (before mentioned as surveyor), located at the "Lower Landing" in 1800, and was a prominent man of that period. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Mexico in 1804, and for Frederickburgh in 1809, and was the first and only supervisor of the latter town while it retained its first name, as will be shown hereafter. When the town was changed to Volney, in 1811, he was elected assessor at the first town-meeting. After this he moved to the west, and died there.

Besides the settlers already named a man by the name of Darley located near the falls, and one John Hooper made his home in the vicinity prior to 1800. During this

year a man by the name of Eaton, a native of Scotland, came hither in company with John Bakeman, and these two were the first to occupy Steen's location, their hut being near the corner of First and Oneida streets, in the present village of Fulton. They opened a quarry in the bank of the river for the purpose of getting out furnace hearths, but the quality of the rock not being well adapted for the purpose, they opened another quarry on Harper's location, which proved satisfactory. Underwood & Brouson built a saw-mill the same year (1800) at the falls for Masters & Goodell, which was the first in this locality.

In 1801 a blacksmith lived at the Lower Landing, by the name of John Masters, who afterwards moved to Oswego. Cornelius H. Miller came to Oswego Falls in 1806, and settled on Steen's location, which is the north part of the present village of Fulton. He subsequently moved to the west side of the river, just north of the outlet of Lake Neatahwatta.

The first grist-mill in the vicinity was built at the falls in 1808, by Joshua Forman, and was owned by the State. It had only one run of stone, and would probably grind the grain but little faster than a man would with a mortar and pestle. As late as 1817 it was the only one in all this region. Dr. Bissell and Noah A. Whitney came to the falls in 1807, and took charge of the mill.

The former was the first physician in town, and was succeeded by Dr. Anson Fay in 1810. Mr. Whitney was a very prominent man, and held many important offices. He was appointed justice of the peace for Frederickburgh in 1809, being one of the first three in that town. The first was Samuel Tiffany, appointed in 1808, who lived at the foot of Seneca hill, north, and the second was Ebenezer Wright, appointed in 1809.

Mr. Whitney was the first postmaster in town, having been appointed as such at Oswego Falls, in the autumn of 1810. His first return to the post-office department, made January 1, 1811, was for the snug sum of eighty cents. Mr. Whitney was succeeded in the office, April 1, 1815, by James Lyon, who held it until February 14, 1829, when it was discontinued, being crowded out, as it were, by the Fulton post-office, which was established May 29, 1826, Lewis Falley as postmaster. The circumstances were as follows:

In the early days the Upper Landing and Lower Landing were the only places of business in the vicinity. After a time buildings were erected and business was carried on between the two landings, until in 1826 there was more of a village there than at either of the other two points. The whole locality, including both landings and both sides of the river, was called Oswego Falls. Mr. Lyon was postmaster of Oswego Falls, his office being at the upper landing.

The village people thought it ought to be kept where the most people were, and besought Mr. L. to remove it thither. This he refused to do. Then they petitioned for the establishment of another post-office, and their request was granted by the government, the name of "Fulton" being given to the new office, in honor of the illustrious inventor of the steamboat. Of course the greater part of the business went to the village office. Mr. Lyon, seeing

too late how the affair was likely to turn out, removed his Oswego Falls office to the village, locating it directly across the street from the other. But after a while he gave up the contest, the Oswego Falls office was discontinued, and the name of Fulton was thenceforth borne by the village, which was, in time, to include both the upper and lower landings. If Mr. L. had moved his office before the new one was established, doubtless the locality on the east side of the river would have been known as Oswego Falls to this day.

We will say further in regard to Mr. Lyon, that he came to the falls in 1813, and was interested with Mr. Forman in the reservation, and in the tract on Harper's location. He also took charge of the mills, and entered into the forwarding business as a competitor of Brackett. He opened a store soon after his arrival, was in trade for a number of years, and finally moved to Oswego.

Ichabod Brackett came to Oswego Falls in 1809, and built a frame house and barn on the knoll east of the residence of the late C. G. Case. He entered into the forwarding business, and had a shed for a warehouse, at the foot of Yelverton island.

In 1813 he built a good warehouse, and carried on the forwarding business for many years. Other persons who came to the Upper Landing before 1812 were John Hollister, John Kuo, Samuel Hyde, Joseph Easton, James Easton, Alex. Campbell, Noah Rust, and Amos Foster.

Mr. Joseph Easton was quite prominent as an office-holder, having been town clerk in 1815, supervisor in 1817, and appointed a justice of the peace in 1815, '20, and '22, and elected in 1827 and '31. He was appointed associate judge of the common pleas in 1822, and again in 1828.

He was from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and came into town in 1810. He built the little frame house, just east of the Lewis house, very early, and died there in 1832.

Mr. Rust was the father of Richard, now living in Fulton, and settled in 1811, about where De Graw's new brick mansion now stands. Mr. Foster settled in 1810, near W. S. Nelson's present residence.

We will now drop down to the Lower Landing and see who came there from 1800 to 1812. Samuel Holland, Isaac Crocker, and Jeremiah Taylor settled there as early as 1810.

The two former were in the mercantile business there in 1811. Mr. Taylor kept a small store about the same time. The firm of Crocker & Holland was afterwards changed to Holland & Falley. A young man by the name of Norman Hubbard was a clerk for both firms,—a promising young gentleman, who died in early life. Daniel Falley settled at this place in 1813. He was the father of Lewis and Geo. F., men who acted prominent parts in the history of the town. Mr. Falley at one time owned a good share of the present village of Fulton, and was the first class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal church there in 1813.

Peter Sharpe, one of the earliest pioneers of Oswego, located near Van Buren's about 1806. Peter Althouse settled near Orchard Lock in 1808. He was the father of a large family, among whom were Andrew, now living near the old homestead, and Peter, who resides in Granby. The former went to school with David Van Buren, at Van Val-

kensburgh's barn, and also at the first school-house. He is the second-oldest resident of the town. Whitman Church came from Kinderhook, New York, and located near Van Buren's in 1809. He was a grandfather of Carlton and Whitman Church, now residing at Fulton.

According to our best information, Mr. Church put up the second frame building in town. Shortly after its erection, Mr. C., who kept a few sheep, undertook to protect them at night by herding them under one corner of the house. Wolves at that time were more numerous than sheep, and one night they crept under the house and killed six or eight sheep without disturbing the family who slept overhead! Mr. Van Buren called on Mr. Church the next morning before he was up and startled him with the abrupt question: "Hallo, neighbor! are you going to sleep all day and let the wolves kill all of your sheep?"

As early as 1806 four men came to what is now Volney Centre, and encamped for the night in Major Van Valkensburgh's hunting-shanty, just north of the corners, where they slept soundly, with the dense forest all about them and the wild beasts for sentinels.

In the morning they selected their future homes and prepared to build their cabins. Their names were Gideon Seymour, Gideon Candee, William Dean, and Amos Bishop. Mr. Seymour kept the first hotel at that point; was elected assessor at the first town-meeting of Fredericksburgh, in 1807; was re-elected in 1808; died at Volney Centre in March, 1817. Mr. Candee was appointed justice of the peace in 1810, and was one of the prominent men of the town.

A curious incident is connected with the early life in Volney of the two gentlemen just named. In 1808 the young people of Mexico wanted to get up a "log-house dance" at Calvin Tiffany's, about one and a half miles northeast of the present village, as Mr. T. had just opened a log tavern at that point. There was a reasonable number of young men in the vicinity, but very few girls. Sherman Hosmer, Nathaniel P. Easton, and a young man named Hatch put their heads together to see about getting some girls from Oswego Falls. At first they proposed to take a boat at Vera Cruz (now Texas), go up the lake to Oswego, and then up the river to the falls; but fearing the ladies to be invited might be afraid to go by water, they abandoned that project to go on foot through the woods. They provided themselves with an axe and pocket-compass, and started from David Easton's, who lived about a mile and three-quarters north of Vermilion, taking a "bee-line," as they supposed, for the falls, and marking the trees as they went along. Before reaching that point, however, they came to a settlement, previously unknown to them, which proved to be what was afterwards Volney Centre.

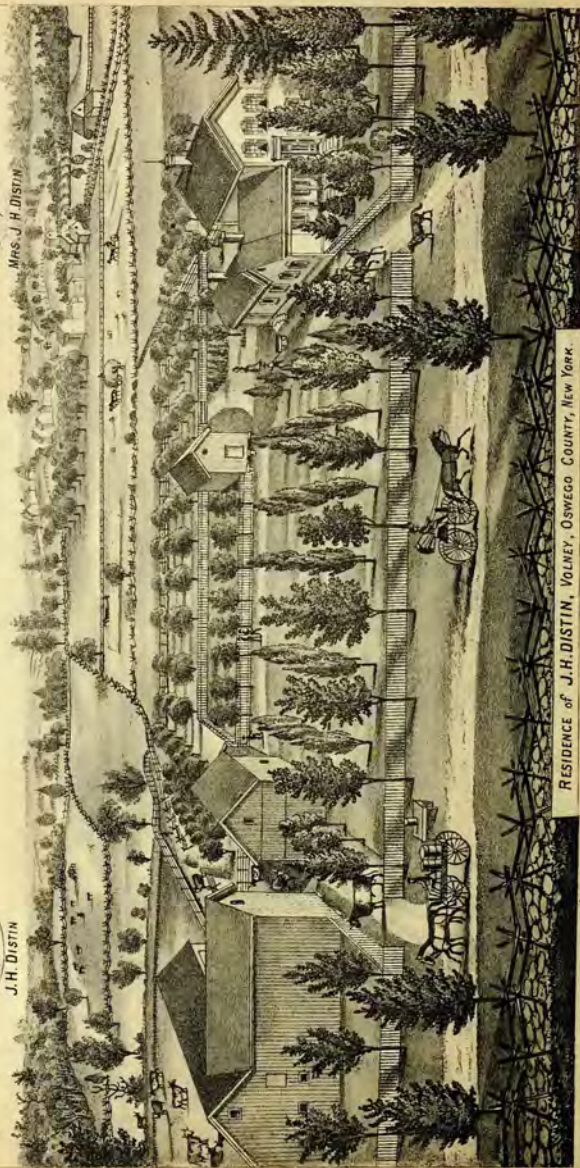
Here they found three young women, two of them being hired girls of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Candee. These were promptly invited to walk at least fifteen miles to the dance, which they were very willing to do if their employers and parents would consent. The latter objected at first, but finally concluded to let them go if they were willing to run the risk of the bears. So in the morning the three couples started through the woods for Easton's, crossing brooks and marshes, the girls taking off their shoes and stockings when



J.H. DISTIN



MRS. J.H. DISTIN



RESIDENCE OF J.H. DISTIN, VOLNEY, OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

JERRY

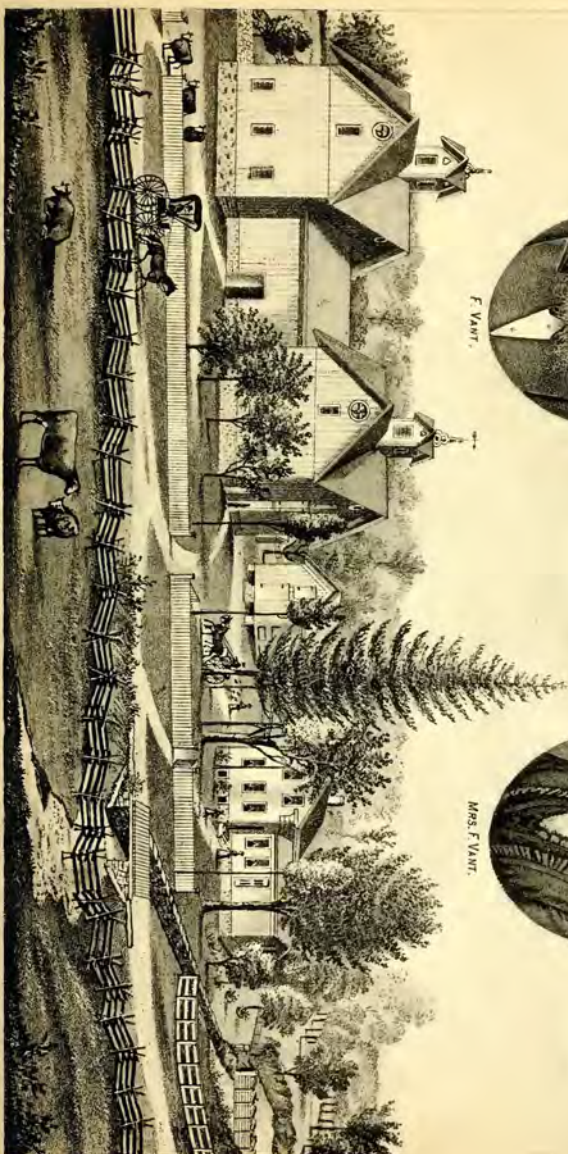
CARLO



F. VANT.



MRS. F. VANT.



RESIDENCE OF F. VANT, MOUNT PLEASANT, TOWN OF VOLNEY, OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

water impeded their progress. They stopped at Easton's overnight, and the next day went on to Tiffany's and danced all the next night. The next forenoon they all came back to Easton's and went to bed, and could not be aroused until the next morning. Then the young men escorted their companions home the same way they had come, stayed all night at Volney Centre, and returned the next day, making six days in all. Colonel Hosmer, one of the party, who died recently at the age of ninety-one, related the above incident to the writer about two years ago.

The next settler near Volney Centre was Jesse Coe, who located on the E. M. Baldwin farm in 1808. He was the father of Mrs. Ziba Kendall, of Fulton, and Charles Coe, of North Volney. John Bristol and his two brothers settled on what is now "Bristol hill" in 1810, and John Duren located near by the same year. Mr. John Bristol was a leading man, and held many official positions. He was appointed a justice in 1814, and again in 1817. He was commissioned the first postmaster of Volney.

Roger Nelson, father of W. S. Nelson, settled on the present Wallace Gardner farm in 1811, but removed to the old Luther Wood farm in 1823. Captain Asa Whitney located a little east of the present village of Fulton about 1810. He was a captain of militia in the war of 1812, and was present with his company at the engagement with the British, May 5, 1814.

A good portion of the men of Volney were in that company, and while the battle was raging their wives, sisters, daughters, and sweethearts, becoming alarmed at the thunder of cannon as it rolled up the valley, held a "grand council" to decide whether to flee to their old homes or remain and brave it out. They decided to stay, and ere long their friends returned to them.

Thomas Hubbard, of Hubbard's Corners, with his brother Ausel, came from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1811. The former is still living in town, and is a sprightly old man of eighty-seven, familiarly called "Uncle Tom." He came by way of Salina and Liverpool to the "Upper Landing," and thence to his first stopping-place, near C. B. Baldwin's. He remained there until early in 1812, when he removed to his present residence. His conveyance into town was an ox-sled, the snow being four feet deep on the level. In coming from Liverpool to the Upper Landing, Mr. H. thinks he cut down as many as a hundred saplings to make way for his team.

One afternoon during the first summer Mr. Hubbard got lost while looking for his cattle. Night came on, the howl of a wolf was frequently heard, and Mr. Hubbard soon became aware that he was followed. After a while he came to a point he knew, and took a "bee-line" towards home, passing the house of Samuel Graham, who then lived where Esquire Rowlee now does. Mr. Graham had just brought home some nice sheep from Oneida county, and Hubbard advised him to put them in the barn, offering at the same time to help. Graham replied that he was not afraid of the wolves. That same night Uncle Tom's wolf came along and took one of Mr. Graham's best sheep for his supper.

In early times the corn was often destroyed by "old Bruin." To check his ravages, Mr. Hubbard went on foot to Phineas Chapin's, about two miles south of Jennings'

Corners, after a bear-trap, weighing sixty pounds, and brought it home on his back. He had the pleasure of catching two bears, the trap in one case being suspended on a tree seven feet from the ground. Mr. Hubbard was a hard-working pioneer, and has probably chopped and cleared more land than any other man now living in town. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1817, and served four years.

Samuel and Richard Graham came from Paris, Oneida county, and settled near each other in 1811. The latter was the father of Seth C. Graham, and located where his son now resides. He was one of the officers elected at the first town-meeting of Volney in 1812.

Oliver Burdick, father of Norman E. Burdick, came into town in 1810, and located near Simpson's Corners. He was elected assessor at the first town-meeting of Volney, was appointed a justice of the peace in 1813 and again in 1821; he was also appointed an associate judge of the common pleas the latter year. He was elected supervisor in 1814, and was re-elected at various times, holding the office in all seventeen years. Only one supervisor in the county exceeded that time, which was Henry Williams, of Williams-town, who held it twenty-two years. Mr. Burdick was very economical in behalf of the town, which was doubtless the reason for his being kept in office so long.

Jonathan Hooker settled opposite Burdick on the old Luther Wood place about 1810, and was one of the officers elected at the first town-meeting of Volney in 1812. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1814 and 1820.

James Parker settled near Drake's Corners in 1811, and voted at the first town-meeting of Volney in 1812. He is now living on the south shore of Lake Neatah, in Grady, at the age of eighty-nine, being the father of James Parker, Jr., of Oswego Falls, and Linus Parker, of Volney.

Captain Joel Wright came from Columbia, Herkimer county, and located on the Allen Wood place in 1811. He was one of the few who went with Captain Whitney to Oswego in the war of 1812. After the war he received a commission as captain, by which title he was afterwards known. During all the latter part of his life his residence was at Hubbard's Corners.

The Gaspers—John, Freeman, and Joseph—from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, took up their places in 1813. John subsequently kept a hotel at Volney, and another still later in Fulton. He is now living in Fulton, a sprightly old man of eighty-five. Freeman lived a long time just east of Hubbard's Corners, but for a few years past has resided at Fulton. Joseph, the youngest, delivered a Fourth of July oration in Jonathan Hooker's barn in 1814 or '15, that being the first effort of the kind in that locality. He died several years ago.

Ira Ives came into town in 1815, and is still living where he first located.

James Bundy settled just below the "Orchard Lock" in 1810. His brother Elisha came soon after, and settled at "Bundy's Crossing," that name being derived from him. David Osborn and Eliphalet Tremble came from Albany and located near the "Orchard Lock" in 1813.

Jason S. Markham, from Madison county, is another of the early settlers, a blacksmith by trade, who, by industry and economy, has acquired a competency. Simeon Coe

settled at Strong's Corners in 1812, and died in Palermo in 1832. He was the father of Mrs. Cornelius Miller, of Granby, and Mrs. Griswold at North Volney. John Kendall, father of Jacob and Otis Kendall, settled just east of Volney Centre in 1812.

In 1811 three families located in the south part of the town, then known as the "sixteenth township;" those of Adin Breed, Josiah Smith, and Alvin Wheelock. The first named was from Litchfield, Herkimer county, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Parker. He held many town offices, and finally moved to Three Rivers point. Mr. Smith came from the same town, and settled on the farm now owned by E. Peckham. Harvey W. Smith, now one of the oldest residents of the town, is one of his sons.

Mr. Wheelock also came from Litchfield, and located on the farm now owned by L. B. Babcock. Abram Bell came from Massachusetts in 1813, and also settled in the south part of the town.

It would be impracticable in a mere general sketch of a town so early settled as Volney to mention individual settlers who came after the war of 1812, and, doubtless, the names of many who came before that era have escaped our research.

Slaves were owned here as late as 1817, and probably later. On the town records is the following entry:

"I certify that Bell, a negro woman, a slave belonging to me, had a male child on the 27th day of July last, whose name is Richard, or Dick.

(Signed)

"JAMES LYON.

"VOLNEY, 26th February, 1817."

The following note to the above was also placed on the records by Joseph Easton, town clerk:

"In order to save himself from incurring a penalty it became necessary for Mr. Lyon to have the above certificate recorded. An act for the gradual abolition of slavery was passed by the legislature of this State in March, 1799. Male children born after the act to be free at the age of twenty-eight years, and females at the age of twenty-five. In April, 1813, that act was modified, declaring such persons no longer slaves but servants of the owner of the mother,—the relation to be the same as if such child had been bound by the overseer of the poor. It was provided by the twenty-second section of the same act that the person entitled to such service incurred a penalty of five dollars if he failed to furnish the city or town clerk with a certificate of the name, age, and sex of such child within nine months after its birth."

Peter Sharpe had one of these slaves, who furnished the music for the dance at Van Valkenburgh's, as before narrated. The major's house was the "headquarters," previous to 1810, of all the country round about, whither the people came for dances, picnics, jollifications, and everything else of that sort,—the colored servants furnishing the music when nothing better could be obtained.

The first town-meeting of Fredericksburgh was held at the house of Major Van Valkenburgh, at the "Orchard Lock," in the spring of 1807, and the following town officers were elected: Supervisor, Ebenezer Wright; Town Clerk, Samuel Tiffany; Assessors, Gideon Seymour, Henry

Everts, and Hiel Stone; Overseers of the Poor, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh and Asahel Bush; Commissioners of Highways, Abram Van Valkenburgh, John Tyler, and Hiel Stone; Collector, Abram Van Valkenburgh; Constables, Abram Van Valkenburgh and Joseph F. Sweet; Fence-viewers, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, Asahel Bush, John Tyler, William Burt, Joseph F. Sweet, and Elisha Whitney; Pound-masters, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh and John Tyler.

Tiffany, Everts, Stone, Bush, Tyler, Sweet, Burt, and Whitney lived in the present town of Scriba,—the others resided in what is now Volney.

Ebenezer Wright was re-elected in 1808-11, being the sole supervisor of Fredericksburgh.

The town clerks of Fredericksburgh were Samuel Tiffany, 1807-9; John Waterhouse, 1810-11.

The first town-meeting of Volney was held at the house of Major Van Valkenburgh, March 3, 1812, when the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Samuel Holland; Town Clerk, John Waterhouse; Assessors, Ebenezer Wright, Oliver Burdick, and Stephen Gardner; Poor-masters, Samuel Holland and Gideon Candee; Commissioners of Highways, Phineas Chapin, Jonathan Hooker, and Nathaniel Foster; Collector, Asa Whitney; Constables, Asa Whitney, Richard M. Graham, and Joseph Sutton; Path-masters, Thomas Vickery, Noah A. Whitney, Josiah Meyers, James Bundy, Gideon Seymour, Aaron Dodge, Sylvanus Hopkins, Jonathan Hooker, and Richard M. Graham.

Chapin and Hopkins resided in the present town of Palermo, Sutton and Vickery in the present town of Schroon-pel.

Town-meetings were held from 1807 to 1812, inclusive, at Van Valkenburgh's. In 1813-14 at Amos Foster's. In 1815 at Noah Rust's. From that time until 1830 they were held at Volney Centre; in the school-house until 1831; then at John Gasper's hotel till 1835, and at Jeremiah Hull's in 1836, at the same place. In 1836, 1838, and 1840 at Hull's. In 1839 it was held at S. H. De Graw's, Fulton; in 1838 and 1840 at Hull's again; in 1839, 1841-45, 1847, 1851, and 1852 at John Gasper's hotel, Fulton. In 1848-50 at Elliott Harroun's, Fulton. In 1853 opposite to Gasper's, and in 1854 at the engine-house. From 1855 to 1866 the meetings were held at Empire hall, after that time for three years at the engine-house, and since then at Salmon's hall.

Supervisors.—Samuel Holland, 1812; Isaac Crocker, 1813 and 1815; Oliver Burdick, 1814, 1816, 1818-30, 1834-35; Joseph Easton, 1817; George F. Falley, 1831-33, 1843; Aaron G. Fish, 1836, 1840-41; Darius R. Bellows, 1837; Wm. Ingall, 1838-39; Peter H. Keller, 1842, 1844; John Parker, 1845-46; Lovell Johnson, 1847-49; John J. Wolcott, 1850, 1852-54, 1859; Hiram H. Coats, 1851; A. C. Livingston, 1855; Samuel F. Case, 1856-57; Wm. P. P. Woodin, 1858; Willard Johnson, 1860-61; Gardner Wood, 1862-64; John H. Woodin, 1863; Chauncy B. Hancock, 1865; Henry C. Howe, 1866-67, 1869-70; Abraham Howe, 1868; J. Gilbert Benedict, 1871; Charles J. DeGraw, 1872; Henry E. Nichols, 1873, 1876-77; George D. Foster, 1874; John W. Francis, 1875; in all, twenty-seven.



SAMUEL HART.



MRS. SAMUEL HART.



FRONT VIEW OF POTTERY.

RESIDENCE OF S. HART, FIRST STREET, FULTON, NEW-YORK.



WM. D. PATTERSON.



MRS. WM. D. PATTERSON.



RESIDENCE OF WM. D. PATTERSON, FULTON, CORNER 8TH AND ONEIDA STREETS.

Town Clerks.—John Waterhouse, 1812; Jeremiah Taylor, 1813; Amos Bishop, 1814; Joseph Easton, 1815-16; James Lyon, 1817; Elisha Candee, 1818-22; Elijah Goodell, 1823-26; Darius R. Bellows, 1827-32; Samuel Dean, 1833; Richard D. Hubbard, 1834-35; Hiram Bradway, 1836-40; James D. Lasher, 1841-42, 1844; John J. Wolcott, 1843; Albert Taylor, 1845-48; Charles A. Dean, 1849; Andrew Hanna, 1850; Melvin F. Stephens, 1851; Richard E. Lusk, 1852; S. N. Dada, 1853-54; Selon H. Clough, 1855; Wm. P. P. Woodin, 1856-57; Henry H. Haynes, 1858; Orville J. Jennings, 1859; William Andrews, 1860; Morris C. Highriter, 1861-62, 1872-75; George Backus, 1863; Henry C. Howe, 1864-65; Charles H. David, 1866; Henry E. Nichols, 1867, 1869-70; John C. Highriter, Jr., 1868; Arvin Rice, Jr., 1871; Amos Yonnans, 1876-77.

Justices of the Peace.—Ebenzer Wright, a resident of the present town of Volney, was appointed a justice for Mexico, in 1804. Those appointed for Fredericksburgh were Samuel Tiffany (of the present town of Scriba), 1808, Ebenzer Wright, and Noah A. Whitney, 1809; Abram Van Valkenburgh and Gideon Candee, 1810; John Dean and Joseph Whitney, 1811. The justices appointed for Volney, with the time of their appointments, were as follows: Isaac Crocker, 1813; Oliver Burdick, 1813-1821; John Dean and Joseph Whitney, 1814; John Bristol, 1814 and 1816; Jonathan Hooker, 1814 and 1820; Joseph Easton, 1815, 1820, 1822; Daniel Falley, 1815; Kingsbury E. Sanford, 1819 and 1821; Allen Gilbert, 1820; Elijah Goodell, 1820, 1823, and 1825; Henry Chapin, 1823; Humphrey Dolbear, 1824; Lemam Carrier, 1824; Adin Breed, 1826. When justices were made elective in 1827, David Jennings was chosen for one year, Theodore F. Romeyn for two years, Jeremiah Hull for three years, Joseph Easton for four years. Adin Breed was elected in 1828, Lovell Johnson in 1829, Samuel Merry in 1830, Joseph Easton 1831, Walter Peck, 1832. Schroepel and Palermo having been taken off in 1832, four justices were elected in 1833: Adin Breed for one year, Ephraim Beardsley for two, Edward Baxter for three, and Aaron G. Fish for four. Subsequent elections have been as follows: James Abrams, Jr., and Darius A. Bellows in 1834; Ephraim Beardsley, 1835, 1839, 1843; Richard D. Hubbard, 1836; A. G. Fish, 1837; Robert Simpson, 1838; James Crombie, 1839, 1841, for four years; Elbert Holmes, 1840; John D. Stephens, 1842, 1845, 1849; Horace N. Gaylord, 1842, 1846, 1850, and 1858; John Forsyth, 1844; Thomas Hubbard, Jr., 1847; Hubbard Church, (vacancy), 1847; Lorenzo K. Renyon, 1848; John De Wolf, 1851; O. O. Shumway, 1852, 1856; Samuel Crombie, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1869, 1873; R. Geo. Bassett, 1854, 1862, 1866, 1870, 1874; Freeman S. Gasper, 1855; F. W. Squires, 1859, 1867, 1871; William C. Stephens, 1860, 1865; Ovid V. Taft, 1863, 1875; Joseph Emond, 1864; E. S. Pardee, 1868; E. R. Huggins, 1872; Arvin Rice, Jr., 1876; Andrew Hanna, 1877; L. R. Chapel, 1877. Of the above-named justices Oliver Burdick, Joseph Easton, and Lovell Johnson were associate judges of the common pleas. Only two have served as justices of sessions: R. G. Bassett in 1869 and 1870, and F. W. Squires

in 1875. William G. St. John served as collector of Volney no less than twenty-two years between 1833 and 1874.

POST-OFFICES.

OSWEGO FALLS.—This was established in the fall of 1810, with Noah A. Whitney as postmaster. James Lyon succeeded Mr. Whitney April 1, 1815, and held the office until its discontinuance, February 14, 1829.

VOLNEY.—This was established December 31, 1825, John Bristol being the first postmaster. Samuel Griswold was appointed April 22, 1830; Horace N. Gaylord, April 25, 1835; Jeremiah Hull, January 29, 1841; Samuel Griswold, July 3, 1841; Stephen Pardee, July 19, 1845; Samuel Griswold, June 6, 1849; Jacob Piper, September 15, 1853; George S. Babcock, January 3, 1859; Samuel Griswold, October 7, 1861; R. Geo. Bassett, October 21, 1862; Dr. R. C. Baldwin.

FULTON.—Established May 29, 1826, with Lewis Falley as postmaster. M. Lindley Lee was appointed June 22, 1841; Hiram Bradway, October 20, 1844; George Mitchell, June 23, 1849; Albert Taylor, April 9, 1853. The office was made a presidential one February 21, 1856, and Albert Taylor was re-appointed. William B. Shaw was appointed July 27, 1857; Allan C. Livingston, April 17, 1861; Thomas W. Chesbro, March 13, 1871, and Charles T. Bennett, April 22, 1875.

NORTH VOLNEY.—This office was established in February, 1859, with John Campbell as postmaster, the first mail leaving the office February 19. F. W. Squires succeeded Mr. Campbell in October, 1861, and has held the office ever since.

INGALL'S CROSSING.—Office established March 25, 1870, with William F. Ingall as postmaster.

BUNDY'S CROSSING.—This office was established in 1871, with Edward B. McCulloch as postmaster. These two last offices are on the Midland railroad.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—This office was established about 1872, with Joel Wright as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1876.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Of these, outside of Fulton, there have been but three, which were divisions of Sons of Temperance, situated respectively at Volney Centre, at North Volney, and at Bundy's, in the northwest part of the town. Only the last-named is now in operation.

MERCHANTS.

The first, outside of Fulton, was Elisha Candee, at Volney Centre, in 1816. He was followed by Mr. Huneston, Almon Tucker, Samuel Griswold, H. N. Gaylord, Nathan Bailey, S. H. Merritt, Charles Coe, and Levi Chapel. Seth Tibbals built the brick store about 1826. It was soon after bought by Mr. Griswold, who kept a store there for over thirty years.

At North Volney the first store was opened about 1858 by John Campbell, who remained about three years. He was followed in succession by Mr. O'Hara, Levi Johnson, R. P. Hall, F. W. Squires, Henry Bowen, Josiah Derby, William Sherman, and A. O. Davis, and he by Squires again, who is the present merchant.

A store has been kept near Bundy's Crossing for a long

time, called "The Six-Mile grocery." It is now owned by E. B. McCulloch.

A store was opened at Hubbard's Corners, by Josiah Derby, about 1867. He was followed by Joel Wright, in 1870. The store was closed in the spring of 1877.

A canal grocery has also been kept at Battle island for a long time.

HOTELS.

The first, outside of Fulton, was kept, as has been stated, by the Van Valkenburghs, at the "Orchard Lock," in 1797. The second was kept by Gideon Seymour, at Volney Centre, as early as 1809. He died in 1817, and his widow kept a public-house afterwards. John Gasper opened a tavern at the same point about 1830, which he kept until 1836. In 1836 Mr. Gasper was succeeded by Jeremiah Hull, from whom the hamlet of Hull's Corners takes its name. Mr. Hull kept the hotel for a number of years, being succeeded in turn by George S. Babcock, George Briggs, Wm. W. Rockafellow, and C. B. Russ. It was burned about 1870, and has not been replaced. A hotel has been in operation for several years at Seneca Hill, being now owned by George Briggs. A public-house was kept at North Volney for a short time, about 1850, by Campbell & Stevens. There is no hotel now in town outside of Fulton except at Seneca Hill.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was built near the site of the "Orchard Lock," in 1810. Benjamin Robinson was the first teacher. Previous to this a man by the name of Mr. Donald had taught in Major Van Valkenburgh's house. Mr. Robinson had also taught one term in the major's barn before the school-house was built. He continued to teach in town until 1812, when he went over into Granby. The second school-house was built at Volney Centre in 1811; it stood a little east of the site of the brick store. The second one at this point was built in 1820. It was seventy by thirty feet; a very nice house for the early times. Mrs. Sally Dean, now living in Oswego, taught in the first or old school-house as early as 1815. The first house was a frame building, although a very small one. Another was built at Hubbard's about 1817, and another on the four corners, near Josiah Hull's, half a mile north of Wm. Baldwin's. Another was erected about the same time in the south part of the town. Nearly all the first school-houses were built of logs, but occasionally there was a very small frame one.

Of the early teachers but few are alive to tell the story of how teaching was done in "old times." Miss Elizabeth Richmond (now Mrs. Thomas, and a resident of North Volney) came to this town from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, about 1817, and taught school at Hubbard's Corners, Fulton, "the sixteenth," and near Josiah Hull's. Of her early pupils in this town nine afterwards became ministers of the gospel. Another of her scholars was Amos G. Hull, son of Josiah, who was at one time surrogate of this county, and is now a noted lawyer of New York city.

The first school-house at North Volney was built of logs in 1825. The first frame one was erected in 1834, and the last one in 1866. For two years previous to 1825 a school

was taught in a shanty about a mile east of Druce's Corners, or North Volney. Of the early teachers here is Mary Ann Sikes, who taught in the first frame school-house in 1835. The school districts in town, including Fulton, have increased from two in 1811, to seventeen in 1876.

DOCTORS.

The first in town, outside of Fulton, were Drs. Cowan and Payne, at Volney Centre. They were succeeded by Dr. Ransom Howard, who was followed by Dr. Stephen Pardee, in 1831. Dr. Pardee went to Fulton in 1851. The next was Reuben C. Baldwin, who has practiced there since 1851. Dr. Bradley was there a short time, about 1830. Dr. Rice, now of Hannibal, about 1851, for a short space.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF VOLNEY

was formed in June, 1812, being the fifth church in age in the county. The original members were Gideon Candee, John Kendall, Manda Kendall, Jos. Morgan, Eunice Morgan, Enoch Bristol, Sarah Bristol, William Dean, and Anna Dean. The first deacons were Gideon Candee and Stephen Blake. The chorister was John Kendall. The first preachers were John Dunlap and David R. Dixon, missionaries. In 1819 Rev. Oliver Leavitt was the pastor, and remained until 1827. He was followed successively by Rev. Abel Caldwell, two years; Rev. Oliver Eastman, two years; and Rev. Truman Baldwin, one year. Rev. Martin Powell preached in 1834; Rev. Heman S. Cotton and Rev. B. Pond, in 1835 (six months each); Rev. M. Stowe, in 1836; Rev. Julius Duane, in 1837, 1838, and 1839; Rev. Lemuel Dada, from 1840 to 1844 inclusive; Rev. Russel Whiting, in 1845 and 1846; Rev. Seth Williston, six months; Rev. Salmon Stroug, in 1850.

Rev. Jeremiah Petrie closed in May, 1856. He was followed by Rev. J. R. Bradnack and Rev. Mr. Noye. Rev. P. W. Emens was in charge of the church from July, 1861, to December, 1867. Mr. Petrie was then recalled, and served until February, 1872. Rev. David Henderson was the next pastor; he was followed by Rev. Frank N. Greeley, who served from September, 1873, until December, 1874. Rev. W. W. Warner preached during the next two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Melbourne May, the present pastor.

Meetings were held in the school-house until the church edifice was built on "Bristol Hill," in 1833. Its cost was about two thousand five hundred dollars. When the Presbyterian church was formed at Fulton, in 1818, some of the members of this society joined that one, and in 1823 quite a number united with a church in Palermo. There are four hundred names on the church record from first to last, the present membership being about sixty. The present officers of the church society are as follows: Deacons, Henry W. Williams, Channcey Baldwin, and Robinson Young. Trustees, Jacob Kendall, John J. Coit, and Channcey Baldwin. The first Sabbath-school outside of Fulton was organized in the above society by Mrs. Eunice Leavitt, in 1820, with Samuel Morgan as assistant.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

meetings were first held in private houses. The earliest outside of Fulton were at the house of "Father Arnold,"

just south of Ives' Corners. Mr. Arnold and Ira Ives were then the leading members. This was a little before 1820. After a while meetings were held in different localities, until about 1843, when Volney was supplied by the circuit of Mexico or Gilbert's Mills. About this time a class was formed at Druce's Corners (now North Volney) by Rev. H. Kinsley, Russel Druce being the leader. After this the class-leaders were Peter Wise, G. D. Sayles, J. M. Annis, Ira Campbell, Francis Flowers, I. N. Taplin, and L. N. Holden. The church edifice was built at North Volney in 1859. The first trustees were G. D. Sayles, F. W. Squires, Francis Flowers, J. M. Annis, Sanford Partrick, Ira Campbell, and V. R. Griswold. The preachers since 1855 were George Foster, Silas Ball, David Stone, Freeman Hancock, Hiram Nichols, George Sawyer, S. De Lamater, William Peck, I. Turney, J. Smedley, B. Holmes, M. Thrasher, A. M. Rowe, William Witham, A. N. Balsey, Frank Pierce, E. J. Clemens, and J. A. Cosgrove. The first Sabbath-school at North Volney was organized in 1854, with Peter Wise as superintendent.

The Second Methodist Episcopal church edifice of Volney was built at Hubbard's Corners (now Mount Pleasant) in 1870, and included the four classes of Weed's, Hubbard's, Rowles's, and Greenman's. This society of Mount Pleasant also North Volney and Hawk's is included in the Volney charge. The first-named point has preaching every Sabbath, and the last two every alternate. A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church at Mount Pleasant from the first. There is a Methodist Protestant society at Bundy's, under the charge of the Onondaga conference.

CEMETERIES.

There are at least four in town, the oldest being at Volney Centre. The oldest slab (red sandstone) is at the grave of Eunice, wife of Joseph Moss, who died in 1815. The oldest marble slab is at the grave of Gideon Seymour, who died early in 1817, at the age of thirty-five. The oldest stone in North Volney cemetery is at the grave of Mrs. Walter Haynes, who died in 1829. The other cemeteries are at Hubbard's Corners and in the south part of the town.

CHEESE-FACTORIES.

There are four in town: one at Volney Centre, one in the south part of town, one at Hubbard's Corners, and at Battle island.

BRIDGES.

The first of which we have any knowledge was built about 1814, just above the "Upper Landing," extending from the east side to Yelverton island, and thence to the west side. It was a toll-bridge, and one of the early toll-collectors was Mr. John Schenck, father of M. B. Schenck, and brother of William.

The second bridge across the river, also a toll-bridge, was built in 1826, and stood very near the present lower iron bridge in Fulton. It passed through many changes and repairs before being removed for a better one.

The third one was built at the falls in 1849, mainly by Colonel Voorhees, of Lysander, Onondaga county, and stood about where the present iron bridge stands. The fourth is the present fine iron structure extending from Nelson's

mill to the Granby side of the river, and built in 1871. The fifth is also an iron bridge, six miles below Fulton, crossing the river between Seneca hill and Minetto, and built in 1872. The sixth and last is likewise of iron, built at the falls the same year. The three bridges last named cost from \$18,000 to \$21,000 each, the county paying one-third of the expense, and the towns of Volney, Granby, and Oswego one-third each, for the two upper ones, and Volney and Oswego one-third each for the lower one.

The population of Volney, including Fulton, in 1850, was 5310; in 1860, 8010; in 1870, 6565; in 1875, 5775.

VILLAGE OF FULTON.

The early history of events occurring within the present corporate limits of Fulton has been given in the preceding excellent history of the town of Volney, written by F. W. Squires, Esq. The publishers subjoin the following sketch of later events and institutions in this prosperous village.

Mr. William Schenck, who came to this village in 1812, states that twelve buildings were standing at that time within the present corporate limits of Fulton exclusive of the Upper and Lower Landings.

The first building erected was on Oneida street, and stood near the east end of the present Nelson mills. One of the first buildings in the village occupied the site of the present residence of Oliver French, on First street, and the other buildings were in that immediate vicinity, but their exact location is not known.

The business of the village was confined to the Upper and Lower Landings until the year 1825, when, the legislature of the State having appropriated one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of building the Oswego canal, the location of the present village proper attracted the attention of various business men, and among them Lewis Falley, who became the first merchant, and occupied a building which stood on the present site of the Nelson coal office. The next mercantile firm was Cady, Case & Co., who offered their wares in a building occupying the present location of Howe's law-office. Other early merchants who located during 1825 and 1826 were Leonard, Whitaker, Douglass & Comstock, the Tousey Brothers, Oliver Burdick, John J. Wolcott, Chas. Tucker, and probably a few others whose names are not remembered.

The corner-stone of the first lock on the Oswego canal was laid in this village, with Masonic ceremonies, July 4, 1826, in the midst of a large concourse of people, the address being delivered by Hon. David P. Brewster, of Oswego. The Declaration of Independence was read by Peter Schenck, and the chaplain on the occasion was a Rev. Mr. Irwin, a Methodist clergyman. Hastings Curtis officiated as marshal of the day, and K. E. Sanford assistant.

The completion of the canal, in 1828, ushered in an important era in the history of Fulton, and from that time to the present it has kept abreast with the rapid progress of the county, and to-day is ranked among the more pleasant and prosperous villages of which northern New York can so truthfully boast.

THE FIRST CHARTER.

In 1835 Fulton had so far increased in population and

importance that it was deemed necessary it should partake of the privileges and immunities of an incorporated village. Consequently, on the 29th day of April, 1835, it was chartered and its boundaries designated as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the State reservation at Oswego Falls; thence along the south and east sides thereof to State street; thence along the public highway northeasterly to the four corners at the eastern boundary of Steen's location; thence along the line of said location to the north line thereof; thence west to the centre of the Oswego river; thence along the centre of said river to the place of beginning." The boundaries have subsequently been enlarged at several different times. Aaron G. Fish was the first president of the village, and J. H. Woodin is the present president.

The following constitute the present board of trustees: W. S. Nelson, Willard Curtis, Hugh McKernan, M. F. Crahan, Myron Havens, and Prentice Youmans.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The pioneers of Fulton not only manifested a praiseworthy interest in religious matters, but the subject of education early claimed their attention, and in 1800 the first school was taught by Artemisia Waterhouse,—subsequently Mrs. Brackett,—at what was then called the Lower Landing. A Mr. McDonald and Ebenezer Wright were early teachers on the "peninsula."

In 1808, Asabel Bush, residing at Seneca Hill, employed Benjamin Robinson, of Onondaga county, to teach the school at a salary of sixteen dollars per month. He opened a school in that neighborhood and continued it one year and three months. Among his patrons are mentioned the names of Samuel Tiffany, the two Sharps, and Elisha Bundy, Sr. This primitive pedagogue next taught in a barn at Major Van Valkenburgh's, on the peninsula, in 1810.

Major Van Valkenburgh was much interested in educational matters, and after the erection of the school-house, which was mainly due to his individual efforts, Mr. Robinson taught in the building about three years, and numbered among his scholars John Volkert, Jacob and David Van Buren, Andrew, Betsey, Lydia, and Nicholas Althouse.

In 1811 a school-house was erected on Steen's location, which stood on the corner of First and Rochester streets, and was designed to accommodate the entire settlement; the district was, however, subsequently divided, each landing constituting a separate district.

A Mr. Brockway taught a select school at the Upper Landing in 1828. The principal patrons of the school were James Lyon, I. Brackett, Van Dorn, and Jonathan Case. Among the pupils of that school are mentioned the names of Charles G. Case, Edward Lyon, and Ann Case, subsequently the wife of Dr. Lee.

In 1830 a select school was opened here by Daniel McEwen. It was very prosperous, and among its scholars were William P. Curtis, Henry Kendall, Josiah Arnold, James F. Hubbard, Henry C. Moody, R. K. Sanford, Memory Case, S. F. Case, J. W. Pratt, Phoebe Pratt, S. A. French, Cornelia E. Case, Elizabeth Hubbard, Sarah Waterhouse, Elizabeth Wright, D. A. Curtis, Charlotte Saunnon, Colie Thompson, Thomas Mitchell, and Ann McEwen.

In 1830 and 1831, Miss Gardner taught the district school at the Upper Landing, and in 1831 she kept a select school, and in 1833 opened a school on the corner of Oneida and Third streets. She is remembered as a lady of fine attainments. She subsequently went as a missionary to India, where she died.

FALLEY SEMINARY.

This institution was commenced in 1834 by Rev. John Eastman, M.A., then pastor of the Presbyterian church of Fulton, and in 1836 was incorporated as the Fulton female seminary. The first trustees were John Eastman, A. G. Fish, Thomas R. Brayton, John E. Dutton, George Salmon, M. Lindley Lee, Israel P. Knox, Chauncy Betts, Henry Westfall, Henry Pearson, Samuel Merry, and Lemuel Dada.

The regents of the University of the State of New York have supervised and bestowed upon it a share of the literature fund since 1839.

To promote the education of both sexes, its corporate title was changed April 11, 1842, to "The Fulton Academy;" and, to extend still further its usefulness, was altered, April 11, 1849, to "The Falley Seminary of the Black River Conference."

As the Hon. George F. Falley, deceased in June, 1847, had been its munificent patron from its incorporation, and as his widow, Mrs. Mehetable E. Falley, had donated four thousand dollars towards the erection of its large brick edifice, in 1849-50, the trustees desired it to perpetuate the name of these donors.

The lot upon which the building was erected was the gift of Colonel James L. Voorhees.

In the year 1869 the Rev. James Gilmour became the principal of the school. Since that time he has been at its head, assisted by a corps of experienced teachers and professors.

The present faculty is as follows: Rev. James Gilmour, A.M., principal; Miss Julia Doubleday, preceptress; Professor A. E. Chapman, teacher of classics; Miss Jennie Palmientier, teacher of piano; Miss E. V. Gilmour, teacher of organ and piano.

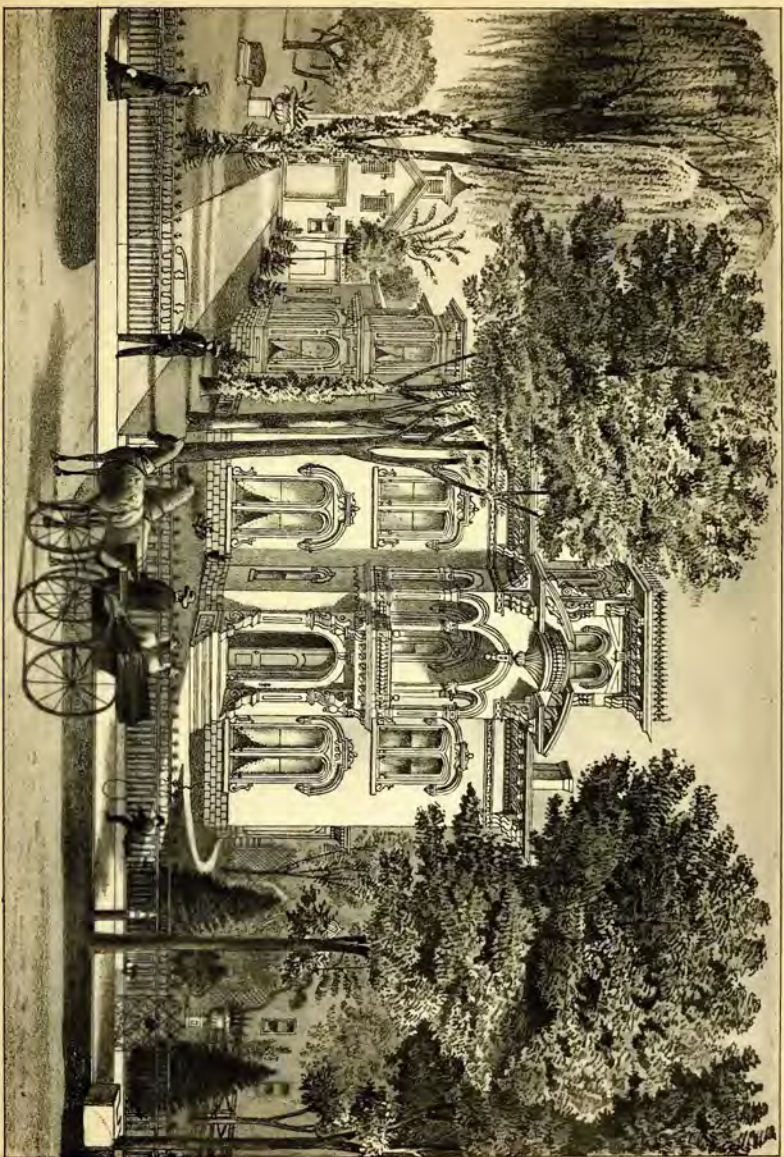
The school still maintains its high character as a first-class educational institution, and furnishes a good home and thorough instruction to young ladies and gentlemen.

THE PRESENT SCHOOLS.

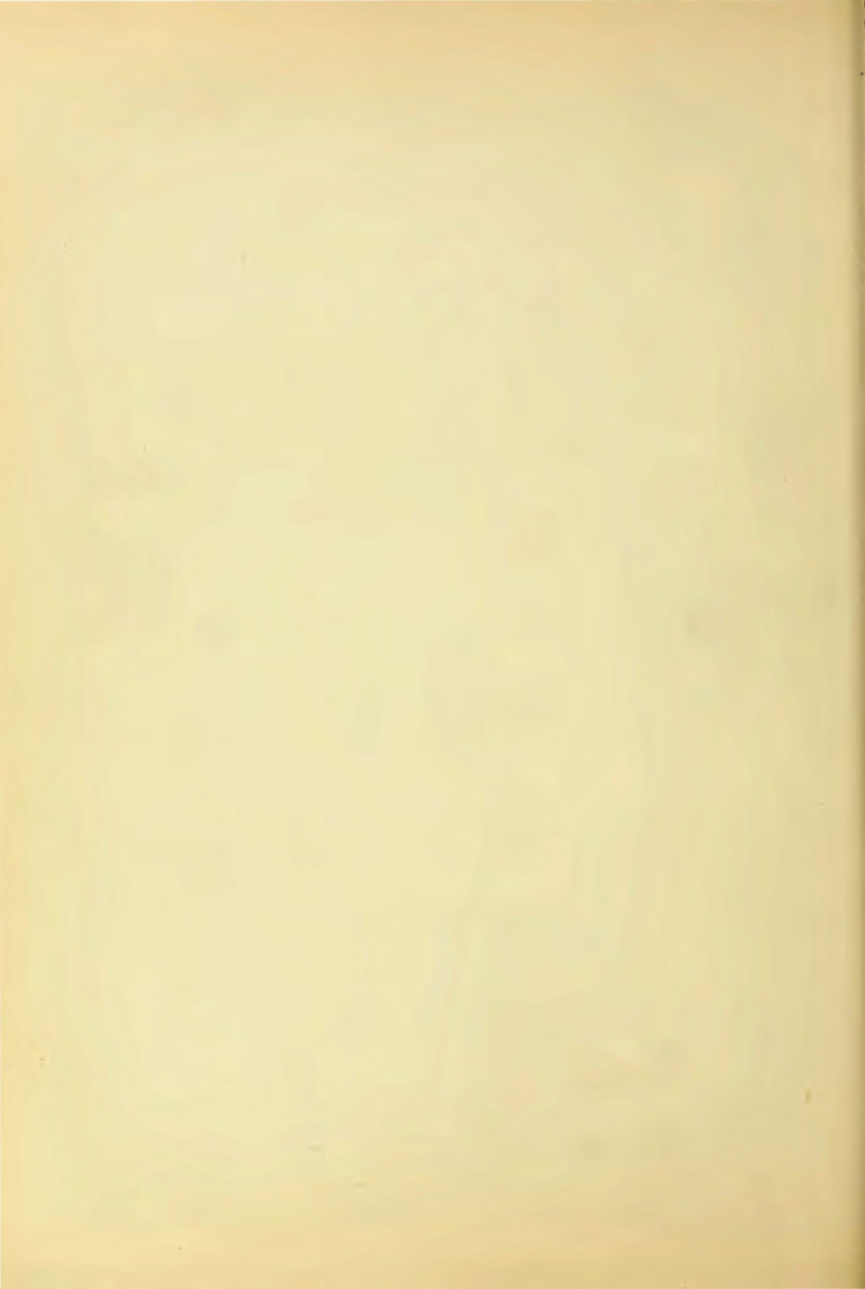
The village of Fulton is divided into two school districts, Nos. 1 and 2. The former embraces the south part, and the latter the north part of the village. The school building belonging to district No. 1 is a two-story brick structure. This school is managed by one trustee, and employs three teachers. The present trustee is E. G. Rice, and the present teachers are Frank E. Simons, principal; Augusta Easton, preceptress; Emma Poole, assistant preceptress.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—This district has two school buildings, one located on Fourth street, and the other on Ontario street. The district is under the management of a board consisting of three trustees.

Efforts have been made at different times to unite the two districts and organize a union school, and place it under the



RESIDENCE OF D.W. GARDNER, First Street, FULTON, New York.



general control and management of a board of education, but thus far the scheme has met with no success. In the year 1867, when the principal school building in district No. 2 was burned, a movement was started having this purpose in view, and upon this failing to consummate the union, district No. 2 resolved to erect a suitable building for school purposes, and one that should reflect honor upon themselves as well as upon the village and county. The movement thus started resulted in the erection of the present fine building. It was erected in 1868 and 1869, under the supervision of Messrs. J. J. Wolcott, Alanson Loomis, and W. B. Shaw, trustees. The structure is complete in all its appointments, and is one of the finest and most substantial school buildings in the State. The grounds and buildings cost thirty-five thousand dollars.

The school was opened in 1869, with L. P. Stevens as principal. The following have served in that capacity, from the resignation of Mr. Stevens to the present time, viz.: Clayton Wells, Richard Smith, A. E. Tuttle, John Kelley, Mr. Buckingham, Robert Simpson, W. H. Coates.

The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: Amos Youmans, Andrew Hanna, and H. H. Haynes.

The present faculty is as follows: W. H. Coates, Principal; M. L. Lawrence, Hattie T. Royce, Senior; A. E. Ball, A. Junior; E. J. Sisson, B. Junior; M. F. Highriter, C. Junior; E. A. King, A. Primary; E. L. Lasher, B. Primary; E. Howard, C. Primary.

Ontario Street School.—E. J. Becker, Junior; C. Spencer, Primary.

The course of study pursued in these schools is one which experience has shown to be adapted to the wants of the largest number of pupils. They are now in a prosperous condition, and justly merit the reputation they have attained of ranking among the best educational institutions of northern New York.

THE MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

The unsurpassed water-power afforded by the Oswego river at this point early attracted business men and capitalists, and to-day Fulton ranks among the first manufacturing villages in the State of New York.

The Oswego river is an even-flowing stream, gathered up from the drainage of six thousand square miles, including all the lakes of any considerable size in the western part of the State, except Chautauqua, which serve as vast reservoirs to garner the water in the rainy season and yield it up during the dry months. This peculiarity will be made apparent when it is stated that there is only about four feet variation between the extremes of high and low water. At this point the river is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, flowing over a rock bottom—bounded by high banks—and in a volume, as computed by State engineers, of one hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet per minute at low water.

Within the corporation limits of Fulton, and about half a mile apart, are two stone dams, laid in cement, erected and maintained by the State for canal purposes. Thus the entire stream, except a moiety necessary for purposes of navigation, can all be made available for the propulsion of

machinery twice over within the distance of less than a mile, where there is in the aggregate a fall of thirty-eight feet.

THE GENESEE MILLS.—These mills were erected in 1832, by Henry and Oliver French. They were burned in 1852, and rebuilt by James N. Baker & Co., and the large addition was made by W. S. Nelson & Co., the present proprietors, in 1867. These mills have ten run of stone, with a grinding capacity of one thousand barrels per day. The storage capacity of the elevator is one hundred thousand bushels, and the storage capacity of the mill is five thousand barrels of flour. The building is eighty by one hundred and fifty feet in size. Employ twenty men.

RIVERSIDE MILLS, erected in 1856, by H. H. and H. N. Gilbert, and known as the Oswego River mills. After the first year it was owned by Vannagenen & Gilbert. In about the year 1861 it burned down, and was rebuilt by H. H. Gilbert, and soon after named the Empire mills. It has since been owned in part by the following persons successively, viz.: H. N. Gilbert, Rufus Downs, I. A. Graves, D. M. Perine, W. G. Gage, E. J. Carington, and F. A. Gage. An addition of nearly double the original size was added in 1871 by its present owners, W. G. Gage & Co., when it received the name of Riverside mills. These mills have six run of stone, with a capacity of three hundred barrels per day; employ ten men. The elevator, in connection with the mill, has a storing capacity of seventy thousand bushels, and a receiving capacity of fifteen hundred bushels per hour.

VOLNEY MILL, erected in 1858, by H. N. Gilbert, joint owner with John Van Buren and J. J. Wolcott, and run as a custom-mill. It has four run of stone. The mill at present is not in operation.

FULTON MILLS, erected in 1866, by Horace N. Gilbert, for the firm of Gilbert, Smith & Wright. Soon after it passed into the hands of Gilbert & Wright, and was conducted by them until 1871, when the firm became Perine & Wright, the present proprietors. These mills have four run of stone, with a grinding capacity of two hundred barrels per day; employ five men. The elevator in connection has a storage capacity of thirty thousand bushels, and a receiving capacity of fifteen hundred bushels per hour.

ST. LOUIS MILLS, erected in 1867, by D. W. Gardner & L. C. Seymour, the present proprietors. These mills have five run of stone, with a grinding capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels per day; employ ten men.

FARMER'S MILLS were erected in 1868, by R. N. Hoff & Co., and continued by them until 1876, when it came into the possession of the present firm, Messrs. Conger & Hoff. Three run of stone, with a capacity of two hundred bushels per day; employ four men.

THE OSWEGO RIVER MILLS, owned by Gilbert Brothers, located on the Oswego canal, is three stories in height and forty by eighty feet in size. The power is obtained from across the street, from a large turbine-wheel, and conveyed by means of a wire cable running through the air. It contains four run of stone. In connection with this mill is an elevator, which not only does the work for this mill, but lifts the grain for the Farmer's mill and for the extensive St. Louis mills, and conveys it to their doors, a distance of

more than two hundred feet. The proprietors, Messrs. H. N., N. H., and A. G. Gilbert, are all practical millwrights, and have built four of the seven flouring-mills in Fulton. The senior member of the firm, Horace N. Gilbert, came to this village in 1855, and has since been actively engaged in advancing the material interests of Fulton, and is entitled to much credit for his indefatigable efforts in aiding all measures designed to benefit the milling interests.

TAYLOR BROTHERS & Co., manufacturers of planing and moulding knives, paper-mill engines, etc.—This enterprise was started in 1864, by W. E. Taylor, F. S. Taylor, and J. G. Benedict, and was continued by them until 1867, when Mr. F. S. Taylor disposed of his interest to the other members of the firm. It was managed by this firm until 1872, when Mr. H. L. Taylor became associated with them, and the business is now conducted by W. E. Taylor, J. G. Benedict, and H. L. Taylor. The establishment employs ten men, and the annual product of manufactured goods amounts to nearly thirty thousand dollars.

FULTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP, Frank Dilts, proprietor.—This foundry was established in 1867 by Mr. Dilts, and the machine-shop by James McDonough. In 1870 the entire establishment came into the possession of the present proprietor. The value of the annual product ranges from ten to twenty thousand dollars. Employs from seven to twenty men. Manufactures turbine-wheels, paper-mill engines, etc.

ROSS' FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP.—This establishment was founded in 1863, by John E. Dutton, E. C. Cummings, R. K. Sanford, Sidney M. Smith, and J. G. Benedict. It was continued by this firm one year, when John E. Dutton disposed of his interest to Messrs. Sanford & Benedict. In 1865 a further change was made, when Cummings & Benedict sold their shares to Mr. Sanford and W. R. Wasson, and the business was then conducted under the firm-name of Sanford & Wasson until 1868, when it was organized as a stock company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the name of the "Fulton Manufacturing Company." E. P. Ross, president, W. C. Ruger, secretary, and R. K. Sanford, superintendent. Mr. Sanford was soon after succeeded by William Wasson. The entire establishment subsequently passed into the hands of E. P. Ross, and is now owned by him, and the business is conducted by E. W. Ross & Co. The business was started for the purpose of manufacturing the "Cummings Straw-Cutter," agricultural implements, etc. This is a large establishment, and is furnished with excellent machinery.

PLANING-MILL, James F. Herrick, proprietor.—This building was erected in 1870, and occupied as a machine-shop until 1870, when it was changed to a planing-mill and bedstead-factory, and operated by A. T. & J. H. Loomis. It was conducted by them until about 1875, when it went into the possession of L. Loomis, and is now owned by his estate. The mill is furnished with good machinery, and has a capacity for planing twenty thousand feet of lumber per day.

MASON & COMPANY'S PLANING-MILL.—Mr. Mason started a tub- and pail-factory in this village in about the year 1867. In 1871 it was destroyed by fire, and he then

erected the present planing-mill, and in 1875 furnished it with tub and pail machinery.

PAPER-MILL.—This mill was erected in 1850 by Monroe & Case. It subsequently came into the possession of R. H. Bullis, then Beyam & Bullis, and when the fire occurred in 1871 it was owned by Beyam & Waugh. The mill was rebuilt by Mr. Van Alstyne, and afterwards a portion passed into the possession of Mr. Reed. It is now owned by Waugh & Hammond.

In addition to the above there is a carriage-manufactory owned by R. H. Harris & Son; a carding-mill operated by O. J. Thayer; a saw-mill owned by E. P. Ross; and two plaster-mills, one erected in 1850, now owned by E. P. Ross, and the other in 1865, and owned by Gage, Garlock & Co.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This banking institution was organized as the Oswego River bank in the year 1855, with John J. Wolcott, president, and D. W. Gardner cashier. January 19, 1865, it was reorganized as a National bank. M. Lindley Lee was elected president in 1870, and remained in that capacity until his death, which occurred in May, 1876. The office of president then remained vacant until January 9, 1877, when R. H. Tyler was duly elected to that position, and is the present incumbent. D. W. Gardner is the present cashier of the bank, and has officiated in that capacity since its inception in 1855. The bank was organized with a capital of one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, and upon its reorganization as a National bank this capital was increased to one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. June 21, 1877, it was reduced to fifty-seven thousand dollars. Present surplus, ten thousand dollars.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

In 1852 the charter and privileges of the Bank of Camden, Oneida county, were purchased and transferred to Fulton, and organized as the Citizens' bank of Fulton, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The following constituted the first board of directors, viz., Charles G. Case, Samuel Hart, Willard Johnson, R. C. Kenyon, S. N. Kenyon, H. H. Coats, George Grosvenor, George Salmon, T. W. Chesebro, J. J. Wolcott, J. W. Pratt, J. H. Reynolds, and Edwin Rockwell. George Grosvenor, of Rome, was chosen cashier and manager of the bank, and occupied that position until 1857, when Amos H. Bradley was elected. In 1862 the capital stock was increased to its present amount, one hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred dollars, and Samuel F. Case was chosen president. In May, 1865, the bank was reorganized as a National bank. The officers remained the same under the new organization until April 1, 1867, when Charles G. Case was elected president, and Samuel F. Case cashier, positions which they occupied until their deaths. Samuel F. died in July, 1869, and was succeeded by the present cashier, George M. Case, and Charles G. died in December, 1875, and was succeeded by the present president, Thomas W. Chesebro.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated March 29, 1871, with the following officers: President, Sands N. Kenyon; Vice-Presidents, B. J.

Dyer, H. H. Merriam, Ira Carrier; Attorney, E. S. Pardee; Secretary, Abraham A. Howe; Treasurer, C. G. Bacon.

The following is the present board of trustees: Sands N. Kenyon, James H. Townsend, W. S. Nelson, J. W. Pratt, A. Dean, J. C. Wells, H. H. Merriam, B. J. Dyer, M. S. Kimball, Hiram Bradley, Abraham Howe, H. N. Somers, Dr. S. Pardee, Calvin Osgood, Dr. C. G. Bacon, J. E. Harroun, Willard Johnson, George M. Case, William Dexter, Ira Carrier, W. D. Patterson.

The following changes have occurred in the offices of the bank, viz., Ira Carrier as vice-president *vice* H. H. Merriam; Abraham A. Howe, secretary, *vice* Charles K. Howe; S. N. Kenyon, treasurer, *vice* C. G. Bacon.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized April 16, 1857, with the following-named wardens: Dixon Van Valkenburgh, Abial T. Loomis, James Peyden, Thomas Reeves, Abial W. Laws, and John W. Knox. The department as at present organized is composed of two engine companies and one hook-and-ladder company. The steamers have sixty men each, and the hook-and-ladder company forty men.

The present members are C. M. Sabin, W. J. Watson, H. L. Taylor, and Robert Stowe. Present officers: Newell H. Gilbert, chief; George Calkins, first assistant chief; Henry E. Nichols, second assistant chief; S. B. Mead, secretary; Henry A. Harris, treasurer and collector.

The fire department of Fulton is an efficient organization, and reflects much credit upon the village. The steamers used by the department are the celebrated Button machine, considered by many superior to any other manufactured. The engine-house is eligibly located on the main street, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class department.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, F. AND A. M., was organized June 14, 1849. The charter designated Samuel Dean, Master; Andrew B. Simonds, Senior Warden; and W. R. Penfield, Junior Warden. The charter was given while Hon. John D. Willard was Master of the grand lodge.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows: M. W. Danks, M.; M. B. Buel, S. W.; James Stevens, J. W.; H. Bradley, Treas.; H. L. Taylor, Sec.; S. Parmelee, S. D.; J. Clark, J. W.; C. Hart, S. M. of C.; James Pearman, J. M. of C.; J. Sawyer, T.

FULTON CHAPTER, No. 167, was instituted in about the year 1860. Stephen Pardee was the first High Priest; Gaylord G. Goodell, King; and Wm. F. Ensign, S.

The present officers of the chapter are as follows: S. Pardee, H. P.; D. Pardee, K.; J. Watson, S.; M. W. Danks, C. of N.; S. Parmelee, P. S.; M. B. Buel, R. A. C.; C. D. Branch, M. of 3d V.; J. Stevens, M. of 2d V.; J. S. Ward, M. of 1st V.; J. Sawyer, T.; H. L. Taylor, Sec.; H. Bradley, Treas.

NE-AR-TAH-WAN-TA LODGE, No. 245, I. O. of O. F., was instituted August 10, 1870. The following were the charter-members, viz.: Geo. E. Williams, N. W. Otman, George C. Cooper, R. P. Alger, James F. Corrie, John B. Corrie, W. J. Baker, James H. Case, Wm. H. Sisson.

The present officers are as follows: N. Charnley, N. G.;

Fred. Keeler, V. G.; George Clark, Sec.; C. S. Rust, Per. Sec.; James L. Parker, Treas.

ECCLIESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This locality was first visited by a preacher of the Methodist faith in 1809, when the Rev. Mr. Tuller, from Cortland county, made a tour around the circuit to which this place belonged, and preached here on his way to Oswego, Mexico, Sandy Creek, and Sackett's Harbor.

In September, 1811, this locality was visited by a Methodist minister, whose name is not known, who preached at the house of Noah Whitney.

The first class was organized in 1813, by Rev. Mr. Bishop, of Sandy Creek, with the late Daniel Falley as leader. The members were as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Falley, Mrs. Judge Mooney, Widow Hyde, Widow Van Waggenen, the mother of Frederick D. Van Waggenen, Miss Charlotte Jones, afterwards Mrs. Jacob C. Thompson, and perhaps one or two others.

In 1814 the class was occasionally visited by Rev. Mr. Gillett, and in the following year by Rev. George Gray, subsequently presiding elder and missionary to Oregon. He was followed, in 1816, by Rev. James Hazen, who was succeeded, in 1817, by Rev. Enoch Barnes. In 1818, Rev. Nathaniel Reeder was the circuit preacher, and Rev. Chandler Lambert occasionally held service. In 1818, a powerful revival of religion commenced, which continued until 1820, and the list of converts numbered four hundred. The Rev. Mr. Lambert also supplied the church during 1820 and 1821, and in the two following years it was supplied by Rev. Reuben A. Aylsworth. In the years 1824 and 1825 the Rev. Mr. Roach traveled the circuit, and occasionally preached at this place.

April 26, 1826, the society was organized, by Rev. Alexander Irvine, under the name of the "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Volney," and George F. Falley, John Scheuck, James Whitaker, John Waterhouse, Jacob C. Thompson, Daniel Falley, Joseph Easton, Julius Montague, and James Duolittle were chosen trustees.

The first church edifice was erected in 1828, and Wm. Scheuck, John Waterhouse, and John Easton were appointed the building committee. The ground upon which the church is located was donated to the society by Normand Hubbard, with the condition that it must be perpetually used as the site of the Methodist Episcopal church. The edifice has been enlarged and improved twice since it was built, but most of the original walls are still standing and in use. Without doubt this was the first house of worship erected by this denomination in Oswego County. The church was completed and occupied in the spring of 1830.

Fulton was made a separate station in July, 1829, and William W. Rondell was appointed preacher.

The following is a list of the pastors who have officiated for this society from that time to the present, viz.: Revs. William W. Rondell, 1830-31; Jonathan Worthing, 1832; David H. Kingsley, 1833; M. H. Gaylord, 1834; Wm. S. Bowditch, 1835-36; Luther Lee, 1837-38; C. W. Leet, 1839-40; Isaac Stone, 1841-42; Gardner Baker,

1843-44; Arza J. Phelps, 1845-46; Charles L. Dunning, 1847-48; John T. Hewitt, 1849-50; Harvey E. Chapin, 1851; Charles H. Austin (supply), 1851; James Erwin, 1852-53.

In 1853 the church at Fulton was divided, and a second church formed, the members of which erected a small building on the east side of Fourth street. The pastor of the first church in 1854 was Rev. M. D. Gillett, and of the second church, Rev. O. M. Legate.

In 1855 Rev. M. D. Gilbert was returned as pastor of the first church; and Rev. Isaac L. Hunt, of the second.

In 1856 Rev. J. H. Lambas was assigned as pastor of the first church, and Rev. I. L. Hunt reappointed preacher of the second.

In 1857 Rev. A. Nichols was appointed pastor of the first, and Rev. Wm. X. Nind, of the second. In June, 1857, the two churches were united, and Mr. Nichols was returned as pastor. He, however, did not enter upon his labors here, and his place was supplied by Rev. L. D. Furgeson.

Revs. Jackson C. Vandercook, 1859-60; Richard Redhead, 1861-62; John D. Adams, 1863-65; O. C. Cole, 1866 to April, 1867; R. C. Houghton, from April, 1867, to April, 1870; T. J. Bissell, 1870; Theron Cooper, 1871-72; Albert L. York, 1873.

The Rev. Mr. York was succeeded by Rev. Theron Cooper. Rev. H. M. Danforth succeeded Mr. Cooper, and is the present efficient pastor.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A preliminary meeting or session of this church was held in this village June 13, 1818, by the Rev. John Dunlap, a missionary, and Elder Elijah Mann, of the North Granby church, and Elder James Crosby, of the church of Volney, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of organizing a Presbyterian church. This meeting was held at the house of widow Perry, situated near the cascade. A number attended the meeting, and it was resolved to organize a church on the following day; and in accordance with that resolution, on June 14, 1818, it was organized in the storehouse at the Upper Landing, with the following members: Margaret Falley, Anna Crosby, Mary Perry, Lucretia Perry, Margaret M. Tarbox, Harriet Fay, Jared Crosby, Job M. Perry, Nilita French, Lucinda Robinson, May Schenck, Gitty Walradt, Lovisa Wilson, Sarah Bassett, Cyril Wilson, Dorcas Perry.

Much interest was manifested in the new church, and within a month from its organization twelve children were baptized by the Rev. D. D. Field, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, who visited the church as a missionary. The church was visited by Rev. J. Dunlap, as missionary, in 1818, and by Rev. J. Davenport in 1819. March 19, 1820, James Crosby presented a letter of dismission from the Presbyterian church of Volney certifying his regular standing as a member and ruling elder, and was received by this church in the same capacity. He was the first officer, or ruling elder of the church, and officiated solely in that capacity until January 13, 1828, when Nathan Rowlee and Theodore Foster were ordained ruling elders. On the 16th day of July, 1827, the society was organized at a school-

house in the town of Granby, and the following persons were chosen trustees: Artemus Leonard, Bushnell Carey, Freeman Hancock, N. B. Northrop, Theodore F. Romeyn, and Charles Comstock. It was "*Resolved*, that this church and society be hereafter styled the Presbyterian church and society of Fulton and Granby."

During the first nine years of the church it was visited by the following missionaries: Revs. John Dunlap, D. D. Field, John Davenport, Oliver Leavitt, D. R. Dixon, and Oliver Eastman. Up to the close of the year 1827, the church had worshiped in a school-house that stood near the Upper Landing, but in 1828 they changed their place of worship to the school-house on the west side of the river, immediately west of the western terminus of the toll-bridge then spanning the river, and near the dwelling of the late Isaac Giddings.

In 1828, Rev. Adam Miller, a licentiate from the Auburn theological seminary, officiated as supply for the church, and remained one year.

At a session of the church held in 1828 charges were presented against several members for various offenses, one of which was for playing whist. The lady charged with this monstrous sin was cited to appear before the session, and "make public confession of this fore-mentioned sin of playing whist;" and the confession was accordingly made by one of the elders. As Judge Tyler remarks, "This was for the sin of playing whist!"

During the year 1829 the church had no regular preacher, but was occasionally visited by Revs. James Abel, Abel Caldwell, S. V. Bogue, E. J. Chapman, Martin Powell, and others. In 1830, Rev. Martin Powell was employed as a stated supply, and continued his labors until some time during the year 1832.

April 30, 1832, the church was re-organized, under the name of "The First Presbyterian Society of Fulton and Granby," with the following trustees: Peter Schenck, Geo. Salmon, Jr., Elijah Mann, Edward Baxter, Freeman Hancock, and Moses L. Lee.

In 1833, the first church edifice was erected, built of wood, thirty by forty feet in size, and was located on the corner of Oneida and Second streets. This house of worship was dedicated on the 8th of November, 1833, by the Rev. R. W. Condit. Rev. Ichabod A. Hart preached for the society in 1833. Rev. John Eastman commenced preaching for the society January 26, 1834, and on the 10th day of the following September was installed as the first pastor of the church, and remained until October 5, 1837. He was succeeded by Rev. Seth Smalley, who officiated as supply about one year, and was followed by Rev. Wm. Fuller, who was installed on the 24th of April, 1839, and served as pastor until April 20, 1841. The following-named persons served the church occasionally until 1842: Rev. Dr. Condit, a Mr. Loomis, and the Rev. S. Whaley. Mr. Whaley was employed as stated supply one year. Soon after the termination of Mr. Whaley's engagement Rev. T. R. Townsend became a stated supply, and officiated in that capacity until the following December, when he was called to the pastorate. He was installed during the winter, and continued his labors until the spring of 1851.

During the pastorate of Mr. Townsend the growth of the church had been so rapid that it became necessary to erect a more commodious edifice. Measures were at once adopted to build a new church, and on the 2d day of January, 1845, the present church edifice was dedicated, the Rev. Dr. Hickok, then one of the professors in the theological seminary at Auburn, preaching the sermon. At the conclusion of Mr. Townsend's labors the church was supplied a few months by Rev. S. E. Bishop. Rev. Edward Lord was installed as pastor February 10, 1852, and continued in the pastorate thirteen years. He was absent in the army one year as chaplain of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, the pulpit being supplied in the mean time by T. B. Hudson, D.D. Soon after 1865 Rev. F. A. Spencer occupied the pulpit six months. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, senior professor in the Auburn theological seminary, who supplied the desk upon the Sabbath, December, 1866, when Rev. C. J. Hutchins became pastor, and was installed June 12, 1867, and served until 1869.

At the close of the labors of Mr. Hutchins, Rev. Mr. Clark, of Massachusetts, supplied the pulpit two Sabbaths. Rev. A. C. Shaw, the present pastor, was installed in June or July, 1870.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

It is said that ministers of this denomination preached here as early as 1806, but the first church was organized in the autumn of 1817, at the house of the late Richard Falley, Esq., with the following members, viz.: Richard Falley and wife, Bradford Dart and wife, Margaret Falley, and Hannah Fish. The first persons who united with this church by baptism were Rufus Cram and Zeriah Falley. It does not appear that this church ever had a settled pastor, or became incorporated as a religious society. The little band was occasionally supplied by Rev. Enoch Ferris, an old-fashioned preacher of Richland. After a few years, the place of worship was removed to the present town of Palermo.

In 1827 a number of the members residing in the village united with others outside, and organized a new church. This meeting was held at the house of Deacon Timothy Wetmore, about three miles east of the village, and the persons constituting the new organization were as follows, viz.: Timothy Wetmore, Hannah Wetmore, Sanford Smith, Aaron G. Fish, Mrs. Lucy Ann Fish, Josiah Smith, Polly Smith, Zadok Thomas, Chloe Thomas, Zeriah Sanford, Martha Baxter, and Betsy Gates. This church worshipped in the sixteenth school-house, and for five years had no settled pastor, but was supplied by various persons, among whom were Elders J. P. Evans, Judah Wright, and George Hill. In 1832, Rev. Asa Caldwell was settled as pastor, who served the church about two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Chas. Merritt, of Granby, who in turn was followed by Elder Camp; and during his pastorate the stated worship was transferred to the "old red school-house," standing upon the corner of Second and Cayuga streets, in the village of Fulton. Here they worshipped four or five years, excepting a few months, when meetings were held in the old Universalist church. Elder Camp was succeeded, after a brief interim, by Rev. T. A. Green, who served the society one year. This church was without a legally in-

corporated society until July 2, 1838, when a meeting was held in the district school-house, and the society was incorporated with the following trustees: Kingsford E. Sanford, Timothy Barnes, Joseph Sanford, M. Newell, James W. Tucker, J. C. Whitman, and Ephraim Beardsley. This organization was called the "First Baptist Society of Fulton." Rev. Peter Woodin became pastor of the church in 1839, and served in that capacity six years. In 1841 a church edifice was begun, and in January of the following year was completed, at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars. Mr. Woodin closed his pastorate in the spring of 1845.

Below is given a list of those who have served this church in the pastoral relation from 1845 to 1878, embracing a period of thirty-three years: Rev. L. Ransdell, three years; Rev. C. B. Post, one year; Rev. J. B. Simmons, six years; Rev. S. W. Titus, eight years; Rev. G. R. Pierce, three years (Elder Woodin and Professor Yager, supplies, one year); Rev. E. J. Harrison, supply, six months, pastor three months; Rev. R. H. Ketchum, few months; Rev. Chas. E. Smith, supply, ten months; Rev. J. F. Murphy, supply, nine months.

Rev. George Baptiste was called to the pastorate in 1872. After his resignation the pulpit was supplied by various persons until the present pastor, Rev. Wm. Osder, assumed the charge.

ZION CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 22d day of June, 1835, by the Rev. John McCarty, then rector of Christ church, in the city of Oswego.

The following persons were chosen officers of the church: Wardens, Anson Sackett and Zacharius Eddy; Vestrymen, John C. Highriter, Robert Hubbell, Hiram D. Wheat, Norman Kellogg, Richard D. Hubbard, Elbert Holmes, John O'Neil, David H. Highriter.

In 1836 measures were adopted for the erecting of a church edifice, and on the 6th day of August of that year the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Mr. McCarty, of Oswego, and in the ensuing year the structure was inclosed. The building committee was composed of Elbert Holmes, John C. Highriter, and David Highriter, who labored earnestly to accomplish the work. Captain John Wilson, a zealous communicant of the church, also rendered efficient aid, and was indefatigable in his efforts to accomplish the work.

The first missionary who labored for the little parish was Rev. George B. Engle, who came in 1838, having in charge at the same time the parish of West Granby and Baldwinsville. After the close of Mr. Engle's labors, the parish was without a rector until 1842, when the Rev. A. C. Treadway took the charge, and remained three years. He was succeeded by Rev. O. P. Holcomb, who officiated for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. George S. Porter, who labored one year. The church was without a rector from the close of Mr. Porter's pastorate until April 26, 1849. Rev. Theodore M. Bishop then assumed the charge of the parish, and officiated until some time during the year 1857, embracing a period of eight years.

Mr. Bishop was succeeded by Rev. William Atwell, who located in 1858, and continued one year. Rev. L. D. Furgeson was then chosen as a supply, and served the church

nearly two years. During the rectorship of Mr. Furgeson St. Luke's church, at West Granby, was consolidated with Zion church. In the month of August, 1861, the Rev. T. M. Bishop was recalled, and officiated as rector about seven years. In 1869, Nathan F. Whiting, D.D., was chosen rector, and remained two years. The present rector, Rev. Edward Moysoss, entered upon his duties May 1, 1872.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Under the auspices of the late Alfred Sabin, who was a firm believer in the doctrines of that church, the Rev. S. R. Smith, a Universalist preacher of Clinton, Oneida county, came to the village in the year 1828, and preached in the school-house then standing on the "flats." This was the first Universalist service held in Fulton. In 1831 Rev. Matthew Bullard, a minister of this denomination, came to the village and preached about three months in the school-house that occupied the site of the present Free Methodist church. In 1832 the church was organized, and Rev. O. Wiston employed as pastor, and preached in the then Upper Landing school-house, on alternate Sabbaths for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. John French, who officiated in the "red school-house," on the corner of Cayuga and Second streets. Rev. Charles Brown next became pastor of the church, who remained one year, and was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Eaton, whose pastorate embraced a period of two years. It was during his labors that the society's first church edifice was erected, on the west side of Second street.

Mr. Eaton closed his engagement with the church in 1847, and was followed by the Rev. Walter Peck, who served the society one year.

In the fall of 1841, Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Baldwinsville, became pastor of the church, and on the 11th day of October, 1841, the church was legally organized under the corporate name of the "First Universalist Society of Fulton," at a meeting over which Messrs. Hubbard Church and Andrew B. Simons presided, and John D. Stephens acted as secretary. The trustees elected were John Warlock, Andrew B. Simons, Peter H. Keller. Mr. Taylor died in about three months after he assumed control of the charge, and was succeeded by Rev. R. O. Williams, who officiated a few months, and was followed by Rev. William Sias, who preached one year. The next pastor settled over the church was Rev. L. M. Hawes, who served two years, and was succeeded by Nelson Brown, a supply, who remained until the latter part of the year 1848. In 1849 Rev. J. H. Tuttle was employed as pastor, and continued for a period of five years, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Skinner, who remained about six months. After Dr. Skinner the Rev. J. M. Bailey was the pastor of the church for about five years. In 1859 Rev. R. H. Pulman was chosen pastor, and the relation continued about eight years. During his pastorate the present substantial and commodious brick edifice was erected, the corner-stone of which was laid July 13, 1864, the address being delivered by Rev. Dr. Brooks, of New York.

In May, 1867, Rev. Mr. Pulman tendered his resignation, and he was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. C. B. Lombard, who remained one year. The church was with-

out a pastor until September, 1868, when Rev. E. K. Sanborn became a supply, and served the church about six months. After Mr. Sanborn left the village, the pulpit was again vacant until August 1, 1869, when Rev. L. M. Rice was employed as pastor and labored two years. From July, 1871, until October, 1873, the pulpit was generally vacant. In the early part of the latter year Rev. O. K. Crosby was employed as pastor of the church. The next pastor was Rev. E. Jacobs, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Allen P. Folsom.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH.

This church was formed by eight persons, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who withdrew from that organization on the 24th day of April, 1843, forming themselves into a new church that should be "free from the evils of slavery." The following were the first members, viz.: William Wright, Isaac Schenck, Sylvester Bennett, Thomas W. Chesbro, Henry C. Moody, James Parker, Jr., Charles G. Case, and John W. Arnold. Mr. Thomas W. Chesbro was appointed its first steward, and Rev. P. R. Sawyer was appointed first pastor; and at a meeting of the society held at the "white school-house" it was resolved "that the church formed April 22 be considered the 'true Wesleyan church in Fulton.'" This new church, located on the corner of Second and Rochester streets, was ready for occupancy in the year 1844, and was occupied by them while the church existed. The church was legally organized April 6, 1844, with the following persons as trustees, viz.: Sylvester Bennett, Thomas W. Chesbro, Charles G. Case, H. C. Moody, James Parker, Jr., and William Wright. The following persons served the church as pastors from 1844 until its dissolution: Revs. Mr. Sawyer, P. M. Way, M. Finch, Lynden King, Schuyler Hoes, Henry Benson, Luther Lee, John T. Hewitt, and S. B. Loomis.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The first services held by the Catholics of Fulton was in about the year 1850, when Father Kelley, then pastor of a church in the city of Oswego, gathered together fifteen or twenty followers of the church of Rome, in an old mud-colored house, and then and there formed the nucleus of the present large and influential congregation. From that time until 1854 Father Kelley occasionally celebrated mass with the little church, service being held at Mr. Donnelly's, also over a store in First street, and subsequently in Pond's hall.

In January, 1854, the church had become materially strengthened by the accession of several Catholic families, and it was deemed expedient to have a priest of its own, and accordingly the Rev. James Smith was appointed by the bishop of Albany to take charge of the flock.

The church continued their worship in Pond's hall about two years, when they removed into Empire hall, which occupied the site of the Midland depot. Here they remained about two years, when they purchased the premises located on the corner of Third and Rochester streets, formerly occupied by the Fulton female seminary. The old seminary building was fitted up as a place of worship, and in about 1858 it was consecrated to the service of God by



L. E. LOOMIS.



MRS. L. E. LOOMIS.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. L. E. LOOMIS, COR. 3^d & ENCL. STS., FULTON, N.Y.

the bishop of Albany, now Archbishop McClosky. The building has since been enlarged and improved, and is a commodious and substantial structure.

The society has grown from a feeble band to a large and influential church organization, and its present prosperity is mainly due to Father Smith, who has labored earnestly in its behalf nearly a quarter of a century. The church is now under the control of Father Mcham.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

This ecclesiastical body first organized a class, June 15, 1869, on the Chittenango camp ground, which was composed of the following persons: Alexander Wise, Mary A. Wise, Emma Hill, Sarah Graham, and Harriet Briggs, all of whom were former members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fulton.

Mr. Wise was chosen class-leader, and the old red school-house at the Upper Landing was soon after fitted for a place of worship, and in the forenoon of July 4, 1869, the house was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Selby. In the afternoon "he preached and greatly disturbed the devil in the park," as the record reads, and in the evening officiated in the school-house, at which time the church was organized. Five days thereafter Rev. C. H. Southworth, of the Susquehanna conference of the Free Methodist Church, was appointed their first pastor.

September 16, 1869, the society was organized under the corporate name of the "Free Methodist Church of Fulton," with William Jenkins, Alexander Wise, and William W. Hill as the first board of trustees. On the night of July 3, 1870, the church building was destroyed by fire. Rev. C. H. Southworth served the church faithfully, and in October, 1870, was succeeded by his son, Rev. William Southworth. January 5, 1871, a new chapel was dedicated. The Rev. Mr. Southworth was succeeded in 1872 by Rev. Z. Osborn. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Whiffin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. E. LOOMIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Winchester county, Connecticut, March 19, 1808. He was the fourth son of Abiel Loomis, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Joseph Loomis, who was born about the year 1590, and was a woolen-draper in Braintree, Essex county, England. Sailed from London April 11, 1638, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and arrived at Boston July 17, 1638. He brought with him five sons and three daughters.

His father died when he was only eleven years old, leaving a wife and six children in possession of his property, which consisted of a tannery and the homestead.

At the age of eighteen he joined his brother Abiel in New York city, and engaged with him in the hide and leather trade, soon after engaging in business for himself, at No. 7 Ferry street, remaining there in trade for some fifteen years, and was successful.

In the year 1841 he returned to Connecticut to his old home, and there found his mother, who died the same year, May 15, 1841. In the year 1842, November 2, he married Miss Eneeline Camp, daughter of Moses Camp, of New England birth and of English descent. In the year 1845 he, with his wife and two children, Harriet and Loyd, removed from Connecticut and settled in the village of Fulton, entering the firm as a partner with Messrs. Salmon & Falley, in the hide and leather trade.

He remained in this firm for a few years, and after Mr. Falley's death and Mr. Salmon's retiring from it, he took into partnership with him his brother Alanson, and continued as a firm until the year 1854, when he gave up his connection with the business to his brother, after which time, until his death, April 27, 1876, he was only connected with such business in Fulton as necessity required. Though not engaged in active business during the last twenty years of his life, he took a lively interest in what was transpiring around him. He was a man of careful judgment, a safe adviser, and a trusted friend. As a business man in the early days of his life in Fulton, he stood among the first, and was esteemed and highly respected not only for those traits of character which made him a leading citizen, but as well for the high and pure integrity which marked his dealings with other men.

To Mr. and Mrs. Loomis were born five children, viz., Harriet, Loyd, Huldah, Mary, and Emma. Loyd enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment New York Infantry, in 1862, continued in the service as clerk of the regiment for one year, and died of fever at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1863.

Harriet married Daniel Perkins, an attorney of East Saginaw, Michigan, 1869, and resides in that place. Huldah married Rev. J. E. Richards, of the Congregational church, and resides at St. John, Michigan. They have two children,—Anne and Florence. Mary resides at home in Fulton, New York, and cares for her widowed mother, who is now in her fifty-ninth year. Emma married Mortimer Roe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and resides there; have one daughter, named Mary.

In politics Mr. L. E. Loomis was a Republican, taking an active part in political matters in his early life, but in his latter days paid little attention to such matters except to cast his vote in his party's interest.

JOHN H. DISTIN.*

The subject of this sketch was born in New Haven county, Connecticut, March 17, 1813. He was the son of Joseph Distin, a native of Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph Distin, who, because he was not the eldest son and could not inherit his father's estate, emigrated from England, enlisting on board a British man-of-war, to America during the Revolutionary war, and served until its close, but always in sympathy with the Americans. At the close of the war he settled in Connecticut, having married a Miss Parker, whose father was compelled to board him and five others by the British.

His father removed from Connecticut with his wife and four children, and settled in Greene county, New York, in 1813, bought a farm and settled on it, but was unsuccessful.

At the age of twelve years, John H., third child, came with his father to Oneida county, his father carrying on his trade of wagon-making, and continuing in that business until 1856. The son, at the age of twenty-four, and in the year 1835, came to the town of Volney, Oswego County, and settled, after four years, upon lot 62, buying ninety-six acres, upon which were some improvements, where he now resides, surrounded with the result of a life of labor and toil.

At the age of twenty-six, October 12, 1839, he married Mrs. Harriet Markham, widow of the late Charles H. Markham, and daughter of Rev. Thomas Hubbard, of Connecticut, of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Distin were born three children, viz.: Harriet E., Josephine A., and John W. Distin. All are living.

Harriet E. married Captain Henry H. Hubbard, an enlisted soldier of the war of 1861, and who served until its close, being in some fourteen battles. His health became impaired, finally, through fatigue and privation, never receiving only a slight wound in the heel during the entire time. He died June 23, 1868. His widow, having a large experience as a teacher before she was married, has, since the death of her husband, resumed that profession. She is a graduate of the Albany Normal school. She had one daughter, Jessie G., who died March 20, 1874, aged five years.

Josephine A. married Hanford Lindsley, of Fulton, and now lives in Jersey City. They have two children living,—Clarence E. and a baby,—two having died, named Edson H. and Orville E.

John W. married Miss Elizabeth T. Kellogg, daughter of Erastus W. Kellogg, of the town of Volney, December 7, 1869. They have one daughter, Rhoda E., now in her fifth year. The mother died April 20, 1874. John W. married for his second wife Miss Sarah J. Van Valkenburgh, daughter of Solomon Van Valkenburgh, of the town of Volney.

John W. Distin, before he was eighteen years old, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in 1864, and served until the close of the war; was in the battle of Cedar Creek, belonged to Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, New York State Volunteers, under Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding department Shenandoah Valley, and was regularly discharged.

John H. Distin united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of thirty-four years, taking an active part as a member of that body in church and Sunday-school work, always contributing for the support of church and school. His wife united with the same church at the early age of fifteen years, and now, in her seventy-second year, remains steadfast to its principles, having given great care in the moral and religious instruction of her children.

He is numbered among the men of integrity and uprightness of character of his town. Originally a Democrat, upon the formation of the Republican party he became a

member of that party, and remains steadfast to its principles and platform. He is now in his sixty-fifth year, having been a farmer and dairyman from his first settlement in the town. An engraving of his residence and surroundings will be found on another page of this work, under the portraits of himself and wife. His father and mother remained in Oneida county until the year 1856, and since that time have been cared for by their son John H. at his home. The father died at the age of eighty-two years, and in the year 1865, and his mother at the age of ninety-two, and in the year 1875.

ELIAS THOMAS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer county, New York, in the year 1802. His father was of New England parentage, being born in the State of Connecticut, and of English descent. The occupation of his father was that of a farmer, and, having a large family of eleven children, he taught all his sons the secret for obtaining wealth, as in after-years they grew up, and each by economy and perseverance became successful business men, accumulating large properties.

Elias Thomas was the fourth son, and at the age of twenty-five years came to the town of Volney (now Schroepel) and settled on lots 12 and 26, buying one hundred and forty-four acres of land, and chopped and cleared the most of it himself. In the year 1827 he married Miss Electa Griffith, daughter of Barnabas Griffith, of Herkimer county, whose parentage was also English. She came to this new county the next year after he did, and began the hardy task with him of cutting out of the unbroken forest a home.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born Calvin Monroe, Electa Jane, Burr E., and Esther Thomas. Of these children both sons are dead, Calvin Monroe dying at the age of twenty-four years, and Burr E. dying at the age of thirty-four years. Electa Jane married Dr. G. W. Snider, of Scriba Corners, and Esther married J. J. Coit, a farmer, who resides in the town of Volney.

As soon as he had his land sufficiently cleared he began to keep a dairy, making butter and cheese, and from that time has been engaged more or less in this work, keeping at times as high as one hundred cows, paying particular attention to thoroughbred stock. Fortunate in business, he has accumulated a large property, and now lives at the age of seventy-four years to enjoy the fruits of his toil, and look back upon a life of labor, yet of pleasure.

At the age of twenty-five years he united with the Baptist church, having at a very early age given his heart to God, and at the same time his wife united with the church, and both from that time to the present have remained firm members of that body, not only devoting their time and talent to the work, but assisting very liberally in supporting missionary enterprise and building churches and schools in the vicinity where they reside; and to such families belong the honor of our fine church edifices, the establishment of schools, and the present state of society.



ELIAS THOMAS.



MRS. ELIAS THOMAS.



RESIDENCE OF ELIAS THOMAS, VOLNEY CENTER, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



Chas. G. Bacon



RESIDENCE of DR. CHARLES G. BACON, No. 33 ONEIDA ST., FULTON, NEW YORK.

He was connected with the militia of the State as lieutenant first, and afterwards as captain.

In politics he is a Republican, dating back to the old Whig party for his first interest in political matters, having held several offices of responsibility and trust in the town where he resides, and was commissioner in its early days, and assisted in laying out nearly all of the roads in it.

He stood among the first to join the temperance cause, refusing first to furnish liquor in the erection of a barn, as was customary in those days, but gave them luncheon instead. Such examples of consistency of principle and opposition to custom are infrequent, but have characterized the life of Elias Thomas, who is now spending the eve of life at an honorable old age.

CHARLES G. BACON, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Trenton, Oneida county, New York, October 20, 1814. He was the son of Heman Bacon, a native of the same county. His grandfather was of New England birth and of English descent, and at the close of the Revolutionary war had removed from Massachusetts and settled in Whitestown, New York, having lost a right arm through an injury received in his right hand in the battle of Bunker Hill.

The grandfather died suddenly on the 4th of July, aged ninety years; and on that day was preparing to visit an old comrade of the Revolution, Mr. Gun, who was sick, and died the same day, and also intended to attend the annual celebration of the birth of independence, so heartily observed at that time.

In 1815, Heman Bacon, with his wife and son Charles (being the eldest), removed to the then far west, Steuben county, where he and his family suffered for several years with malarial diseases. In the year 1822 the family returned to Oneida county, and settled at Remsen, and began clearing off the original forest from their farm and making the land tillable.

Here the subject of this memoir worked with his father and two of his brothers. He, however, improved the advantages of the district school, and received very much instruction from his father, who was a scholar for his day. It was at this time that he conceived the idea of leading a professional life, but, on account of the limited means of his father (for parents had pecuniary interests in their children in those days), he purchased his time from the age of fifteen of his father, and with endurance, ambition, and economy, characteristic of many of the boys of his day, he worked at low wages by the mouth on a farm summers, and spent his winters in school at the best institutions of learning within his reach, at times doing chores for his board, until he was enabled to engage as a teacher in some of the most prominent schools of Ontario and Onondaga counties. He was a student in the Russia academy, Herkimer county, Steuben academy, and Syracuse high schools.

When twenty-three years of age he gave his entire time to the study of medicine and surgery, and was a student of

Dr. N. R. Telft, of Onondaga, who, having charge of the county poor-house, gave his student superior advantages in the practical part of his studies.

In 1840 he attended the Albany medical college, and received in 1841 a license from the New York State medical society to practice medicine and surgery. The same year he entered the office of Drs. Clary & Smith, of Syracuse, but remained only a few months, and during the same year came to Fulton, Oswego County, and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he still remains, having, through a term of thirty-six years, been quite successful in his profession and a prominent member of society, but has accumulated very little property. An engraving of his residence, under his portrait, will be found on another page of this work.

Self-reliant through life, charitable to those in need of his services yet struggling in poverty, always ready to engage in any enterprise looking to the educational or religious interests of society, Dr. Bacon is to-day classed among the representative men of the medical fraternity.

In 1842 he became a member of the Oswego County medical society, and the same year he received a commission from Wm. H. Seward, governor of the State, as hospital surgeon, with rank as major, in the Forty-third brigade of infantry of the State of New York.

In 1850 attended the university and college of physicians and surgeons of New York. In 1858 was made permanent member of the New York medical society, after serving four years as a delegate of the Oswego County medical society, acting as its president in 1859. In 1855 he was made a permanent member of the American medical association. Through the recommendation of the New York State medical society he received the degree of M.D. from the regents of the university of the State of New York in 1861, and in the year 1874 received the degree of M.D. from the medical department of the Union university at Albany, New York.

In the year 1843, May 18, he married Miss Mary M. Whitaker, daughter of the late James Whitaker, who was one of the pioneer merchants of the village of Fulton. They have two sons and one daughter. One of the sons is a practicing physician and surgeon, the other is a merchant in Fulton village.

Early in life Dr. Bacon became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and still retains his membership with that body, always taking a very active part in church and Sunday-school work, and contributing liberally to the support of those interests.

He has never sought political preferment, but has been largely connected with offices whose interests were devoted to educational matters, one, in particular, as trustee of Falley seminary since its establishment for over twenty years, and also as school commissioner.

He is now in his sixty-third year, and still in the active duties of life, honored and respected by all who know him.



IRA CARRIER.



MRS. IRA CARRIER.

IRA CARRIER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 18, 1806. He was the son of Levi Carrier, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, and grandson of Israel Carrier, whose father emigrated from England, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, about the year 1742. His mother was also of English descent. Ira Carrier was the youngest son and sixth child of a family of eight children. His elder brother came to the town of Volney, Oswego County, in the year 1816, but Ira did not remove to this county until he was twenty-five years old, and in the year 1831. He was reared upon a farm, and remained with his father until he came to the town of Volney. He first settled on lot No. 44, sixteenth township, buying seventy-five acres, afterwards buying one hundred and seventy-five acres more, a large part of which he chopped and cleared of its original forest, and erected fine, commodious buildings, an engraving of which will be seen on the opposite page of this work, showing in place of the rude structure of half a century ago a fine brick residence, and in place of the original forest-trees fruit-bearing and ornamental trees, and fields under a high state of cultivation, depicting clearly progressive prosperity.

At the age of twenty-three, and before leaving Massachusetts, he married Miss Maryett Sears, daughter of Luther Sears, of Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and whose forefathers were among the earliest settlers of the New England States, emigrating from England in the year 1620, and on board the ship "Mayflower."

He only received a common school education, but his success as a business man has established for him a reputation which classes him among the first in the financial circle in the village of Fulton. He became one of the original stockholders of the Oswego River bank at Fulton, now the First National bank, and is still connected with the same.

In politics, Ira Carrier is a Democrat, casting his first vote for president of the United States for General Jackson. He never neglected business to gain notoriety in political fields, but has been held in high esteem by his townsmen, and held several important town offices. He has contributed liberally for the support of education, and gave his children the highest advantages that the Falley seminary offered.

At the age of twenty he joined the Congregational church, his wife uniting at the same time, at the age of seventeen, but on coming to Volney both united with the Presbyterian society of the village of Fulton, and have since been active members of that body, giving of their means for the support of the cause of religion and the general interests of society.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carrier were born three children, viz., Levi, Luther, and Luther S. Carrier. Luther died in infancy. Luther S., at the age of twenty-five, married Miss Helen Smith, of Volney township, and daughter of H. W. Smith. He died at the age of twenty-seven, in the year 1872, October 22.

Levi Carrier married Miss Elvira Blakeman, of Volney township, and is a farmer in the town of Schroepfel, Oswego County. They were married in the year 1855, and have one child, named Anna Cornelia. He is among the representative men of his town, and is the possessor of a fine farm under a high state of cultivation, upon which he has erected a commodious brick residence, and barns of large proportions.

The Carrier family stand prominently identified with the best interests of society wherever known.

In the year 1871, Ira Carrier removed to the village of Fulton, where he now resides, looking to the end of life's journey as only a little way.



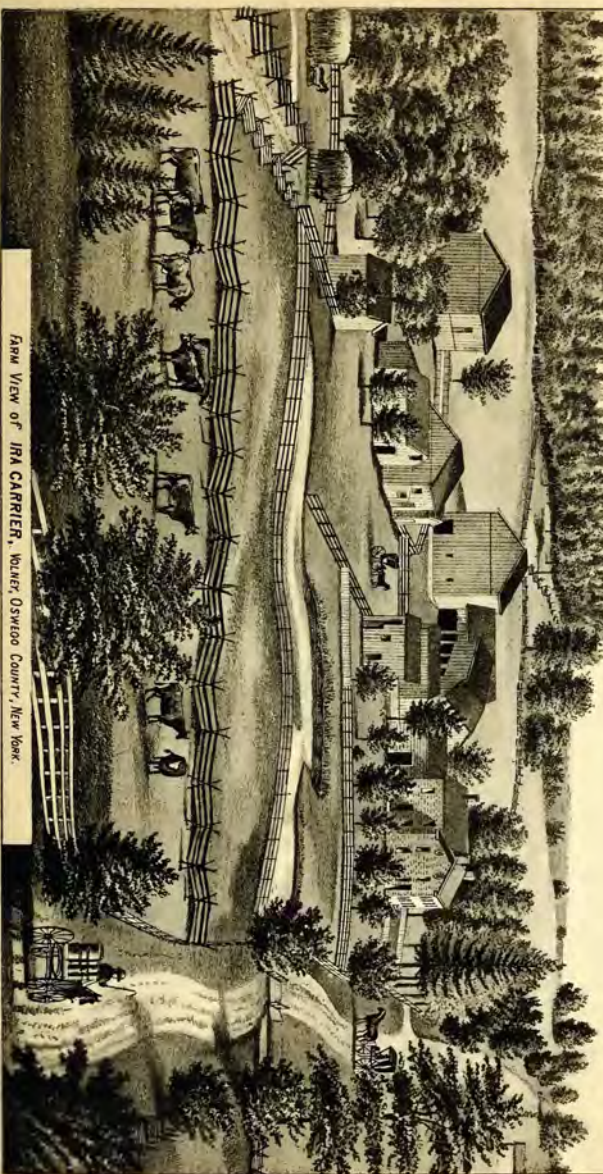
MAPLE GROVE.



REAR VIEW OF FARM.



FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE.



FARM VIEW OF IRA CARRIER, WOLNEY, OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

COLONEL JOHN GASPER,

Now in his seventy-fifth year, was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, where he resided with his parents until three years old. The family removed to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in the year 1795, and there remained for some eighteen years, when the father died, leaving a widow and five children, viz., Joseph, John, Freeman, Joel, and Mary, who migrated to and settled in Oswego County, New York (then called Oneida county), in the year 1813.

John Gasper, the subject of this sketch, at once bought one hundred and ten acres of land, and began to clear off the original forest, and, altogether, chopped and cleared some sixty acres.

In 1815, he married Miss Paulina Canfield, daughter of Thomas Canfield, formerly of Massachusetts.

Twelve children were born to the first Mrs. Gasper; of these four are now living,—Mrs. Martha Roon, Fulton; Mrs. Helen Foster, Canandaigua; Mrs. Josephine Cheney, San Francisco, California, and Raymond Gasper, Pittsburgh, Pa.



COL. JOHN GASPER.

In the year 1818, he sold his farm and started a hotel at Volney Centre, where all the town business was done, remaining in this locality until about 1830. When the town of Volney was divided, he came to the village of Fulton, and kept a hotel for thirty years; and, during the entire period of his hotel life, ranked among those noble, generous-minded pioneers who knew how to sympathize with the needy and care for the destitute. A life-long Democrat, true to the Constitution of his country. Acting as sergeant of the militia under Major Carr, he, in 1813, assisted in defending the village of Oswego from the attacks of the British, and the next year at Henderson Harbor, Jefferson county; afterwards he ranked as captain, forming the company and equipping it

at his own expense; he soon after became lieutenant-colonel, then colonel, which title he still retains. His wife died July, 1874.

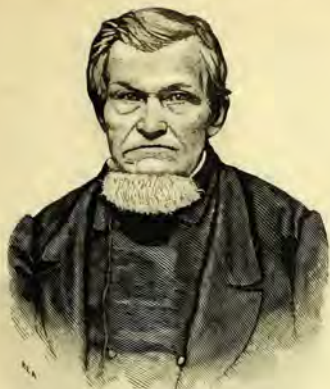
In the year 1875, he, at the age of eighty-two, married Miss Lucy M. Griswold, daughter of the late Reverend Samuel Griswold, an Episcopal clergyman, who shares with him the enjoyments of a pleasant old age.



MRS. JOHN GASPER.



MRS. JOHN GASPER.
DECEASED.



IRA IVES.



MRS. IRA IVES.

IRA IVES

was the tenth child of John and Phiebe Ives, and a lineal descendant of William Ives, who came from England some two centuries ago and settled in New York,—there being twelve children in his father's family, and he supporting them by the labor of his hands as a carpenter and joiner.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wallingford, New Haven county, Connecticut, July 16, 1791. When only twenty-one years of age he came to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and after remaining there a short time removed to the town of Volney, Oswego County (then Oneida county), in the year 1812, and bought a timber lot on lot 66. He kept this only four years, and bought another timber lot of fifty-five acres near by the former, with only a log house and small clearing. This was chopped and cleared by him, and subsequent additions of ninety and forty acres, also mostly cleared of their original forests.

Like all other of the early pioneers in the history of the county, he endured privations, and encountered every obstacle incident to the early settlement of the country; and he relates that at one time, on account of the frost killing the corn the year before, many children starved to death, after living for some time upon berries, leaves, and roots, and what could be obtained, he himself working four days for one-half bushel of poor corn, which he kept to feed his children upon, living himself upon milk and greens for the space of three weeks, chopping during the same time. At the age of twenty-three years he married Miss Hannah Richmond, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Abiath Richmond, January 13, 1813, at New Lebanon, New York. Of this marriage were born seven children, viz., John, Sarah, Andrus, Chauncey, Lewis, Geo. G., and Ira P. Ives. Of these all are now living except Lewis, who died at the age of twenty-nine, in the year 1854.

Hand in hand he and his faithful wife labored to bring up their children, teaching them how to labor and the neces-

sity of industry, giving each one an opportunity of receiving the foundation of an English education. The mother, always consistent in her views of right and wrong, was very careful in the early training of her children, instructing them in what would make them good members of society. She united with the Methodist Episcopal church when about twenty-four years old, and was afterwards baptized, and as long as she was able, and for more than forty years, took an active part in doing all she could to promote the interests of religion in the vicinity. She died November 22, 1873.

Early in life, and before he became of age, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in after-years took a very active part in not only church but Sunday-school work, being class-leader, steward, and Sunday-school superintendent at the same time. He contributed liberally towards building four different churches, and for the support of the gospel.

Belonging to the old Whig party in early life, he naturally joined the Republican party upon its formation, opposed the bondage of men, firm to the principles of the constitution and laws of his country, having voted for over sixty years, casting his first vote for president of the United States in the year 1812.

Ira Ives, like many of the early pioneers, by his industry and economy many years ago had accumulated a large property, and after distributing liberally to each of his children is still in possession of sufficient for his earthly wants. He now resides with his youngest son, Ira P. Ives, who owns the original farm first settled by his father upon coming to Volney township, and, as he now reaches the eve of life, an honorable old age, in his eighty-sixth year, he has placed himself in the hands of a kind son and daughter-in-law, who contribute to his comfort and happiness in his declining years.



THOMAS HUBBARD.



MRS. THOMAS HUBBARD.

THOMAS HUBBARD.

Among Oswego County's pioneer prominent men, and the oldest settler in the town of Volney, is Thomas Hubbard, now in his eighty-eighth year, and residing on the farm cleared by his own hands, beginning in the year 1812. He is the son of Rev. Thomas Hubbard, of Connecticut, of English descent, and who married Miss Lucretia Kimbly, whose forefathers were also of English origin. His father had twelve children, of whom he was the fourth child. When the family was small they removed to New Durham, New York, where the subject of this sketch was born, in the year 1790. The father soon removed again to Massachusetts, and followed the business of a tanner and currier.

After some twenty years, the son came to Camden, New York, but remaining only nine months, removed to Oswego County (then called Oneida county) in the year 1811, and settled in the course of the year upon lots 64 and 65, 15th township, where he now resides surrounded with the result of his ambition and toil. Before leaving Massachusetts he married Miss Charilla Gaylord, daughter of Ira Gaylord, of Connecticut, of English descent, in the year 1811. Of this marriage were born Thomas M., Ira G., Mary Ann, George W., and Catharine A. Hubbard.

Of these children all are living except Mary Ann, who died January, 1875. The mother of these children, after a life of toil and hardship coincident with the early history of the county, devoted to the full welfare of her family, careful in the religious instruction of her children and the highest moral training, lived to an advanced age, seeing her offspring grow up to mature years and become respectable members of society. She died in the year 1863, at the age of seventy-three years.

Coming into the county the year before the beginning of the late war of 1812, he stood a minute-man at home at first, and afterwards assisted in defending Henderson's harbor against the attacks of the British. Afterwards he assisted Colonel Gasper in forming a new company of light infantry, and ranked first as ensign, then as lieutenant,

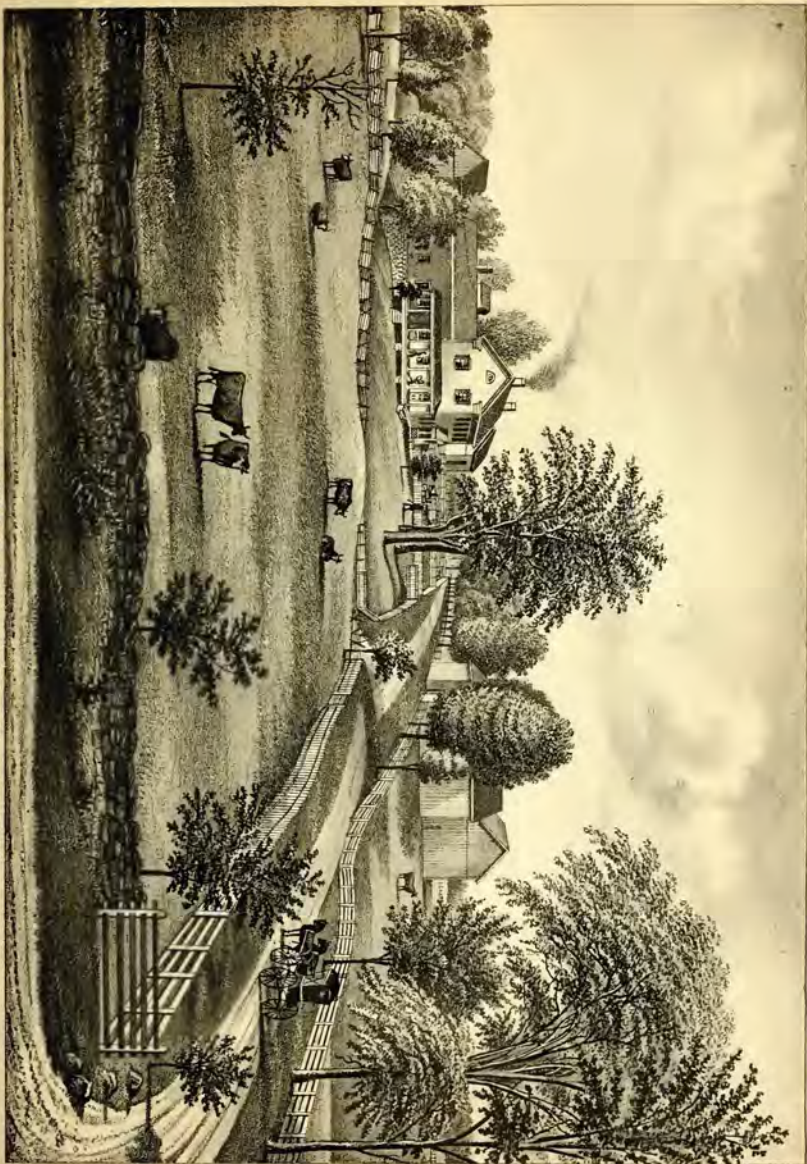
and afterwards as captain, taking an active part in military matters until his age released him from such duties.

During his whole life he followed the occupation of a farmer, and in his day chopped and cleared some two hundred acres of timber land,—a record of labor that few in the history of the county have, and probably not another in this county. With a constitution strong and vigorous at first, he has, by well-grounded habits, retained the vigor of youth to his present time, and, at his advanced age, stands as erect as a boy, and promises many years of life.

As early as 1817 he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, remaining a member of that body until 1861. He always contributed largely to the building of churches and the encouragement of education in the vicinity,—assisting in the erection of the first log school-house in his neighborhood. A Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, he never took a very active part in politics, but at all times used the ballot with consideration, looking rather to measures than to men.

In the year 1864 he married Mrs. Keeler, widow of the late Horace S. Keeler, and daughter of Rev. Charles L. Webb, of Lafayette, Oneida county, whose parents were of English descent. Although younger in years, she shares his toil and contributes to the happiness of an honorable old age. On the pages of history few have a record of so many years as Thomas Hubbard; a life of labor, yet crowned with prosperity.

The sons, catching the ambition and zeal of the father, are all successful business men. Thomas M. is a farmer near Grand Haven, Michigan, and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Ira G. is a farmer in Elkhart, Indiana, and has accumulated a large property. George W., the third son, resides in the town of his birth and near his father, and is a farmer and mason. Catharine A. Hubbard married Mr. Hiram L. Hart, formerly a merchant, but now a farmer near Oswego city.



Residence of THOMAS HUBBARD, ESQ., lots 64 & 65, Town of Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y.



WALTER WILBER.



MRS. WALTER WILBER.

WALTER WILBER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, New York, at Coxsackie, March 4, 1795. He was the son of John Wilber, a native of Dutchess county, New York, and grandson of Christopher Wilber, of New England parentage, and whose forefathers are supposed to have emigrated to America from England at an early day. Of his father's family there were seven children, viz., Mittie, Christopher, Walter, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, and John. These children, like nearly all in the early history of our country, had very limited opportunities for obtaining an education.

When Walter was twelve years old his mother died,—his father dying in the year 1803, four years before her death,—leaving the children orphans. Walter, at the age of thirteen, went to learn the clothier's trade, but stayed only one year; then lived with his uncle on a farm for four years, and learned the harness trade during the next four years. At the age of nineteen he was drafted to serve in the war of 1812, and, under Captains Noble and Baker, assisted in defending the frontier of Long Island against the attacks of the British. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and is now among the few living old men as pensioners of that war.

At the age of twenty-two—January 12, 1817—he married Miss Rhoda Stevens, daughter of Reuben Stevens, of New England birth (Connecticut), and a lineal descendant of one of two brothers who emigrated from England and settled in Connecticut about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims.

He followed farming and worked at the harness trade until the year 1837, when he, his wife, and eight children—viz., Sarah, John, William, Edward, Reuben, Walter T., Mary F., and Christopher C.—removed from Greene county and settled in the town of New Haven, Oswego County, and after two years located a timber-lot of fifty-three acres, chopped and cleared off the original forest from most of it, and resided there until the year 1869, when he came to the town of Volney, near Volney Centre, where he now resides with his wife,—he in his eighty-third year, and she in her seventy-fifth year. After removing to New Haven township two more children were born, viz., Ira and

Rhoda Ann. All of the children are living except two. John enlisted in the late rebellion, and served two years,—then re-enlisted, and in the battle of Cold Harbor was shot. Rhoda Ann died at the age of three years.

Sarah married Caleb Carr; are farmers; reside in the town of Scriba, and have five children,—Mary Jane, Sarah, Edward, Albert, and Clarence.

William married Miss Orilla Green for his first wife; resides in the town of Scriba; have one daughter, named Emma. His wife dying, he married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Fox.

Edward married Miss Lucina Cook; have two children, viz., Addie and Walter; and reside in Fulton.

Reuben married Miss Phebe Hartson; have four children, viz., Rhoda Ann, Ida, Frederick, and Carrie; and reside in Michigan.

Walter T. married Miss Arville Parkhurst; have three children, viz., Charles, Jessie, and Bertha; reside in the town of Volney.

Mary F. married Seebor Keller; had three children, viz., Walter J., Byron S., and Josie. She is now a widow, and resides in Fulton.

Christopher C. married Miss Rose Lester; have one child, George; and reside in Jersey City.

Ira married Arville Pollock; have four children, viz., Nellie, Carrie, Frederick, and Robert. They reside in the city of Syracuse.

Walter Wilber has been a life-long Democrat, and identified with his party as one of its old land-marks.

His wife united with the Christian church when only nineteen years of age, but now is a member of the Congregationalist church.

Walter Wilber has always supported church and school interests, and contributed liberally for all interests looking to the advancement of the education of the rising generation, and now, almost at the end of life's journey,—having lived to see four generations of his own family,—he is able to look back through over three-quarters of a century, and see the various changes in our country's history during that time. He is among the representative pioneers in the State, as well as in the county of Oswego.



TIMOTHY PRATT.



MRS. TIMOTHY PRATT.

TIMOTHY PRATT

ranks among the prominent pioneer men of Oswego County, being of Welsh extraction, and descended from one of three brothers who, at a very early day, settled in the State of Vermont. Caleb Pratt, father of Timothy, fought in the battle of Bennington during the Revolutionary war, but being accidentally wounded with a scythe by a man sitting by the roadside, was unable to take further part in his country's cause for freedom. Caleb Pratt, in 1792, removed from Vermont, and settled in the town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and engaged in the occupation of farming. He married Miss Loly Lewis, daughter of Nicholas Lewis, of English parentage, about the year 1783. Of a family of eight children, Timothy was the eldest son, and was born in the year 1790, and is, therefore, now in his eighty-seventh year.

In the year 1814 he married Miss Hannah Raynor, daughter of James Raynor, of Pompey, New York, and formerly of Long Island.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were born four children, viz.: Phebe Ann, John W., Charles L., and Maria Jane. The last of these died in the year 1854. He followed the business of farming while he resided in Onondaga county. In the year 1833 he, with his family, removed to the town of Volney, Oswego County (having during the previous four years lived in Madison county), erected a grist-mill, and

commenced the milling business. The country was new and covered with timber, and business very light in that direction. He first started the manufacture of linseed oil, engaged largely in sawing, and turned out about one million feet of lumber per year. He also carried on an extensive business for an early day in boating and boat-building, transporting flour from Oswego and salt from Syracuse to Albany. He was one of a few of the enterprising business men of the early days of the county, and generally successful in business, accumulated quite a large property; after distributing among his children liberally, he has sufficient for his old age. In very early life he, at the age of fifteen years, united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and from that time has contributed liberally, not only to his own, but for other churches. He was one of the leading donors to the Falley seminary, and officiated as its superintendent for six years. Occupying a prominent position in financial circles, he has been connected as director of the Citizens' National bank of Fulton for the last twenty years.

His son, John W. Pratt, is among the most enterprising business men of the day, and resides in Fulton, New York. An engraving of his residence will be seen on the opposite page of this work, under the portraits of himself and wife.



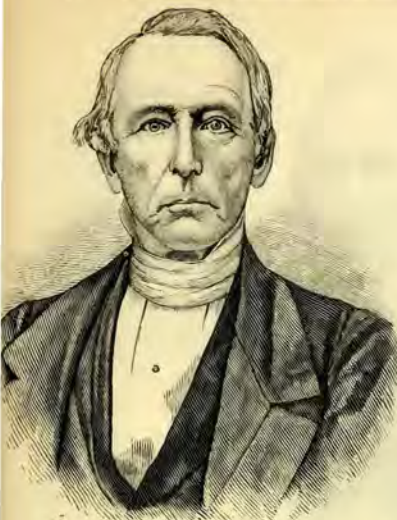
JOHN W. PRATT.



MRS. JOHN W. PRATT



RES. of JOHN W. PRATT, 1st ST. FULTON, N. Y.



AARON G. FISH.



MRS. AARON G. FISH.

Still living in the village of Fulton, New York, and among its early pioneers and prominent men, is Aaron G. Fish, now in his eighty-third year, and almost through his entire life so closely associated with the growth and prosperity of that part of the county that a brief sketch of his history will be welcome to many who will peruse the history of Oswego County after he has gone to his long rest.

He was the son of Aaron and Anna Fish, of English descent, and born in Groton, New London, Connecticut, July 24, 1794. While only seven years of age his father removed to Massachusetts with his family, consisting of himself, wife, and eleven children, he being the sixth child. His father being a poor man, and surrounded by a large family, by his labor as a tailor was very much limited in means to give them an early education, barely struggling along and supplying the necessities of life.

Remaining in Massachusetts for fifteen years, the mother dying in that State in the year 1814, the father, with one daughter and his son, Aaron G. Fish, came to Fulton, New York, in the year 1817. Afterwards another daughter—Mrs. Eliza Spencer—removed to this county.

Aaron G., upon reaching Fulton, at once leased the New York S. mills and carried on the business of manufacturing flour for the next five years. Purchasing some machinery, he began manufacturing woolen fabrics, at which business he continued for some twenty-eight years, and a part of this time carried on farming on one hundred acres of land where a part of the village of Fulton is now located. He again engaged in the manufacture of flour, but more extensively, in the Volney mills, wholesaling his flour. In this enterprise he was unsuccessful at the end of about five years. Having been appointed superintendent of the Oswego canal by the canal board, in the year 1847, he gave the work almost his entire attention for the two years he held the office. Being rising fifty years of age, the balance of the time he has been able to do business during his life he has engaged in farming and also the manufacture of cloth.

A life-long Democrat, he took an active part in matters

of town and county. Held high in the estimation of his party, he was several times elected to offices of responsibility and trust, being supervisor for some five years, and justice of the peace and police justice for twenty years. Going to the polls to cast his first vote in the year 1815, he has not neglected this important duty of every American citizen, but continued regularly, casting his last vote in the village of Fulton, in the spring of 1877, of which he was the first president. He was appointed loan commissioner for Oswego County, for one term, by Governor Marcy. Not disregarding the place of the dead, he always took a great interest in beautifying the grounds, and has done very much to add to the interest now to be seen in visiting the Mount Adna cemetery.

Quite early in life, in 1820, Enoch Ferris, engaged in missionary work in this county, baptized him, and he espoused the Baptist faith, continuing the balance of his life a member of that body, always assisting liberally to secure to others what he thought he himself possessed, and always largely interested in the education of the youth of the country. In June, before he removed to Oswego County, he was married to Miss Lucy Ann Phelps, of Westfield, Massachusetts, and daughter of Eber Phelps, of English descent. Of this marriage were born Lucy Ann, Eber Phelps, Lucy Ann, Eliza, Harriet L., and Andrew Jackson Fish. Of these children two have died,—the eldest and youngest,—viz., Lucy Ann and Andrew Jackson.

The mother, having espoused the cause of Christianity at the same time as her husband, remains still a member of the Baptist church, and is now in her eighty-second year. Firmly believing in a future reward, she very carefully taught her children lessons of morality and of the necessity of a life of purity. She still lives to see the fruits of her instruction, and her children respected and prominent members of society, the daughters living in the same village with their parents, administering to their wants as their son sets in the western horizon, and the only surviving son being a forwarding merchant in New York city and a successful business man.



LYMAN PATTERSON.

The subject of this sketch was born at Castleton, Rutland county, Vermont, on March 28, 1794, being the seventh son of a family of eleven children. His father, David Patterson, was a lineal descendant of Shubael Patterson, who emigrated from England about four years before the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and served seven years in that war. His mother was of Irish descent, from the Heath family, who emigrated to this country in an early day. His father was a tinner by trade, and on account of having so large a family was obliged to leave his children to depend upon themselves at early ages.

Lyman Patterson, at the age of twenty-one years, married Miss Almira Tuttle, daughter of Joseph Tuttle, of English descent. The next year he, with his wife and one child, removed from Vermont and settled in the town of Volney, Oswego County, having been eighteen days on the road, traveling with an ox-team, and when he arrived had eighteen cents in money.

Coming here in the year 1816, he settled near Fulton village, where he purchased seventy acres of timber-land, and began clearing off the forest.

When a boy he learned the art of painting, and as soon as the people became sufficiently able to have buildings put up good enough, he resumed his old trade, painting the first house in the now thriving village of Fulton.

In the year 1834, having sold his farm, he removed to Fulton, where he has since resided, following the business of a painter, and at the same time carrying on farming as long as his age would permit.

He is now in his eighty-fifth year, and still possesses the activity of a much younger man. Always temperate in his habits, by judicious management and economy he accumulated property sufficient for his support and comfort through

life. He stands among the living pioneers of Oswego County.

In the year 1826 he and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Fulton. His wife, two years after, died. He has continued a member of that body to the present time, always contributing for the building of churches and the support of education; willing to assist others to receive what he could only obtain by privation and endurance.

In the year 1830 he married Miss Graty Perkins, and of this marriage was born one son, Sylvanus, who lived to be about thirty-seven years of age, and died 1872. This wife died in the year 1836. In the year 1838 he again married, taking for his third wife Miss Polly Jeffers. Of this marriage was born one son, Orson, who was drowned at the age of six years, in the year 1848.

The children of the first family were Almira, George H., and William D. Patterson. All of them are now living. Almira resides in Jersey City, having married Mr. Ellis Eddy, and has three children. George H. resides in Fulton, and has three children; and William D. Patterson, who married Miss Adelia L. Keeler, has three children, Hattie A., Helen L., and William H., all residing at home, in the village of Fulton, and whose residence is shown upon the opposite page.

In politics Lyman Patterson is a Democrat, and always stood firm to the principles of his party. Coming into the county as one of its first settlers, he has lived to see the original forests cleared off, the improvement in agriculture, and the rude log cabins supplanted with fine residences surrounded with lawn and shrub, and now resides with his son, William D. Patterson, whose family contributes to his happiness and comfort in his old age.



HOLSEY HUBBARD.



MRS. HOLSEY HUBBARD.

AMONG the pioneers of Oswego County was Holsey Hubbard, ninth child of a family of twelve children of Rev. Thomas Hubbard, of Connecticut. He was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 4, 1801, his father having removed to that State previous to Holsey's birth, and after having spent some time in New Durham, New York. His father followed the business of a tanner and currier, spending the most of his time during the winter months as a minister of the gospel.

In the year 1818, Rev. Thomas Hubbard, with the balance of his family (not already removed), came and settled in Oswego County, in the town of Volney, settling first near Hubbard's Corners. Lived in Fulton until the completion of the canal in 1830, and then settled on a farm near Fulton with his son Holsey. The farm is now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Julia B. Nichols, who bought the shares of the heirs of her father's estate.

Holsey Hubbard was seventeen years old when he came to the town of Volney; learned shoemaking from his father, and worked at his trade until the year 1830.

At the age of twenty-four, and in the year 1826, he married Miss Rachel Hugunin, daughter of Abram Hugunin, of Montgomery county, town of Root, whose wife was own cousin of Martin Van Buren, one of the presidents of the United States.

Holsey's father lived with him on the farm until his death, on January 7, 1850, having lived to be eighty-six years of age, and was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the year 1805, by Francis Asbury, the first American Methodist bishop.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holsey Hubbard were born six children, viz., Horace Holsey, Lucretia K., Thomas J., Leonard H.,

Eber G., and Julia B. Hubbard. All are living except Leonard H., who died in 1863, aged thirty years.

Horace H. resides in San Francisco, is unmarried, and is a practicing physician, standing high in his profession.

Lucretia K. married George V. Wolvin; resides in the town of Hannibal; has one child, named George Holsey.

Thomas J. is in charge of a mine in California, and is unmarried.

Eber G. married Miss Grace Newman for his second wife, having previously married Mrs. Mary Ann Birdseye, who died in 1874. He resides in the village of Fulton.

Julia B. married Clark Nichols, of Madison county, New York, son of William Nichols, of American birth, April, 1873. They are farmers, and in remembrance of kind parents place an engraving of the father and a biography of his life upon the pages of history, in remembrance of one of Oswego County's representative pioneer men.

Holsey Hubbard united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1853. His wife united with the same church in 1820, when she was only nineteen years of age. She was very careful in the religious instruction of her children, was an example of pure, intelligent womanhood, and seemed to live a life unspotted before the world, honored and respected. She died in her seventy-fourth year, in the year 1875.

In politics he was originally a Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, remaining firm to its principles until his death. He was a warm supporter of school and church interests, and contributed liberally for its support. Being denied the advantages of a common-school education while young, he gave his children as good an opportunity as his means would afford.

He died May 5, 1875, being in his seventy-third year.



WILLIAM INGELL.



MRS. WM. INGELL.

WILLIAM INGELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Chester, Hampden county, Massachusetts, September 16, 1792. He was the son of Seth Ingell, of English descent, and his great-grandfather was of English birth, having emigrated from England, in the year 1620, on board the "Mayflower."

William was the sixth child and fourth son of a family of seven children, and lived at home with his father, who was a farmer by occupation, until he was twenty-three years of age. At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Esther Whittemore, of New England birth and of English and Scotch descent, in the year 1813, April 20, with whom he lived in wedded life upwards of sixty years. In the year 1815 he came alone to the town of Volney, Oswego County, bought one hundred and fifty acres of timberland, cut the first stick of timber, built a log house, and cleared a small piece of land. In the fall of that year he returned to Massachusetts, and remained with his wife until spring, when he, his wife, and infant daughter came and settled permanently upon his new farm, itself being and surrounded by an almost trackless wilderness. For a number of years subsequent to this, and during his early life, he was active in the administration of the affairs of his town, and held successively nearly all the offices in the gift of the people.

All these responsibilities were discharged with unwavering fidelity, and during all his long and active life the confidence of his fellow-citizens was never betrayed by a single intentional wrong act.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingell seven children, viz.: Sophia, William F., Mary C., Isaac Newton, Egbert N., Edson D., and Lydia A. Ingell.

Sophia married Hiram Parker, of Herkimer county, New York. They have three children,—Theodore H., Edward N., and Minerva S. Parker. All are living. The mother died 1844, April 20.

William F. married Miss Minerva Parker, daughter of Patten and Sarah Parker, of Oswego County, in the year 1840. Her great-grandfather was of Scottish birth, and, emigrating from Scotland, settled in the town of Argyle, Washington county, New York.

They have one daughter, named Florence Adell, who

married W. H. Garlock, of Monroe county, and now resides in Dayton, Ohio.

William F. resides upon the farm first settled upon by his father, and has erected fine buildings, and it is now one of the oldest-settled places in the town, with ornamental trees of large growth, and fruit-bearing trees of over half a century's growth, placed there by the hands of his father.

Mary C. married James M. Chesbro, of the town of Volney, in the year 1836. He was son of Joseph Chesbro, of Connecticut, who came to Oswego County about 1816, and was among the pioneers of this town. They followed the occupation of farming for a while, and removed to the village of Fulton, where they now reside.

Isaac Newton, Egbert N., and Edson D. died in infancy. Lydia A. married E. N. Carrier, of Oswego County, in the year 1850. He was the son of Harvey Carrier, a native of Massachusetts, and settled in the town of Volney about 1817, and was numbered among the representative men of his town. Have two children,—William H. and Leman J. They are farmers, and now live in Phoenix.

About the year 1835, William Ingell united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Fulton, his wife connecting herself with the church at the same time. He remained a steadfast member of that body, contributing for its support up to the time of his death, which took place at his old homestead June 19, 1873, aged eighty-one years. The wife and mother is still living, having been spared to see four generations of her own family, and is now in her eighty-sixth year, quite strong and healthy, looking down life's journey almost to the end. She resides with her children, who desire to remember their father and mother as among the pioneers of the county, by engravings of their portraits on the pages of the history of the county to which they so much contributed.

In politics, William Ingell was originally a Whig, but subsequently became a Democrat opposed to slavery, and stood firm for the Union during its years of peril. His son, William F., enlisted in the service in 1861, and continued until its close.

Those who knew William Ingell best will cherish his memory as a faithful husband, a kind father, and a worthy, useful, and highly-esteemed citizen.



ISAAC MARKHAM.

JASON S. MARKHAM.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Madison, in Madison county, May 6, 1814. He was the son of Isaac Markham, who was born in Great Barrington, Connecticut, in the year 1780, and was a lineal descendant of Abijah Markham, who emigrated with his brother William from England (he coming from Liverpool and the brother from Sheffield), and settled in Boston in the year 1627, and engaged largely in the shipping business, and assisted in building the first wharf and first storehouse in that city.

Isaac Markham was a farmer by occupation, and at the age of seventeen removed to Oneida county, and after a few years removed to Madison county, and remained until the year 1816, when he removed to the town of Volney, Oswego County, and settled on lot 63, buying the entire lot. He was married in Madison county to Miss Susan Howard, daughter of Ebenezer Howard, whose forefathers settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in the year 1632, being of English birth. She was born in the year 1776. There were thirteen children of this family, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eighth child. He was only two years old when his father removed to Oswego County, and remained at home with his father until he was sixteen years old, and went to Oswego and learned the trade of blacksmithing, working on the first steamboat ("United States") run on Lake Ontario, which upon its completion on its first trip went on a pleasure or trial trip. Jason S., being entitled to ten berths as second engineer of the boat, invited ten of the oldest men of the town of Volney to accompany him on the excursion. He, at the age of twenty-four, returned to Madison county, working at his trade there for some ten years, and in 1848 came back to Oswego County, bought three hundred acres of timber-land and built a saw-mill, cleared a large part of it, and has since that time dealt largely in real estate. His father was one of the pioneers of the town. Always active in business, very few have such a record of labor as he, having chopped and cleared over three hundred acres of land. He died January 9, 1859. His wife died in 1832. Catching the spirit and energy of the father, Jason S. has been numbered among the representative men of his town. Beginning with no assistance but his own hands, he now ranks financially among the first men of his town. An incident of his early life which may be interesting to his offspring is related by him-

self, as follows: when eight years old he went after the cows, was lost in the woods, and remained all night, and during the night was surrounded by the wolves as he cuddled down by the side of one of the cows. Fortunately, a bear came and drove away the wolves, but seemed bound to secure the prey for himself; but the daring of Jason, by breaking sticks around trees and rattling the cow-bell, somehow intimidated the bear, until he finally reached home safely about ten o'clock next day.

A second incident related by him is as follows: while a boy he started on a horse with a bag of corn through the woods to Oswego Falls to Falley's mill to get it ground, finding his way only by marked trees. While at the mill he saw a school of salmon in the race, and notifying Mr. Falley and Mr. Clute (an old fisherman) of the fact, they all proceeded to the spot and caught twelve barrels of fish, Jason getting for his share one large salmon, weighing some twenty-five pounds, which he carried home in one end of his bag and his meal in the other.

Before leaving Madison county, at the age of twenty-nine and in the year 1843, he married Miss Harriet Risley, daughter of Eleazer Risley, of Ohio, whose forefathers were of English birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Markham were born five children: Emma, Charles S., Helen E., Estella, and Isabella Markham. All are alive except Emma, who died at the age of eighteen, September 10, 1861.

Charles S. married Miss Almamy Waugh; have three children, and live near his father.

Helen E. married Mr. Monroe Skeels; have one daughter, and reside in the town of Volney. Estella married Mr. James Jones, and resides in the town of Scriba. Isabella, youngest daughter, resides at home and is unmarried.

Jason S. Markham united with the Methodist Episcopal church when twenty-one years old, and remained a member of that body until the present time. He has taken the lead in his vicinity in the building of churches and schools, and supported liberally all interests looking to the advancement of education and the establishment of good society.

In politics, he is a Republican, having formerly belonged to the Barn-burner party. Never takes a very active part in political matters, but uses his vote with consideration.

He is now in his sixty-fourth year, having spent a life of activity and usefulness, honored and respected by all who know him.



JASON S. MARKHAM.



MRS. JASON S. MARKHAM.



RESIDENCE of JASON S. MARKHAM, TOWN of VOLNEY, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



FREEMAN GASPER.



MRS. FREEMAN GASPER.

FREEMAN GASPER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, November 10, 1794. He was the son of Joseph Gasper, of French parentage, who married Miss Eunice Stanley, of English descent, in the year 1789. The father removed to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, when Freeman was only one year old, and in the year 1795, and there remained some seventeen years, when the father died, at the age of fifty, leaving a widow and five children, viz.: Joseph, John, Freeman, Joel, and Mary. About one year after the death of the father the mother and children removed to Oswego County, New York (then called Oneida county), then an almost trackless wilderness. This was in the year 1813. With his brothers he bought one hundred and ten acres of timber-land, and began clearing off the forest and making the land tillable, enduring all the hardships common to pioneer life. By economy and perseverance he, in the course of a few years, became quite forehanded, and began to see the fruits of his toil and endurance.

When twenty-three years of age, and in the year 1817, he married Miss Betsy Tuttle, daughter of Joseph Tuttle, of New England parentage.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gasper were born three children, viz.: Sophia, Freeman Stanley, and Lois Ann.

Of these the eldest, Sophia, died at the age of sixteen.

The son was formerly a farmer, but now resides in the village of Fulton. He married Miss Sarah Beardsley, daughter of Ephraim Beardsley, of the town of Volney, in the year 1841. They have two children, Joseph and Florence. Both children are living.

Lois Ann married John Van Buren, a shipper of Oswego city, in the year 1843. He died November 17, 1870.

They had six children, viz.: Lois Ann, Freeman L., Anna S., John H., Irwin, and Frank I. All of these children are dead except Frank I. John H. was drowned in

the canal at Fulton, July 27, 1876. He was a promising young man of culture and refinement, and was thirty-two years old.

At quite an early day, some fifty-eight years ago, Freeman Gasper and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Hubbard's Corners (now Mount Pleasant), a small band of Christians of only sixteen members.

With true Puritan courage they often went twenty miles to attend meeting, were active members of the church, and at a very early day started a union Sunday-school in that vicinity. He officiated as Sunday-school superintendent, steward, and class-leader during the same day and for the same church, never tiring in the toil of his Master from that time until the date of this brief sketch of his life, 1877. He has always thrown his doors open to the wandering, looked after the needy, and labored earnestly for the good of his fellow-men.

His wife, after a life of care and anxiety looking after the moral and religious instruction of her children, lived to see them become respectable members of society, and died August 24, 1870, honored by all who knew her.

Freeman Gasper has been a farmer by occupation during his active days of life, and now, in his eighty-third year, lives retired in the village of Fulton with his daughter, Mrs. L. A. Van Buren, who cares for him in his old age, and as the sun of life hides itself in the horizon of life's journey.

In politics he is a Democrat. In middle life took an active part in political matters. He was always opposed to human bondage, and stood firm to support the government in her years of peril. Being too old to encounter the duties of military life, he encouraged a grandson to fight for his country's cause.

Freeman Gasper is numbered among the representative pioneer men of Oswego County, and now enjoys an honorable and righteous old age.

SAMUEL HART.

The subject of this sketch was born in the village of Highalden, county of Kent, England, October 30, 1806. He is the youngest son of Thomas and Lætitia Hart, who had four children, viz.: Mary, James, Elizabeth C., and Samuel.

His father was a potter by trade, and not in circumstances to afford his children the opportunities of a common-school education, and Samuel's education from books has been only what he could gain in connection with his daily work. His father died about the year 1838, his mother dying about five years before. He lived at home until he was eighteen years of age, learning with his father the pottery business. He then spent some three years learning the mason trade with his brother-in-law, John Cleaver. In the year 1828 he embarked for America, and landed first at Albany, 28th of June, not being permitted to land at New York on account of a contagious disease among the passengers on ship-board. He soon left Albany and came to Oswego, and remained there four years, working at the mason trade. He then came to Fulton in the year 1832, and with his brother, who had emigrated two years before, built a pottery, and began the manufacture of stoneware. At the end of eight years he bought his brother's share of the property, and from that time until the present has continued the business on the same site, an engraving of which, with his beautiful residence and surroundings on the right bank of the Oswego river, will be seen on another page of this work under the portraits of himself and wife.

Upon reaching Albany, he found he had only a few dollars, but by well-disciplined habits of economy and industry, and natural executive ability, he has accumulated a fine property, and, by increasing prosperity, ranks among the wealthiest of the village of Fulton.

At the age of twenty-eight, and in the year 1834, he married Miss Ann Hill, born in Kent county, England, December 7, 1816. Of this marriage were born two children, viz.: Lætitia Ann and Samuel George. The first married John A. Scribner, who died. She afterwards married Richard Rolfe, and now resides in Iowa. Samuel George married Annette Monroe, and resides in the city of Syracuse.

His first wife died 1839, and he married, in 1840, Miss Cornelia Beard, of Volney. Of this marriage one child was born, named Læelia Maria, who married Ira R. Carrier, and lives in the town of Volney.

He lost his second wife in 1842, and married for his third wife, 1843, Miss Miranda Taft, of New England birth and of English descent, and whose forefathers came from England and settled first in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, about two hundred years ago. She was born 29th of February, 1816. Of this marriage were born seven children, viz.: Angelina Vienna, Alecia Miranda, Thomas Stephen, Mary Susan, a twin sister, the boy dying in infancy, Charles Addison, and Elwin Erskine. The eldest son died in infancy.

The eldest daughter married Joseph W. Foster, and resides in Humboldt, Iowa.

Alecia Miranda married George I. Lazier, and resides in Picton, Providence of Ontario. Mary Susan married James E. Barker, and resides in Humboldt, Iowa.

The last two sons are carrying on business with their father in Fulton, New York, and reside at home.

In the year 1852 he united with the Baptist church at Fulton, New York, but in a year severed his connection with that church and united with the old-school Baptist church at Palermo, and has since remained a member of the same. His wife is a member of the same church, having been connected with religious interests since she was twenty-four years of age.

In politics, Samuel Hart is a Republican, never neglecting business to gain prominence in political matters.

Samuel Hart is classed among the self-made representative men of his village, is honored and respected by all who are connected with him in any business transactions, and ready to encourage all enterprises looking to the advancement of good society around him.

He has lived to see four generations in his own family, and is now in his seventy-first year.

F. W. SQUIRES.

Francis W. Squires was born in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, October 22, 1820.

In the spring of 1838, he moved, with his father, Pierce Squires, to Martinsburgh, Lewis county, where he worked on a dairy-farm in summer, and attended school in winter, until his majority.



F. W. SQUIRES.

In the winter of 1840-41, he went to the academy at Martinsburgh village; walking two and a half miles every night and morning, in his zeal to acquire an education.

In the spring of 1846, Mr. Squires changed his residence to New Haven, Oswego County, and, in the winter of 1848-49, taught school in the district in which he lived. On the 9th of October, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah R. Rice, of New Haven, and, in the spring of

HON. RANSOM H. TYLER.

Nor only prominently identified with the bar of Oswego County, but also with the legal history of the Empire State, is the subject of this sketch. A brief outline of his life, so long connected with the interests of society, demands a place in this history.

He was the son of Peter and Eunice Tyler, who were both of New England birth,—the former born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and the latter a native of Alstead, New Hampshire,—and whose ancestors emigrated from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was born in Leyden, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November 18, 1815. When only three years of age his father removed from Massachusetts, and came to the town of New Haven, Oswego County, New York, and settled as a farmer with his family.

From this time until Ransom was sixteen years of age he worked on the farm with his father, but enjoyed the advantages of a good district school during the winter months. So eager did his desire for an education become that his parents, perceiving this, gave him the full advantages of the academy at Mexico, in obtaining not only an English but a classical education; and in 1853 Hamilton college conferred upon him the degree of "master of arts."

In the winter of 1836 he came to Fulton Village and took charge of the principal public school, and the same year began the study of the law; since which time he has made Fulton his home, and has devoted a large part of his time to his profession as a lawyer. He early became notably prominent as an attorney, and, having been admitted to practice in all of the courts of the State in 1840, he, in the year 1844, was appointed master in chancery, and continued in that office until it was superseded by the constitution of the State. He was first appointed district attorney of Oswego County in 1846, and the next year elected to the office, and held it until 1851.

In the year 1851 he was elected county judge, and at the end of the first term re-elected to the same office, which closed in the year 1858.

For one year, including the presidential campaign of 1856, he rendered gratuitous service as editor of the *Oswego County Gazette*, sustaining the election and subsequent administration of President Buchanan. He became the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress in 1858, but, his party being largely in the minority in the district, he was defeated.

Firmly attached to the Democratic party and its principles until 1861, he at that time strongly supported the administration of President Lincoln to put down the Rebellion, and has since acted in the main with the Republican party.



While young he had a desire for military renown, and early accepted an inferior office, but was regularly promoted until he was appointed brigadier-general, which latter office he held for four years, resigning in 1858.

Judge Tyler has been largely identified with the newspaper and periodical press as a writer. He in 1860 completed the writing of a book entitled "The Bible and Social Reform," which had an extensive sale, and was very favorably noticed by the press of the United States.

He is also the author of six law books published by William Gould & Son, of Albany, viz., "A Treatise on American Ecclesiastical Law," published in 1866; "Commentaries on the Laws of Infancy and Coverture," published in 1868; "A Treatise on the Remedy of Ejectment and the Law of Adverse Enjoyment," published in 1870; "A Treatise on the Law of Usury, Pawns or Pledges, and Maritime Loans," published in 1872; "A Treatise on the Law of Boundaries

and Fences and Window-Lights," published in 1874; and lastly, "A Treatise on the Law of Fixtures," published in 1877. These books have all had a large sale, both in this country and in England, and are regarded as standard works.

His first marriage was to Miss Nancy D. Cadwell, of Carthage, Jefferson county, with whom he lived only four years, she dying at the age of twenty-six. Two years after he married Miss Mary E. Douglas, of Westfield, Massachusetts, daughter of the late Captain Charles Douglas, and granddaughter of the late Major Thomas Douglas, who was a paymaster in the Revolutionary war, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated clan of that name in the Highlands of Scotland.

Many years ago Judge Tyler had by economy and prudence accumulated, mostly by the practice of his profession, a fine property, and in the later years of his life has spent much time and money in visiting not only nearly all the States of his own country but the countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Some twenty years ago he united with the Presbyterian church at Fulton, and has since been a member of that body, and taken a part in its councils at home, and represented his presbytery in the general assembly of the churches. Always taking a deep interest in the building up of good society, he has been a constant supporter of the spread of the Bible at home and in foreign countries, has acted as president of the Oswego County Bible society for seven different years, and as trustee of Falley seminary for a long period.

Such are a few of the incidents in the life of one of Oswego County's prominent men, connected as he has been for a period of over forty years with the best interests of society in that county.



DR. RANSOM HOWARD.



MRS. RANSOM HOWARD.

RANSOM HOWARD, M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Windsor, Massachusetts, March 7, 1793. He was the son of John Howard, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of the New England States, and embarked on the "Mayflower" for America, in the year 1620.

His father was a farmer, and unable to give his children any advantages above the common school. It was so with Ransom, who, self-reliant, paved his way to prominence as a medical man by his own exertions, and also became a master of the French, Latin, and Greek languages, in the study of which he spent very much of his time.

At an early age he came with his father to Sangerfield, Oneida county, and remained there until he was about twenty-seven years of age, when he came to Oswego County and commenced the practice of medicine, first at Volney Centre, where he continued, with the exception of six years spent at Gilbertville, during his professional career.

He received his medical instruction from Dr. White, a man of high reputation, with whom he studied. At the age of thirty he married Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, of Massachusetts, whose forefathers were of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Howard were born four children, viz.: Silence, Elizabeth, William Burr, and Ransom. Of these, Ransom was drowned, at the age of five years, at Gilbertville. Silence married Professor A. R. Benton, a man of high reputation as a scholar, ex-chancellor of Lincoln university, Nebraska, and at present professor in the Northwestern Christian university, at Indianapolis. They have three children, Grace Eliza, Mattie, and Howard. Elizabeth married Albert A. Durfee, of this county, a farmer, and now looks after and cares for her mother in her declining years,—she being in her seventy-sixth year. William Burr married Miss Lucy Mary Hinman, of this town, whose father was one of the first settlers in the town of Volney. They have five children, viz.: Libbie May, Ozander, Benton, Burr, and Nira.

At the age of thirty Mrs. Dr. Howard united with the Presbyterian church at Bristol Hill, and has since remained

a member of that body. Her example before her children has been such as to leave an impress of the value of morality and virtue upon their minds, which has resulted in their becoming respectable members of society and connected with church interests. Dr. Howard was indefatigable as a medical man, was among the pioneers of his profession in the town, and ranked among the first. His ambition was so great, and the hardships he was called upon to endure as an early practitioner so severe, that his health gave way and his constitution became undermined while only fifty years of age, and for the next twenty years he was obliged to leave his large practice for others. He gave much attention to the education of his children, and placed in their possession the boon of priceless value, by the best opportunities that the schools of this vicinity could afford. His son William Burr is held in high estimation by his fellow-men, having held the office of school commissioner one term, and received the nomination from the Democratic party of the assembly district, on two different occasions, to represent it in the State legislature.

Dr. Howard lived to the age of seventy-one years, and died in the year 1864. Possessed of an excellent physique, he not only gained eminence as a medical practitioner in Oswego and other counties, but, what is less notorious, yet generally true, he was a man of fine intellectual taste, and possessed of an unquenchable thirst after knowledge. Apart from his professional study, he was a great student of languages and general literature, and even in his advanced life was eager to master the German language as he had the French. Such intellectual tastes at an advanced age are rare, and remind one of the elder Cato, who began the study of Greek in his old age; and he, like the old Roman, was remarkable for the simplicity of his life and the fewness of his wants. Though living without ostentation or self-assertion, his influence was great in his region. This was gained without the arts men usually employ, but by the simple power of a pure life and grand personality. He was an illustrious example of that native force and character found in the struggle of fortune, life, and effect.

1853, again changed his place of abode; going to North Volney, where he has since resided.

In the spring of 1859, he was elected a justice of the peace, and was re-elected in 1867, and again in 1871; serving in all twelve years. He was elected a justice of sessions of Oswego County in the fall of 1874, and served one year. He was commissioned postmaster at North Volney in October, 1861, and still holds that position.

Mr. Squires' first wife died March 8, 1860, leaving three children; another, the eldest, having died the fall before. On the 29th of August, 1875, he married his present wife, previously Mrs. Maria L. Coe.

During the war for the Union he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New York Infantry, and served as clerk of the company.

For the last three years he has devoted much time to the subject of local history, having visited every town in the county to search the records, collect data, etc. His diligence and accuracy are well known. The sketches of Volney and New Haven in this work are from his pen, besides which he has furnished us with much other valuable information.

MILITARY RECORD OF VOLNEY.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment, Infantry.—Orville J. Jennings, captain, Co. E. Enlisted Apr. 18, 1861; promoted on organization of co.; was in battles of 24 Bull Run, Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; discharged at end of term of two years.

Albert Taylor, capt., Co. H. Enlisted May 17, 1861; was in battles of Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Cedar Mountain, and 2d Bull Run; re-enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; pro. to major Dec., 1864; in battles of Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, and under Sheridan at Lee's surrender; dis. June 26, 1865.

Wilbur F. Taylor, sergt., Co. H. Enlisted May 17, 1861; in battles of Falmouth, Cedar Mountain, and 2d Bull Run; killed Aug. 30, 1862.

Charles A. Taylor, sergt., Co. H. Enlisted May 17, 1861; in battles of Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Cedar Mountain, and 2d Bull Run; dis. at end of term; re-enlisted in the 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. on organization of regt.; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, and at Lee's surrender; dis. June 26, 1865.

Norman G. Cooper, 2d lieut., Co. E. Enlisted May 4, 1861; was in battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, 2d Bull Run, and Chancellorsville; dis. in 1863.

Charles N. Tiffany, private, Co. F. Enlisted May 2, 1861; was in battle of Catlett Station; dis. Dec. 28, 1863, for injuries received in service; re-enlisted, private, in Co. D, 193d; dis. June 16, 1865.

Lewis Sherman, Co. H. Enlisted May 10, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run and Chancellorsville; dis. May 29, 1863.

Lorenzo D. Cooper, Co. E. Enlisted May 12, 1861; dis. for disability, Aug. 27, 1861; re-enlisted in 1862; dis. Feb. 3, 1864.

Truman Snow, Co. A. Enlisted April 19, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and 2d Bull Run; dis. Jan. 2, 1863; re-enlisted, corp., Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 14, 1863.

Thomas Gould, Co. E. Enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged for disability May 18, 1862; re-enlisted in Co. A, 12th Cav.; discharged March 8, 1864.

Francis Seymour, Co. E. Enlisted May 1, 1861; dis. for disability Sept. 1, 1861.

Michael Keefe, Co. F. Enlisted April 27, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, South Mountain; wounded, and discharged June 1, 1863; re-enlisted, corp., Co. F, 15th Cav., June, 1864; in battles of Lynchburg and Winchester, and at Lee's surrender; discharged June 27, 1865.

Henry Knapp, Co. E. Enlisted May 6, 1861; dis. for disability Aug., 1861; re-enlisted as corp., Co. A, 24th Cav., Dec. 4, 1863; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, July 31, 1864.

James McDonald, Co. I. Enlisted May 5, 1861; in battle of 2d Bull Run; dis. June 1, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. I, 15th Cav., Jan. 2, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg, where he was wounded; dis. Aug. 9, 1865, with regt.

Alfred La Port, Co. E. Enlisted April 21, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, 2d Bull Run; wounded; discharged May 29, 1863.

William Sherman, Co. H. Enl'd May 9, '61; killed at 2d Bull Run. Abram C. Seiver, sergt.-maj. Enlisted May 9, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, 2d Bull Run, and Antietam.

William Platt, Co. G. Enlisted April 29, 1861; in battles of Falmouth, 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; dis. July 1, 1863; re-enlisted Co. G, 21th Cav., June 4, 1864; in battles before Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Five Forks; discharged Aug. 4, 1865.

Patrick Fleming, sergt., Co. F. Enlisted May 6, 1861; was in battles of 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; dis. May 13, 1863; re-enlisted, 2d lieut., Co. A, 24th Cav., Dec. 15, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; killed at Weldon Railroad, in January, 1865.

James Fleming, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; dis. May 13, 1863; re-enlisted, private, Co. A, Hancock's 3th Inf. Corps, Jan., 1865.

Silas Horton, musician, Co. H. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1864; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Antietam; dis. May 29, 1863. M. D. Smith, musician, Co. E. Enlisted May 4, 1861; dis. for disability; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, in Co. E, 24th Cav.; and dis. with regt. July 19, 1865.

Francis Callen, private, Co. H. Enlisted June 29, 1861; in battles of Harper's Ferry, South Mountain, and Antietam; mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, and died and was buried near there.

Marcus A. Corey, 1st lieut., Co. E. Enlisted June 29, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; wounded; re-enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav.; in battles of Cold Harbor, Wilderness, and before Petersburg; discharged.

Harvey Dubois, Co. B. Enlisted May 17, 1861; dis. May 29, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. B, 18th, Aug. 20, 1864; dis. with regt.

Herman Trask. Enlisted 1861; dis. for disability; re-enlisted in Co. F, 51st Regt.; served 9 months; dis. with regt.

Loren Austin, Co. C. Enlisted Nov. 30, 1863; was in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and wounded before Petersburg, a ball passing through his left eye; dis. June 15, 1865.

George Simpson, sergt., Co. H. Enlisted May 15, 1861; died of disease in service, May 20, 1862, and buried at Falmouth, Va.

Henry Kinno, Co. H. Enlisted May 17, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, and others; was wounded, and dis. at end of term.

Michael Pitt Gibbons, Co. B. Enlisted April 1, 1861; was in battles of 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Calpepper, twenty-nine in all; re-enlisted, corp., Co. F, 16th, Feb. 7, 1863.

Nelson Banwormer, Co. B. Enlisted Apr. 16, 1861; in several battles, and killed in 2d Bull Run.

John Greenbush, Co. H. Enlisted April, 1861; in front of Richmond; dis. Aug., 1863.

Orlando Cole, Co. B. Enlisted April 27, 1861; served out time; re-enlisted, Co. A, Sept. 5, 1864; served ten months.

Benjamin Hart. Enlisted April, 1861; in a number of battles, and wounded in 2d Bull Run in leg; returned, and died Nov. 24, '62.

Harvey Bundy, Co. B. Enl'd Apr. 25, 1861; killed in 1st Bull Run.

Nelson Burgess, Co. E. Enl'd Dec., '61; dis. for deafness Feb., '62.

Samuel E. Rice, corp., Co. D. Enl'd Apr., '61; killed in 2d Bull Run.

William Fredericksburg, Co. H. Enl'd May 8, '61; killed at 2d Bull Run.

Charles H. Owen, Co. H. Enl'd May 11, 1861; dis. for disability; re-enlisted in Co. C, 11th, May 3, 1863; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and in front of Petersburg.

Michael Sheridan, Co. E. Enlisted Apr., 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg and 2d Bull Run.

Frederick Stanton, Co. H. Enlisted May, 1861; served three months; discharged.

Philip A. Ellis, Co. E. Enlisted May 6, 1861; in Chancellorsville and Bull Run battles.

Wm. H. Tompkins, Co. E. Enlisted Nov. 9, 1861; served his time, and re-enlisted in the 24th Cav., Sept. 29, 1863; dis. June 26, '65.

Benjamin M. Ellis, corp., Co. E. Enlisted April, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville; dis. May 29, '65.

Truman C. Mosher, sergt., Co. E. Enlisted May, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Antietam, and Chancellorsville; dis. May 29, 1863; re-en'd, sergt., in Co. E., 184th; dis. July 29, 1865.

Morrison A. Randall, Co. H. Enl'd May 17, 1861; dis. after eighteen months; re-en'd Co. D, Heavy Art., June 22, 1863; in battles Cold Harbor, Petersburg; dis. 1863.

Sylvester Tucker, killed at Gettysburg.

Cyrus Mead, Co. H. Enl'd May 17, 1861; in battles 2d Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; dis. May 29, '63; re-en'd a sergt. James Sanders, Co. H. Enl'd May 7, 1861; in battles 2d Bull Run, Antietam; re-en'd 1864; dis. July 19, 1865.

Henry Candee, Co. H. Enl'd May 8, '61; dis. for disability July 5, '62.

John Johnson, Co. E. Enl'd May 7, 1861; in battles of Weldon R. R., and before Petersburg; dis. May 29, 1863; re-en'd in 15th Cavalry; was at Lee's surrender.

Charles Husted, Co. H. Enl'd May 9, 1861; dis. for disability May 5, '65; re-en'd in 147th, April 22, '62; lost right hand in battle.

James Ayers, Co. E. Enlisted April, 1861; killed at 2d Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1864.

James F. Correy, private, Co. E. Enl'd July, '61; dis. for disability May 23, 1862; re-enlisted, sergt., 14th Heavy Art.

Robert F. Correy, Co. E. Enlisted May, 1861; in 2d Bull Run and Fredericksburg; dis. May 29, 1863.

Sidney M. Ottman, private, Co. H. Enlisted April, 1861; died of wounds at 2d Bull Run, July 30, 1863.

Raymond Jasper, Co. A. Enl'd Sept., 1861; dis. May, 1862.

John Elliott. Enlisted May, 1861; died at Syracuse.

Richard L. Hill, 1st lieut. Enlisted May, 1861.

Ten Eyck G. Pauling, 2d lieut., Co. E.

Eighty-first Regiment.—T. Dwight Stowe, capt., Co. F. Enl'd Aug. 10, 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks; wounded; resigned July 26, 1862.

Joseph M. Gould, sergt., Co. G. Enl'd Sept. 14, 1861; in battles of Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg; dis. Feb. 23, 1864; re-en'd same day; in battle of Cold Harbor; killed before Petersburg.

Samuel W. Dunham, corp., Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; in battles of Seven Pines, Antietam, Fredericksburg; re-enlisted same co., Sept. 17, 1864; in three battles after re-enlistment.

John E. Smith, Co. F. Enl'd Dec. 24, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, and Antietam; dis. Jan. 1, 1864; re-en'd same day; in battles before Petersburg, Swift Creek, and Drury's Bluff.

William S. Bennett, sergt., Co. R. Enl'd Sept. 13, 1861; dis. March 29, '62, for disability; re-en'd in Co. B., 15th Cav., in July, 1863; was in battles of Monocacy, Frederick City, Five Forks, and Weldon R. R.

John Ashley, Co. B. Enlisted March 29, 1864; dis. Aug. 31, 1865.

George Juno, private, Co. B. Enl'd March 18, 1864; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg; dis. Jan. 31, '65.

Daniel C. Rix, capt., Co. B. Enl'd Dec., 1861, as 2d lieut., pro. to 1st lieut. after battle of Fair Oaks, and to capt. after Gettysburg; killed at Chapin's Farm.

Martin Wright. Enlisted Dec. 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and Antietam; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1863; dis. in 1863.

Thomas Neale, Co. F. Enl'd Nov. 16, '62; dis. for disab. June 19, '63.

Otis Pitcher, Co. F. Enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks and Williamsburg; dis. Oct. 26, 1864.

Henry Hill, color-sergt., Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, and Antietam; re-en'd in same co., June 1, 1864; in four other battles; dis. Aug. 31, 1865.

Martin Wells, Co. F. Enl'd Sept. 12, 1861; in battles of White Oak Swamp, Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Seven Pines; reported killed Nov., 1863.

Selah Taylor, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1861; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; dis. to re-enlist Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Saxon Storrs Taylor, Co. F. Enl'd July 12, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness and Petersburg; dis. with regiment.

John F. De Forest, capt., Co. F. Enl'd Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to lieut. on organization, and to capt. in 1863; in battle of Fair Oaks and several others; resigned in 1864.

James Crombie, sergt., Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks and several skirmishes; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 17, 1863; dis. Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry Sharp, 2d lieut., Co. F. Enl'd Sept. 10, '61; seriously wounded at Fair Oaks; afterwards pro. to capt. 21st Regt. vol. troops.

James W. Dyer, Co. F. Enl'd Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor, and died of wounds at Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1864.

Norwood R. Dyer, Co. F. Enl'd Oct. 3, 1861; dis. Oct. 29, 1862, for disability.

Lewis N. Holden, sergt., Co. F. Enl'd Sept. 16, 1861; in battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks; wounded on picket; dis. Aug. 1, '62.

Henry M. Sheldon, Co. C. Enl'd Sept. 16, 1861; served nine months; discharged for disability.

Frederick Johnson, Co. F. Enlisted Oct. 14, 1861; wounded in the shoulder in battle of Fair Oaks; dis. Oct. 6, 1862.

Isaac W. Dunn, corp., Co. F. Enlisted Aug., 1861; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and buried on the field.

Edward Bunn, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861; in battles of Swift Creek, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. Sept. 16, 1864.

John Huguenin, sergt., Co. A. Enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; in battles of Yorktown and Seven Pines; dis. Dec. 21, 1863; re-enlisted in same co. Jan. 1, '64; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and shot in front of Petersburg, Aug. 22, 1864.

Daniel C. Calkins, Co. F. Enl'd Sept. 23, 1861; in battles of Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill; dis. September 20, 1864.

John Wilber, Co. B. Enl'd Dec. 13, 1861; in battles of Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, and siege of Charleston; dis. March 3, 1864; re-enlisted March 5, 1864, in same co.; in battle of Wilderness, and killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Martin Chesbro, private, Co. F. Enlisted Sept., 1861; dis. for disability March, 1863.

Geo. B. Coats, drummer, Co. F. Enl'd Sept., 1861; in battle of 2d Bull Run; killed at battle of South Mountain, Sept., 1862.

Christopher Wilber, Co. D. Enlisted Dec. 10, 1861; dis. for disab'y June, 1862.

Frank London, Co. B. Enlisted Sept., 1861.

Lorenzo R. Kenyon, Co. G. Enlisted 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill; dis. Nov., 1863.

John D. Kay, sergt., Co. L. Enl'd Sept. 10, 1861; in siege of Yorktown and battle of Fair Oaks; dis. Oct. 15, 1862; re-enlisted in same co. Jan. 1, '64; in battles of Ft. Harrison and Appomattox.

Geo. W. Gates, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861; was in siege of Yorktown and battle of Fair Oaks; discharged Oct. 15, 1862; re-en'd in Co. F., 94th Regt., Jan. 4, 1864; dis. Oct. 15, 1865.

Charles H. Kendall, Co. F. Enlisted April, 1864; in battle of Cold Harbor, and supposed to be killed there.

William H. Hart, Co. D. Enlisted Nov., 1861; discharged in 1863.

Alonso Hulbert, Co. B. Enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks; discharged July 29, 1865.

James W. Newman, Co. F. Enlisted Jan., 1862; re-enlisted in same regt.; killed Sept. 30, 1864.

Samuel P. Newman, Co. F. Enlisted Dec., 1863; in battle of Drury's Bluff.

Frank Leroy, Co. B. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks; dis. Jan. 5, 1863; re-en'd in same co.; lost his left arm in action.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—John Sawyer, capt., Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1861; discharged Aug. 5, 1863, for disability; afterwards served with Christian Commission.

Valorous Randall, 1st lieut., Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1861; was in battles of Camp Bismarck and Franklin; killed at Port Hudson.

Almon Wood, 2d lieut., Co. A. Enl'd Aug., 1862; was in several battles, and died at Brunswick Bay, La., of wounds received at battle of Franklin, May 26, 1863.

Rudolph Van Valkenburgh, 1st lieut., Co. A. Was in battles of Camp Bismarck and Port Hudson; dis. with regt. Aug. 23, 1865.

Edward Lord, chaplain of regt. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; resigned Aug. 19, 1863.

Allan C. Livingston, surg. Enl'd July 29, '62; resign'd Jan. 16, '64.

Oliver N. Bartlett, sergt., Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles Camp Bismarck, Vermilion Bayon, and Port Hudson; wounded; discharged Aug. 27, 1864.

Layd A. Loomis, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 17, 1862; at siege of Port Hudson; died at Baton Rouge hospital, Aug. 24, 1864.

Nichols Lester, corp., Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 7, 1862; was in battles of Camp Bisland, Franklin, and Port Hudson; discharged with regt. Aug. 27, 1865.

George W. Knapp, private, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Vermilion Bayou, Franklin, and Port Hudson; discharged with regiment.

Edward Harvey, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 9, 1862; was in battles of Camp Bisland, Vermilion, and Port Hudson; discharged with regt. Franklin A. Buell, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; discharged Aug. 27, 1865.

Geo. Cornelius, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 4, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1865.

William Lasher, private, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; dis. for disab. Aug. 3, 1865.

Samuel Smith, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 2, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; discharged Aug. 27, 1862.

Thomas H. Lake, drum-major. Enl'd Aug. 1, 1862; dis. by general order No. 126, but retained in service until Mar. 10, 1863; re-enlisted Mar. 11, Co. C; discharged Jan. 11, 1865.

George E. Abby, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1865.

Andrew Patrick, Co. I. Enl'd Aug. 3, 1862; in battles Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; discharged Aug. 27, 1865.

Sibou Daudery, Co. I. Enlisted Aug. 1862; was in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; discharged for disability Jan., 1865; re-enlisted in 16th Regt. Inf., Feb., 1865.

Thomas Howard, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1864; dis. with regt. Chasney Kidney, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 25, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; died at Port Hudson, Aug. 18, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Daniel McCarthy, Co. A. Enl'd Sept. 3, 1864; disch. with regt.

Henry L. Hinecky, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 17, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; promoted to capt. of colored troops.

Samuel P. Storms, 2d lieut., Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; pro. 2d lieut. and trans. to Engineer corps; discharged June 20, 1864.

Brainerd M. Pratt, lieut.-col. Promoted to capt. at organization of regt.; was in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; pro. lieut.-col. of 24 Louisiana Engineer corps; detailed as supt. of contrabands.

Josiah Cooter, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 14, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; dis. for disab'y Aug. 11, 1863; re-enl'd in Co. D, 193d, April 1, 1865.

John Dyer, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; was in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; discharged with regt.

Jefferson Perkins, corp., Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; in battles Camp Bisland, Vermilion Bayou, Port Hudson; dis. with regt.

John D. Buell, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disab., April 11, 1862.

John Howe, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Pleasant Hill, and Port Hudson; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Ovid Seeley, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; was in expedition of Sabine river; discharged for disability, Feb. 1, 1866.

Amos L. Stearns, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Henry D. Wells, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Vermilion Bayou, and Port Hudson; disch. for disab., April, 1864.

Richard Latham, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battle of Camp Bisland; discharged for disability, April 16, 1865.

Barney Ferguson, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; disch. with regiment, Aug. 28, 1865.

Frederick G. Ferguson, musician, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; disch. with regiment.

John Vreeland, Co. I. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson; discharged with regiment.

B. C. Johnson, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; disch. with regiment.

Henry Goodson, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 24, 1862; with regiment in two battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson; disch. with regt.

Abel B. Macy, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 12, 1862; in the two battles above named; discharged with regiment.

Clinton Ezekiel Sage. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland and siege of Port Hudson; promoted colonel Feb. 5, 1863; resigned Dec. 14, 1865.

John B. Taylor, Co. I. Enlisted July 27, 1862; at siege of Port Hudson; discharged with regiment.

James L. Parker, sergeant, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; promoted to 1st sergeant in battle of Port Hudson; disch. with regiment.

Peter Farguson, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; was in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; died at Tortugas, and buried there, Dec. 14, 1864.

Cyrus D. Stichins, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; in two battles; disch. with regiment.

Joseph W. Foster, clerk of Co. A. In three battles; promoted captain, 96th Regiment colored troops, in 1863.

Zenas Emory, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Franklin, Port Hudson, Vermilion Bayou; disch. Aug., 1865.

Charles H. Lee, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; was in three battles, and died of yellow fever at Key West, July 12, 1864.

Edward Morrison Smith, Co. G. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; was in four battles; discharged Sept. 4, 1865.

Charles Chesbro, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; was in battles of Port Hudson, Vermilion, and Camp Bisland; disch. Sept. 4, 1865.

Harrison Skeeles, corp., Co. L. Enl'd Aug. 21, 1862; at siege of Port Hudson; prom. to corp., May 11, 1864; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; re-enlisted in Co. A, 184th, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. with regiment.

John C. Skeeles, Co. L. Enl'd Aug. 16, 1864; served 7 months; disch.

Hiram S. Baldwin, corp., Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 9, 1862; was in battles before Port Hudson, Vermilion, and Camp Bisland; disch. with regiment.

Joseph B. Butler, 2d lieut. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, as engineer; killed while on engineer duty, June 21, 1863.

William Jones, priv., Co. A. Enl'd July 29, 1862; at siege of Port Hudson; discharged with regiment.

Roselle Berry, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; in battle of Port Hudson; discharged with regiment.

Francis Benaway, Co. I. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; in battle of Port Hudson; discharged with regiment.

Jas. E. Stanton, Co. D. Enl'd Aug. 11, 1862; disch. with regiment.

Samuel W. Nettleton, Co. A. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged for disability, Jan. 24, 1865.

James C. Jones, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 26, 1862; was in battles of Camp Bisland, Carrion Crow; discharged Aug. 9, 1865.

Henry Wilson, corp., Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 3, 1862; was in battles of Camp Bisland, Carrion Crow, Port Hudson; died of fever, Aug. 27, 1864.

Wm. Nightingale, sergt., Co. I. Was in four battles; dis. with regt.

Edward M. Moody, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; in battle of Carrion Crow; discharged with regiment.

Geo. H. C. Taft, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment.

Daniel A. Hersey, corp., Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson, and Brasher City; disch. with regt.

Chas. Perry, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Carrion Crow, and Port Hudson; disch. with regiment.

Jacob Van Camp, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.

Almon Hutchins, private, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; in three battles; discharged with regiment.

Edward Waugh, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Carrion Crow, and Port Hudson; disch. with regiment.

John Waugh, Co. A. Enlisted Sept., 1864; disch. with regiment.

James Waugh, Co. A. Enlisted Sept., 1864; disch. with regiment.

Chas. A. Ayers, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; disch. with regiment.

Jos. W. Warner, Co. A. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

John Bennett, Co. I. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Cyrus W. Hitecheek. Enlisted Aug., 1862; disch. for disab., 1863.

Geo. W. Allen, hospital steward. Enl'd Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Bisland, Franklin, Vermilion, and Port Hudson.

Alfred H. Fox, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; died of disease, Aug. 8, 1863, at New Orleans.

Richard Cranden, Co. E. Enl'd 1862; in three battles; disch. with regiment.

James Cromley, 1st sergeant, Co. A.

One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Regiment.—Gen. A. Fison, captain, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; promoted 1st lieut. at organization, and captain Feb. 24, 1863; was in battle of Chancellorsville, and died three days after.

Richard Esmond, major by brevet. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; promoted sergt.-major Oct. 8, 1863; 1st lieut., Feb. 4, 1864; captain, May 21, 1864; and major, Apr. 1, 1865; was in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill,

- Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Five Forks, and Lee's surrender; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Gilbert Van Dusen, 2d lieut., Co. D. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battle of Chancellorsville; killed at Gettysburg.
- Robert W. Scott, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; in battles of Wilderness and twenty others; at Lee's surrender; discharged June 7, 1865.
- Wm. H. Watson, sergeant, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; in battles of Mine Run and Laurel Hill; wounded; disch. May 15, 1865.
- Chauncey H. Booth, corp., Co. D. Enl'd Aug. 23, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; taken prisoner July 24, 1863.
- Stephen S. Horten, sergt., Co. A. Enl'd Sept. 5, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg; discharged Feb. 13, 1865.
- Amos D. Fuller, corporal, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; died at Camp Morris, Nov. 1, 1862, and buried at Fulton.
- Alexander Hallett, captain, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; resigned soon after.
- John B. Sternburgh, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; discharged Feb., 1863, for disability.
- David Sny, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Falmouth, Va., June 11, 1863.
- Cyrus E. Brown, corporal, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and others; severely wounded at Gettysburg; discharged June 23, 1865.
- Loren R. Clark, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; was in hospital most of the time; discharged for disability, Sept. 25, 1863.
- Ablathar Clark, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; was in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; was wounded at battles of Wilderness, also at Hatcher's Run; discharged May 10, 1865.
- George L. Woods, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; in battle of Chancellorsville; soon after transferred to Invalid Corps.
- Pardon Raymond, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; served a short time; left.
- Leomis Myrick, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, and several others; discharged June, 1865.
- Henry Frank, corporal, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; was in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Weldon R.R., etc., seventeen in all; discharged June 7, 1865.
- Fitch Fonda, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Weldon R.R.; taken prisoner June 23, 1864; starved to death at Andersonville, October 2, 1864.
- Erwin Fonda, corporal, Co. D. Enlisted August 25, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Hatcher's Run; slightly wounded in first; discharged June 20, 1865.
- William H. Cook, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; transf. to Bat. L, 1st N. Y. Art.; discharged on account of broken leg, Sept. 12, 1865.
- Nathan Rowlee, corporal, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea Dec. 22, 1862; body brought home and buried at Hubbard's Corners.
- Joseph W. Distin, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; in several battles; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
- Alfred Austin, sergt., Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; starved to death at Andersonville, June, 1864.
- John K. Church, Co. G. Drafted Aug. 14, 1863; at battles of Wilderness, Petersburg, Lee's surrender; discharged July 3, 1865.
- Benton Hothbrook, Co. G. Drafted Aug. 14, 1863; in battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania; wounded at Hatcher's Run; discharged July 3, 1865.
- Grove H. Dutton, sergt., Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gravelly Run; severely wounded at Gettysburg; discharged June 29, 1865.
- John S. Butler. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; killed in battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
- George Washburn, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; disch. for disability, January 10, 1863.
- George W. Briggs, sergt., Co. G. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1862; in Hatcher's Run battle; discharged June 26, 1865.
- Augustus Juno, Co. G. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, etc., 12 in all; disch. June 3, '65.
- John E. Perry, Co. B. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; disch. July 14, '63.
- Norman Crafts, Co. G. Enlisted Aug. 17, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; discharged June 29, 1865.
- Wyatt L. Brown, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, fourteen in all; discharged June 17, 1865.
- William Ellis, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; was in fourteen battles; Gettysburg, Petersburg; discharged June 6, 1865.
- Charles G. Elmer, Co. A. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. for disability, '63.
- William Back, Co. G. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded in battle at Gettysburg; died July 1, 1863; buried there.
- John J. Bunn, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Weldon R.R.; disch. June 29, 1865.
- George Oliver, Co. D. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; discharged June, 1865.
- Rudolph Hollenback. Enlisted 1862; disch. for disability, 1863.
- Justus Carvey, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; died April 23, 1863, of sickness contracted in the service.
- E. Hart Frank, corporal, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Petersburg.
- Peter Perry, private. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, 2d Bull Run, Petersburg; discharged in June, 1865.
- Leonard Farge, Co. C. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862; disch. for disability, January, 1864.
- Dennis Connolly, Co. D. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battle of Gettysburg; discharged in June, 1865.
- Frank Robinson, Co. D. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted in 1st N. Y. Art., Co. G, Feb., 1863; discharged July 7, 1865.
- John Clegg, Co. B. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gettysburg, Laurel Hill, Weldon R.R., surrender of Lee; disch. June 8, '65.
- Charles Backus, sergt., Co. D. Enlisted Aug., 1862; was in 2d Bull Run, Gettysburg; died at Annapolis, Sept. 23, '63; buried at Fulton.
- John N. Mestler, Co. B. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run; discharged June 8, 1865.
- Edward Tapping, corporal, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, South Anna; lost right leg at battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; died in hosp. at Phila of smallpox.
- One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment.—Joel S. Palmer, captain Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; wounded; discharged May 13, 1865.
- John Sheridan, captain, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; discharged July 11, 1865.
- John W. Francis, 1st lieut., Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; discharged July 15, 1865.
- Leonard S. Carter, 2d lieut., Co. K. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.
- Marcus L. Beach, 2d lieut., Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; discharged with regiment.
- David N. Scott, 1st sergt., Co. A. Enlisted July 29, 1864; 2d lieut. after battle of Cedar Creek; disch. with regiment.
- Francis W. Squires, clerk of Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1864; discharged at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1865.
- Charles C. Rice, sergt., Co. A. Enlisted Aug., 1864; at Cedar Creek battle; discharged with regiment.
- Charles R. Smith, musician, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; discharged June 27, 1865.
- Henry Southworth, priv., Co. C. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
- Eli Marlett, priv., Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; disch. July 10, '65.
- John Stewart, priv., Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 4, '64; disch. July 8, '65.
- John W. Barrett, Co. K. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- James Victory, Co. A. Enlisted August 22, 1864; in Cedar Creek battle; dis. with regt.
- Shas Withby, Co. E. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- William Jenkins, corp., Co. A. Enlisted August 22, 1862; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.
- Ovid Seelye. Re-enl'd from 110th, Aug. 30, 1864, in Co. E; dis. with regt.
- Squire N. Patterson, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; dis. with regt. June 29, 1865.
- John H. Withby, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; died at Harrison's Landing, Nov. 19, 1864.
- Arthur W. Emerick, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; in battle Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.
- Wilbur R. Emory, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1864; dis. with regt.
- Franklin Collios, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; w'd severely in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. May 22, 1865.

Samuel Howard, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Harvey Dubois. Re-en'd from 24th N. Y., August 29, 1864.

Wm. W. McDougall, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; in battles of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Albert E. Clark, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; dis. with regt.

Henry Hale, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 24, 1864; w'd at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; brought home; died Nov. 14, 1864.

George W. Parker, musician, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; at Cedar Creek battle; dis. with regt.

Joseph R. Gasper, corp., Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Joel P. Streeter, Co. G. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1864; dis. with regt.

Alvin Searles, Co. A. Enlisted August 19, 1864; dis. with regt.

Francis Skel, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; dis. with regt.

Monroe Skel, Co. A. Enlisted August 22, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Alonso B. Rowles, Co. A. Pro. to 1st sergt.; dis. with regt.

Virgil Rowles, corp., Co. A. Enlisted August 16, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Anson J. Osborn, Co. A. Enlisted August 22, 1864; dis. with regt.

Charles Hewitt, Co. A. Enlisted August 24, 1864; dis. with regt.

De Witt Hall, Co. D. Enlisted August 18, 1864; dis. with regt.

John P. Cox, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; w'd in leg; dis. with regt.

Dwight Parkhurst, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; w'd at battle of Cedar Creek; died at Martinsburg; buried there.

Otis J. Allen, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; dis. with regt.

Amos L. Coon, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; in Cedar Creek battle; dis. with regt.

Hiram Sherman, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; taken sick and died at Bolivar Heights, Dec. 15, 1864; buried there.

Caswell Sherman, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; at Cedar Creek battle; dis. with regt.

Lewis H. Drake, Co. A. Enlisted August 21, 1864; at Cedar Creek battle; dis. with regt.

Stephen S. Holbrook, Co. I. Enlisted August, 1864; dis. with regt.

Reuben Wilber. Re-en'd from 26th N. Y., Co. B, into Co. I, 184th, August 30, 1864; dis. with regt.

Ira Foster, Co. E. Enlisted August 28, 1864; dis. with regt.

Christopher Springer, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; was in battle of Cedar Creek; died of disease, Nov. 16, 1864.

Orlando Cole, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; dis. with regt.

George B. Kellogg, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; dis. May 15, '65.

Levi Harris, Co. A. Enlisted August 23, 1864; died of disease contracted in the army, Nov. 21, 1864; buried at Winchester.

John W. Distin, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Seth Kelsey, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; dis. with regt.

George Bailey, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; severely w'd in battle of Cedar Creek; crippled for life; died in July, 1865.

Elihu Sheldon, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; dis. with regt.

Joh. Babeek, Co. A. Enlisted August 18, 1864; w'd at Cedar Creek; died at McClellan hospital, Phila.; body sent home.

James Morrow, sergt., Co. A. Enlisted August 1, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt., June 29, 1865.

Morris B. Buck, sergt., Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; dis. with regt.

Joseph Norton, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; dis. with regt.

Frederick Appenzeller, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

William C. Newton, sergt., Co. E. En'd Aug. 22, 1864; dis. with regt.

Cassius Newton, Co. E. Enlisted August 27, 1864; dis. with regt.

William Blakeman, sergt., Co. K. En'd Aug. 23, 1864; dis. with regt.

Charles R. Ellis, corp., Co. K. En'd Sept. 3, 1864; dis. with regt.

Charles S. Elmer, Co. A. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. with regt.

Charles A. Wilson, Co. E. En'd August 28, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Joseph C. Norton, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; dis. with regt.

Thomas G. Pool, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Truman C. Mosher. Re-en'd from 24th Inf.; enlisted in 184th as sergt.; dis. with regt.

George M. Ward, Co. A. Enlisted August 6, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Andrew W. Fish, corp., Co. A. En'd Aug. 6, 1864; w'd in battle of Cedar Creek; died of wounds at Baltimore, Nov. 19, 1864; brought home.

Benjamin F. Jenkins, corp., Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. Oct. 19, 1864.

W. Averell, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; Jan. 26, 1865.

Carlos McKay, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; dis. with regt.

William Hutton, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1864; dis. with regt.

Benny M. Buck, sergt., Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

John Bisset, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Amos Youmans, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

Marcus B. Warner, Co. K. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864; dis. with regt.

Eber G. C. Rien, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; carpenter; disch. July 12, 1865.

John W. Barrett, Co. K. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864; dis. with regt.

Peter Smith, Co. A. En'd July 29, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek.

Ethan B. Carley, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

James K. Randall, corp., Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Jeremiah Bennett, Jr., corp., Co. A. Enlisted August 19, 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek; dis. with regt.

John F. O'Neil, 9th Ill. Art. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1863; in battle Cold Harbor; dis. Aug. 12, 1864; re-en'd in Co. E, 184th Regt., Aug. 12, 1864; dis. July 12, 1864.

Scott's Nine Hundred.—La Grange F. Moore, 2d Lieut. En'd Sept. 5, 1862; in battles before Petersburg and at Appomattox; dis. July 1, 1865.

Reuben Bradsbaw, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 5, '62; dis. March 24, '63.

Morris C. Hightower, Co. B. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1862; dis. June 12, '65.

James Conley, sergt., Co. F. Enlisted Jan. 18, 1862; dis. Jan. 19, '65.

Isaac Murphy. Enlisted Dec., '61; died at Washington, Feb. 14, '64.

Lorenzo D. Cooper, Co. H. Enlisted Jan. 31, 1862; dis. Feb. 3, 1864, for re-en't in 11th Cav.; had previously col'd private, Co. E, 24th Inf., May 12, 1861; dis. Aug. 27, 1861, for disability.

James Snyder, Co. H. Enlisted Jan. 10, 1862; dis. for disability, May 1, 1863; re-en'd to Michigan, and re-en'd in so. that took Jeff Davis.

Joseph C. Kuyon, major. Enlisted March, 1862; resigned in 1864.

Henry Morton. En'd Jan. 3, 1862; dis. March 3, 1863, on account of injury received in service.

Fourth Heavy Artillery.—Newton Taplin, Co. C. En'd Oct. 22, '61; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, and in front of Petersburg; discharged Oct. 22, 1861.

George Van Wormer, Co. C. Enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; was in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Weldon R. R.; dis. Oct. 24, 1864.

Charles Van Wormer, Co. C. Enlisted Sept., 1862; was in battles of Spottsylvania, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; died Oct. 23, 1863, starved to death at Andersonville.

Reinselder Drake, corp., Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; in battle in front of Petersburg; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 10, 1864.

Oscar Spencer. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; dis. for disability, March, 1862.

William Rolzen, sergt., Co. C. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in battles of the regiment and discharged with it.

Fifty-ninth Infantry.—John R. Chase, Co. E. En'd Sept. 22, 1861; wounded at Antietam, and dis. for disability resulting therefrom; re-en'd in 24th Cav., Dec. 17, 1863; wounded before Petersburg, June 17, 1864; died at Washington, July 9, 1864.

Stephen Buck, Co. E. En'd Sept. 23, 1861; dis. to re-enlist in same regt. in 1863; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Petersburg; taken prisoner.

Cyrus Buck, Co. H. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861; died at Washington, Nov. 30, 1862.

George Wilson, sergt., Co. E. Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861.

Wyman Cook, Co. E. En'd Oct. 4, '61; dis. for disability, May 10, '62.

Wm. E. Cook, Co. E. En'd Oct. 4, '61; dis. for disability, Feb. 11, '63.

Albert D. Cook, Co. E. Enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; soon discharged.

Reuben Sherman, sergt., Co. B. En'd Dec. 21, 1863; was in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and several others; taken prisoner at Petersburg; in Andersonville prison ten months; dis. May 16, 1865.

Jas. H. Flowers, Co. B. Enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; died Feb., 1862.

Wm. H. Cox, Co. B. Enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; re-enlisted in 12th Cav., Co. B, Aug. 18, 1862; in three battles; dis. June 29, 1865.

Chas. Calkins, Co. E. En'd Oct. 11, '61; dis. for disability, July 10, '63.

Tyler Wilber, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; in seven days' battle

- in front of Richmond, Gettysburg, Antietam, fourteen in all; re-enlisted in 8th Veterans, Co. F.
- Oliver Mosher. Enlisted Sept., 1862; transf. to U. S. Cavalry.
- Miscellaneous.*—Edwin B. Abbey, musician, Co. B, 24th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 21, 1863; was in battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, and before Petersburg; dis. June 26, 1865.
- William Carr, Co. D, 50th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 2, '61; dis. Oct. 18, 1862.
- Wm. Ladd, Co. I, 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 4, 1864; was in battles Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and before Petersburg; discharged June 19, 1865.
- Marcus A. Corey, 1st Lieut., 24th Cav., Co. A. Enl'd Jan. 2, 1864; in battles of Cold Harbor, Wilderness, and before Petersburg.
- James P. Dunham, Co. D, 50th Engineers. Enl'd Sept. 10, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; dis. for disab'y.
- Newton H. Fuller, Battery F, 1st Light Art. Enl'd Sept. 12, 1861; in battles of Slatersville and West Point; dis.; re-enl'd same regt.
- Gardner D. Gould, sergt., Battery F, 3d Light Art. Enl'd Jan., 1864; at siege of Charleston, S. C.; discharged July, 1865.
- Meram D. Smith, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1861; discharged July 19, 1865; was in 24th Inf.
- Daniel Warner, Co. A, 12th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 15, 1862; was in battles of Tarboro' and Plymouth; wounded; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville prison in Oct., 1864.
- George M. Butler, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; died of disease, March 28, 1864.
- Thomas Leslie, 1st Lieut., Co. I, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 3, 1864; in battles of Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor; discharged July 1, 1865.
- Christopher Cook, Co. I, 64th Inf. Enl'd Aug., 1863; taken prisoner Oct. 14, 1863; died at Andersonville about July, 1864.
- Charles A. Osborn, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 15, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Poplar Grove; discharged July 19, 1865.
- Charles C. Holden, corp., Battery G, 1st Light Art. Enl'd Aug. 27, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg; discharged June 21, 1865.
- John F. Holden, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 18, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg; discharged Aug. 19, 1865.
- William Waters, Co. I, 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 17, 1864; in battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg; lost left eye; discharged Dec., 1864.
- Edward L. Lewis, capt., Co. C, 27th Inf. Enl'd Apr., 1861; dis. Aug. 4, 1861; re-enl'd capt., Co. E, 105th Inf., Aug., 1862; resigned Feb. 15, 1864.
- Charles H. Spencer, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 10th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 23, 1862; dis. Dec. 30, 1863; re-enl'd quart.-mast. sergt., same regt., Dec. 31, 1863; discharged July 1, 1865.
- David Osborn, sergt., Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; in battle of Tarboro'; discharged July 19, 1865.
- Stephen Lashley, sergt., Co. B, 13th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; in battles Tarboro', Rock Run, Roanoke Creek; dis. July 19, 1865.
- John Sanders, Co. A, 12th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 20, 1862; in battle of Plymouth, N. C.; taken pris., and d. at Andersonville, Sept. 24, '64.
- James Sweet, Bat. F, 1st Light Art. Enl'd Dec., '63; dis. June 20, '65.
- David W. Fox, private, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 7, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg, where he was killed, Jan. 17, 1865.
- Joseph Sweet, Battery F, 1st Light Art. Enl'd Dec., 1863; died on furlough, winter of 1864-65.
- Joseph Guyatt, Battery H, 1st Light Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June 20, 1865.
- Joseph Church, Battery F, 1st Light Art. Enl'd in 1861; re-enl'd; in battle of White House, Va.
- George L. Wright, Co. H, 9th H. Art. Enl'd Jan. 3, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor; died at City Point, June 26, 1864.
- Edward Wright, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 9, 1863; in battle of Grove Church and before Petersburg; discharged July 19, 1865.
- William Coville, Co. H, 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 15, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865.
- Edward Osborn, Co. B, 12th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 21, 1862; was in battles of Tarboro' and Rocky Run; discharged July 19, 1865.
- Franklin La Duke, Co. I, 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg; d. at City Point.
- Marcus Southworth, Co. E, 24th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 31, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg; discharged July 1, 1865.
- Gardner S. Perry, Co. D, 50th Engineers. Enl'd Aug. 21, 1861; in battle of Fredericksburg; dis. Feb. 14, 1864; re-enlisted in same regt., and discharged June, 1865.
- Benjamin Perry, Co. D, 50th Engineers. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June 13, 1865.
- Michael Murphy, Co. C, 12th Inf. Enlisted Apr. 20, 1861; killed in battle of 1st Bull Run, July 19, 1861, being the first man killed from this town.
- Eugene Drummond, private, Co. H, 48th Inf. Enlisted March 8, 1863; dis. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Roswell P. Taylor, Co. A, 12th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 13, 1862; in battle of Tarboro'; taken prisoner; died at Annapolis, Aug. 4, 1863.
- Storrs E. Beath, Co. F, 75th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 16, 1861; was in battle with gun-boats; dis. Aug. 3, 1865; re-enl'd in Co. A, 184th Regt., Aug. 22, 1864; promoted to sergt. in battle of Cedar Creek; discharged with regt.
- Daniel Broughton, Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; in battle of Tarboro', N. C.; dis., July 15, 1865, with regt.
- Henry Knapp, corp., Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1863; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, July 31, 1864. Had enlisted in Co. E, 24th Inf., May 6, 1861, and been discharged Aug., 1861.
- Charles Knapp, Co. K, 15th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; in battles of Piedmont, New Market; taken prisoner at Mentberg, kept at Andersonville several months.
- William F. Ingall, Co. A, 12th Cav. Detailed to hospital service; dis. with regt. July 3, 1865.
- James Fox, 2d H. Art. Enlisted March 4, 1864. No record.
- Joseph Cook, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; dis. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Lewis Bush, Co. F, 1st L. Art. Enl'd Dec. 17, 1863; dis. June 20, '65.
- John W. Van Valkenburgh, capt., Co. D, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1863; in battles of Tarboro', Washington, and Newbern, N. C.; resigned in 1865.
- James A. Hoston, corp., Co. A. Enlisted Dec. 9, 1863; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. June 26, 1865.
- Ephraim Morin, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; in battle of Tarboro', N. C.; taken prisoner, and died in Charleston, S. C. prison.
- Henry J. Dunham, Co. D, 50th Engineers. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861; dis. for disability in fall of 1862, and re-enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav., and died on furlough, Feb. 14, 1865.
- Eber Hubbard, Co. A, 12th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; in battles of Tarboro', Kingston, and Newbern; dis. July 16, 1865.
- Oscar Hart, Co. D, 50th Engineers. Enlisted in 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; re-enlisted in 5th Veteran Reserve after serving first term.
- Abial W. Laws, sergt., Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; in battles of Tarboro', Washington, and Five Forks, N. C.; prom'd commissary sergt.; dis. July 19, 1865.
- Eli C. Serier, Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted September 9, 1862; disch. Dec., 1862, for disability.
- David M. Calkins, Co. H, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 17, 1864; in battle of Weldon Railroad; in front of Petersburg; taken prisoner at South Side Railroad; dis. June 16, 1865.
- John L. Gates, Co. D, 183d Inf. Enl'd March 16, 1863.
- Loren Austin, 24th Cav. Enlisted Nov. 30, 1863; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; wounded before Petersburg by a ball passing through his left eye; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Hiram Rude, Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; killed in battle of Tarboro', N. C., July 20, 1863.
- George W. McDougall, private, 11th Art. Enlisted April 18, 1864; re-enl'd in Co. A, 20th Cav., Sept. 21, 1864; dis. June 17, 1865.
- Edward Gibbons, Co. B, 16th. Enlisted Feb. 7, 1865.
- William Fitz Gibbons, sergt., Co. B, 16th. Enlisted Feb. 17, 1864; in battles of Marcellboro', Chattanooga, Atlanta, and others.
- Ass Andrews, Co. K, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor; dis. May 18, 1865.
- Abram Hanchet, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Petersburg; dis. July, 1865.
- Hosca Foster, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; in battles

- of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg; wounded at Dinwiddie Court-House; dis. June 18, 1865.
- William Rockefellow, sergt., Co. H, 185th. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and Lee's surrender; dis. May 25, 1865.
- Lewis Shier, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Oct. 3, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor; dis. July 13, 1865.
- John Shier, 24th Cav. Enlisted Oct. 3, 1863; in same battle and dis. same day as Lewis.
- Herman W. Elmer, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; in battle of Plymouth, N. C.; taken prisoner and kept till close of war; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.
- Henry M. Stanton, Co. C, 20th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1863; died at Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 24, 1864.
- Marlin Parker, Co. E, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 22, 1863; in battles of Wilderness; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor; in Libby, Savannah, Millas, and Andersonville prisons; dis. June 23, 1865.
- Henry Crouch, Co. L, 9th Heavy Art. En'd Nov. 12, '63; wounded in battle of Cedar Creek; died Nov. 16, 1864.
- Martin V. Kelsey, Co. G, 24 Heavy Art. En'd Aug. 18, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. Aug. 17, '63.
- Eugene Van Buren, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Jan. 2, 1864; in battles of Wilderness and Petersburg; dis. June 20, 1865.
- John Bailey, Jr., Co. A, 12th Cav. En'd Aug. 11, 1862; after being in one or two battles was taken prisoner; starved to death at Andersonville, Aug. 3, 1864.
- Daniel Bailey, Co. A, 12th Cav. En'd Aug. 11, '62; taken prisoner at Newbern, N. C.; dis. Aug. 9, 1865.
- Artemas Graham, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 8, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and North Anna; dis. July 22, 1865.
- Edgar L. Briggs, Co. C, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 14, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. July 15, 1865.
- Jacob L. Briggs, sergt., Co. L, 20th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1863; in battles of Black Water and Darbytown; dis. July 31, 1865.
- John Yanke, Co. C, 7th Cav. Enlisted Oct. 1861; regt. disbanded April, 1862; re-enlisted in 21st Bat., Aug. 21, 1862; in battle of Port Hudson; dis. July 16, 1865.
- Eber Dunham, Co. G, 12th Cav. Enlisted July 22, 1863; taken prisoner at Kingston, and kept till end of war; dis. July 19, 1863.
- George Sparks, Co. K, 9th Art. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Cold Harbor and Winchester; dis. July 15, 1865.
- John Evans, Co. A, 79th Inf. En'd Jan. 4, 1865; in battle of Petersburg and at taking of Lee's army; dis. June, 1865.
- Adelbert Caywood, Co. I, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 7, 1864; died Oct. 27, 1864.
- William Coats, Co. A, 11th Reg. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864.
- Albert Durfee, sergt., 4th Bat. En'd Sept. 18, 1861, for three years; in battles of Murfreesboro', Chattanooga, etc., thirteen in all; discharged at end of term.
- Edward Caster, Co. I, 26th Inf. En'd Dec. 1, 1863; in several battles; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Thomas DeLong, private, Co. I, 24th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; dis. for disability; re-enlisted July 1, 1864.
- Geo. Hill, sergt., Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 2, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and in front of Petersburg; discharged July 19, 1865.
- Aaron Depuy, Co. C, 20th Reg. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; dis. for disability, June 17, 1865; died Sept. 19, 1865.
- John Gettry, Co. E, 193d Inf. En'd March 17, '65; dis. June 19, '65.
- Wyman Moore, corp., Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 7, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, and in front of Petersburg; discharged July 19, 1865.
- Ezra Chappel, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 8, 1863; in battle of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Henry Southworth, Co. F, 24 Heavy Art. Enlisted July 16, 1864; in battles of Petersburg and Five Forks.
- Robert Wheeler, corp., Co. B, 22d Cav. En'd Dec. 5, 1863; in battles of Wilderness and raids of Shenandoah Valley; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Charles H. Harris, private, Co. G, 24 Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor and Spottsylvania.
- George Kelsey, sergt., Co. K, 125th. En'd Aug. 12, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor; dis. June 5, 1865.
- Daniel Kelsey, private, Co. G, 2d Heavy Art. En'd Feb., 1864; in battle in front of Petersburg.
- Wm. F. Elmer, corp., Co. E, 2d. En'd Aug. 1, 1861; in battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor; discharged Aug. 29, 1864.
- Francois Phaff, Co. G, 142d. En'd Aug. 21, 1862; in battles of Petersburg, Fort Fisher, and Drury's Bluff; dis. June 21, 1865.
- Jacob Bell, Co. H, 97th Inf. En'd Nov. 28, '61; in battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, and 2d Bull Run; dis. Feb. 18, 1865.
- Darius C. Collins, Co. I, 24th Cav. En'd Jan. 1, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; dis. May 18, 1865.
- George Back, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 19, 1863; in battle of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; discharged July 19, 1865.
- Channing Shumway, clerk, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Nov., 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor.
- Joseph W. Fancher, corp., Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 14, 1863; in battles of Wilderness; discharged Aug. 2, 1865.
- Charles A. Eddy, Co. A, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., and Lee's surrender; discharged Aug. 2, 1865.
- Charles W. Hutson, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Dec., 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Lee's surrender; discharged Aug. 2, 1865.
- Dusty Larrach, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; discharged Aug. 2, 1865.
- Alfred Willis, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Feb. 15, 1863; at surrender of Petersburg; discharged July 17, 1865.
- Peter Demara, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd 1863; killed before Petersburg.
- Fremont Hultsch, 24th Cav. En'd Jan. 19, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Lee's surrender.
- James White, Co. I, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. June 5, 1865.
- Wesley H. Kendrick, capt., Co. K, 30th Inf. En'd Oct. 22, 1861; at siege of Vicksburg and Atlanta; dis. Sept. 16, 1864.
- Charles N. Duell, Co. H, 9th H. Art. En'd Dec. 25, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor and Winchester, and lost right leg at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; discharged June 9, 1865.
- Charles H. Lusk, Co. G, 12th Cav. En'd July 15, 1863; in skirmish at Bachelor's Creek, N. C., was regim'l clerk; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.
- Henry B. Kendall, sergt., Co. A, 12th Cav. En'd Aug. 14, 1864; in battle of Plymouth, N. C.; taken prisoner; kept at Florence and Andersonville; discharged July 14, 1865.
- George Gregg, sergt., Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged April, 1865, and died of disease, May 8, 1865.
- Frank Sweet, sergt., Co. A, 12th Cav. En'd Aug. 18, 1862; in battles Tarboro' and Newbern; taken prisoner at Plymouth; eight months a prisoner, five at Andersonville.
- Charles D. Phelps, corp., Co. B, 3d Light Art. En'd Jan. 15, 1864; was in Hanly Hill and discharged July 13, 1865.
- Winfield S. Taft, sergt., 11th Cav. En'd Jan. 18, 1862; did duty near Washington; discharged Jan. 19, 1865.
- Julius S. Gaff, Co. A, 1st Cav. En'd Dec., 1863; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Weldon R. R.; discharged July 19, 1865.
- Henry G. St. John, Co. K, 11th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1862; discharged June 12, 1865.
- Francis B. Bristol, Co. C, 75th Inf. En'd Oct. 12, 1861; in battles of Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross-Roads, and Winchester, Va.; discharged Nov. 26, 1864.
- George N. Falley, capt., Co. C, 30th. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1861.
- Joseph Robinson, 30th Engineers.
- Frank Robinson, Co. E, 1st Light Art. Discharged June 16, 1865.
- Hawley Van Camp, Co. F, 1st Light Art. En'd Dec. 28, 1863; dis. June 20, 1865.
- Zachariah E. Clark, Co. K, 7th H. Art. En'd Dec. 31, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg; died Aug. 22, 1864.
- Henry T. Clark, Co. L, 12th Cav. En'd Dec. 20, 1863; discharged Aug. 7, 1865.
- Brazil Pepper, Co. E, 1st L. Art. En'd Feb. 29, '64; dis. June 20, '65.
- Henry J. Case, 12th Cav. En'd Aug. 15, 1862; taken pris. at Plymouth, N. C.; died at Andersonville, Aug. 19, 1864.
- Truman Smith, Co. B, 12th Cav. En'd Sept. 17, '62; dis. July 19, '65.
- Ezra C. Salmo, Co. H, 97th Inf. Drafted Aug. 1863; died Nov. 26, 1864, at Arlington Hospital, Va.
- Anthony Roderick, 12th Cav. En'd in 1862; discharged.
- John Van Wick Hart, Co. A, 12th Cav. En'd July, 1863; disch.

David H. Case, Co. B, 24th Cav. En'd Apr. 21, '64; dis. June 26, '63.
 Milo S. Warner, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Mar. 25, '64; dis. Aug. 2, '63.
 Luther Warner, Co. A, 12th Cav. En'd Sept., 1862; taken pris. at Plymouth, and died at Andersonville, Jan. 7, 1863.
 Albert P. Swart, corp., Co. I, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 31, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Weldon R. R.; discharged July 19, 1865.
 John Swart, private, Co. I, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; died Aug. 14, 1865.
 Edmund R. Jones, Co. B, 12th Cav. En'd Sept. 6, 1862; in battle of Tarboro'; dis. for disability; re-en'd corp., Co. H, 2d H. Art.; discharged June 5, 1865.
 Theodore Davis, Co. K, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; died in Washington, D. C.
 S. Leman James, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 31, 1863; dis. June 9, 1863.
 Alfred S. Roe, Co. A, 2d H. Art. En'd Jan., 1864; in battles of Cold Harbor and Monocacy; discharged in Oct., 1865.
 James A. Dunn, sergt., Co. A, 12th Cav. En'd Aug., 1862; thrown from horse and killed at Newbern, N. C., in Aug., 1863.
 John B. Corry, private, Co. E, 24th Cav. Enlisted May 7, 1861; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Weldon R. R.; dis. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Andrew J. Hand, 11th Inf. En'd July, 1862; in battle of Harper's Ferry and taken prisoner; discharged July, 1865.
 John S. Tibbatts, Co. A, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 5, 1863; in battles of Five Forks and Hatcher's Run; discharged July 19, 1865.
 J. Ward Jasper, 12th Cav. En'd 1862; discharged Aug., 1862.
 Albert A. Rice, Co. I, 24th Cav. En'd Jan. 1, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Weldon R. R.; dis. July 19, 1865.
 Samuel Ferguson, sergt., 12th Cav. Disch. with regiment 1865.

Anson Heffron, 24th lieut., Co. E, 24th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Weldon R. R.; disch. for disability; re-enlisted in Co. H, 79th Inf., March 15, 1865; discharged June 14, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Parker, quartermast.-sergt., 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1864, of yellow fever.
 George Simmons, captain, Co. D, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 7, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor; wounded at Petersburg; died Sept. 4, 1864.
 Peter Conner, 16th Inf. Enlisted in April, 1865.
 Wellington M. Lewis, lieut.-col., 89th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; prom. to capt. Oct. 5, 1862; to major April 30, 1864; to lieut.-col. Aug. 9, 1864; in campaigns of Burnside in N. C. in 1861-62; with Butler in '64; under Grant before Petersb'g; and in sev'rl battles.
 Cyrus Church, captain, Co. A, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Tarboro', while on a raid, July 28, 1863.
 David Carroll, Co. A, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Tarboro', July 20, 1863.
 Hiram Read, Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor, Weldon R. R., and others; discharged on account of wounds received Nov. 28, 1864.
 Noble D. Preston, captain, Co. A, 16th Reg. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Yorktown; disch. for disab., June 30, '63.
 Charles W. Pauling, Co. A, 12th Inf. Enlisted April 26, 1861; killed in 2d Bull Run battle, Aug. 29, 1862.
 Henry M. Stanton, Co. C, 26th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; died at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.
 Harold Danks, 1st lieut., Co. B, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
 Whole number of soldiers from Volney, five hundred and five.

MEXICO.

As Montgomery is often called the mother of counties, so might we properly speak of Mexico as the mother of towns; for all the towns of Oswego county, as well as a score of others, have sprung from her prolific bosom.

As set forth in the general history of the county, Mexico, with all the surrounding towns, was originally contracted by the State authorities to John and Nicholas Roosevelt in 1791; the contract was transferred to George Scriba in 1792; and the latter received a patent in December, 1794. Previous to this last transaction, however, the town of Mexico was formed from Whitestown, Herkimer county, by an act of the legislature, dated April 10, 1792, which provided as follows: "And be it further enacted that all that part of Whitestown, aforesaid, bounded on the east by the east boundaries of the Military tract (so called), and a line drawn north from the mouth of Canaseraga creek across Oneida lake to Lake Ontario; south by Tioga county; west by the west bounds of the townships Homer, Tully, Marcellus, Camillus, Lysander, and Hannibal of the said Military tract, and north by Lake Ontario, be enacted into a separate town, by the name of Mexico."

The bounds above given included all of the present counties of Onondaga and Cortland, with the western and central portions of Oswego County. The legislatures of that day, however, were evidently not very well informed regarding the geography of the frontier, as a line running north from the mouth of Canaseraga creek would not strike

Lake Ontario. The present town of Mexico was included within the original town of that name, but was as yet unoccupied by white men. The residents of the first Mexico were about all in what is now Onondaga county. So, when Onondaga county was formed in March, 1794, there were but three or four settlers left in Mexico, and the organization of that town fell through.

It was again organized by an act dated February 26, 1796. The Mexico of this date was bounded by Oneida lake, Oneida and Oswego rivers, Lake Ontario, and Black river from the mouth up as far as Lyons' Falls, or near that point, and then by a line between the present towns of Leyden and West Turin, in Lewis county, through the town of Lewis, in said county, to Fish creek, and down that stream to Oneida lake. No territory was taken off until 1799, when Camden was made a part of Oneida county. Watertown and Champion in Jefferson county, Lowville and Turin in Lewis county, and Redfield, were taken off in 1800. Next followed Loraine in Jefferson county, and Williamstown in this county, in 1804. Then came Frederickburgh, afterwards Volney, in 1806; next Constantia, in 1808; New Haven, in 1813; and Parish, in 1828, which reduced it to its present limits.

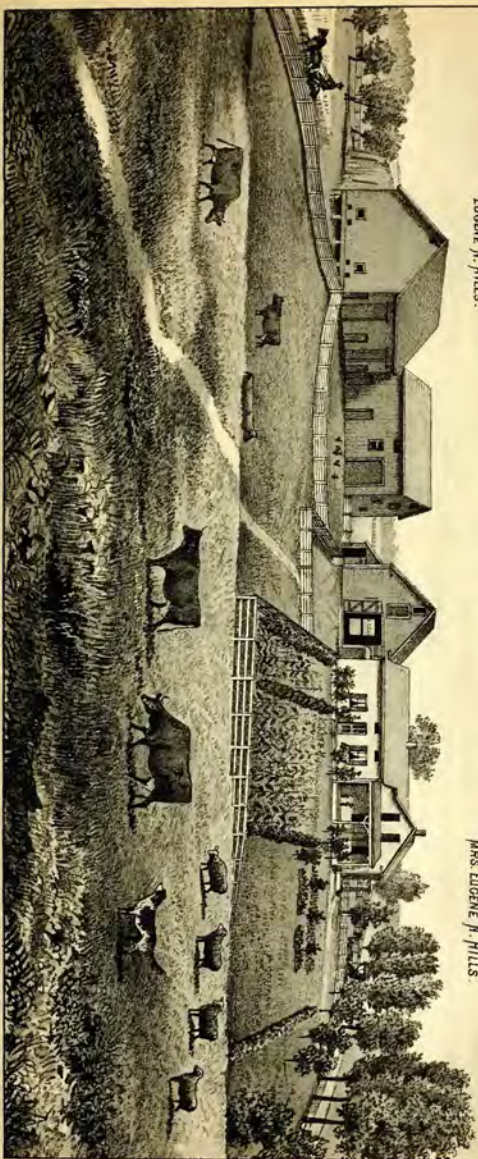
The town is somewhat irregular in its outline, and lies near the centre, on the north boundary of the county. It is crossed in the north by the Rome, Ogdensburg and Watertown railroad, Mexico being a station, and in the



EUGENE N. HILLS.



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northwest by the Syracuse Northern railroad, upon which Union Square is a station. Mexico is divided into nineteen school districts, comprising one hundred and eighty-four lots, of about one hundred and sixty acres each.

The surface is gently rolling, and well watered by numerous streams, the principal of which are the Little Salmon and Sage creeks; the former affording considerable water-power. There is scarcely a foot of waste or broken land in the town. The underlying rock is gray sandstone, covered deep with alluvial deposits. The soil consists of a clay, sand, and gravelly loam, and is very productive. Hay is the main crop; oats, barley, and potatoes, also pears and apples, are raised in considerable quantities. Butter and cheese are the principal products, the stock-raising and dairying interest having greatly increased of late years. At present there are six cheese-factories in operation in the town, each doing an extensive business,—making an easy average of six hundred thousand pounds of whole-milk cheese per annum.

The manufacture of lumber, barrels, and leather is carried on to some extent. The town contains eighteen saw-mills, four grist-mills, and one tannery. The county fair-ground, insane asylum, poor-house, and treasurer's office are also situated here.

SETTLEMENT.

The fertility of the soil, the fine water-power, and other advantages afforded by this section, attracted the attention of explorers, and we find that at a very early day the tide of civilization had set in, and but a few years elapsed ere the territory embraced within the present town of Mexico was dotted here and there by the homes of sturdy pioneers, who have left an honored memory and a respected posterity.

Tradition asserts that after Benjamin Wright surveyed the patent into townships in 1795 he reported to Mr. Scriba that township No. 20 (Mexico) was the best for soil, water, etc., in the patent. It will be kept in mind there were then two Mexicos,—the survey-township so named by Mr. Scriba (also called township No. 20) and the municipal town of Mexico before described. The present town corresponds closely to survey-township No. 20, but contains also small portions of townships 19 and 21.

This report, before referred to, induced Mr. S. to raise the price of his land there for several succeeding years; in consequence of which its early settlement was greatly retarded. Many who came in here to purchase crossed the Oswego river and bought in Oneondaga county. Besides, the sale was conditioned in this way: "There must be a forfeiture of this contract, unless four acres shall be cleared and sown the first year and an actual settlement made a short time after." Many made the clearing according to contract, but having nothing to sell and no means to purchase were unable to support their families and obliged to abandon their improvements.

The early history of this town, in its present limitations, is not marked by many remarkable reminiscences. It only presents the ordinary trials and incidents common to new settlements, remote from the comforts and conveniences of older portions of the country. Looking back from to-day to those pioneer times, we can but faintly picture in our minds the contrast existing between the present pleasant

homes, green pastures, and fertile fields, and those rude cabins of the forefathers, scattered far between through a mighty forest, where the wild beasts roamed in their fierceness.

During the year 1797, while being carried to Watertown, the early records of Mexico were lost, and consequently the names of many of the first settlers. The party having them in charge, being obliged to camp out in the woods overnight, accidentally left them behind. On resuming the journey the next day they were missed, but upon return could not be found.

In 1798 about twenty-five settlers had located in the present town of Mexico. Among those prior to that time were Benjamin Wright, Reuben Hamilton, Chipman Wheadon, Luke Mason, Captain Geerman, Archibald Fairfield, Sylvester Spencer, Greene Clark, Edmund and Levi Matthew, and Miles Doolittle.

In the autumn of 1799, while the number of inhabitants was as yet very few, a distressing calamity befell them. At this time Vera Cruz (which included Mexico Point and Texas) was quite a promising place. At the mouth of the creek Mr. Scriba had put up a hotel, a store, and about six houses. Up the creek, and a few rods south of the Texas hotel, stood the grist- and saw-mill. Farther down and near a point Mr. S. had selected land as the location of a park for the future city. Captain Geerman had a ship-yard.

There was a great scarcity of food in the vicinity, and Captain Geerman and Welcome Spencer started in a small schooner for Kingston, Canada, after provisions. They arrived at that port, made their purchase, and set sail for home, but were never heard of after. The occupants of a boat passing Stony island soon after saw a light upon it, and reported the same to the colony. A conference was held, and it was concluded to send a party in pursuit.

Mr. Spencer (father of Welcome), who lived at the time on the John Tiffany place, Mr. Wheadon, Greene Clark, and Mr. Doolittle, all of whom lived near the Lamb school-house, and Nathaniel Rood, who lived just east of Richard Hamilton's present residence, were the persons selected to go. After a fruitless search they left for home, but on their return encountered a severe storm, and on rounding Stony point the boat capsized, and all found a watery grave. The scene was witnessed from the shore, but no help could be extended. Wheadon was a very active man, and hung to the boat for some time, and it was thought that he would save himself; but no aid could reach him, and a heavy wave finally washed him off.

But few can realize the extent of such a calamity in a newly-settled country, sparsely inhabited. It was a loss of numbers, where one man was a host. Among the surviving male members of the settlement were Calvin Tiffany, Phineas Davis, and Colonel Parkhurst.

Soon after this calamity the number of families dwindled down to six. Calvin Tiffany, one of the earliest and most prosperous, had but one loaf of bread in his family for six months, subsisting principally upon cracked corn and an occasional piece of venison. A representative of one of the most energetic and enterprising of the families of this period related as a fact that "a sparseness of food was oft compensated by a substitution of slippery elm bark, and

that he and his early brothers have eked out many a meal closing with a dessert of beech-nuts." Also that "the sovereign remedy for all physical ills in the medicinal practice of these days was *butternut bark*—the one approved cathartic. Sick or well, old or young, on the opening of spring, drank copiously of a tea made from this bark, thus regulating the system, purifying the blood," etc.

The primitive settlements in Mexico were confined to that part of the town formerly known as Vera Cruz, now as Mexico Point. This entire region, from the mouth of Salmon creek as far back as Texas, was laid out in city lots, and it was supposed for some time that this point could be made one of the best harbors on the lake. The mouth of the creek was pierced out and an immense amount of labor expended; all has proved a total loss from the fact that the bars of Mexico will not allow the passage of heavy-draft ships. The renowned Robinson Crusoe is not the only man who has built, at great expense, a craft too far inland even to be launched; he has many illustrious imitators even down to the present day.

This point early became the resort of skillful and successful smugglers. Its isolation facilitated their operations. Tradition, we are sorry to say, implicates some of the early settlers in this contraband business. A fire about 1820 destroyed the place.

Nathaniel Rood, an esteemed pioneer, and the first white settler within the present limits of the corporation of the village of Mexico, came into the Vera Cruz neighborhood in the spring of 1799, built his log cabin, which was situated about thirty rods east of the residence of R. Hamilton, and commenced improvements. As before stated, in this year he became a victim with others to the lake calamity. The first marriage was that of his widow and Richard Gafford, in 1800; and the first birth that of his son Truman, August 19, 1799. The latter died a resident of the town in April, 1877.

The pioneers of lot 55 were Martin Kellogg, Joel Savage, Asa Beebe, and Calvin Tiffany. The former, in 1804, procured a title to the place adjoining Peter Pratt's subsequent farm. He spent several months in clearing land and getting in crops, boarding with "Esquire Hamilton," and brought his family on in 1805. Joel Savage, three years a soldier in the war for American Independence, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, where he was born in 1761.

Mr. Tiffany, a worthy pioneer from the same State, locating here in 1800, was the primitive settler of the lot. He came in with Phineas Davis the year previous, and until then had jointly occupied with him the rude log house. His house was a nucleus for the beginnings of church history, as well as that of schools in the town. He kept a tavern here as early as 1810. The old "Primitive Cemetery," situated on the hill west of his place, was founded at a very early date, Mr. Scriba having given the land therefor, and Samuel Cole, who died in January, 1809, father of the Rev. Samuel Cole, was the first victim of death gathered in its now sacred dust. Mr. Cole was a Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors. This was the only cemetery until 1838.

Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Davis, accompanied by their wives,

parted with friends and left their homes in Connecticut the last week in January, 1799, arriving at Mexico the 21st day of February. The journey was made on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen. Mr. Davis, an estimable citizen, died in 1844, upon the place taken up by him, and now occupied by his son Phineas. Mrs. Davis lived to the ripe age of ninety-seven years.

Many of the pioneers of this town were from eastern counties of this State, although Connecticut and Massachusetts were also well represented by those who turned their backs upon the "land of steady habits," determined to make new homes in the wilderness. In 1804, Ebenezer Everts, accompanied by his sons Frederick and Philo (the former locating on lot 27), came into town, and purchased quite a tract of land in the northwest part of the town. His brother Samuel and his family settled this year on the farm which has continued in the possession of his heirs, and which, with a vestige of the old house still standing upon it, is well known as the "Uncle Walter Everts farm." Elijah Everts settled on lot 18; his brothers, Walter, Samuel, and Luther, also took up farms at an early day.

At this time "Esquire Hamilton" (Reuben), a prominent citizen, who settled prior to 1798, was living in a log house on the place known as the Lamb farm, and now owned by Isaac Burlingham. Asa Davis was the first settler on lot 90, where he located in 1801. At this time he was the only resident between Mexico village and Lamb's Corners. A son, Benjamin, occupies the homestead.

About this period, Joseph Lamb, a surveyor, became a pioneer on the G. Wheeler place. Later, Samuel Emery, Z. and L. Butterfield, and E. Griffith settled in this neighborhood. John Lamb, a brother of Joseph, purchased a portion of lot 91 in 1804. Most conspicuous among the settlers in this locality was David Lamb, who emigrated to this place from Connecticut in 1803. He was a good farmer, and a well-qualified business man. At an early day he kept a hotel here. A Mr. Ward was an early settler on lot 32.

In 1804 the number of forest homes became considerably increased. Among those who settled in that year were the following: Noah Smith, who located in the Peter Pratt and Joel Savage neighborhood; Bailey Morton, brother of John, on lot 65; Solomon Huntington, an esteemed citizen (father-in-law of Hon. Avery Skinner), who became the proprietor of lot 143, where he resided until his death; his son, Herbert, now a wealthy merchant in Wisconsin; Oliver Richardson, a native of Oneida county, and an energetic pioneer, who selected lot 95 as the place for his home, and there raised a prominent family. His sons were Oliver, Reuben, John M., Alvin, and Edward. John M. represented his district in the legislature in 1838, which honor was also conferred recently upon his brother Alvin.

About this time, Elisha Huntington located on lot 139. In 1801, Asa Davis, whose grandson and namesake (son of B. D. Davis) fell a soldier at New Orleans, located on the place where the latter now resides. Daniel Ames, Peleg Brown, and Reuben Lay were also pioneers of that year. Lot 79 was settled, in 1805, by Israel Slack, from Oneida county. His son, Nathaniel, early located on lot 81. Solomon Peek, accompanied by his sons Dennis, Solomon, Hop-



RESIDENCE OF L. H. CONKLIN, MEXICO, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. DRIGGS, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

kins, and Samuel, and by George Rickard, came into town in 1805. The latter took up land on lot 67, which place was soon after owned by George Kingsbury. David H. Dixou and Deacon Root were early residents on lot 66.

Dr. Tennant located near Colosse in 1806. He was the first physician in that vicinity, and was succeeded by Dr. Brewster. Jonathan Elderkin, who settled northeast of Grafton Corners, and Samuel Cole, on lot 54, were pioneers of this year. Also Captain Stephen Douglass, on lot 120, and Gerdon Coue, on lot 107. The title of the latter remained in the family until recently. James, a son, subsequently took up a farm on lot 108.

Prominent among the settlers of 1806 was Colonel Sherman Hosmer. He is now the only surviving member of the early settlement, and tells of going through an unbroken forest to Oswego Falls, near Fulton, with a small company of young ladies and gentlemen on foot and on horseback to attend a ball, the ladies carrying their "finery" and putting it on after their arrival there. Isaac Higby early located on lot 145, and across the road from him, on lot 144, was Lewis Meade.

In 1808 a Mr. Wing commenced improvements on lot 152. The place south of Colosse, now owned by Mr. Jenny, was settled in 1798, by Colonel Jonathan Parkhurst, long one of the most prominent citizens of the town. Jonathan Williams settled on lot 105 in 1804. Sage Williams, his son, early located on lot 118. Comfort Allen was a pioneer on lot 160, south of Colosse; a Frenchman, by the name of Tasher, became an early neighbor. A Mr. Harvey commenced improvements at an early day on lot 153, and Mr. Cook on the place now owned by his grandson, Anson. Lucius Webb was also among the enterprising spirits of those times. He commenced his rustic home about two miles south of Mexico village, but afterwards located on lot 86. Lot 35 was early settled by a Mr. Manwarren. William, his son, took up the farm adjoining on the north.

Judge Avery Skinner, a prominent man not only in the town, but the county, and to some extent in the State, was also identified in the pioneer history of Mexico. He kept the first hotel at Union Square, where he erected his domicile about 1810. Mr. Skinner afterwards held numerous official positions, and was at one time a State senator. The names of Benjamin Gilbert, Benjamin Winch, and Simon King, at the mouth of Salmon creek, and of Isaac Burlingham, Hezekiah Stanley, and John Miles, in other parts of the town, appear upon the assessment roll of 1798.

Other pioneers of Mexico were John Kingsley, Ephraim Gates, whose daughter, Mrs. Oliver, now resides at Parish Hill; Daniel Locke, who removed from the town in 1820; William Cole, Edmund Wheeler, whose descendants are now well-known citizens of Mexico; Wm. Goit, a name still remaining in the list of living citizens; Dyer and David Burnham, Jabin Wood, better known as Deacon Wood; David Easton, Dean Tubbs, David Williams, Warner Mitchell, and Wm. S. Fitch, a pioneer merchant of Mexico village.

Another pioneer of Mexico, whose name deserves more than passing notice, was Silas Town, a Revolutionary hero. He resided for some time within the present village limits, and afterwards went to Vera Cruz, where he died in 1808.

and was buried on a small island near the mouth of the creek. At the breaking out of the Revolution, his services were sought by the government as a spy, in which capacity he rendered very valuable service. He was a favorite among the settlers, and a man of more than ordinary ability.

PRATTVILLE.

The pioneers here, most conspicuous among whom were Peter Pratt and Elias and Sardinus Brewster, early laid the foundations for wealth and prosperity. In advance of Mexico village, which afterwards, owing to better natural location, became the centre of population and business, it began to foster the cause of religion, education, and material improvement.

A woolen-factory was conducted by Mr. Pratt and the two Brewsters. The former built the first saw-mill and distillery at this point, and was a partner with Elias Brewster in the first variety store and tin-shop. Joel Savage kept the first tavern, on the corner where E. Halsey now lives. Edmund Smith established the first tannery and harness-shop on the stream east of Prattville Corners, and Simon Leroy carried on the pioneer cabinet-shop. George Finney, a brother of Charles G. Finney, the celebrated evangelist and president of Oberlin college, was the first blacksmith. He afterwards became a minister.

The first frame house still remains standing near the residence of Geo. Wheeler. Mr. Smith procured the first stove; the neighbors thought him unwise, and said it would certainly prove a very unhealthy way of warming the house.

Prattville, named in honor of Judge Peter Pratt, is a hamlet, situated about two and one-half miles east of Mexico village. It contains a church, a cheese-factory, a school, and about twenty houses.

UNION SQUARE (P. O.)

is a hamlet and station on the Syracuse Northern railroad, situated four miles east of Mexico village. It contains a store, hotel, a cheese-factory, a blacksmith-shop, a school, and about a dozen houses.

TEXAS (P. O.),

situated in the northwest part of the town, near the lake-shore, contains two stores, a hotel, a church, a blacksmith-shop, saw-mill, school, and about twenty-five houses. Soon after the burning of Vera Cruz (1820) S. P. Robinson started a boat-yard at this point, where he carried on the boat-building business for five or six years. A paper-mill and store in connection with it was established here at quite an early day, and kept up for many years.

COLOSSE,

situated in the southeast part of the town, on the Syracuse and Watertown plank-road, contains a hotel, two stores, two harness-shops, a cabinet-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a school, a church, and about thirty houses. It was believed at an early day that this, on account of its favorable location, would become an important place. The first settlers were Perry Allen, who located on lot 133, the northeast one of the four

which corner here, and Elisha Huntley, who was accompanied by his sons, William, Lorenzo, Lyman, and Elisha. The latter took up a large farm on lots 132 and 133, the title of which has since remained with the descendants of the family. William settled on lot 118. Lorenzo remained on the homestead, and Lyman, a physician, purchased a small piece of land on the northwest of the corners.

Judge Bates built a tavern one and a half stories in height, on the southwest of the corners, where, after 1817, the building having been enlarged and rebuilt, he was succeeded as host by many others. About 1816 Rufus Tiffany started a store adjoining the Bates tavern, which after some time was sold to Milton Harmon, and in turn to Leander Parkhurst. An ashery and distillery also commenced operations here about this time. The Baptist church edifice was built in 1820, and the year following Paul Allen erected a second tavern, situated a short distance south of the corners and on the east side of the road.

Joseph Devendorf started a tannery and shoemaking establishment in 1822, which was soon purchased by Truman Rood; and Marshall Fairchilds commenced the manufacture of hats. Alvin Richardson and D. Markham were early blacksmiths. The post-office at Colosse was among the first established in the county, it being on the old mail-route between Syracuse and Watertown. The mail was carried each way once a week.

MEXICO VILLAGE.

This village was originally called Mexicoville; subsequently it received its present name. The first settlements of the town were in other portions of it, but at a very early day this became the nucleus of a busy colony. Nathaniel Rood, as before stated, was the pioneer of Mexico village. In 1812 there were situated within its present limits seven houses.

Matthias Whitney, in February of that year, having purchased seventy-five acres of land on the east side of what is now Church street, and of a line extending north in prolongation of that street, moved into a log house situated on the site of Sharra's blacksmith-shop. His nearest neighbor was Rufus Richardson, whose frame house, the second in the village, stood on the site of the present residence of James Driggs. Phineas Davis' log house was situated about thirty rods northerly from the present residence of his son Phineas, and John Morton, a settler of 1801, had located on the village lot now owned by Jos. Simons. Mr. Aldridge's cabin stood on the village lot now owned by J. Whyburn, and the house of Leonard Ames on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Samuel Smith.

On the village lot now owned by his grandson, John Alfred, Shabael Alfred had built the first frame house in Mexico village. Its dimensions were twenty by twenty-four feet. Mr. A.'s house and barn must have been sanctified in after-years by many precious associations and memories, as they were both made sanctuaries. An old resident informs us that he distinctly remembers of seeing the Lord's Supper administered in the former. The barn was occupied as a place for schools at different times; and in one instance the little educational institution in it had to be

moved from the main part into the stable, because the floor was needed for the thrashing of grain. How the children succeeded in keeping their thoughts on their studies we are not informed. Twenty years ago a former resident of the town, visiting from the west his old friends here, went about among the dear haunts of his boyhood, and said that the only really "familiar spot he found in Mexico was Shabael Alfred's kitchen." It was built in 1807, and is still standing.

About 1813 George Kingsbury built the third frame building in the village, which was occupied by him both as a residence and as a cloth-dressing establishment. John Morton built a saw-mill in 1804 where "Goit's mill" now stands, and a few years later rigged up a run of stone in one corner for grinding corn. This was quite an improvement upon the stump method of smashing grain, and was largely patronized. People came from Scriba and even from Oswego to get their grinding done, bringing their grists upon their backs and returning in the same way.

In 1811 this property was purchased by M. Whitney, who put in another run of stone, and about 1827 by Dennis Peck. The latter was succeeded in the business first by William and afterwards by David Goit, who in turn sold to its present owner A. C. Thomas.

T. S. Morgan and Matthew McNair, of Oswego, as early as 1818 built a store, distillery, and ashery. The latter with an oil-mill occupied the west bank of the stream on the north side of the road. The store was situated on the village lot now owned by L. F. Alfred, and run by Wm. Fitch, an early postmaster; afterwards by James Lamb and Elias May. Mr. Fitch about 1827 built the second store, which, having been remodelled, is now the billiard-saloon kept by Wm. Simons. The distillery of Morgan & McNair was run by Simon Tuller until 1838, when it was succeeded by that of Lamb, Webb & Tuller.

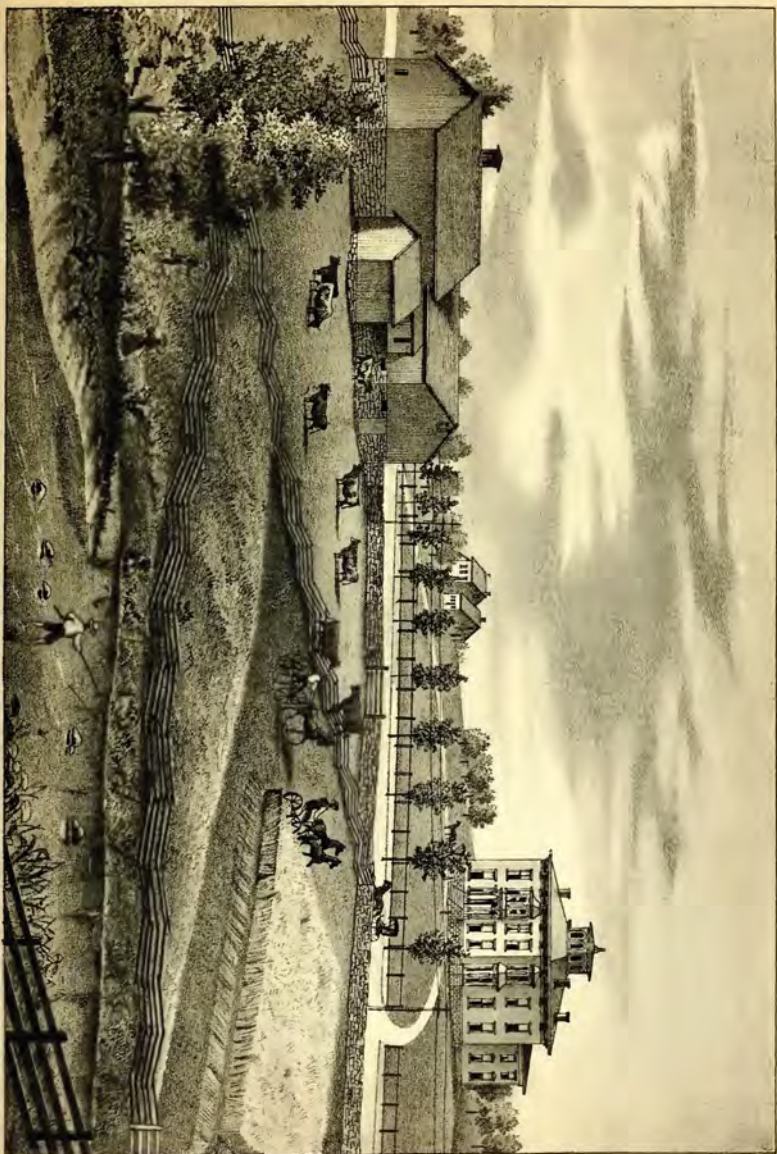
The first hotel was built by M. Whitney, in 1823, on the present site of the Mexico House. Jabin Wood started a tannery in 1825, and soon after built the first shoe-shop. He was succeeded in the tanning business by Archibald Ross, and the latter by William Merriam. The southwest corner of the present Church and Main streets was early owned by Daniel Mardock, and at his death its title was purchased by Nathaniel Butler, the first jeweler.

In 1825, Basile Thayer started a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, situated on the site of the eastern one of the two mills owned by A. C. Thomas.

Peter Chandler built and kept a brick store, at an early day, situated on the site of the dry goods store of Stone, Robinson & Co. Here Mr. Chandler carried on an extensive business. Samuel and Benjamin Stone, formerly his clerks, are now prominent merchants in the place. George and Ransom Butler also kept a store here at an early day. John Martin built the Park Hotel, which is still standing.

Mexico, located as it was in the centre of a wealthy agricultural region, rapidly rose in importance, until to-day it is one of the most thriving and pleasant towns in the county. Below are given its most prominent business interests:

Millers: A. C. Thomas, proprietor of the Toronto and State mills, Robbins & Son.



RES. OF PHINEAS DAVIS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Planing-mill, Homer Ames.

Planing- and saw-mill, Edward Ames.

Tub-manufactory, S. N. Gustin.

Sash, blind, and door factory, — Williams.

Laundry and machine works, Robert Bewes.

Tannery, J. McKennelly.

Carriage-manufacturers, Lewis Miller, George Penfield.

Hardware merchants, Stone, Hood & Co., successors to B. S. Stone; T. G. Brown.

Dry goods merchants, H. C. Peck & Son, J. R. Norton, Stone, Robinson & Co., Becker Bros., E. Rulison.

Druggists, John C. Taylor, E. L. Huntington.

Grocery and crockery stores, Fred. Tuller, Golt & Castle, Cobb & Woodruff.

Produce-dealer, Judson Hoose.

Baker and grocer, J. Whyburn.

Grocer and butter-dealer, L. G. Ballard.

Books, stationery, and news-room, L. L. Virgil.

Furniture store, C. P. Whipple.

Undertaker, William Ely.

Boots and shoes, L. L. Alexander, S. Parkhurst, C. T. Croft.

Jewellers, R. L. Alfred, George G. Tubbs.

Harness-shops, George Proync, Jacob Brown.

Postmaster, L. F. Alfred.

Besides, the place contains the banking-office of L. H. Conklin, three hotels (Mexico House, Empire House, Barrett House), an academy, three district schools, five churches, a cheese-factory, and the number of shops and markets common to a place of its size.

Mexico was incorporated January 15, 1851, and the following trustees elected for the ensuing year: O. H. Whitney, C. D. Soell, James S. Chandler, David Golt, and Asa Sprague. The corporate bounds contain six hundred and thirty-five and sixty-one one-hundredth acres of land, and its population is about fifteen hundred. The *Mexico Independent*, a handsome and prosperous sheet, is published here, and also the *Deaf Mutes' Journal*, both of which are mentioned more at length in the chapter on the press.

MEXICO VILLAGE CEMETERY.

This cemetery was established in 1838, and the first burial therein was that of Luther S. Conklin, in September of that year. It includes eleven acres of land nicely located and beautifully laid out in winding walks and drives, ornamented with shade and evergreen trees.

The first trustees were James S. Chandler, John Bennett, and Calvin Goodwin. The first addition was made May 11, 1861, by L. H. Conklin, including lots from 105 to 265, inclusive. April 1, 1873, lots from 266 to 494, inclusive, were added by the corporation.

EARLY SICKNESS—ROADS—FIRES.

The early settlers did not escape the usual diseases consequent upon opening the lands to the sun, the decomposition of vegetable matter, and the existence of miasmatic swamps. During the year 1812 there was a sweeping epidemic through this whole region, in some of its symptoms strongly resembling Asiatic cholera; so fatal was this disease and so wide-spread were its ravages that many died

for want of proper care. Physicians from the older settlements came in and rendered timely and valuable service to the inhabitants.

In 1820 a fatal form of dysentery prevailed, carrying off many of the people. Almost every family furnished one or more victims to its ravages. Ague and bilious fevers were common for many years along the lake-coast. These diseases alone probably carried off more than one-half of all who located here during the first twenty years.

The roads for many years, as a matter of course, were not of the best, and were much of the time impassable, the principal means of communication between different points being by Indian paths and marked trees. The first road of any pretensions in this region was constructed by Mr. Scriba, from Constantia to Vera Cruz, now Mexico Point, connecting the proposed cities. The original road from Mexico to Oswego passed in a westerly direction through what is now known as the Cheever district, in New Haven, and from there it followed the beach of the lake. However, at this period there was but little communication between the places, as what is now Oswego city contained but two frame houses and a warehouse. The highways in the immediate vicinity of Mexico village received early attention from the settlers.

An incident is related of Leonard Ames and Walter Everts which may throw some light upon the state of the roads in those days. Mr. Everts had been out to some of the eastern settlements to procure provisions. Returning with his load, he got stalled in the mud some fourteen miles from home, on what is now the road from Colosse to Camden. His harness was broken and his horse fast in the mire. For hours he labored by all possible means to extricate himself, but without success. He was about to abandon all, but at this juncture Mr. Ames came up with his family, on his way to Mexico. He cut his shoe-strings into proper dimensions for sewing, pried open his chest, and took out his awl. The harness was soon repaired, the horse lifted from his inglorious and unpleasant position, and all went on rejoicing.

Mexico has been celebrated for its many fires. The first building consumed by fire was the cabin known as the "Gafford place," owned by Nathaniel Rood and occupied by Calvin Tiffany, formerly by Mr. Tiffany and Phineas Davis.

Early in February, 1891, the former being absent from home, a fire caught in some tow overhead and the building burned down. Mrs. Tiffany, her child (Rufus), and the hired man were the only witnesses. The second fire occurred in 1897, destroying the dwelling owned by Richard Gafford.

In July, 1864, a very destructive and alarming conflagration took place in Mexico village, which reduced seventeen buildings, on the south side of Main street, to heaps of burning ruins in two hours. The loss was sixty-seven thousand dollars. A fire in July, 1866, on the opposite side of the street destroyed property to the amount of twenty-four thousand dollars.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

Improvements of every kind went hand in hand, and every effort was made, from the first, to advance the interests of this small handful of people. Schools were not forgotten,

although for several years it was impossible to maintain a school. As late as 1814 it is said that there were but fourteen adult males in the town. The first school was taught in 1806, by Sanford Douglass, at Colosse. The earliest school in Mexico village was taught by Harriet Easton, in Shubael Alfred's barn, in 1811. The surviving pupils of this school in Oswego County are Roland Crossman, Silas Davis, and Mrs. O. Whitney in Oswego, and Mrs. Thomas Webb and William Ames in Mexico. The first public movement made for schools was in 1813.

The proceedings of the meeting for this purpose we give as recorded: "At a special town-meeting held at the house of Calvin Tiffany, June 3, 1813, in compliance with the act for the establishment of common schools, S. Palmer, Peter Pratt, and Jonathan Wing were chosen commissioners of common schools in said town, and Timothy Norton, Denison Palmer, Elijah Everts, William D. Wightman, Jos. Bailey, and Elias Brewster, inspectors of said schools. Voted, to allow the school commissioners seventy-five cents per day for their services, and to raise by tax on said town, for the use of said schools, sixty dollars." Then follows the division of the town into school districts.

The pioneer school-house of Mexico was constructed of logs, and situated near the ground formerly occupied by the East Presbyterian church. As originally formed, school district No. 5 was three miles from north to south and two and one-half miles from east to west. A strip half a mile wide was soon added on the east side. Black creek then divided the district into two nearly equal portions; that lying on the west side being still known as No. 5, while the east side became No. 8. On the 8th of May, 1810, districts 5 and 8 were consolidated in one grand district, including the whole of the present districts 7, 8, and 9, and parts of seven other districts. This movement was made with the idea of erecting a building two stories high; the ordinary district school to be kept on the lower room, while the upper story should be devoted to the purposes of a high school.

THE MEXICO ACADEMY.

From this dates the commencement of the Mexico academy, one of the oldest schools of its class in the State. It was incorporated in 1828, and has always prospered, notwithstanding the burden of its baptismal name,—Rensselaer Oswego academy,—which it retained for twenty years. The first board of trustees were as follows: Elias Brewster, president; Avery Skinner, secretary; Peter Pratt, treasurer; Chester Hayden, Nathaniel Butler, Moses P. Hatch, David R. Dixon, Seth Severance, James Abel, Orris Hart, H. Curtiss, William Williams, Oliver Ayer, John A. Paine, Henry Williams, G. B. Davis, Samuel Emery, and M. W. Southworth.

The location first selected for the building was the place where the late Milton Byington lived, about three-fourths of a mile east of the Park hotel. This was a compromise between the rival settlements of Prattville and Mexico.

The brick and materials for its construction at this place were procured; but the advocates of the present site prevailed, and the other point was abandoned.

At that day this was a great undertaking, and many made great sacrifices to aid in its erection. The walls were not

completed until late in December, no roof had been put on, and it was feared that the frost would destroy the walls, so that the toil and struggle of nearly a year would come to naught. The ready wit and will of Captain L. Ames suggested relief,—that of drying the walls by fire in the inside. He detailed companies of young men, with the injunction, "Boys, whenever the fire burns low roll in more logs, pile on more limbs." Thus day after day and night after night unceasing fire was kept up, until the walls were thoroughly dry. Dennis Peck heated water in a cauldron kettle with which to make mortar to carry up the gable ends, and the building was soon completed.

John Howard was installed teacher of the high school, and Laura Fish was placed in control of the other department. A subscription amounting to fifteen hundred and twenty-nine dollars was obtained, and in 1836 a wooden structure twenty-eight by fifty feet, and three stories in height, was erected immediately in front of and adjoining the old brick building. The latter formed a rear extension to the more pretensions edifice then erected. From this point the academy assumed a position as one of the most successful in the State.

The offspring of the common school, it has become the mother of schools. Where there was one, now are tens. Its principals, beginning in 1826, have been successively as follows: Mason Southworth, E. Dorchester, — White, — Brooks, — Shepard, O. H. Whitney, Mason Southworth, George Hapgood, E. I. Diefendorf, Russel Whiting, W. H. Gillespie, George Hapgood, W. H. Gillespie, E. E. Bragdon, A. Davison, W. H. Gillespie, John R. French, J. D. Steele, B. F. Potter, A. R. Dunlap, S. H. Adams, William H. McLaughlin, William H. Reese, S. M. Coon, and in 1874 Charles E. Hoveus.

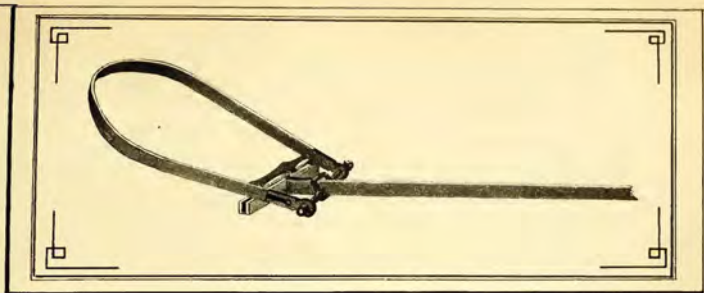
CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town-meeting, under the second organization, was appointed by law to be held on April 1, 1796, at the house of John Meyer, in Rotterdam (now Constantia). Probably the inhabitants failed to hold town-meeting on this date. They certainly held none the next year, and for that reason the officers of 1797 were appointed by three justices of Herkimer county, of which Mexico was then a part. John Myer was appointed supervisor; Oliver Stevens, town clerk; Amos Matthews, Solomon Waring, and Luke Mason, assessors; Amos Matthews and Solomon Waring, overseers of the poor; Solomon Waring, collector, and Elijah Carter, constable. The justices of the peace, prior to 1816, were appointed by the "council of appointment," the governor being the presiding officer, and having the casting vote. In 1798, Isaac Alden, of Williamstown, John W. Bloomfield, of Rotterdam; Benjamin Wright, of Vern Cruz; Joseph Strickland, of Redfield; and Samuel Royce, of Camden, were appointed justices of the peace.

Further appointments were made as follows: Reuben Hamilton, of the present town of Mexico, in 1800; in 1804, Ebenezer Wright, of what is now Volney; in 1805, Reuben Hamilton, Samuel Tiffany, and William Burk, of Scriba; in 1806, William Cole, of Mexico, and Thomas Nutting, of Parish; in 1807, David Williams, of Mexico, and David Easton, of New Haven; in 1808, Reuben



RES. AND FACTORY OF S. N. C.



GUSTAVIN, MEXICO, N.Y.

Hamilton, William Burk, and John Nutting; in 1810, Joseph Bailey, of New Haven, and Dyer Burnham, of Mexico; in 1811, David Williams, David Easton, Peter Pratt, of Mexico; Jonathan Wing and Joseph Bailey, of New Haven; in 1813, Benjamin Wright and Peter Pratt; 1814, David Wing; and in 1815, Solomon Everts, of Mexico, and Paul Allen, of Parish.

The first town-meeting, so far as known, was held at the house of John Myer, April 3, 1798, and the following officers elected: John Myer, supervisor; Benjamin Wright, town clerk; John Bloomfield, A. Matthews, Benjamin Gilbert, and Luke Mason, assessors; Solomon Waring, collector; Solomon Waring and Reuben Hamilton, overseers of the poor; John W. Bloomfield, Reuben Hamilton, and Samuel Jarvis, commissioners of highways; A. Matthews, Jared Shepard, and Abram Van Valkenburgh, constables; Henry Fall and Amos Matthews, fence-viewers; Samuel Royce, John Myer, and Benjamin Wright, school commissioners.

Since 1798, the supervisors and justices of the peace are given below:

| Date. | Supervisors. | Justices of the Peace. |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1799... | Reuben Hamilton. | |
| 1800... | " " | |
| 1801... | Jonathan Parkhurst. | |
| 1802... | Calvin Tiffany. | |
| 1803... | Reuben Hamilton. | |
| 1804... | " " | |
| 1805... | " " | |
| 1806... | Dyer Burnham. | |
| 1807... | " " | |
| 1808... | " " | |
| 1809... | David Easton. | |
| 1810... | Dyer Burnham. | |
| 1811... | David Williams. | |
| 1812... | Dyer Burnham. | |
| 1813... | " " | |
| 1814... | " " | |
| 1815... | " " | |
| 1816... | Elias Brewster. | |
| 1817... | " " | |
| 1818... | David Burnham. | |
| 1819... | " " | |
| 1820... | " " | |
| 1821... | Peter Pratt. | |
| 1822... | W. S. Fitch. | |
| 1823... | Peter Pratt. | |
| 1824... | " " | |
| 1825... | " " | |
| 1826... | " " | |
| 1827... | " " | |
| 1828... | " " | |
| 1829... | Joseph Lamb. | |
| 1830... | Joseph W. Houghton. | Joseph W. Houghton. |
| 1831... | " " | Frederick Everts. |
| 1832... | " " | Elias Brewster. |
| 1833... | " " | O. H. Whitney. |
| 1834... | " " | Henry Webb. |
| 1835... | Luther S. Conklin. | Frederick Everts. |
| 1836... | " " | Hiram Skinner. |
| 1837... | Joseph Gowg. | O. H. Whitney. |
| 1838... | Charles Brewster. | Alvin Richardson. |
| 1839... | " " | V. Green. |
| 1840... | Elias Brewster. | Charles Benedict. |
| 1841... | " " | Era C. Mitchell. |
| 1842... | Joseph W. Houghton. | Sydney D. Markham. |
| 1843... | " " | Hiram Parker. |
| 1844... | Elias Brewster. | David Burghardt. |
| 1845... | John M. Richardson. | Starr Clark. |
| 1846... | " " | Leander Parkhurst. |
| 1847... | " " | Orville Roberts. |
| 1848... | Orville Robinson. | Gilbert C. Forsyth. |
| 1849... | Starr Clark. | John B. Higgins. |
| 1850... | Elias Brewster. | Asa Wing. |
| 1851... | James S. Chandler. | Lucius Combs. |
| 1852... | Bradley Higgins. | Timothy W. Skinner. |
| 1853... | " " | Henry L. Cole. |
| 1854... | " " | Hiram Fellows. |
| 1855... | L. D. Smith. | Orestis Roberts. |
| 1856... | " " | Timothy W. Skinner. |
| 1857... | Calvin G. Hinkley. | Henry L. Cole. |
| 1858... | S. A. Fuller. | S. B. Barnes. |
| 1859... | M. Newell. | A. F. Kellogg, Edwin Miliam. |

| Date. | Supervisors. | Justices of the Peace. |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1860... | Calvin Smith. | John J. Lamoree. |
| 1861... | Leonard Ames. | Marcius D. Richardson. |
| 1862... | Seabury A. Fuller. | S. B. Barnes, Alvin Richardson. |
| 1863... | " " | Edwin C. Miliam. |
| 1864... | " " | J. J. Lamoree. |
| 1865... | " " | Alvin Richardson. |
| 1866... | " " | S. B. Barnes. |
| 1867... | " " | Edwin Miliam. |
| 1868... | John C. Taylor. | Alonso Hungerford. |
| 1869... | " " | Marcius D. Richardson. |
| 1870... | William J. Menter. | Henry F. Cole. |
| 1871... | " " | Edwin Miliam. |
| 1872... | " " | Alonso D. Hungerford. |
| 1873... | " " | M. D. Richardson. |
| 1874... | " " | Henry L. Cole. |
| 1875... | " " | Edwin Miliam. |
| 1876... | Asa L. Sampson. | Alvah Kellogg. |
| 1877... | " " | Robert H. Baker. |

TOWN ORDINANCES.

We find in the town records of an early period some ordinances which to the present generation may seem somewhat novel. April 7, 1801, it was "voted that no hog shall run at large without a goose-poke, eight inches above the neck and four inches below, *small hogs in proportion*, after the 10th of May next, until the 26th of October next."

March 6, 1804, it was "voted that ten dollars be paid for each and every wolf killed in the town of Mexico the year ensuing." In 1812 this bounty was increased to thirty dollars. Daniel H. Southard is reported to have received from the town treasurer fifteen hundred dollars for wolf-scalps. During that year it was "voted that any person belonging to the town of Mexico shall be entitled to receive six cents for each black, gray, or striped squirrel, blue jay, or blackbird he shall kill within said town." This was a rise on a former ordinance of four cents.

ORGANIZATIONS.

Mexico Lodge of F. and A. M.—This lodge was installed at the house of Samuel Rogers, January 24, 1808. An invitation had been previously given to brethren of the order to be present. The following were the first officers: Haynes Bennett, Master; Amos Tenant, S. W.; Samuel Cherry, J. W.; Shubael Alfred, Treasurer; Martin Kellogg, Secretary; Samuel Cole, S. D.; and Levi Matthews, J. D. Others among the early members were S. Rogers, M. Way, D. Tubbs, William Cole, Joseph Bailly, Joel Savage, Peter Pratt, John Howard, G. Winan, S. Bradner, J. Boynton, G. Barnes, P. Hosmer, Calvin Tiffany, and H. Davis. In June, 1810, S. Cherry succeeded Mr. Bennett as Master. The Morgan difficulty in 1826 resulted in the dissolution of the lodge, none of whose original members are now living. The present prosperous and stable lodge was instituted in 1848.

Mexico Chapter, No. 135, of Royal Arch Masons, was granted a dispensation from the grand chapter of the State of New York, December 12, 1850. It was organized February 5, 1857, and the following officers duly installed: Basile Thayer, High Priest; Avery Skinner, King; Simon Leroy, Scribe; J. E. Bloomfield, Secretary; David Galt, Treasurer; A. B. Simons, C. H.; Stephen Pardee, P. S.; Abner French, R. A. C.; John Wood, M. 3d V.; O. Ramsdell, M. 2d V.; and Robert C. Kenyon, M. 1st V. B. Thayer held the office of H. P. until December, 1855, when Avery Skinner was chosen to that office. Mr. Skin-

ner was succeeded as H. P., in 1863, by L. H. Cooklin, and he in turn, in 1871, by T. W. Skinner, the present occupant of the position. Their meetings are held in Masonic hall, the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. The present membership is about eighty-five.

Mexico Tent, No. 85, N. O. of I. R.—Their charter was granted July 20, 1876, to twenty-two members. Its first officers were: D. C. Morse, P. C. R.; J. A. Rickard, C. R.; Frank Carpenter, D. R.; John D. King, R. S.; A. N. Benedict, F. S.; T. Miller, Treasurer; S. P. Gray, Secretary; J. J. Burdick, Y.; J. O. Ballard, I. G.; S. M. Bennett, O. G. The membership is fifty-seven. The Degree Council contains forty-six members.

COLOSSE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A number of brethren in the town of Mexico, Oneida county, met at the house of Amos Williams, in the present town of Parish, Sunday, June 15, 1806, and, after divine service by Elder Gamaliel Barnes, consulted on the subject of forming a church, and agreed to hold conference-meetings statedly, for further consultation. After several such meetings, they agreed on the 7th of January, 1807, to convene a council, in order to be recognized as a church; but being disappointed by the councils not attending, and after several more consultations, they agreed on the 15th day of October, 1807, to assume church authority, and labor under the regulations of the gospel. It was the first Baptist church organized in Oswego County, and the second of any denomination. The only one anterior to it was at Redfield, and this was the first in all central and western Oswego. This organization continued till July 2, 1814, and then unanimously dissolved.

A number of brethren, however, reconsidered the vote of dissolution, resumed church labor, and convened a council, which council met August 23, 1815, at school-house No. 1, in the town of Mexico (in what is now Parish). This council was composed of delegates from Baptist churches in Jefferson county, there being no churches in Oswego County, viz.: Jefferson, Henderson, Ellisburgh, Lorraine, and Rodman. The whole number of delegates was twelve, who chose Elder Emory Osgood moderator, and Elder Martin E. Cook clerk. After a thorough examination, this council, on the next day, August 24, 1815, gave the right hand of fellowship to eighteen brothers and sisters, as the Baptist church of Mexico, by Gamaliel Barnes, Barnet Whipple, William R. Huntley, James Roberts, Samuel Manwarren, John Manwarren, Asa Barnes, Stutely Palmer, Jr., Hannah Barnes, Hannah Roberts, Fanny Manwarren, Eunice Manwarren, Prudence Carr, Lowry Barnes, Caroline Barnes, Lydia Barnes, Polly Morse, and Bethiah Williams. Most of the members of the first society united with this organization. The name of the church was changed to Colosse about forty years ago, as the meeting-house is in that hamlet.

The first officers were Gamaliel Barnes, pastor; Perry Allen and Stutely Palmer, Jr., deacons; and Stutely Palmer, Jr., clerk. Its first meetings were held at the school-house where the church was recognized, in other school-houses, in private houses, and in barns, at Colosse (then Mexico Four Corners), Red Mills, and the present village of Parish.

A society for building a church edifice was formed November 5, 1821, but the church was not begun until 1823, and was finished in 1824. It was erected at what is now Colosse, in the town of Mexico, on the west line of lot No. 145. On this lot there are also a cemetery and meeting-house sheds. The frame of the church is of hard wood, put together with great solidity, as the farmers used to build their barns. The outside is of first-class pine; the dimensions are forty-six by thirty-six feet, and the original room was twenty feet high. The minister, in ascending the pulpit, had to pass up quite a flight of stairs. The outside of the room contained large square pews, and the centre, slips. There was also a large gallery. For the first one or two winters there was no stove in the church. Many people in those days thought that fires should not be built in the house of the Lord.

It is difficult now to tell definitely the original cost of the building; but it was probably about twenty-five hundred dollars. It is now valued at that sum. The church has been repaired several times. Three years since it was materially changed at a cost of at least six hundred dollars. The old audience-room was divided horizontally, making two stories. The upper story is now the audience-room, while the lower one is divided up into several apartments. These have been used for festivals and meetings, and also as the residence of the pastor.

The church was first dedicated in the winter of 1824 and 1825, Rev. Nathaniel J. Gilbert, of Syracuse, being the preacher. There was also a second dedication in 1873, when Rev. G. A. Ames, of Pulaski, preached the dedication sermon. The present membership is fifty-two. The largest membership at any time was two hundred and sixty-six.

The whole number of members that have ever belonged to the church is seven hundred and thirty-four. The decrease is principally from two causes. Many have united with other Baptist churches in the vicinity, and there has been a large influx of foreigners of another religion.

The present church officers are Charles Sherwood, pastor; Cyrus V. Hartson and Lyman Huntley, deacons; and Edwin Palmer, clerk.

The following have been the pastors: Gamaliel Barnes, Enoch Ferris, William Watkins, George B. Davis, John I. Fulton, Edmund Goodenough, William Storrs, Charles Marshall, Newell Boughton, David McFarland, Peter Goo, Ira Dudley, Albert Cole, Judson Davis, Mortimer V. Wilson, Lemon G. Galpin, Jones L. Davis, Thomas J. Siegfried, Elam D. Phillips, and Charles Sherwood. Of the first nine all but Mr. Goodenough are dead. All these pastors were men of unimpeachable character; many of them had more than ordinary mental capacity, and some of them were very eloquent.

The first Sunday-school was instituted in 1828. Deacon Stutely Palmer was one of the first, if not the very first superintendent. The scholars probably numbered seventy-five. The present superintendent is Deacon Cyrus V. Hartson, who has served a number of years. The number of scholars is about fifty, who are furnished with Sabbath-school papers in place of the books which were formerly used.



LEWIS MILLER, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, MEXICO, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF PRATTVILLE.

On the 20th day of August, 1810, a church, known as the First Presbyterian Church of Mexico, was instituted by Rev. Simon Waterman in the barn of Shubael Alfred. This church was one of the earliest in this whole region, and all the members at the time were women, viz.: Mrs. Shubael Alfred, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Mrs. Rebecca Matthews, Mrs. Sarah Beebe, Mrs. Eunice Williams, Mrs. Miriam Southworth, and Mrs. Hannah Hosmer. Revs. Israel Brainard, Oliver Leavitt, and M. Daulap were among the early preachers.

The society, which received the name of "The First Congregational Society of Mexico," was formed in May, 1811, at the above-named place. Its first trustees were Peter Pratt, Barnet Whipple, Sherman Hosmer, Shubael Alfred, and Calvin Tiffany. This church was unanimously changed to a Presbyterian society in May, 1818. From this period its progress was vigorous, embracing as it did, territorially, all the region round about. Prior to 1828 a movement had been made towards the building of a meeting-house, but the question arose as to whether the Prattville or Mexico people should be favored with its location. All compromises failed, and the result was that in that year the society, consisting of four hundred and twenty members, was divided, and each began the erection of a church. The one at Prattville was built on the bleak and stony hill west of that village in 1828, and dedicated about Christmas time, 1829, by Rev. Israel Brainard.

The Prattville society was dissolved in 1859, and some of the remaining resident members uniting with others of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, a church was formed under that connection the same year.

During the summer of 1863 the present church edifice was erected and dedicated by Rev. H. B. Knight on the 11th of December following. Its membership is thirty-five. Rev. A. P. Burgess was succeeded as pastor by Rev. L. N. Stratton, who served in that capacity for six years. The latter was followed by Rev. A. F. Denney for one year, and he in turn by Rev. G. L. Payne, who was on the charge three years. Rev. E. Barnettson, the present pastor, succeeded Mr. Payne. Pastors prior to 1858 were the Revs. David R. Dixon, from 1818 to 1833; Wm. B. Stowe, from 1833 to 1836; John L. Marvin, from 1840 to 1843; Ezra Scoville, from 1843 to 1853; Ralph Robinson, from 1853 to 1857. For facts respecting this church, and for other valuable information in regard to Mexico, we desire to express our obligations to Mrs. J. D. Clark, of that town, who has taken especial pains to preserve the records of her locality.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO VILLAGE.

This church was originally an offshoot of the old Presbyterian society at Prattville, and therefore the early history of its existence will be found incorporated there. The present organization was effected February 24, 1830, by Revs. Oliver Ayer, Ralph Robinson, and Oliver Leavitt, a committee appointed for that purpose by the Oswego presbytery. The following is the original article of association:

"The following persons, members of the Presbyterian church of Mexico, having adopted articles of faith and renewed their covenant, were organized into a church bearing the name of The First Presbyterian Church of Mexicoville: Shubael and Lucinda Alfred, Nathaniel and Lucinda Butler, Isaac and Lydia Stone, Anson and Eliza Gustin, Samuel and Caroline Wilson, Alex. and Mary McNitt, Edmund, Levi, Mary, Lucy, and Lovisa Matthews, Sally and Louisa Davis, Clark and Abigail Beebe, Jabin and Melinda Wood, Asa Allen, Catharine Wheeler, Laura Golt, Sally Ames, Nancy Lord, Sophia Taft, Fanny Wood, and Eunice Killam." The following ministers have served the church as pastors successively: Ralph Robinson, Oliver Ayer, Alfred White, — Danham, J. A. Hart, Charles Bowles, D. R. Dixon, Wm. Blodgett, John Eastman, Josiah Leonard, Russell Whiting, Daniel Van Valkenburgh, and Henry Parker. Jabin Wood, Asa Beebe, Starr Clark, Samuel Smith, and Charles Wheeler were early deacons.

The church has always been prosperous, and the present membership is large.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MEXICO VILLAGE.

About 1808 or 1809, when but little had been done by any denomination for establishing public worship, Jonathan Housie, a young Methodist preacher, made his appearance in Mexico. He came on horseback with his portmanteau and saddle-bags, containing his wardrobe, his Bible, and hymn-book. He was in search of a location from which he might call the people to repentance. The Presbyterians had organized a small society, and when he came along they chanced to be holding a meeting. After the close of the service he inquired if there were any Methodists in the vicinity. He was informed of one, Mrs. Leonard Ames, and was directed to her house, where he met a cordial reception. In Mr. Ames' house he preached the first Methodist sermon in the town of Mexico. The first class was organized here, and consisted of five members: Mrs. L. Ames, Place, Calkins, Cheesebro, and W. Armstrong, who was the first leader.

In 1810 the Genesee conference was organized and its territory divided into three districts. The Black River country was included in the Cayuga district, which comprised the circuits of Black River and Mexico. It is probable that the legal society of this church was organized in 1833, and was made a station in 1835.

The pastors successively on the circuit and charge have been as follows: S. Rowley was successor to Mr. Housie. In 1811, Ira Fairbanks was appointed to the Mexico circuit, his salary for that year being twenty-five dollars. Succeeding him, and prior to 1820, the following persons were connected with the circuit as pastors: Isaac Puffer, Truman Gillett, Nathaniel Reader, Truman Bishop, Reuben Farley, Joseph Willis, and Truman Dixon. In 1821, this being in the Oswego circuit, Chaudley Lambert was the preacher. Rev. James Palesworth became pastor in 1822, and in 1823 he was assisted by Rev. Owen Foote. In 1824, Rev. Truman Dixon officiated; in 1825, Revs. Benjamin Dayton and Enoch Barnes; in 1826, Rev. Enoch Barnes; in 1827, Rev. Charles Northrop.

In 1828 the Salmon River circuit was formed, which included this place, and Rev. Elisha Wheeler was appointed preacher. In 1830, Rev. Samuel Bibbins; in 1831 this had become a Mexico circuit, and Rev. Charles Northrop was preacher. The pastors of 1833 and 1834 were the Revs. Anson Tallier and Joseph Cross. Since 1835 the following persons have officiated as pastors of the church: Revs. Jesse Penfield, J. Everdel, Squire Chase, B. Holmes, Rowland Soule, B. Holmes, N. R. Peck, John Sawyer, Gardner Baker, Lewis Whitcomb, Ebenezer Arnold, Almon Chapin, Samuel Crozier, Hiram Shepard, J. T. Alden, Wm. Jones, O. M. Legate, J. T. Alden, W. S. Titus, M. D. Kinney, Andrew Roe, Wm. R. Cobb, B. F. Barker, J. T. Hewitt, S. P. Gray, and the Rev. Mr. Hemingway, present pastor.

The brick church was built in 1833 and burned in 1851. The present commodious church edifice was erected in 1852. The membership has fluctuated as to its numbers since 1839 between two hundred and fifty and four hundred. The present number is about three hundred and fifty.

GRACE CHURCH OF MEXICO VILLAGE.

The present society was instituted in 1848. The fourth day of December of that year a meeting was held, pursuant to legal notice, in the town hall of the village of Mexico, for the purpose of organizing a Protestant Episcopal church.

The Rev. Edward De Zeng presided at the meeting, and it was resolved that Charles Benedict be the first senior warden, and Alexander Whaley the first junior warden. The vestry was composed of the following individuals, viz.: Jos. E. Bloomfield, L. H. Conklin, Cyrus Whitney, Levi Downing, Wm. Cooper, Hiram Allen, Levi Warner, and Luke D. Smith. It was further resolved that the society should take the name of the "Grace Church of the Village of Mexico."

The first members were L. H. and Mrs. L. S. Conklin, Charles Benedict, Alexander Whaley, Joseph E. Bloomfield and wife. Meetings were held in various places until 1871, when the present beautiful and commodious church edifice was completed.

It is a stone structure of the Gothic form of architecture, and will accommodate about four hundred persons. The value of the church property is seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Rev. Mr. De Zeng served as pastor for one year, after which no meetings were held until 1869, when an effort was made to again call the members together and continue worship.

Under the influence of L. H. Conklin the meetings were revived, and the services of Rev. Thomas E. Pattison were secured in December of that year. He labored with the society for one year. On the 10th of April, 1871, Rev. George Watson accepted a call to become rector, the duties of which position he fulfilled until October 15, 1873. For the succeeding six months Rev. B. F. Hall served as rector. Rev. Wm. L. Parker became rector in March, 1875, and served one year. In March, 1876, Rev. M. Hayden was called. He performed the duties of rector until January 1, 1877, and, in May following, Rev. Joseph Cross, the present rector, accepted a call.

As last reported, there were connected with the church ninety-three communicants. There are seventy-five scholars and twelve teachers in the Sunday-school.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MEXICO VILLAGE.

This church was organized in 1832, as the Baptist church of Mexicoville, through the instrumentality of Rev. J. Goodwin. The following year fifty-six members were reported. The society enjoyed the pastoral labors of Mr. Goodwin until 1835, when it was united with the Mexico church in the northwest part of the town; took their name, and reported one hundred and fifteen members. S. Davison was pastor. Among the original members were Jonathan and Calvin Goodwin, Mrs. Robinson, Reuben Smith and his wife, and Calvin Tiffany.

The church edifice was built and dedicated in 1833. Prior to this, meetings were held in Masonic hall. The edifice was rebuilt in 1872, and dedicated by Rev. I. Butterfield on January 12 of the year following. It is a brick structure, thirty-eight by fifty feet in size. A good parsonage is connected with the church property, which is valued at six thousand dollars.

Succeeding Mr. Davison as pastors have been the following: Revs. Wm. Frary, Nelson Camp, S. Pomeroy, Anson Graham, D. McFarland, N. Ferguson, T. Theall, C. Hartsborn, J. Davis, S. S. Utter, G. R. Pierce, Lanson Muzzy, E. B. Hutchins, and J. H. McGahen, the present pastor, whose services commenced in January, 1877. The membership of the church is eighty-two. There are a hundred and sixteen scholars connected with the Sunday-school, of which E. W. Walworth is the superintendent.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF MEXICO.

Agreeably to previous notice a meeting was held April 12, 1832, at the school-house in Mexicoville, by the friends of this denomination. O. Whiston was chosen moderator, and Charles B. Brown clerk. A constitution was framed, and the name of the "Universalist Society of Mexico" adopted. The parish organization consisted of twenty-four members. The first trustees were Alexander J. Danby, Avery Skinner, Joseph Lamb, Amos Church, and Pliny Sabin.

Rev. O. Whiston became the first pastor, and was in turn respectively succeeded by the Revs. Charles B. Brown, Henry Van Campen, O. Wilcox, J. S. Kibbe, and William Sias. In 1849, during the pastoral labors of the last-named gentleman, there arose some dissatisfaction on the part of the members. The society refused to be represented in the association, and the meetings went down.

The first meeting to revive the church was called and conducted by W. S. Goodell, January 16, 1853, at which time the parish organization was resuscitated. The church was legally organized in 1868, with fifteen members, and Rev. W. N. Barber was installed as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. James Vincent, who in turn was followed by Rev. E. B. Cooper, the present pastor. The society consists of fifty-two members. The present handsome and commodious church edifice was erected in 1870, and was dedicated in the fall of the same year by Rev. J. G. Bartholomew. The value of the church property is eight thousand dollars.



GRACE CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL) MEXICO, N. Y.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF TEXAS.

This society was organized, May 24, 1867, by Rev. L. N. Stratton; the original number of members being about twenty. In 1868 a union meeting-house was built, at an expense of sixteen hundred dollars. This building was destroyed by fire in December, 1871, and the present church edifice erected the summer following. The membership of the church is forty-two, and its pastors have been Revs. L. N. Stratton, A. F. Dempsey, G. L. Paine, and Edwin Barnettson,—the last named of whom is now in charge.

THE NORTH MEXICO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Meetings were held at this point at quite an early day. The present church was erected in the summer of 1846, by the Methodists and Baptists in union, with the understanding that each should have the use of the house on alternate Sabbaths. In 1875 the members of the Methodist denomination purchased the interest of the Baptists, and meetings have since been held by the former only. Prior to 1875 this was a branch of the Holmesville society, and at present one pastor supplies both pulpits. The number of members is sixty-two. Frederick, Adeline, Philo and Sally Everts, Joel and Electa Roberts, Benjamin and Sarah Midam, Mrs. Jos. Copp, Deacon and Lydia Manwarren, Samuel and Eunice Manwarren, James Manwarren, Davis and Mary Everts, Wm. and Louisa Manwarren, Lyman Loomis, Esther Roberts, Philander Ormsby, Thomas R. Howlett, and Albert Everts were among the early members and supporters of the church.

THE SOUTH MEXICO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class was formed here and attached to the Mexico church at an early day. It afterwards became a part of the Palermo circuit, and remained as such until March 1, 1849, when the present society was organized and became a station. The number of members at this time was about one hundred and twenty; the present number is one hundred. The church edifice was built the summer following and dedicated in March, 1851.

The following is a list of those who have successively filled the office of pastor on the charge: Revs. Charles Northrop, Anson Tuller, Harris Kingsley, J. N. Brown, George Salisbury, Henry Holmes, J. R. Nichols, Nathaniel Salisbury, A. N. Damon, S. E. Brown, M. Thrasher, Wm. B. Joice, L. L. Adkins, Frederick Devitt, S. M. Crofoot, F. A. O'Farrell, and G. W. Bent, the present pastor.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MEXICO,

situated in the southeast part of the town, is in a prosperous condition, and at present includes about seventy families. Meetings were held here as early as 1840. The church edifice was erected in 1843, there being connected with the society at that time sixty communicants.

THE PROTESTANT LUTHERAN CHURCH OF MEXICO.

No regular meetings have been held by this society for some time. It commenced with sixteen communicants; the present number is about twenty. The church edifice was erected in 1843, and dedicated the year following.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. AVERY SKINNER.

Avery Skinner was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, June 9, 1796, and died at Union Square, Oswego County, New York, November 24, 1876. He was the fourth of a family of nine children, two only of whom survive him, viz., John L., of Oneida, New York, and Dr. Albert G. Skinner, of Youngstown, New York. His brothers who died before him were Revs. Warren Skinner, of Vermont, and Dolphus Skinner, of Utica, New York, both of whom were well-known Universalist clergymen; Hon. Alanson Skinner,



of Brownville, New York, at one time a State senator; Barton Skinner, of New Hampshire; and Hiram Skinner, of Union Square. The only sister was Mrs. Hiram Walker, of Union Square. They all attained advanced ages.

Judge Skinner's boyhood was spent on a farm, where he acquired that fondness for agricultural pursuits which was always one of his distinguishing characteristics. He obtained a good common-school education, and attended Chesterfield academy, teaching winters to obtain funds to educate himself. He knew he had his own way to make in the world, and in 1816, when twenty years of age, his father gave him the remaining year of his time, and he left home to work for himself. In the spring of that year he worked three months in a brick-yard, near his native place, and earned enough money to start for the "west," and October 8, 1816, he started on horseback for the then famous "Black River country." After a ten days' journey through the wilderness he reached Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, October 17, 1816, the place then containing less than four hundred inhabitants. He lived here over six years, engaging in business pursuits, in keeping books, and

very successfully as a teacher in what was then the academy. In the spring of 1823 he settled at Union Square, where he died. In that year he built the public-house at that place, which still remains. He gave the place its name, and through his efforts a mail-route and post-office were established, and he was appointed postmaster, which position he held, with the exception of three months, until his death.

In 1831 he was elected member of assembly from Oswego County, and was re-elected in 1832. Both terms he served on the judiciary committee, and served with distinction. In 1826 he was appointed county treasurer by the board of supervisors, holding the position twelve years, resigning when he was elected to the senate. In 1828 he was appointed county judge, under the old system, by the governor and council, holding the position until 1839, declining a re-appointment. From 1838 to 1842 he represented Oswego County in the State senate, the district then comprising the counties of Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, Oncida, Otsego, and Madison. The senate then, together with the judges of the supreme court and the chancellor, constituted the court of last resort, or court for the correction of errors. Such men as Walworth, Nelson, Bronson, and Cowen belonged to the court at that time. He was associated with, and an ardent admirer of, Silas Wright. In 1846 he was defeated for Congress by William Duer, by only a few votes, through the treachery of political friends.

He was always a consistent Democrat, and active in political life, never stooping to trickery, and always pure and upright in all his acts. Not a stain or blot ever tarnished his public or private life. He was plain in dress, genial, social, and beloved by family and friends. Among the names of his earliest contemporaries in Oswego County, now dead, were Joel Turrill, R. C. Kenyon, D. P. Brewster, A. P. Grant, E. B. Talcott, Peter Devendorf, Joseph Torrey, Elias Brewster, O. H. Whitney, Starr Clark, Judge Hubbell, and Leander Babcock.

He was the last survivor of the original founders of Mexico academy, and attended the fiftieth anniversary of that institution, in August, 1876, in which he took great pride and interest. He freely gave all his children the benefit of instruction in the academy. He was also one of the original promoters of the Syracuse Northern railroad, presiding at the first meeting that organized the company, of which he was one of the directors at the time of his death.

He was married in 1822 to Eliza Huntington, who died in 1833. He was again married in 1834 to Charlotte P. Stebbins, then of Watertown, who survives him, and who was his faithful companion and attendant in his last sickness. His surviving children are Hon. T. W. Skinner, Mexico; Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Watertown; Rev. James A. Skinner, Syracuse; Albert T. Skinner, Hoosick Falls; Mrs. Charles H. Richardson, Colosse; and Mrs. Maurice L. Wright, of Mexico.

The last ten years of his life were full of bodily suffering, arising from an affection of the liver, but he bore his pain with patience and fortitude, and received the care of a loving family so long as he lived. He expressed himself often as prepared to die, and it was his pride to be conscious that he had been true to his Maker, his friends, his family, his party, and to Masonry, and he had ever done his full duty as he understood it.

No man in Oswego County was better known or more respected during life, or more sincerely mourned at his death, than Judge Skinner.

EBENEZER E. MENTER.

The subject of this brief memoir was the son of Daniel Menter, of Madison county, and was born June 9, 1821. When about fourteen he removed with his father to Oswego County, and settled in the township of Mexico. His educational advantages were limited, but by close application to self-study he became quite proficient in business requirements. His early life was devoted to hard labor, in order to add to the support of the family, and he oftentimes deprived himself of the comforts of life to help others. While yet in his teens he went on the lakes, and continued in the capacity of a sailor five or six seasons.



EBENEZER E. MENTER.

On the 1st of January, 1843, he married Artemisia, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Cole, of Mexico township, and spent the first season after marriage on the lakes. In 1844 he settled on a farm, and devoted himself assiduously to agricultural pursuits for several years, and also dealt quite extensively in live-stock, with considerable success.

About the year 1862 his attention was attracted to life insurance, and he embarked in it, after convincing himself that he was well adapted to conduct the same successfully. He first engaged with the Phoenix life insurance company, from which he obtained a prize for transacting the largest amount of business, over all the other agents of the company at that time employed. When the Empire State life insurance company was organized he was appointed its general agent, which position he occupied during the remainder of his life. He died on the 3d of June, 1873. He was a man rich in the experiences of life, a successful business man, and one who was quite extensively and very favorably known. He had a family of seven children, of whom five are now living, all in Mexico township. His widow resides in the village of Mexico, is very pleasantly situated, and is surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life. They had a hard struggle during their early married life, but, by dint of persevering labor and economy, they subsequently became quite well-to-do. Their capital at first consisted of health, industry, and ambition, which qualities, judiciously applied, are sure to win.



TORONTO & STATE MILLS, A. C. THOMAS, PROP. .
THE BEST GRADE OF FLOUR AND FEED, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



DR. C. D. SNELL.

It can be fitly said of the subject of this sketch, at the close of his long and honorable life, that few men have spent so many years, and all of them so worthily, in the pursuit of their professions as he, who, while yet a young man, established himself in Oswego County, and here gave thirty years of faithful, intelligent labor in the service of his fellow-men.

C. D. Snell was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, August 8, 1808. He was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation with his father until he reached his majority. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Bissell, at Clinton, New York, one of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons of his time. With that wonderful energy that characterized him through life, he applied himself to his studies, and in a few years mastered the theory of his chosen profession. Upon completion of his studies he practiced with Dr. Bissell two years. In the spring of 1839 he moved to Mexico, which was then a small village, to commence the battle of life, in which he was eminently successful.

In 1832 he married Fanny Byers, in Clinton. The fruits of this union were two daughters: Mrs. T. V. Ely, who is a widow and lives with her mother, and Delia, the deceased wife of A. C. Thomas, of Mexico. In politics, Dr. Snell was a strong Republican; in business, a man of marked integrity and fairness; in social life, pure, kind, modest, and unassuming. For thirty years he was regarded as the leading physician and surgeon of this vicinity. His unselfish love and devotion to his profession was characteristic, and endured to the end of his life. He was popular with other members of his profession, to whom his kindness was uniform and invariable, and by whom he was regarded with sincere regard, respect, and confidence. Gentle, sympathizing, and tender, with a strong sense of duty, and a heart warmed by the glow of a never-failing humanity, he was emphatically the friend of the poor; and by the entire community among whom his life was spent his memory is held in most respectful veneration. His death took place December 9, 1867. A fine engraving of his home, since remodeled by his widow, will be found in this volume.

EUGENE N. HILLS,

of Mexico township, was born in that township January 29, 1821. His parents, Elijah and Lucy Hills, moved into Mexico township in 1816, and were consequently among the pioneers of that vicinity. Eugene commenced work at an early age, and soon learned the value of time and money. He was an industrious and thrifty youth, and made a prudent and careful man. When he was fifteen years of age his father died, and the support of the family largely devolved upon him. He accepted the responsibility and performed its duties cheerfully.

April 9, 1846, he was united in marriage with Abigail, daughter of Gibson Savage, one of the pioneers of Oswego County, and granddaughter of Joel Savage, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. She was born and married on the farm where she now resides, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Hills died December 13, 1876, having lived to become possessed of one of the finest farms in the township. They never had any children of their own, but have befriended many, and their home has always been a pleasant resort for friends. The name of Hills is a synonym of hospitality in the community.

MILITARY RECORD OF MEXICO.

Wm. H. Marten. Enlisted Dec., 1861; pro. to sergt.; dis. 1865.
 Franklin Morton, 9th Heavy Art. Enl'd Jan., 1864; dis. 1865.
 John H. Filkins, 14th Regs. Enlisted Aug., 1861; discharged 1863.
 Charles L. Dennis, 4th Heavy Art. Enl'd Jan., 1864; dis. Dec., 1864.
 Silas Parmenter. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
 John Holden, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wm. Gainer. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wm. H. Sidnam, 81st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; pro. to sergt.; dis. 1865.
 Albert S. Sidnam, 81st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; discharged 1865.
 Seymour N. Hibbard, 18th Inf. Enlisted 1864; dis. 1865.
 Geo. Midlam. Enlisted Sept., 1861; dis. Sept., 1863, of wounds.
 Reuben E. Gale, 18th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Louis Maxum, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Andrew Rice, 18th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Marshall Parker, 18th Infantry. Enl'd Sept., 1861; dis. 1865.
 Warren Bliss, 18th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Benj. Parmenter, 18th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Chas. M. Smith, 12th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1862; pro.; dis. 1865.
 Alfred R. Smith, 18th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Harrison Marsden, 110th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Henry Marsden, 14th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Henry M. Willner, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; prisoner three months; discharged 1865.
 John S. Sherwin, 110th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Eugene Farmer, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Milton Matteson, 18th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 John Parkhurst, 59th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
 Josh Kilkam, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Daniel Morton, 81st Infantry. Enl'd Jan., 1862; wounded and dis.
 Horace E. Eusworth, 81st Inf. Enl'd Oct., 1862; re-enl'd; dis. 1865.
 Wm. Turk, 5th Mich. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Erastus Suits, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Martin V. Gibbs, 18th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Jonathan Johnston, 18th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Benj. F. Bulin, G. B. V. City. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 G. C. Bartholomew, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Earl Law, 112th Ill. Enl'd Aug., 1863; pro. to capt.; dis. 1865.
 John Jordon, 11th Cav. Enl'd Apr., 1862; pro. to sergt.; dis. July, 1862, for disability.

Newton Tillapaugh, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Homer J. Burch, 189th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Ira West, 110th Infantry. Enl'd Aug., 1862; re-enl'd; dis. 1865.
 Wm. Evans, Neptune Vols. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Byron A. Everts, 1st L. Art. Enl'd Oct., 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted 1862.
 Henry Everts, 7th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; dis. 1862.
 Norman B. Bailey, 81st Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1, 1861; dis. for disability; re-enlisted.
 Charles M. Everts, 5th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; dis. 1865.
 Wm. W. Fish, 10th H. Art. Enl'd Dec., 1863; trans. to L. Art.; dis. 1865.
 Alpheus H. West, 184th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 A. L. Comant, 184th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Henry H. Voree, 81st Infantry. Enlisted Mar., 1864; dis. 1866.
 Warren Dawley, 14th L. Art. Enl'd Sept., 1861; re-enl'd; dis. 1863.
 Reuben Dawley, 24 H. Art. Enl'd Feb., 1863; dis. 1864, for disability.
 Benj. Baker, 117th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; wounded; dis. 1863.
 Jesse Burdick, 1st L. Art. Enl'd Sept., 1861; pro. to sergt.; dis. Sept., 1861.
 Jerome Halsey, 24th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1864; dis. 1865.
 Charles Halsey, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Benj. F. Cooper, Navy. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Jerome Halsey, 5th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; dis. 1865.
 S. H. Blanchard, 10th H. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; dis. 1863.
 Leonard Ames, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Nelson Ames, 1st L. Art. Enl'd Sept., 1861; lieut.; pro. to capt.; wounded and dis. 1864.
 Wm. Adams, 81st Inf. Enlisted October, 1861; dis. Dec., 1864.
 Francis Chaffy, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Chris. Avery, 117th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Charles Sears, 81st Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; pro. to ord. sergt.; dis. 1865.
 Fred. M. Hills, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Reuben Richardson, 81st Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1862; re-enlisted 1865.
 Henry M. Allen, 81st Inf. Enl'd Dec., 1861; re-enlisted; wounded; dis. 1865.
 C. B. Hartsburn, 147th Inf. Enl'd Sept., 1862; capt.; dis. Jan., 1863.
 Lucius Erskine, 110th Inf. Enl'd Aug., 1862; pro. to corp.; dis. 1865.
 Frank S. Walker, 15th Cav. Enlisted July, 1862; dis. 1865.
 Geo. Buck, Navy. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Thos. Freeman, 10th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Edwin Huntington, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1864; re-enlisted; pro. to sergt.; dis. 1865.
 Geo. Barre, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to capt.; dis. 1865.
 David M. Barton, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Warren Kincard, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 F. B. Gregory, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1861; pro. to capt.; re-enlisted; dis. 1865.
 C. Tallmadge, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted; dis. 1865.
 John Wilder, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Asa B. Bowen, Navy. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Eli A. Huntington. No record.
 Geo. Austin, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Chas. Johnson, 14th Inf. Enl'd Aug., 1862; pro. sergt.; dis. 1865, for disability.
 Edward Crank, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Orlando Sykes, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enl'd; dis. 1865.
 E. W. Tripp. Enlisted Apr., 1861; pro.; dis. May, 1863.
 Edw. Bakul, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to sergt.; dis. 1865.
 H. C. Green, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Willis Hapson, Navy. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 W. J. Smith, 110th Inf. Enl'd Aug., 1862; pro. to sergt.; dis. 1865.
 F. F. Hall, Navy. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 F. C. Carpenter, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 J. H. Burlingham, 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan., 1864; w'nded; dis. 1865.
 Jas. Nicholson, Chicago L. Art. Pro. corp.; dis. 1865.
 Henry Pierce, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 S. H. Smith, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug., 1861; corp.; dis. Aug., 1864.
 O. H. Whitney, 1st L. Art. Enl'd Sept., 1861; w'nded; dis. Nov., '64.
 A. Patrick, 1st L. Art. Enl'd Sept., 1861; re-enl'd; pro.; dis. 1865.
 Hugh Leonard, 1st L. Art. Enl'd Sept., 1861; sergt.; re-enl'd; dis. 1865.

Jas. R. Brown, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; dis. 1865.
 C. W. Brown, Re-enlisted; dis. 1865.
 Jas. Fitzgibbons, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; wounded; dis. 1865.
 John McCanna, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Wm. McCanna, 1st L. Art. Enlisted March, 1864; dis. 1865.
 A. F. Kenyon, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; pro.; dis. 1865.
 Albert P. Ames, 12th H. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 L. A. Whitney, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 M. Tuller, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Albert D. Green, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 N. R. Alfred, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; pro. to corp.; dis. 1864.
 S. Nichols, 1st L. Art. En'd Sept., 1861; re-en'd; dis. 1865.
 J. A. Stehlians, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; re-en'd; pro.; dis. '65.
 E. D. Wimple, 81st Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861; dis. 1862, for disability.
 Chas. F. Wimple, Navy. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the regular army.
 Alonzo Benedict, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1863, for disability.
 Chester A. King, 8th Cav. En'd Oct., 1861; re-en'd; pro.; dis. 1865.
 S. D. King, 10th Cav. En'd Dec., 1861; re-en'd; pro. to capt.; dis. 1865.
 Ed. S. Laroy, 21st H. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Edward P. Stevens, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; dis. 1865.
 Wm. H. Simons, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; wounded; dis. 1863.
 Wm. Ely, 12th Cav. En'd Aug., 1862; dis. 1864, disability.
 Robert Cantwell, 1st Mass. En'd Mar., 1861; dis. Mar., 1864.
 Joshua Wadley, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1864.
 Hiram Barber, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 John McCarty, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Henry Benedict, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; dis. 1865.
 Henry E. Baker, 24th Inf. En'd Apr., 1861; pro. to corp.; dis. May, 1863.
 Nicholas Martin, 22d H. Art. En'd July, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded; dis. 1865.
 Chas. H. McCarty, 147th Inf. En'd Aug. 1862; killed at Fred'k's g. Louis J. Huntington, 9th H. Art. En'd Feb., 1864; died July, 1864.
 Ed. F. Crozier, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; pro. to corp.; died Nov., 1864.
 E. D. Erskine, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; died Sept. 11, 1864.
 Marshall Rundell, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; died July 20, 1862.
 Noble G. Wilder, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Sept. 20, '64.
 Horace S. Kenyon, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; died Sept. 27, '63.
 John Bowen, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle.
 Moses Sherman, 1st L. Art. En'd Feb., 1864; died Oct. 13, 1862.
 Francis Sykes, 24th Inf. En'd Oct., 1861; died Aug. 13, 1862.
 Aaron G. Hoag, 81st Inf. En'd Oct., 1861; killed at Cold Harbor.
 Benj. M. Whipple, 7th L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; died July, 1862.
 Orin B. Patchin, Navy. Enlisted Oct., 1862; died May 24, 1865.
 Frank Hancr, 12th Cav. En'd Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison.
 Pat. Mulligan, 6th H. Art. En'd Jan., 1862; died Dec. 26, 1864.
 Wm. A. Hayes, 147th Inf. En'd Sept., 1862; dis. 1863, for disability.
 C. Hatch, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Addison Powers, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 S. Hatch, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Oct., 1862; re-enlisted; dis. 1865.
 Joseph Hammerker, 2d H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Francis Henry, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 C. Graham, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1865.
 H. Wheeler, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; dis. 1864, for disability.
 F. E. Griffith, 24th Elmira. En'd Apr., 1861; re-en'd; dis. 1865.
 I. M. Williams. Enlisted May, 1861; dis. 1865.
 N. W. Parsons, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; dis. 1865.
 M. F. Parsons, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; pro. to corp.; dis. 1862, for disability.
 Wm. H. Sanford, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; dis. May, 1862.
 A. Bouche, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Jacob Bouche, 12th Syracuse. Enlisted Apr., 1861; dis. 1865.
 Geo. P. Taro, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 O. S. Walters, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Merrit Hotchkiss, 24th Elmira. En'd Apr., 1861; re-en'd; dis. 1865.
 A. Gilling. No record.
 Seth Howard, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to corp.; dis. '65.
 John Fletcher, 2d Mass. Cav. En'd Nov., 1862; surg.; dis. 1865.
 D. H. Holmes, 81st Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; dis. 1864.
 Geo. D. Alfred, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; dis. 1865.

Allen Kenyon, 110th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; dis. 1865.
 A. Putnam, 93d Inf. Enlisted Apr., 1865; dis. 1865.
 J. E. Hurley, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1861; dis. 1865.
 N. Prouty, 24th Inf. En'd May, '61; dis. May, '63, for disability.
 N. Wiggins, 101st Syracuse. En'd 1861; re-en'd; dis. 1865.
 N. Deane, 24th Elmira. Enlisted May, 1861; dis. Apr., 1862.
 M. Everts, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
 Chas. L. Webb, Navy. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the regular army.
 D. F. Dygert, 142d Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; dis. Sept., '63, for disability.
 J. L. Nichols, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.; dis. '65.
 Thos. Jeffrey, 24th Inf. En'd Apr., 1861; re-en'd; dis. 1865.
 Geo. Penfield, 24th Inf. En'd Apr., 1861; sergt.; re-en'd; dis. '65.
 Jos. Penfield, Navy. Enlisted Apr., 1861; re-enlisted.
 Edson Guit, 24th Elmira. En'd May, 1861; 2d lieut.; dis. May, '63.
 W. H. Penfield, 24th Wash. In service seven years.
 B. H. Penfield, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; dis. Aug., 1863, for disability.
 John Freeman, Jr., 14th Reg. Enlisted Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., '64.
 David T. Whyburn, John W. Ames, H. M. Ames, L. Ballard. No record.
 John J. Lester, 14th Inf. En'd Sept., 1863; promoted to sergt.; discharged 1865.
 Harrison Bristol, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Ed. P. Warner, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; dis. 1865.
 A. E. Huntley, 2d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Davis M. Webb, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; dis. 1865.
 Burton Webb, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; dis. Sept., 1863, disability.
 Julius Jackwith, 24th Inf. En'd Apr., 1861; re-en'd; dis. 1865.
 J. T. Benton, 147th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; dis. Nov., 1863, disability.
 Geo. Jackwith, 1st L. Art. En'd Sept., 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
 Cephas H. Fryar, 1st L. Art. En'd Oct., 1861; pro. to sergt.; dis. Dec., 1864.
 Chas. Malnora, 47th Inf. En'd Jan., 1864; pro. to sergt.; dis. '65.
 A. Malnora, 121st Inf. Enlisted March, 1865; dis. 1865.
 Geo. W. Putnam, 1st L. Art. En'd Jan., 1864; pro. to sergt.; dis. 1865.
 Theo. Ganther, 121st Elmira. En'd Apr., 1865; dis. 1865.
 Albert Rogers, 114th Reg. Enlisted Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., 1864.
 Chas. F. Wheeler. No record.
 Henry Ames, Navy. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 C. Lavalley, Ohio Regt. En'd Sept., 1862; pro. to corp.; dis. Aug., 1865.
 P. Clement, Ohio Regt. Enlisted Sept., 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
 G. Leplat, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
 G. Larkin, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 S. Clifford, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 L. Requilhard, 24th Elmira. En'd June, 1861; dis. 1862, for disability.
 E. Shamparry, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 J. Shamparry, 30th Inf. En'd Oct., 1861; wounded; dis. Oct., '64.
 H. H. Porter, 7th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; dis. 1862.
 E. Halleck, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; died June 18, 1863.
 S. K. Brown. Enlisted Jan., 1861; died in Richmond prison.
 J. McCanna, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at Petersburg.
 H. Matteson, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Jan. 29, 1863.
 J. Wimple, 81st Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861; died June 14, 1864.
 Jas. Barcham, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died March 24, 1864.
 John Daniels, 7th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1863; died May 22, 1864.
 Wm. Bristol, 24th Inf. Killed at Bull Run.
 D. G. Powers, 14th Reg. Enlisted Apr., 1860; died Apr. 8, 1862.
 Francis Duffin, 14th Reg. Enlisted Apr., 1860; died Apr. 8, '63.
 Asa D. Davis, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro.; died Jan. 8, '63.
 M. M. Dewitt, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; died Oct. 16, 1865, at Key West.
 W. M. Waring, 1st Sharpshooters. Enlisted Nov., 1861; died Mar. 28, 1864, at Mexico.
 F. N. Halsey, 147th Inf. En'd Sept., 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 J. B. Church, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died July 7, 1863.
 E. Richardson, 147th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; killed at Bull Run.
 Leonard Freeman, 147th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; pro. to corp.; died Aug. 15, 1864.
 Lewis Freeman, 147th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Chas. Freeman, 1st L. Art. Enlisted March, 1864; died July 3, '64.
 W. H. Sherman, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Mar. 23, 1863.

ALBION.

THE territory embraced within the present boundaries of this town originally comprised a portion of the old town of Williamstown, then Oneida county, which was formed March 24, 1804. Richland was set off February 20, 1807, and Albion erected from Richland, March 24, 1825.

The surface is gently undulating, and the highest point in town is three hundred and ninety-two feet above Lake Ontario. It is watered by the Salmon river, which enters the town at the northwest corner, flows in a southeasterly direction, receives Trout brook near New Centreville, and passes out at a distance of about two miles northeast of Sand Bank.

Albion was neither settled early or rapidly. It was as late as 1812 when Cary Burdick threaded his way into the wilderness and located on lands now owned by William Smith, two and one-half miles south of Sand Bank, on the highway leading to Williamstown. In 1813, David, Luther, and Benjamin Lilly came into the town, and located about one and one-half miles distant from Sand Bank, on lands now owned by Mr. Campbell, son of Cornelius Campbell. The premises now owned by Ezra Olin were first settled by Allen McClain, who moved from Lansingburgh, New York, in 1813.

Various emigrants from the British Isles, coming westward, selected this town as a dwelling-place, and prominent among the number was Peter Henderson, who left the "banks and braes" of old Scotia, and settled here in 1813, and erected the first log house in Sand Bank, which stood on the site now occupied by the Towsley block. He was a hardy, industrious pioneer, and while erecting his dwelling in this wilderness, lived in a cave covered over with "punchcons," which served to keep him from the inclemency of the weather. In this rude habitation he remained several months isolated from the world, his only neighbors being bears and wolves. Mr. Henderson's family consisted of nine children,—six daughters and three sons. The latter are living; Thomas and Alexander in this town, and John in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Four of the daughters are also living.

Many of the pioneers of Albion came from Washington county in this State, and among the number was Francis McClain, who settled in 1816, and subsequently located in Williamstown, where he died in 1876.

In the vicinity of New Centreville the first settler was Ezekiel Smith, who erected the first saw-mill at that place, on the site now occupied by the mill of David Barber. St. John Sauborn also settled in an early day, and is a present justice of the peace.

At Salmon River post-office, known as Pineville "square," Charles Rice and Jesse Crowell were early settlers, and built

the first saw-mill. Although not a mechanic, Squire Rice was active in erecting mills along the river, and perhaps no man in the town did more to develop this enterprise. A son named John Rice now resides at Pineville, and a grandson occupies the original homestead. Jesse Crowell removed to Albion, Michigan, where he died.

An early settler in the south part of this town was William Allen, who located near South Albion post-office. He married Dorcas Burdick, daughter of the first settler in the town. Whether the courtship was of long duration, or whether the course of true love ran smooth or not, cannot be definitely stated, but the all-important moment of "proposing" was handled in a practical manner, as the following will show. He was not of a bashful turn of mind, didn't "stand awhile on one foot first, and then awhile on 'tother," neither were there any Capulets or Montagues whose enmity necessitated the scaling of garden walls. She was an industrious housewife, and while seated milking a cow, he chanced to pass that way and accosted her, saying, "Dork, what will you give me to milk that cow?" "I'll give you myself," she promptly replied, and he at once entered into the bargain, and sat himself down and milked the cow, and married the girl, and lived in Albion town.

Moulton Cross, a native of Bennington, Vermont, was an influential man in the early days of the town, and during many years officiated as justice of the peace. A son, Charles H. Cross, is a prominent citizen of the village of Pulaski.

William Abbott early settled at Sand Bank, and erected a building used for a tavern, which stood near the present residence of Byron Helme.

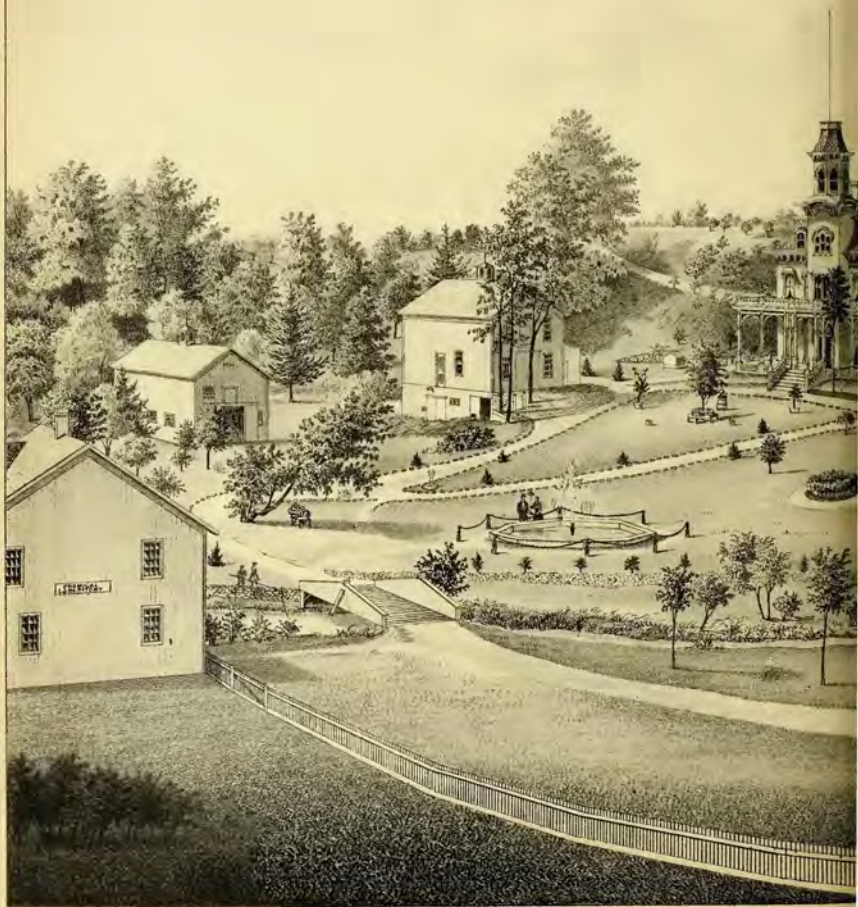
The pioneer store was kept by Ammi Hinkley, a native of Oneida county, who settled in 1828, in a building on the site now occupied by the store of Charles F. Comstock.

The next merchant who offered his wares for sale in this village was Daniel Crandall.

The first tavern was kept by Dr. Brace, in 1814, near the present location of the Methodist Protestant church.

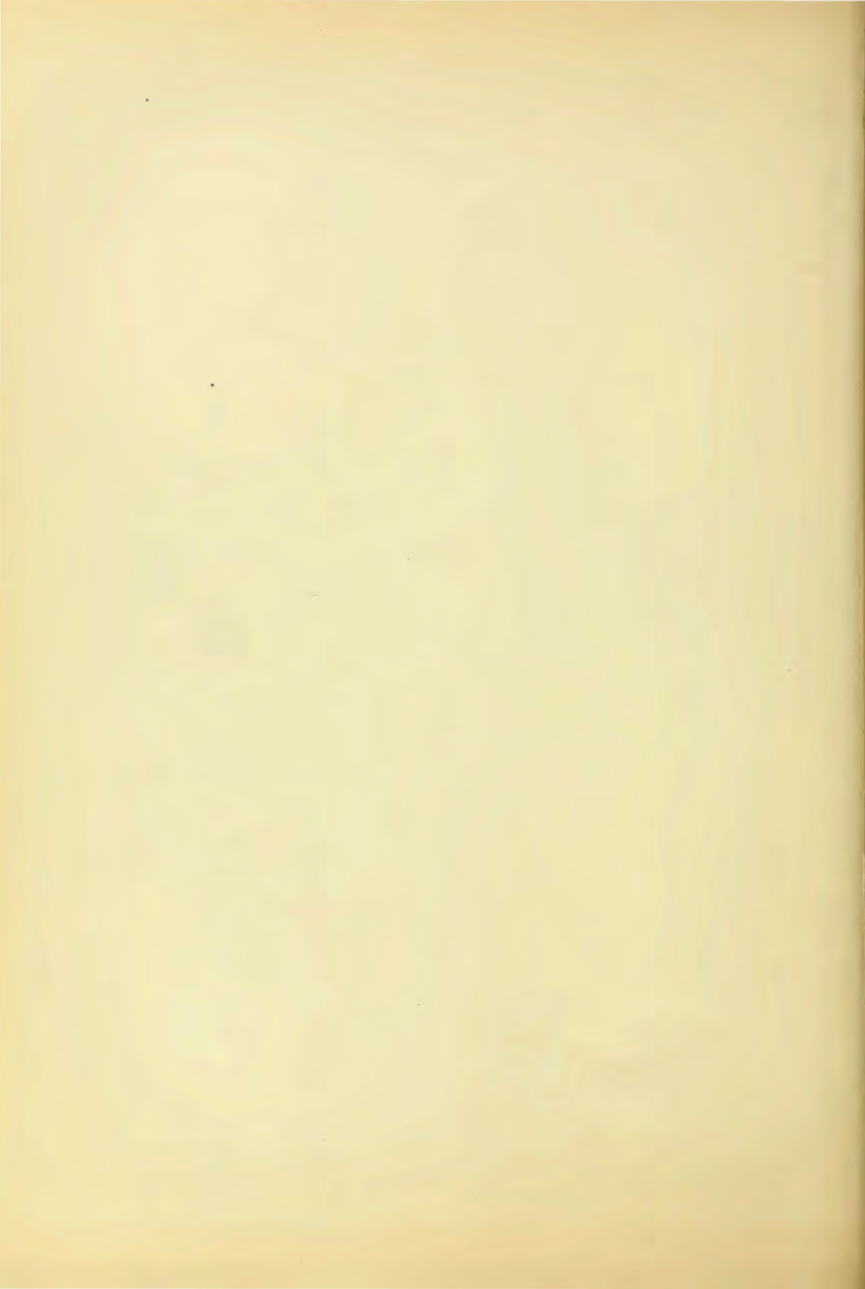
As the settlements advanced the want of physicians became a pressing need, and among the early practitioners the names of Doctors Taylor and Ufford are remembered. Both subsequently moved to the west, and the latter now resides in Illinois.

The pioneers of Albion, while laboring under the difficulties incident to the settlement of a new country, early manifested an interest in the educational training of the youth, and in 1816 erected a school-house, on the site now occupied by the present fine two-story school building. The first school in this building was taught by Silvia Breed, who subsequently became the wife of John Pride, a prominent citizen of Richland.



"BUENA VISTA", RES. OF D. R. AVERILL, (INVENTOR)





The pioneer grist-mill was built by Moses Rich, on the site now occupied by the mill of Mr. Westover. Two sons of Moses Rich, Morgan L. and Dr. Van Rensselaer, now reside at Sand Bank. The Lilly brothers erected the first saw-mill in this town, where the mill now owned by Robert McCulley is situated.

The first postmaster at Sand Bank was William Abbott, and the mail was brought to the town by William Worden, a mail-carrier, who traveled on horseback from Oswego to Utica.

One of the early preachers, or more familiarly known in that early day as circuit-riders, was Rev. Truman Gillett, a Free-Will Baptist, father of Mrs. Thomas Henderson. He journeyed through the wilderness on horseback, carrying hymn-book and Bible. He subsequently settled in Camden, where he died at an advanced age.

The village of Sand Bank was incorporated February 21, 1876. The first officers were as follows: President, Dwight W. Blodgett; Trustees, Thomas M. Costello, David O. Edgar, Peter Duxtator. The present officers are C. F. Comstock, president; Stephen Litts, C. Campbell, and Noble Hazzard, trustees.

The present business interests are represented as follows:
Dry goods and groceries, Frink & Curtis, Charles F. Comstock, Aaron Fuller, and Dwight D. Blodgett.

Hardware, Noble Hazzard.

Boots and shoes, Byron Helme.

Druggists, Cyrus R. Cramer, John C. Brown.

Furniture and undertaker, James M. Lyon.

Wagon-maker, F. M. Niles.

Blacksmiths, F. M. Niles, Williams & Cox.

Twine, H. S. Hunt.

Tanners, Lane, Pierce & Co., William Keeney.

Lumbermen, Post & Henderson, Brooks & Gurley, C. Campbell.

Butcher, Stephen Litts.

Barber, T. D. Cox.

Justice of the peace, Noble Hazzard.

Attorneys, John M. Brown, W. T. Eastman, B. N. Brainard.

Notaries public, Aaron Fuller, C. F. Comstock, John C. Brown.

Postmaster, Aaron Fuller.

Physicians, Geo. E. Carpenter, C. R. Cramer, John M. Brown, Van R. Rich.

Hotel, Peter B. Duxtator.

Grist-mill, Chas. Westover.

Carpenters, D. C. Pradgon, A. B. Westcott, G. Robinson, D. H. Perry.

ALBION TANNERY, Lane, Pierce & Co., proprietors.—This business was established in 1852, by the Chapman brothers, and continued by them until 1856, when it passed into the hands of George Bellamy, by whom it was continued until 1861, when it was conducted by Fanning & Son until 1866. In that year Thorn, McFarlane & Co., of New York, purchased the establishment and carried on the business until 1871, when it came into the possession of the present firm, consisting of Alonzo Lane, Andrew Pierce, James Pierce, and William P. Pierce.

The tannery was destroyed by fire in July, 1876, and

rebuilt and in operation within three months. The main building is two hundred feet in length, forty feet wide, three stories in height, exclusive of basement. A wing attached is forty by ninety feet, three stories in height. Employ two hundred men. Capacity, five hundred hides per week. This firm has a tannery also in operation in the town of Orwell. Lane, Pierce & Co. operate three different establishments, and tan more buff leather than any other firm in the United States.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Albion was organized March 24, 1825, and the first town-meeting was held at the house of Peter Henderson, and adjourned to the horse-barn of Reuben Rich, May 3 of the same year. Moulton Cross was chosen chairman of the meeting, and John Barker secretary.

The following officers were elected: John L. Curtemus, supervisor; Chas. H. Learned, town clerk; Isaac Jaquith, Timothy Norton, Moulton Cross, assessors; Nathan Bliss, Cary Burdick, Reuben Rich, commissioners of highways; Nathan Bliss, collector; Joseph Tucker, Timothy Norton, overseers of the poor; Nathan Bliss, Wm. Allen, Van R. Rich, constables; Ebenezer Barker, Amos Doolittle, Jos. Leavitt, commissioners of schools; John L. Curtemus, Chas. H. Learned, Chas. Cummins, Moulton Cross, Ezekiel Smith, Wm. Abbott, overseers of highways and fence-viewers; John Edgar, Ebenezer Barker, Chas. H. Learned, pound-masters.

At this meeting two hundred and fifty dollars was voted for roads and bridges. It was also voted that "any inhabitant of the town of Albion who shall kill a wolf within said town shall receive a reward of ten dollars from the town."

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to the present time:

Supervisors.—1825, John L. Curtemus; 1826-28, Chas. H. Learned; 1829, Peter Henderson; 1830-34, Jesse Crowell; 1835-38, Emory Potter; 1839, Geo. Helme; 1840, Chas. Rice; 1841-46, A. R. Angell; 1847, Isaac Jaquith; 1848-50, George W. Stillwell; 1851, James T. Gibson; 1852, John Shepherd; 1853-55, Samuel A. Comstock; 1856, John Shepherd; 1857-58, Samuel A. Comstock; 1859-60, Thomas Henderson; 1861, Samuel A. Comstock; 1862, Cornelius Campbell; 1863-64, W. T. Henderson; 1865-67, Jabez H. Gilbert; 1866-69, Jacob Moore; 1870, W. M. Rich; 1871, John R. Mason; 1872, W. M. Rich; 1873-76, C. F. Comstock; 1877, W. W. Thorp.

Town Clerks.—1825, Charles H. Learned; 1826, Alfred Bates; 1827, John Barker; 1828-31, Alfred Bates; 1832-34, Emory Potter; 1835-38, George Helme; 1839, Alonzo R. Angell; 1840-41, John Shepherd; 1842, Richard Simons; 1843, John L. Taft; 1844, Samuel A. Comstock; 1845, John L. Taft; 1846, Richard Simons; 1847, Geo. W. Stillwell; 1848, Geo. W. Taylor; 1849, Arnold Hollen; 1850-51, R. T. Hunt; 1852, B. E. Whipple; 1853, R. Harding; 1854, J. E. Redbrooks; 1855, John Runyon, Jr.; 1856, A. H. Place; 1857-59, Wm. C. Parker; 1860, Geo. E. Bellamy; 1861-63, J. K. Richards; 1864, Edward D. Parker; 1865-67, Aaron Fuller; 1868,

F. C. Rich; 1869-70, Z. W. T. Mitchell; 1871, Chas. F. Comstock; 1872, H. W. Hollon; 1873-77, Aaron Fuller.

The town of Albion has an area of thirty thousand four hundred and thirty-three acres, and the assessor's valuation of real estate and incorporated companies is five hundred and fifty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, and the equalized valuation of the same is five hundred and seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars. The assessor's valuation of personal estate is four thousand and seventy dollars, and the total equalized value of real estate, incorporated companies, and personal estate is five hundred and seventy-eight thousand and thirty-six dollars.

The population of Albion in 1845 was 1644; in 1850, 2010; in 1855, 2212; in 1860, 2348; in 1865, 2366; in 1870, 2359; in 1875, 2479.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Sand Bank was organized as the First Presbyterian church of Albion, January 27, 1829. Revs. Oliver Ayer and George Freeman officiated at the organization. The first members were as follows: Samuel Leavitt, Rupert and Naham and Nelly Gurley, Agnes Henderson, wife of Peter Henderson, Joseph and Eleanor Tucker, and Jesse Wilson. Naham Gurley and Samuel Leavitt were chosen ruling elders, and Mr. Gurley officiated as deacon.

The first administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was February 8, 1829, by Rev. Oliver Ayer. Silvia Leavitt, wife of Samuel Leavitt, was the first admission to the church. The first records of baptism are the names of Mary Ann Snow, Clarissa Abbott, and Jane Dunlap Henderson. The church was taken under the care of the presbytery at a meeting held in Oneida county, January 26, 1830. The first place of worship was in the school-house. The first missionary work done for this society was in 1831, by Rev. Ralph Robinson, then pastor of the Congregational church at Pulaski.

January 8, 1834, a society called the Sand Bank Union Society was organized, and a building erected. February 26, 1838, in consequence of not having conformed to the statute in the first organization, the society was reorganized, under the same name, with the following trustees, viz.: Aaron Fuller, Geo. W. Stillwell, Thomas Henderson, Samuel A. Comstock, Isaac Jaquith, and Morgan L. Rich. The house was completed and ready for occupancy in 1840. The Presbyterians and Methodists occupied this house until 1870, when it passed into the possession of the latter society, and is now occupied by them.

November 27, 1852, the Congregational society was organized by the Rev. Thomas Salmon. The first membership was composed of the following persons: Samuel Leavitt, Joseph Tucker, Eleanor Tucker, Alexander and Sophronia Henderson, Aaron and Sarah F. Fuller, Charles H. and Margaret Mitchell, Mary Ann Leavitt, Jane D. Henderson, Polly Pierce, Barbara A. Edgar, Mary Decker, Clarissa Barnes, Susannah Loomis, Jane Edgar, Agnes Henderson. The above named were members of the former Presbyterian church; and the following united with the church under the new organization: Zenas T. W. Mitchell, Harriet T. Mitchell, Pierie D. Mitchell, Harriet Leavitt, George W. Lamb,

Israel D. Pierce, Albert B. Shepherd, Ira C. Safford. The ordinance of baptism was first administered under the new organization to Israel D. Pierce. The society was incorporated April 25, 1853, with the following-named persons as trustees: Charles H. Mitchell, Thomas Henderson, Samuel A. Comstock, James J. Fonda, Alexander Henderson. The following persons have served this church as pastors or stated supplies: Revs. George Peglar, Rufus S. Wheelock, Lumond Wilcox, Jacob R. Shepherd, B. B. Cutter, H. H. Butterworth, L. E. Bates, John Turbitt, John H. Munsell, Benjamin S. Crosby, Albert F. Abbott, Samuel F. Porter, Frank N. Greeley, William L. Osman, Edward D. Curtis, present supply.

The erection of the new church edifice was commenced September 19, 1870, and completed and dedicated June 2, 1876, the services being conducted by John C. Holbrook, D.D., and Rev. J. H. Munsell. The interior of the church is furnished with chestnut, tastefully finished in walnut and cherry, and has a seating capacity of three hundred persons. It cost six thousand dollars, and is a model of beauty and comfort.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was organized in the month of August, 1838, in the village of Sand Bank, by Rev. George Peglar, of the Champlain conference of the Methodist Protestant church. The first president was Rev. George Peglar; the first class-leader was Daniel Smith. First members were Daniel Smith and wife, Lot Aekley and wife, and David Jones and wife, who are now living. The church was built in 1836, two years before the society was organized, and it was built as a union church, but the society bought one-half, and owned it in connection with the Congregational church until 1868, when they purchased the other half, and now have it free from debt. They chose to still retain the old church in view of its having been the place where the "fathers" had worshipped; it had been the place where they had embraced the principles of Christianity, and was dear to them in view of its many hallowed associations. It cost fifteen hundred dollars; size is fifty feet by thirty. Services were held here from the first organization of the Methodist Protestant church. The consecration services were performed by the Rev. J. S. Robinson, Rev. I. H. Hogan, and Rev. J. H. Richards. Present trustees: O. R. Jones, L. R. Jones, and Byron Helme. Present class-leader, O. R. Jones. Present pastor, Rev. Charlie M. Boughton.

The church has had twenty-one different pastors during the thirty-nine years of its existence, who have served as follows, viz.: Rev. George Peglar, one year; Rev. J. H. Richards, two years; Rev. Daniel Shaver, three years; Rev. Francis Pierce, one year; Rev. S. P. Huntington, one year; Rev. H. Hoxie, one year; Rev. J. P. Long, two years; Rev. Darius Cook, two years; Rev. M. Prindle, one year; Rev. L. R. Ellis, two years; Rev. W. C. Beardsley, one year; Rev. E. C. Kimble, one year; Rev. George Howland, one year; Rev. Stephen A. Douglass, two years; Rev. H. N. Cook, four years; Rev. Dr. William I. Baker, three years; Rev. C. R. Chapin, one year; Rev. T. B. Dodd, two years; Rev. R. K. Andrews, one year; Rev. H. Brown, one year; Rev. Charlie M. Boughton, one year;

and is the pastor at the present time. Pastors of this church have commenced and closed their pastorates here in the month of September, at the sessions of the annual conference. The number of members is eighteen. The cause of this falling off is owing to deaths, removals, and expulsions from neglect of "Christian duties."

The church here has struggled through reverses and difficulties, and it has had its seasons of prosperity; it has counted its membership by hundreds. It has exerted a strong religious and moral influence in this place. It has given to the church of Christ one of the most able ministers of the day,—Rev. L. Judson Cooper, ex-president of the Onondaga conference of the Methodist Protestant church. It has had in its ministry some of the best talent in this county. Three of her pastors are ex-presidents of Onondaga conference. Six of her ex-pastors are dead, and fourteen are still living. Six sessions of the Onondaga annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church have been held in this church. At present the interest of the membership is increasing, and the future looks brighter for this church than it has in years past.

THE ALBION BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized December 26, 1837. The following-named persons were the first members: Ebenezer Cowin, Samuel Davidson, Harvey Hurlburt, Jeremiah Kellogg, William H. Delano, Horace Holmes, Andrew Patterson, Harry Wright, Leah Davidson, Clarissa Dickerson, Priscilla Holmes, Mary Cowin, Lydia Cowin, Susan Doolittle, Sally Patterson, Harriet Wright.

The present and only church edifice erected by the society was in 1852. The following persons have officiated as pastors of this church, viz.: Samuel Davidson, — Terry, Elias Burdick, John Canan, Elisha Robins, Myron Newell, Daniel Delano, Albert Cole, V. L. Garrett, Hiram Powers, S. J. Decker, W. C. Johnson, William Delano, S. G. Jones.

The church at present has no pastor. The present officers are as follows: Deacons, Henry Jones, R. A. Burdick; Clerk, S. G. Jones; Trustees, H. F. Norton, A. J. Jackson, R. A. Burdick, J. F. Morrison, W. W. Thorp. The present membership numbers sixty-five.

We have endeavored to secure a history of the other church organizations in this town by repeated applications to various members for information concerning their respective churches, but in no instance did they give our requests the slightest attention.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AARON FULLER

was the youngest in a family of five children. His parents, Luke and Mary, were from the old Puritan stock. At an early age he was adopted by Thaddeus Revel, of his native town (Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts), with whom he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He received a good common-school education, and, as was the custom at that day, worked on the farm during the sum-

mer and attended school three months in the winter. After attaining his majority he went to work in a comb-factory. This not proving congenial to his tastes he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In 1832, in company with two elder brothers, he moved to Little Falls, New York, and in the fall of the same year came to Sand Bank and purchased the place upon which he now resides in the village, and also a farm of one hundred and thirty-three



AARON FULLER.

acres. In 1834 he returned to Massachusetts and married Miss Sarah F. Toby, of the town of Conway, Franklin county. Mrs. Fuller was born in Conway, February 22, 1813, and was one of eight sisters. Since 1832 Mr. Fuller has been largely identified with the village of Sand Bank, especially with church matters; is a very strong temperance man; was elected excise commissioner; and his acts while officiating in that capacity, and the immovable position he took in regard to the license question, met with the hearty approval of all friends of the temperance cause. Mr. Fuller is the present postmaster, which office he has held, in connection with that of town clerk, for a great many years. Altogether Mr. Fuller is one of those courteous, kind, Christian gentlemen whose identification with any community is always productive of good.

THOMAS HENDERSON

was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, October 26, 1799. When he was three months old his father, Peter Henderson, emigrated to America and located in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, where he purchased a farm. Here he remained eleven years, when he bought two hundred acres of land in the town of Albion, and, with his family, moved to Sand Bank, where he was the first white settler.

Thomas was at this time a sturdy lad of thirteen, and helped to erect the first house built in the town, which was of logs, and stood on what is now Mill street. The senior

Henderson was a very industrious, ambitious man, and to his first purchase of two hundred acres added from time to time until he acquired twelve hundred acres of the finest land in the township. He remained upon his farm until his death, which occurred May 13, 1863. In 1823 Thomas was married to Miss Eliza Jacobs, of Brattleboro', Vermont, by whom he had six children, all of whom are living but one.



PETER HENDERSON.

In 1839 Mrs. Henderson died, and the following year he married Mrs. Julia Barnes, by whom he had two children. After his marriage in 1823 he commenced business for himself, which consisted of lumbering and farming, and which he has followed until the present. Mr. Henderson has always been strictly devoted to his business, and politics was to him entirely devoid of charms. He, however, accepted the office of supervisor for a number of terms, and has always been a Jacksonian Democrat; is liberal in his religious views, and is all in all an affable, courteous gentleman.

MILITARY RECORD OF ALBION.

- Andrew T. Ackley. Enlisted in Co. B, 103d Reg't, Aug. 5, 1862; dis. for disability Feb. 6, 1864.
- Thomas Allen. Enlisted in Co. B, 110th Reg't, Aug. 6, 1862; dis. for disability July 20, 1863.
- Henry Anson, Jr. Enlisted in Co. M, 24 H. Art., June, 1863; dis. for disability.
- Cyrus M. Austin. Enlisted in Co. H, 1st H. Art., Feb. 29, 1863; in battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Weldon R. R., and others, twelve in all; dis. June 21, 1863.
- Albert H. Austin. En'd in Co. B, 1st Art., in 1861; dis. for disability in 1862; re-en'd Feb. 26, 1864; died in the following Sept.
- George W. Aldrich. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864, in Co. E, 189th Reg't; dis. June 20, 1865.
- Henry W. Allen. En'd in 1865, in Co. I, 193d Reg't; dis. same year.
- Hartley Allen. Enlisted March 21, 1865, in Co. I, 193d Reg't; dis. Aug. 15, 1865.
- John W. Austin. Enlisted in Co. K, 81st Reg't, Nov., 1861; disch. Dec. 8, 1863; died July 21, 1864.
- Henry E. Borm, corp. Enlisted in Co. G, 1st Art., Sept. 21, 1861; in battles of Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and others; dis.; re-en'd Feb. 11, 1864; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Uri Barnes. Enlisted in Co. B, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died in hospital at New Orleans; remains buried there.
- Albert Briggs. En'd in Co. B, 110th Inf., Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865, at New Orleans.
- Julius Barnes. Enlisted in Co. H, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died in hospital at Baton Rouge, Aug. 30, 1863.
- Maurice Bowen. Enlisted in Co. H, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died in hospital at Baton Rouge, Oct. 8, 1865.
- Brayton Burdick. Enlisted in Co. K, 110th Inf., Aug. 5, 1862; dis. Aug. 8, 1865.
- John Babcock. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th Inf., Sept. 2, 1862.
- Lafayette Barber. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th Inf., Aug. 28, 1862; pro. serg't March 1, 1864.
- James R. Barker. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg't, Aug. 7, 1862; in battles Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; was w'd in latter; dis. June 27, 1865.
- James M. Berry. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg't, Aug. 25, 1862.
- Isaac S. Bentley. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg't, Aug. 25, 1862; in battles South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg; w'd in battle of Wilderness, Aug. 5, '64; dis. April 3, 1865.
- Erna D. Bragdon. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1863.
- Elisha Bentley. Enlisted Co. L, 14th Art., Jan. 3, 1861; was in following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; re-en'd Nov. 14, 1863, as 1st lieutenant; raised a co. of sixty men; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.
- Alfred B. Briggs. Enlisted in Co. K, 14th Art., Dec. 5, 1863; disch. July, 1865.
- Francis Barker. En'd in Co. K, H. Art., Dec. 5, 1863; deserted.
- Albert S. Barker. En'd in Co. K, H. Art., Dec. 5, 1863; in battles Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and others; w'd; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Deveraux Barber. En'd in Co. K, H. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; in battles Cold Harbor, Weldon R. R., Fort Steadman; dis. Sept. 6, 1865.
- Caleb R. Barker. En'd in the 1st Lt. Art., Feb. 29, 1864; in battles Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, and others; twenty-one in all; dis. June 22, 1865.
- Delos Balch. Enlisted in Co. G, 1st Lt. Art., Jan. 4, 1861; in battles Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and others; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Homer J. Birch. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Reg't, Aug. 23, 1864; dis. at Elmhurst; was detailed to head-quarters during time of service; dis. June 1, 1865.
- John Berry. Enlisted in 184th Reg't, Aug. 23, 1864; deserted.
- Fletcher M. Barney. Enlisted in Co. G, 125th Reg't, April 5, 1865; dis. Jan. 18, 1866.
- Alfred Brenon. Enlisted March, 1865; sub. for George N. Thomas.
- Elias Crofford. Enlisted in Co. G, 1st H. Art., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; dis. Feb. 11, 1864.
- Ira D. Cross. Enlisted in Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vol., musician, Aug. 5, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Nathan J. Chase. Enlisted in Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 1862; served in Louisiana; transf. to Invalid Corps in Virginia; disch.
- Amos A. Cloffin. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles Fort Hudson, Fort Blisland, Franklin; disch. Aug. 8, 1865.
- Sanford Cloffin. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 1862; died Carrollton, La., Feb. 1, 1863.
- Samuel P. Clement. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, Co. B, 110th N. Y. V.; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1865.
- F. G. Comstock. Enlisted in Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; prom. 1st lieutenant Nov. 25, 1862; 1st lieutenant and reg. quartermaster Feb. 4, 1863; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
- Franklin B. Clary. Enlisted Co. C, 149th N. Y. V., Aug. 28, 1862; in battles Fredericksburg, Antietam; killed at Gettysburg; remains buried on the field.
- Lyman Curtis. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th N. Y. V., Aug. 28, 1862; furloughed for ten days, about Feb. 1, 1863; did not return to regiment.
- John Clark. Enlisted Co. K, 14th H. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; wounded

- in battle of the Wilderness, in right arm; died in hospital at Alexandria, June 1, 1864.
- Jas. Clark, Jr. Enlisted 14th Penna. Inf. May 1, 1861; transferred to 14th Ill. Art.; served two years; disch. June 7, 1863; re-en'd, and killed before Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; buried on James river.
- John Copley. Enlisted Co. K, 14th Ill. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; in battles of Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Wilderness, and others; died of disease at Baltimore, Sept. 22, 1864.
- Hugh Crippen. Enlisted Co. K, 14th Ill. Art., Dec. 21, 1863.
- Daniel W. Corbin. Enlisted Co. K, 14th Ill. Art., Dec. 24, 1863.
- Melvin Cladin. Enlisted 7th Pa. Cav., Nov., 1861; disch. March 1, 1862; re-en'd Co. L, 14th Ill. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Mine Run, North Anna, Petersburg, and others.
- Eli B. Crane. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Nov. 16, 1861; re-en'd same comp. and regiment, Jan. 18, 1864; in battles Yorktown, Fair Oaks; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Geo. V. Canfield. Enlisted Co. C, 50th Eng. Sept. 13, 1861; re-en'd Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Leonard Crumer. Enlisted 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865.
- Henry C. Cross. Enlisted Co. G, 24th N. Y. V., May, 1861.
- Levi S. Caswell. Enlisted Co. I, 123d N. Y. V., Mar. 23, 1863; disch. Jan., 1866.
- John Crouse. Enlisted Co. G, 1st Ill. Art., Oct. 1, 1861; several engagements, and in battles Fair Oaks, seven days' fight in front of Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; lost left leg by shell and wounded by rifle-ball in right leg; disch. May 21, 1864.
- Chas. C. Coyer. Enlisted Co. F, 81st N. Y. V., Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.
- Jacob Curry. Enlisted Co. M, 24th Ill. Art., Dec. 5, 1861; in battles Spottsylvania, North Anna; deserted and returned voluntarily to duty; was rearrested and sent to Tortugas during the war.
- John Henry Coyer. Enlisted Co. H, 7th Lt. Art., Mar. 14, 1864; in battles Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Peckley Farm, Weldon R. R., Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and others, thirteen in all; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Thos. Clark. En'd Co. K, 119th N. Y. V., Aug. 5, 1862; in battle Camp Birdland, Vermilion Plains; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Eri S. Crocker. Enlisted Co. G, 24th N. Y. V., May 1, 1861; disch. May 29, 1863; re-en'd 20th N. Y. Cav., Sept., 1863; disch. 1865.
- David Crocker. Enlisted Co. G, 24th N. Y. V., May, 1861; disch. 29, 1863; re-en'd 20th N. Y. Cav., Sept., 1863; disch. Sept., 1865.
- James Henry Curry. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; died St. Louis hospital, La., March 7, 1864; remains buried there.
- John B. Church. Enlisted 78th N. Y. V., Jan., 1862; last heard from at Winchester, Va.
- George Cross. Enlisted 26th N. Y. V., Aug., 1861; was wounded in leg.
- Wm. E. Duvalp. Enlisted Co. E, 20th Cav., Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug., 1865.
- Samuel Dawley. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; wounded in right hand at Irish Bend, near New Orleans; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Morgan Dewell. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; died in hospital, New Florence, La.; remains buried there.
- Ezekiel G. Deubman. Enlisted Co. H, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles Fort Birdland, Port Hudson, Vermilion Plains; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
- John DeLong. Enlisted Co. C, 147th N. Y. V., Aug. 28, 1862.
- Gies. Desol. Enlisted Co. G, 1st Lt. Art., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Ashburn Hill, Brimston Station, Robertson's Tavern, Mine Run, Wilderness, — River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Run, and siege of Petersburg; disch. Dec. 17, 1862; re-enlisted same co. and regt., and disch. June 19, 1865.
- Wm. F. Davy. Drafted Aug. 4, 1863; assigned Co. A, 97th N. Y. V.; disch. Aug., 1865.
- Horsace Daell. Enlisted Co. G, 1st Lt. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Deep Run, Petersburg, and others, ten in all; disch. June 13, 1865.
- William Danforth. Enlisted 18th Regt., N. C. V., Sept. 1, 1861.
- Gies. M. Dawley. Enlisted Co. G, 1st N. Y. Art., Sept. 1, 1861; disch. June 1, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.; disability.
- Jas. Byron Dunlap. Enlisted Co. I, 20th Cav., Aug. 25, 1863; disch. Aug., 1865.
- Philander Dunlap. Enlisted Co. C, 50th Eng., Sept. 3, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill; wounded in shoulder at Fredericksburg; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Samuel Dony. Enlisted Co. G, 36th Eng. Sept. 17, 1861; died at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, June, 1862.
- Elias P. Duignan. Enlisted Co. E, 183d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 7, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and others; discharged June 10, 1865.
- James Eaton. Enlisted Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 30, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg, and others; discharged June 19, 1865.
- Stephen D. Emblem. Enlisted Co. F, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 26, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Brimston Station, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Chancellorsville; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Albert Eaton. Enlisted Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 28, 1862; promoted sergt. June 1, 1864; mortally wounded and died on field at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
- Jasper Emblem. Enlisted 1st N. Y. Heav. Art., Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 25, 1862; re-enlisted in 147th N. Y. Vols.; promoted to 2d lieu., Feb. 26, 1865; mustered out Feb. 13, 1865; in battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Southside, Hatcher's Run, "Poplar Grove Church."
- George Elseffer. Enlisted March, 1863; substitute for Allen Gilbert, Eq., Abilene, N. Y.
- Nelson Elliot. Enlisted Co. M, 24 Heav. Art., Oct. 20, 1861; in battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna; was wounded near Cold Harbor, and dis. Nov. 14, 1863; re-enlisted, and dis. Mar. 2, 1865.
- Charles W. Fegg. Enlisted Co. G, 1st Light Art., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of seven days' fight before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and other (twenty-seven) engagements; re-enlisted in same co. and regt., and discharged June 17, 1865.
- Isaac M. Fancher. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Camp Birdland, Franklin; was wounded by ball in right side, May 23, 1863; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Jason W. Frey. Enlisted Co. K, 14th Heavy Art., Dec. 23, 1864; deserted and went to Michigan; was arrested and returned; in attempting to desert again, was shot.
- William I. Frost. Enlisted in 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 28, 1862; disch'd by reason of disability; re-enlisted in Co. K, 184th N. Y. Vols.; discharged July 14, 1863.
- Abram Frey. Enlisted Co. G, 1st N. Y. Light Art., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Yorktown, Antietam, Chancellorsville; discharged June 8, 1865.
- Amos G. Frey. Enlisted Co. H, 1st N. Y. Light Art., Mar. 14, 1864; engaged in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bellevue Church, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Hatcher's Run, and six others; discharged June 17, 1865.
- Thomas Garahan. Enlisted 133d N. Y. Vols., March, 1865.
- V. L. Garrett. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862; captain; resigned Nov. 23, 1862.
- Herbert Gilbert. Enlisted Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 28, 1862; was wounded in battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; subsequently in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor; mortally wounded at Petersburg, and died on the field next day, June 19, 1864.
- H. James Grey. Enlisted Co. F, 14th Heavy Art., Dec. 5, 1861; in Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Spottsylvania, and several other battles; discharged June 21, 1865.
- Dennis S. Galvin. Enlisted Co. I, 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.
- Timothy Gilbert. Enlisted Co. B, 184th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.
- Hiram Gilbert. Enlisted 21th N. Y. Vols.; transferred to 76th N. Y. Vols.; was killed at Gettysburg.
- Phillip Hydern. Enlisted Co. G, 81st N. Y. Vols., Nov. 21, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, seven days' fight before Richmond; discharged Dec. 4, 1863.
- James Henry Hydern. Enlisted Co. G, 81st N. Y. Vols., Nov. 7, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Petersburg, Davy's Bluff, Cold Harbor, 24 Petersburg; was m'd, and dis. Dec. 16, 1864.
- Na'lon Holmes. Enlisted Co. D, 193d N. Y. Vols., April 6, 1863; discharge (Aug. 28, 1865).

- John Hagan. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- David S. Helmer. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Camp Highland, Fort Hudson, Vermont; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- James F. Henderson. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 5, 1862; promoted to Q. M.-sergt., Aug. 16, 1864; in battle of Port Hudson and skirmishes; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Emerson Hagar. Enlisted Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 26, 1862; deserted.
- William Harris. Enlisted Co. G, 26th Heavy Art.
- John L. Howard. Enlisted Co. K, 14th Heavy Art., Dec. 16, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; killed at Weldon R. R., Aug. 19, 1864.
- Alvin D. Howard. Enlisted Co. K, 14th Heavy Art., Dec. 16, 1863; at battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R.; wounded in right thigh; dis. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Herman Hubbard. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. Vols., Oct. 1, 1861; re-enlisted Mar. 7, 1864; was in three engagements; discharged Aug. 31, 1865.
- Henry N. Harn. Enlisted in 24th Cav., April 27, 1864.
- Gaylord Haskins. Enlisted Co. I, 192d N. Y. Vols., Mar. 17, 1865.
- Peter E. Hannevell. Enlisted Co. F, 19th Inf. U. S. A., April 4, 1861; discharged May 1, 1863; re-enlisted March 1, 1865; still in service.
- Adam Hicks. Enlisted 193d N. Y. Vols., April 4, 1865; discharged Jan. 27, 1866.
- Henry Haskins. Enlisted Co. I, 26th Inf., May 10, 1861; killed at 2d Bull Run; remains buried on the field.
- Ransom H. Jackson. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862; in siege of Port Hudson, and other engagements; discharged Aug. 1865.
- Organder H. Jones. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862; discharged Aug. 27, 1865.
- Orren Jacobs. Enlisted Co. H, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; in siege of Port Hudson and battle of Bayou Teche; disch. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Abram Jacobson. Enlisted Co. I, 135d N. Y. V., March, 1865; discharged January 18, 1866.
- David A. Johnson. Enlisted March 17, 1865; sub. for Alexander Murray, Esq., of Albion; assigned to Co. D, 96th N. Y. V.; discharged Aug. 1865, for disability.
- William L. Johnson. Enlisted March 7, 1865; substitute for Ezra Olin, Esq., Albion, N. Y.; assigned to Co. D, 96th N. Y. V.
- James Johns. Enlisted March, 1865; substitute for Howard Repsen, Esq., Albion.
- George W. Keyes. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, in Co. C, 50th Engineers; discharged August, 1865.
- Henry H. Kienyer. Enlisted Co. B, 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Jacob Kent. Enlisted Co. E, 184th N. Y. V., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged July 14, 1865.
- Truman Kellogg. Enlisted 184th N. Y. V., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.
- Seth Kenyon. Substitute for David G. Cross, Albion, N. Y.
- Thomas Kienyer. Enlisted Co. D, 24th N. Y. V., April 29, 1861; re-enlisted Co. K, 15th N. Y. Cav., Aug. 11, 1863; was in thirteen battles; discharged Aug. 9, 1865.
- William H. Lester. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug., 1862; discharged June 5, 1865.
- Elijah Loomis. Enlisted Co. C, 147th N. Y. V.; re-enlisted in 16th Michigan Cavalry; died in hospital.
- Albert Lombard. Enlisted Co. C, 2d H. Art., Feb. 29, 1864; in battles at Spottsylvania, North Anna; wounded in left leg at Cold Harbor; died May 27, 1865.
- Martin L. Loomis. Enlisted Co. H, 1st Light Art., Feb. 29, 1864; was in battles of Wilderness, Petersburg, and ten others; discharged June 20, 1865.
- Edwin A. Lyman. Enlisted Co. C, 50th Engineers, Sept. 5, 1861; re-enlisted same comp'y and reg., Feb. 29, 1864; was in battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, North Anna, Malvern Hill; was taken pris. July 2, '62; exchanged Aug. 6, '62; dis. June 15, '65.
- Frederick Lee. Enlisted Co. G, 81st N. Y. V., Nov. 10, 1861; re-enlisted 29, 1864; in bat. of Fair Oaks; dis. July 14, 1865.
- Eugene A. Lester. Enlisted Co. G, 24th N. Y. V., May 8, 1861; must. out with reg. May 29, 1863; re-enlisted, Jan'y 16, 1864, in 24th N. Y. Cav.; was in battles of 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chantilly, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and others; discharged June 2, 1865.
- James A. Lohaus. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d N. Y. Vols., March 19, 1865; dis. June 18, 1866.
- George W. Loomis. Enlisted in Co. G, 1st L. Art., Oct. 10, 1861; a faithful soldier; in seventeen battles; dis. Oct. 8, 1864.
- Harlow Mills. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 28, 1862; killed at battle of Gettysburg.
- Henry Mellen. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 23, 1862; died in hospital at Washington; remains buried there.
- Hugh Mellen. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 23, 1862; wounded in right arm at Gettysburg; was discharged in consequence, Dec. 31, 1863.
- Abram Marrers. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 27, 1862; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg; escaped next day; dis. July 1, 1865.
- Joseph Mellen. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 23, 1862; re-enlisted Aug. 23, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Thomas McDonald. Enlisted in the 36th Eng., Sept. 6, 1861; re-enlisted in same company and regiment; dis. June 28, 1865.
- David L. Martin. Enlisted in Co. K, 51st N. Y. Vols., Jan. 18, '62; re-enlisted for three years, or during the war; died at home while on furlough.
- Norman Moore. Enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 1, 1864; deserted at Elmira.
- Oliver Mellen. Enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 26, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- John J. Mowers. Enlisted in Co. D, 184th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 31, '64; dis. June 29, 1865.
- William J. Mearcum. Enlisted in Co. B, 184th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 1, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865.
- John G. Moore. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 18, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- James McNair. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th N. Y. Vols., May, 1861; dis. May 29, 1863.
- Gerathan Martin. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Cav., Feb. 19, 1865; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.
- Eli C. Merrill. Enlisted March, 1865; substitute for Washington T. Henderson, Albion.
- James Moore. Enlisted March 2, 1865; substitute for William A. Smith, Esq., Albion; assigned to Co. G, 34 N. Y. Vet. Vols.; dis. Sept. 11, 1865.
- Nelson W. Marsh. Enlisted in Co. G, 1st N. Y. L. Art., Oct. 4, 1861; in over twenty engagements; wounded in left eye at Malvern Hill; dis. Oct. 8, 1864.
- Angustus R. Miller. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th N. Y. Vols., May 5, 1861; died of wounds received in battle of Bull Run, Sept. 12, 1862.
- Francis Mead. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th N. Y. Vols., Dec. 3, 1861; killed at 2d Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
- Lavener Nichols. Enlisted Co. D, 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 23, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.
- Ansen M. Nichols. Enlisted 1st Light Art., Feb. 29, 1864; was in about fifteen battles; discharged June, 1865.
- John C. Nichols. Enlisted Co. H, 1st Light Art., Feb. 29, 1864; in battles of Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, seven days' fight before Richmond, and others; discharged October 29, 1864.
- George W. Olin. Enlisted Co. D, 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- George Pettis. Enlisted 116th N. Y. V., Aug. 5, 1862; in battle at Camp Bidwell; discharged Aug. 25, 1865.
- James C. Parkhurst. Enlisted Co. G, 1st Light Art., Oct. 1, 1861; discharged July, 1862.
- Charles E. Prentz. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 5, 1862; discharged September 1, 1863.
- Horace Parker. Enlisted Co. C, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 1, 1862; discharged June 2, 1863.
- John Place. Enlisted Co. C, 147th N. Y. V., Aug. 21, 1862; died of disease at Falmouth.
- Charles Parkhurst. Drafted Aug. 4, 1863; assigned 68th Regiment, N. Y. V.
- Albert M. Parmenter. Enlisted Co. E, 14th H. Art., Dec. 7, 1863; discharged May 13, 1865.

- John Parry. Enlisted Co. K, 14th H. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Laurel Hill; died Aug. 15, 1864.
- Judson E. Parrish. Enlisted Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 31, 1863; was wounded in right leg at Cold Harbor; discharged August, 1865.
- Dejamin Phillips. Enlisted Co. M, 24 H. Art., Feb. 29, 1864; in battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor; discharged June 16, 1865.
- John W. Prosty. Enlisted Co. D, 18th N. Y. V., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.
- Charles M. Pettegill. Enlisted Co. G, 24th N. Y. V., May 17, 1864; in battles of Bull Run, Falls Church, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Rappahannock, Antietam; disch. May 17, 1863.
- Henry Pittsley. Enlisted Co. G, 14th N. Y. V., August 22, 1863; died November 5, 1863.
- Thomas Purdy. Enlisted Co. L, 1st Mounted Rifles; re-enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; was in many battles; wounded in right side and left hand; discharged August 31, 1864.
- Richard I. Paddock. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Feb. 22, 1863; in battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff; killed in camp before Petersburg, September 3, 1864.
- Edward D. Parker. Enlisted Co. G, 19th Vet. Res. Cav., May 1, 1861; promoted 1st lieut., May, 1861; re-enlisted in 14th N. Y. V. as 1st lieut.; promoted captain, Nov., 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; w'd at Gettysburg in left leg; disch. George P. Rich. Enlisted Co. I, 37th N. Y. V., May 3, 1861; killed at battle of Williamsburg; remains buried on field.
- Isaac J. Rich. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; promoted sergt., July 1, 1863; 1st lieut., 2d Invalid Corps, Feb. 1, 1865; in battles of Camp Bismarck, Station No. 4, Florida; taken prisoner and escaped; discharged November 2, 1865.
- Rodmond Richardson. Enlisted Co. H, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 3, 1862; discharged August 2, 1865.
- William S. Richardson. Enlisted Co. F, 18th N. Y. V., Aug. 2, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Hiram Richardson. Enlisted Co. F, 18th N. Y. V., Aug. 27, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Wesley M. Rich. Enlisted Co. D, 18th N. Y. V., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Marathon M. Rich. Enlisted Co. D, 18th N. Y. V., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.
- James T. Richards. Enlisted Co. E, 18th N. Y. V., Sept. 3, 1864; died in hospital, Washington, Apr. 23, 1865.
- Charles Edward Riker. Enlisted Co. D, 123d N. Y. V., Apr. 5, 1865; discharged January 18, 1866.
- Daniel P. Stevens. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks; wounded in right arm and left knee; discharged August 9, 1865.
- Isaac N. Seram. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 7, 1862; in battle of Port Hudson, Franklin, Camp Bismarck; discharged August 28, 1865.
- Reynold H. Stephens. Enlisted Co. G, 1st Light Art., Aug. 1, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, seven days before Richmond, Antietam, and many others; discharged October 4, 1864.
- Merritt W. Seamons. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., August 6, 1862; promoted sergt., Aug. 28, 1862; 2d lieut., Feb., 1863; 1st lieut., Dec. 25, 1864; in battles of Camp Bismarck, Port Hudson, Franklin, Vermilion Plains, and others; discharged Sept. 28, 1865.
- S. Turner Seamons. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 5, 1862; discharged June 5, 1865.
- James Seamons. Enlisted sergt., Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., August 7, 1862; discharged June 26, 1864.
- Frederick Shepherd. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 5, 1862; discharged August 27, 1865.
- John Scott. Enlisted Co. H, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 9, '62; disch. '63.
- Stephen O. Simmons. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 9, 1862; discharged September 1, 1865.
- Edwin M. Sperry. Enlisted Co. C, 14th N. Y. V., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. 2d lieut., April, 1864; 1st lieut., Oct., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
- Joseph Stuyvesant. Enlisted Co. C, 14th N. Y. V., August 21, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg; mortally wounded; buried on the field.
- John Sterritt. Enlisted Co. C, 14th N. Y. V., August 21, 1862; killed on the cars at Sanbury, Pa.
- Addison Shepherd. Enlisted 2d H. Art., Dec. 2, 1861; in battles 2d Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Rums' Station, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, and others; w'd at Cold Harbor, left hand and arm; dis. Dec. 2, 1863; re-enl'd. and dis. Aug. 31, 1865.
- Newton B. Sheridan. Enlisted Co. K, 14th H. Art., December 21, 1862; deserted.
- Thomas Skelton. Enlisted Co. K, 14th H. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; dis. Irwin Sheel. Enlisted 1st Lt. Art., Feb. 29, 1861; dead.
- Isaac Seamons. Enlisted Co. C, 30th Eng.; re-enl'd in same company and regiment; dis. June 16, 1865.
- Uri Sly. Enlisted Co. D, 18th N. Y. V., August 31, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- John F. Seram. Enlisted Co. D, 18th N. Y. V., Sept. 1, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.
- Elijah J. Smith. Enlisted Co. K, 18th N. Y. V., Aug. 31, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- John L. Sage. Enlisted Co. C, 18th N. Y. V., August 18, 1864; died Oct. 31, 1865.
- Gilman Sloper. Enlisted Co. B, 18th N. Y. V., August 30, 1864; dis. June 22, 1865.
- Peter Sealey. Enlisted Co. —, 193d N. Y. V., April, 1865.
- Homer Stillwell. Enlisted Co. D, 134th N. Y. V., April 5, 1865.
- Albert Shephard. Enlisted Co. C, 26th N. Y. V., May 16, 1861; taken prisoner 2d Bull Run; exchanged Oct., 1862; dis. May 28, 1863; re-enl'd, July 21, 1862, 11th H. Art.; dis. July 21, 1865.
- William E. Sheridan. Enlisted Co. K, 24th N. Y. V., Dec., 1861; dis. June, 1862; re-enl'd 16th H. Art.; dis. July 21, 1865.
- Perry Soule. Enlisted Co. G, 81st N. Y. V., Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg, May 6, 1862.
- Charles Shephard. Enlisted 2d H. Art., Dec. 5, 1861; in battle of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., and others; dis. June 1, 1864; re-enl'd same regiment and company; dis. August 7, 1865.
- Franklin Shephard. Enlisted Co. H, 30th N. Y. Eng., Aug., 1861; in several engagements; was wounded in face at Fredericksburg; dis. Sept. 29, 1864.
- Joseph P. Thomas. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; in siege of Port Hudson; dis. July 29, 1863.
- Elijah Thompson. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 3, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
- William D. Thompson. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; died at Carrollton, June 29, 1863.
- Thomas Thompson. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Indian Bend, Vermilion, siege of Port Hudson; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
- William W. Thorp. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles Bayou Teche, Port Hudson, Franklin; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- John H. Taylor. Enl'd Co. H, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 9, 1862; taken prisoner at Brasier City; exchanged; dis. Aug. 31, 1863.
- George W. Trumbull. Enlisted Co. G, 3d H. Art., Feb. 11, 1864; in battle Wier Forks; dis. July 16, 1865.
- Emory Towsey. Enlisted Co. K, 14th H. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; was in seven battles; wounded in Wilderness; furloughed; never returned to duty.
- Smith H. Trumbull. Enlisted Co. I, 24th N. Y. V., May, 1861; re-enlisted 24th N. Y. Cav., 1863; Cold Harbor, Nine Run, Wilderness; was wounded by sharpshooter while on picket; died in hospital, July 19, 1864.
- Harvey C. Taft. Enlisted Co. I, 81st N. Y. V., Dec. 17, 1861; in battles Fair Oaks, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and others,—twenty-six in all; re-enlisted; was promoted to 1st sergt., March 1, 1863; 1st lieut., July 23, 1863; dis. Sept. 16, 1865.
- Charles H. Treadway. Enlisted 2d H. Art., Feb. 22, 1861; disch. May 15, 1864.
- Hiram Fox Tryon. Enlisted Co. F, 1st L. Art., Feb. 29, 1861; deserted three times.
- Judson Tinspaugh. Enlisted Co. F, 18th N. Y. V., Sept. 1, 1864; deserted.
- Patrick Thornton. Enlisted Co. H, 1st L. Art., Feb. 29, 1864; was in eleven engagements; slightly wounded at Petersburg; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Ebenzer Towsey. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Feb. 29, 1864; died at Hart's Island, Oct. 5, 1865.
- William Taylor. Enlisted Co. A, 16th H. Art.; dis. for disability; died at home, Dec., 1864.
- Sylvester Taylor. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Dec. 22, 1863; deserted, and returned to duty under president's amnesty proclamation.

- William Webb. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. April 15, 1864.
- William H. Wilson. Enlisted Co. E, 123d N. Y. V., Aug. 15, 1862; in battles South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, 1st and 2d; was wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1862; was captured and taken to Libby prison, from which he escaped; dis. July 12, 1865.
- Daniel Walker. Enlisted Scott's 900 Cav., Feb., 1862; dis. Jan. 2, 1863; re-enlisted 21st N. Y. Cav.; dis. Aug. 2, 1865.
- Henry P. Weaver. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug., 1862; in battle Port Hudson; died at Tortugas Island, April 9, 1864.
- A. S. Weaver. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 5, 1862; Bisland, Vermilion, siege of Port Hudson, Franklin; disch. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Jason B. Wright. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 6, 1862; siege of Port Hudson, Franklin, Bisland; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Ira West. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Aug. 23, 1863.
- Edwin Wilcott. Enlisted Co. I, 110th N. Y. V., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 8, 1865.
- John Wild. Enlisted Co. H, 1st L. Art., Feb. 29, 1861; in battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Wilderness, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and others;—eleven in all; dis. June 19, 1865.
- Kellogg West. Enlisted Co. E, 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865.
- Aaron Widrig. Enlisted Co. F, 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 24, 1864; discharged July 14, 1865.
- Liburn C. Wait. Enlisted Co. K, 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Richard A. Wakfield. Enlisted Co. E, 189th N. Y. V., Aug. 29, 1864; at Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and Gravelly Run; disch. Aug. 4, 1865.
- Milo C. West. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Dec. 27, 1863; in battle of Wilderness; died in hospital, Washington; remains buried on Arlington Heights.
- Ann Westcott. Enlisted Co. F, 147th N. Y. V., Sept. 2, 1862; died in hospital; July 25, 1863.
- Charles H. Wright. Enlisted Co. A, 16th H. Art., Aug. 16, 1863; discharged Aug. 21, 1865.
- Allen B. Westcott. Enlisted Co. —, 184th N. Y. V., Aug. 27, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Benjamin Franklin Abbott. Enlisted Co. E, 135d N. Y. V., August 29, 1862; in battle Mine Run, and others; was w'd in the Wilderness, May 7, 1864; dis. July 19, 1865.
- Lloyd W. Aldrich. Enlisted Co. H, 16th U. S. Inf.; pro. qr. m. sergt., June, 1864.
- Wilcox A. Austin. Enlisted Co. G, 2d H. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; in battles Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Deep Bottom; dis. Oct. 11, 1865.
- Samuel Babcock. Enlisted Co. L, 16th H. Art., August 8, 1862; dis. September, 1865.
- Charles Baker. Enlisted Oct. 7, 1863, in a colored regiment.
- Henry H. Baker. Enlisted Co. C, 1st H. Art., Aug. 2, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Steadman; discharged June 27, 1865.
- Chanancy Barnes. Enlisted Co. G, 1st L. Art., Sept. 21, 1861; died at Union Mills, Va.
- Ira Bates. Enlisted Co. K, 110th N. Y. V., August 6, 1862; died at Key West, July 4, 1864.
- Horatio Bellows. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Dec. 8, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; was wounded in left foot; discharged Dec. 8, 1864.
- James A. Bentley. Enlisted Co. I, 37th N. Y. V., Apr. 29, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and several others; discharged June 26, 1865.
- Wm. Blakesley. Enlisted Co. C, 50th Eng., Sept. 5, 1861; was wounded at Fredericksburg, and died soon after.
- David Benworth. Enlisted Co. D, 24th N. Y. V., Nov. 11, 1861; in battles of Gainesville, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Southside R. R.; re-enlisted; second dis. Oct. 3, 1865.
- William B. Bertles. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V.; disch. 1862, disability; re-enlisted.
- John C. Bragdon. Enlisted 24th N. Y. Cav., Jan. 18, 1861; in battles Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and others, thirteen in all; dis. August 4, 1865.
- James Brookins. Enlisted Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; Sept. 6, 1861; deserted Sept., 1862.
- C. H. Burke. Enlisted 160th N. Y. V., musician, Aug. 6, 1862.
- John Dawley. Enlisted Co. G, 1st N. Y. L. Art., Sept. 7, 1861; in seven days' battles before Richmond, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and many other engagements, twenty-four in all; re-enlisted in same company and regiment, Feb. 11, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Caleb Foggy. Enlisted Co. I, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and others; disch. August 21, 1865.
- William H. Fort. Enlisted Co. D, 24th N. Y. V., April, 1861; in several battles; was w'd at 2d Bull Run; died of w'ds in Washington; remains buried there.
- John Scott Frey. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Dec. 1, 1861; discharged Feb. 17, 1862.
- William P. Fry. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Dec. 1, 1861; discharged April 15, 1862.
- Jared W. Hahaway. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., July 7, 1864.
- Oliver Hovey. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Oct., 1861; in battles Fair Oaks, Yorktown; was w'd and taken prisoner; exchanged; died at Baltimore, October 3, 1862.
- John Lester. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Dec., 1861; dis. April 25, '65.
- John Lewis. Enlisted Co. H, 16th N. Y. H. Art., August 1, 1863; in battles Malvern Hill, Deep Bottom, Laurel Hill, Fort Fisher, and several others; dis. Sept. 29, 1865.
- Peter W. Loser. Enlisted Co. I, 24th Cav., Feb. 8, 1863; was w'd at Sailor's Creek, Va.; disch. June 8, 1865; also served in a California regiment.
- Henry W. Lyman. Enlisted 50th Eng., Sept. 5, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Yorktown, North Anna, Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp, Seven Pines, Harper's Ferry; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Shutad Lyman. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Dec., 1863; died in hospital at Washington.
- Harvey Mandigo. Enlisted Co. G, 184th N. Y. V., Aug., 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Anson Miller. Enl'd 3d N. Y. L. Art., March, 1864; dis. July, '65.
- Titus B. Mitchell. Enlisted Co. I, 24th Cav., Feb. 8, 1865; was w'd at Five Forks; dis. June 29, 1865; also served in a cavalry regiment in New Mexico.
- Charles F. Mulvihill. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., August 6, 1862; in siege of Port Hudson; dis. August 28, 1865.
- Joseph S. Nichols. Enlisted Co. A, 94th N. Y. V., Feb. 26, 1863; deserted; dis. July 28, 1865.
- Franklin Nicholas. Enlisted Co. A, 94th Inf., Feb., 1862; in battle of Bull Run; dis. 1864.
- Reuben Noble.
- William H. Paddock. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Sept. 10, 1861; in battles Yorktown, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Drury's Bluff, and many others; re-enl'd in same company and regiment; disch. August 31, 1865.
- Joseph Penworth. Enlisted Co. G, 1st L. Art., Oct. 4, 1861; re-enlisted in same company and regiment, Dec. 17, 1863; was in battles of Wilderness, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg; discharged June 21, 1865.
- Joseph Perkins. Enlisted 24th N. Y. V., May, 1861; died in service.
- Henry Pettigill. Enlisted Co. G, 24th N. Y. V., Oct., 1861; in battle of Chancellorsville; dis. May 17, 1863.
- Albert Pickens. Enlisted Co. A, 16th N. Y. H. Art., August 1, 1863; in battle of Malvern Hill, and several others; died at Wilmington, N. C., April, 1865.
- Albert A. Potter. Enlisted Co. C, 110th N. Y. V., Jan. 23, 1862; re-enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; discharged Sept. 30, 1865.
- Delavan Preston. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Sept. 23, 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks; died in hospital, July 30, 1862.
- Thomas Purdy. Enlisted Co. B, 110th N. Y. V., August 14, 1862; in battles Franklin, Camp Birdham, siege of Port Hudson, Vermilion Plains; dis. August 29, 1865.
- Adelbert E. Rich. Enlisted Co. I, 81st N. Y. V., Dec. 6, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; killed Aug. 7, 1864.
- Herman Rich. Enlisted Co. A, 26th N. Y. V., Aug., 1861; disch. Jan., 1863; re-enl'd in 11th N. Y. Cav.; deserted March, 1864.
- Isaac Rowell. Enlisted Co. H, 183th N. Y. V., Sept. 6, 1864; in battles Southside R. R.; Gravelly Run, seven in all; at Lee's surrender was wounded by a ball in right arm and cheek; discharged June 9, 1865.

Alfred E. Seamans. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Oct. 25, 1863; in battles Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg; taken prisoner at Petersburg; missing.

Delos S. Seamans. Enlisted Co. M, 2d H. Art., Oct. 29, 1863; in battles Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; missing.

Byron R. Seamans. Enlisted Co. C, 36th Reg., August 28, 1861; died Oct. 22, 1861.

William Shafter. Enlisted 11th Cav., Dec. 14, 1862; pro. 2d lieut., August 16, 1864; 1st lieut., March 21, 1865; discharged April 29, 1865.

Henry J. Smart. Enlisted Co. G, 24th N. Y. V., Nov. 29, 1861; re-enl'd 24th N. Y. Cav.; dis. July 17, 1863.

Garret S. Sweet. Enlisted Co. B, 133d N. Y. V., April 6, 1862; dis. June 18, 1862.

Lansing Tanner. Enlisted Co. F, 180th N. Y. V., Aug. 24, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

De Witt Clinton Trumbull. Enlisted Co. G, 3d H. Art., Feb. 11, 1864; Five Forks; dis. July 16, 1865.

George Trumbull. Enlisted Co. G, 3d H. Art., Feb. 8, 1864; disch. April, 1865.

Lake Tryon. Enlisted Co. K, 81st N. Y. V., Sept. 10, 1861; in battles Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor, and several others; re-enl'd in same company and regt.; was wounded, and lost a leg; discharged.

CONSTANTIA.

THE town of Constantia was set off from Mexico, then a part of Oneida county, April 8, 1808, and comprised at that time the present towns of Hastings, West Monroe, and Constantia. Hastings was taken off in 1825, and West Monroe in 1839, reducing Constantia to the limits of the old survey-township of Rotterdam, or No. 11 of Scriba's patent. It is the southeastern town of Oswego County, and is upon the north shore of Oneida lake, to which last fact it doubtless owes its early settlement. The surface is nearly level, though slightly broken in the northern part. A large portion of the town is still covered with hemlock timber, and lumbering is one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The most important streams are Scriba and Black creeks, and the outlet of Vanderkemp pond; all of which afford excellent mill privileges. Although the soil is quite sandy, good crops of wheat and corn are raised in some portions of the town. The southern portion is peculiarly well adapted to sheep grazing.

The early history of Constantia, comprising the fact of its being owned by the *Oacida* Indians, and the story of the numerous warlike expeditions which passed along its southern bounds during the last century, are to be found in the general history of the county. There, too, will be found a statement that when the *Oacida* relinquished their title to the State in 1788, they reserved a tract of half a mile square every six miles along the north shore of Oneida lake. One of these reservations fell within the present limits of Constantia.

As in the case of other towns, we begin the history of Constantia with the first white settler.

The earliest settlement of which we have any account was made in 1791, when the Frenchman, Desvaines, located upon "Frenchman's island," about four miles southwest from the site of Constantia village. Desvaines had come to this country from France several years previous with a considerable sum of money, had been unfortunate in business, had finally lost his fortune through the treachery of a partner, and had retired with his wife and two children to this island, where another child was born, and there erected a comfortable house and cleared several acres of land. He remained undisturbed until 1793, when visited by

an agent of John and Nicholas Roosevelt, who informed him that the State had sold the island with other lands to the Roosevelts, and that he must leave it. Mr. George Scriba, who had already purchased the Roosevelt tract, though he had not received a patent, and was commencing a settlement at Rotterdam (now Constantia), invited Desvaines to live there, offering him a tract of land for which he might pay at his convenience. The Frenchman gladly availed himself of this liberal offer. It is a little singular that Scriba should have allowed him to be driven from the island, but perhaps that gentleman wanted him to increase the new city of Rotterdam.

A more full description of Desvaines' life on Frenchman's island, about which so many romantic tales have been told, is given in the general history of the county, where will also be found an account of the original purchase of half a million acres of land by the Roosevelts, and its transference to Scriba. Constantia having been the second town in Oswego County in which a settlement was made, its early annals possess a general as well as local interest, and it is inevitable that much of them should be given in the county history.

Meanwhile, in 1791 or '92, a man named Bruce had built him a cabin on the site of Constantia village, being the first settler on the mainland. He had been a merchant in Connecticut, but appears to have been a squatter on Oneida lake. He was found there in the summer of 1792 by F. A. Vanderkemp, who made a journey to Oswego at that time.

Although Mr. Scriba did not obtain his patent until December 12, 1794, yet he began the settlement of Rotterdam in the spring of 1793. It is spoken of in the journal kept by the Frenchmen sent from Paris in the fall of 1793, by the "Castorland company," to examine the Black river country, and who visited this settlement on their route. They say: "... We then took a view of the site of the future Rotterdam. It is upon a moderately-elevated, sandy plateau, with a view of the lake and the islands, and at present consists of a saw-mill and three log houses; but its location is favorable. Mr. Scriba intends to open a road from this place to the Little Salmon creek, which is twenty-

four miles by land, and will save more than sixty miles by water, as well as the tedious navigation of the rivers. It is probable that this will become the route of trade from the lakes, which cannot fail to give it importance, especially if the Little Salmon creek is navigable, so as to reduce the portage to six or eight miles; as they assured us could be done. The only trouble is in the landing-place, but some piers would remedy this, and timber is plenty."

In the summer of 1793, while the little colony at Rotterdam were busy with their improvements, Francis Adrian Vanderkemp, a native of Camper, in Overysse (one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands), came from Ulster county, where he had been living. He bought a thousand acres of Mr. Scriba, at a point on the lake which he called Kempwick, about five miles east of Rotterdam. He put up here some fine buildings, which had been framed on the Hudson river. His barn is said to have been eighty by ninety feet. He was a man of wealth, and brought with him a large number of negroes, and in a very short time had a large tract of land cleared and under cultivation. The tract purchased by Mr. Vanderkemp included a large pond in the northern part, in which it is said there were at that time large numbers of fish. Mr. Scriba, becoming aware of this fact, told Mr. Vanderkemp that if he would give up the north half of his land, including the pond, he, Scriba, would give him a deed of the remaining five hundred acres free of cost. The offer was accepted, and the arrangement duly carried out. The sheet of water in question is still known by the name of "Vanderkemp's pond."

Solomon Waring came about this time (1793) and located at the village of Rotterdam, and is said to have opened the first tavern there, in that year, on the site of the present hotel of J. P. Brown. Joshua Lynch was also a settler of 1793. In 1794 Mr. Scriba cut out the celebrated road from Rotterdam to his other city of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of Salmon creek.

In June, 1795, the French duke De la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt visited Rotterdam in his travels through the United States, and published an elaborate account of it, which we transcribe here, as it is the best authority to be found regarding the locality at that time. He says,—

"Rotterdam is a new establishment begun eighteen months (two years) since, by Mr. Scriba, a wealthy Hollander, and a merchant, who is the owner of a large tract of land extending from here to Lake Ontario. He has chosen the mouth of Bruce creek as the site of his principal city, and has begun another at Salmon river, two miles from Lake Ontario. Bruce creek is navigable some miles above Rotterdam, and Mr. Scriba has opened a road from here to his new city. At present his establishments amount to but little. A dozen poor log houses, built almost entirely at Mr. Scriba's expense, constitute all there is of the city of Rotterdam, so named in honor of the native place of its founder. The dam for the use of the mill that he has built have cost much money, and being always poorly built he has been obliged to recommence them several times. The grist-mill is not yet built, and the dam appears too feeble for the pressure it will have to sustain. Some work and considerable money has been expended at the mouth of the creek to make a landing, but the accommo-

dation is very poor. They estimate that Mr. Scriba has expended over eight thousand dollars here, and if the work had been well applied it would be a profitable investment. Mr. Scriba is now building a fine frame house in which he intends to place a store. In this he will share the profits with two associates whom he has as his agents for all these works. A store is, moreover, in America, the best means for gaining property rapidly in a new settlement, and he can thus regain the money expended on his establishment. He will sell, for instance, a quart of brandy for four shillings and sixpence, or if more for three shillings, flour at sixpence a pound retail, or ten dollars a barrel, while it only costs him seven. The profits on other articles are still greater. The land which sold eighteen months ago at a dollar an acre now brings three dollars, and is not considered dear at that price. The present settlers of this place came from New England, and from near Albany. Mr. Scriba's partners in the store are Hollanders like himself, and they have a mulatto in charge. This mulatto is well educated; they say he is a half-brother of Mr. Melth, one of the partners. Workmen get in Rotterdam four shillings a day and board, or six and sixpence when they board themselves. Boarders pay fourteen shillings per week without liquor. They paid for bread ninepence a pound, the common price being six. Fresh meat is eightpence; but notwithstanding the number of workmen constantly hired by Mr. Scriba, provisions are scarce and uncertain, and the price is always high. The country is also liable to fevers, as is all that through which we have passed."

Mr. John Meyer settled in the vicinity of the village before 1796, and was Mr. Scriba's agent; perhaps he was one of the partners mentioned by La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt. He was the first supervisor of Mexico (and the first in the present county of Oswego), being appointed by the justices of Herkimer county, in default of an election in the spring of 1797. He was also the first justice of the peace in the county.

On the 11th of April, 1796, occurred that ever-interesting event in a new settlement, the birth of the first child, which in this case was George Waring, son of Major Solomon Waring.

Mr. Scriba himself did not make his home in Rotterdam until several years later, carrying on his business through his agents. The store mentioned by the French duke was opened within a year or so afterwards. It is said that at one time it contained a stock of goods valued at ten thousand dollars; an enormous sum in those days. There being no other store in this part of the country, an immense business was carried on. The Indians often came here with their furs to trade, from a distance of more than forty miles.

Mr. John Bernhard, from whom Bernhard's bay derives its name, was a native of Holland. He emigrated to this country in the year 1790, and settled upon Staten Island, where he lived until the fall of 1795, when he moved, with his family, to the bay. Arriving late in the fall, he found but one building there,—an old log house, built by a Mr. Dayton two years before, but occupied by him only a short time. It was sadly in need of repair, and, as the season for cold weather had already set in, Mr. Vanderkemp kindly

invited him to spend the winter at his house. This invitation Mr. Bernhard accepted. The following circumstances, tending to show that political asperities are no sharper now than in the olden time, are related by Mr. Bernhard's descendants.

During the winter a political dispute arose between Mr. Bernhard and his host. After a bitter quarrel, Mr. Bernhard declared that he would not live with such a man, and accordingly moved back into the old log house at the bay. The family endeavored, by fastening blankets and shawls over the larger openings in the wall, to make the place comfortable; but, with the first night, came the most severe storm of the season. Mr. Bernhard and his family awoke to find themselves in the midst of a snow-bank. The wind had torn the blankets from the walls, and the snow had drifted mercilessly in upon the inmates.

Finding it impossible to remain there longer, Mr. B. returned to the house of Mr. Vanderkemp, where he remained until spring. He then went back to his place at the bay, and during the season put up a substantial house and commenced a clearing.

Directly in front of Mr. Bernhard's residence, and about fifty rods out in the lake, a small island is visible during low water. It was at this time, and for many years after, the custom of the *Oncida* Indians to bring to this point those of their squaws who had committed offenses against *Loquois* law, and compel them (as a punishment) to swim to the island and return.

Thus, from year to year, the little settlement upon the bank of the lake slowly grew and prospered. Although the Indians came frequently in large bodies to the lake, for the purpose of fishing, yet they always showed a friendly disposition towards the whites; and, during all those early years in which the pioneers were struggling with the hardships of a frontier life, there is not an instance on record in which the Indians placed an impediment in their way.

In the year 1798, although improvements had been in progress at Rotterdam for several years, there were still but few inhabitants. The only persons in the present town of Constantia to be found on the assessment roll of Mexico for that year were John Meyer, Amos Mathews, John Bernhard, Daniel Bernhard, Henry Fall, and Solomon Waring; besides Mr. George Scriba, who was assessed this year upon the greater part of the town. Mr. Vanderkemp moved to Trenton, *Oncida* county, shortly after Mr. Bernhard located at the bay. The exact date is not known, but, from the fact that his name does not appear on the assessment roll in 1798, it must have been previous to this year.

The first school held in the town was held during the winter of 1797-98, in a log building which had been erected for the purpose. For a few years afterwards great improvements were made in the village of Rotterdam. A large number of Hollanders were induced by Mr. Scriba to leave their native country and locate here. Although there was, at this time, scarcely a bushel of grain raised in the neighborhood, Mr. S. erected a grist-mill, five stories high, upon the bank of Scriba's creek; but this, like some of his other enterprises, was a failure. The machinery was put in, but could never be made to work. A number of years afterwards, however, a small addition was made to the build-

ing, in which a single run of stone was used for grinding corn. As near as we can learn, Mr. Scriba himself made his home at Rotterdam about 1800, building a large frame house in which his descendants still reside.

From the grist-mill to a point about half a mile up the creek Mr. Scriba caused a canal to be dug, which was sided with heavy oak timbers bolted securely to their places. At the head of this canal he erected a building which he intended for a distillery, but it was never used.

Up to the war of 1812 progress was very slow. The town, as has been said, was set off from Mexico on the 8th of April, 1808, under the name of Constantia, but the village was called Rotterdam for a long period afterwards. By an act passed in 1811, Mr. Scriba was granted the exclusive privilege of a ferry across *Oncida* lake, but, like so many more of his projects, this produced very little in the way of practical results.

Constantia is spoken of in "Spafford's Gazetteer" for 1813, as follows:

"Constantia, a post-township of *Oncida* county, comprehends three townships, Nos. 10, 11, 13 of Scriba's patent, Breda, Delft, and Rotterdam on the surveyor-general's maps. The population is at present inconsiderable; from thirty to thirty-five families. The land is mostly low and level, and the soil is represented as good. Some controversies respecting the title to a part of this town, and its having been represented unhealthy, have occasioned its slow progress in improvement and population; but my correspondents say the first obstacle is entirely removed, and the latter, also, having taken its rise from some stagnant water, now drained off. There are a pretty competent number of sites for mills, and a good grist- and saw-mill erected at Rotterdam. A very good silicious sand, with a small admixture of clay, suitable for the composition of glass, was accidentally discovered lately at Rotterdam, but it is not yet wrought. Fort Brewerton was within this town, at the outlet of *Oncida* lake. The land is held in fee, and will probably prove good for grass, and particularly for grazing. In 1810, the whole population was one hundred and fifty-three, with twenty-six electors. The post-office was established in 1812."

Constantia has so much early history that we must pass rapidly over its later annals, restricting ourselves to the more prominent events. In the winter of 1819-20 a ball was given at the hotel at Constantia village (as it now began to be called), and as such an event was somewhat unusual at that time, the announcement created a good deal of excitement among the young people on both sides of the lake. The day finally arrived, and in the afternoon a sleigh-load of young men and women started from the south side to cross the lake on the ice. The day was fine, and as the road was plainly marked out, they had no difficulty in making the trip. After attending the ball they set out to return about midnight. The sky, which but a few hours before had been so clear, was now covered with dense black clouds, and the keen wind which was blowing up the lake told of an approaching storm. Arriving at the bank of the lake, they found a Mr. Beebe, who was about to cross on foot with a hand-sled, and who asked the privilege of fastening his sled to the rear of their sleigh. To this they readily consented,

the sled was tied on, and off they started. They had gone but a short distance before the storm was upon them, rendering it impossible to keep the road. Some of the party desired to return and await daylight, but it was finally decided to go on, as the ice was thought to be secure, and little danger was anticipated. Slowly they continued their course in the blinding storm, until, when near the middle of the lake, the horses stopped, and for a moment refused to advance farther. They were urged forward, however, and had gone but a short distance before the ice gave way, and the party in the sleigh were precipitated into the lake. Fortunately, Mr. Beebe, who had expected to cross the lake on foot, had provided himself with ice-spurs. He sprang from his sled, and by means of his spurs was enabled to maintain his footing upon the ice. Through his efforts the entire party were rescued; not, however, until one of the young ladies, who had been for some time in the water, was rendered entirely helpless. Although they all succeeded in reaching the shore, the unfortunate girl died within a short time afterwards.

The first settlement in the southeastern part of the town was made by Christopher Martin, of Vermont, who located upon "great lot No. 131," in February, 1821. Mr. Martin describes this locality as being at that time a place of great beauty. The banks of the lake were lined with chestnut- and walnut-trees, while stretching away for miles in the background was an unbroken forest of pines and other evergreens. Game was abundant in the woods, and salmon were plenty in the lake. Mr. Martin erected a frame house, eighteen by twenty-eight feet. During the same year Daniel Howard, Solomon Howard, and Isaac Ward located in the neighborhood.

The first school was kept by Mr. Martin, in the winter of 1822-23, in a log house upon the Vanderkemp farm. This was the first school taught in district No. 1, which included all of the east half of the town. The first school-house was built two or three years later, and was a log building, twenty by twenty-six feet, located on small lot No. 10. The first religious meeting in the vicinity was held in the house of Mr. Martin, in the summer of 1822, by the Rev. Mr. Keyes, a Methodist minister, on his way to attend conference.

In 1824 Nathan Beebe came on. He built a saw-mill the same year, the first one in this part of the town. During this year Mr. Horace Hitchcock located in the neighborhood, and in 1825 James Cleveland, James Dickey, Sam'l H. Stevens, and Abiethy Buck came to the same locality. Mr. Stevens built the first hotel where the village of Cleveland now is. The building is still standing, although it has been several times repaired and altered. It is now called the Marble House, and is kept by Mr. Morgan.

The first store in Cleveland village was built by Messrs. Cleveland & Stevens, in 1826. Shortly after, a post-office was established, and Mr. Cleveland was appointed postmaster. It was called "Cleveland," after him, and as the village grew up it received the same name.

Although a stock company had been incorporated under the name of the Constantia iron company as early as March 9, 1814, they had not commenced operations, and it was not until they were succeeded, about 1830, by the American iron company (consisting of Nathan J. Stiles, John C.

Coffin, and others) that work was begun. This company selected a site on the west bank of Scriba creek, a short distance above the mill, and immediately began the erection of a furnace. The building was sixty by a hundred feet, and their cold-blast furnace was capable of turning out three potash-kettles per day. The furnace brought other settlers into the village, and in 1834 a second store was erected by Augustus Marshall. At this time the town began to improve much more rapidly than before. The village of Constantia was incorporated by a special act passed May 25, 1836.

The American iron company sold out in 1836 to the Oneida Lake furnace company, which consisted of Moses W. Lester, C. Woodbridge, J. Tucker, and others. In 1839, while this company were engaged in building an addition to their stack, it fell to the ground, almost entirely destroying their building.

In 1840, Mr. Anthony Landgraft, a German glass-manufacturer, who had been making glass in this country since 1819, located at the village of Cleveland, and erected the first glass-works in the county. Although sand suitable for making glass was discovered as early as 1813, several miles west of Cleveland, its existence in the neighborhood of that village was unknown, and for the first year after establishing his works there Mr. Landgraft boated his sand from Verona, upon the south shore of the lake. He discovered in 1841 that his works were located upon a bed of sand far superior to what he had been using. In consequence of this discovery two other glass-factories have since been established in the town, and a large amount of sand is exported annually to other works in this State and Canada.

In 1842 the Oneida Lake furnace company failed. It was succeeded by Newton Dexter, Hiram Blanchard, and Moses W. Lester, who within a short time transferred the property to a company called the Constantia iron company. Mr. Edward B. Judson, the principal stockholder, put in a hot-air blast, and carried on the business for a number of years. In the spring of 1851, the Union glass company was organized. Their works were put up during the year, and the manufacture of window-glass was commenced in the spring of 1852, under the supervision of Charles Hoyt, agent of the company. The manufacture of glass at Bernhard's bay was commenced in 1852, by a stock company.

Since that time settlement has progressed considerably. Mills have been erected upon all the principal streams, and the forest of pines which but a few years since was undisturbed by the woodman, has found its way in the shape of lumber to the distant markets of the Atlantic cities.

The population of the town at different periods since it was reduced to its present size has been as follows: In 1840, 1476; in 1850, 2495; in 1860, 3413; in 1870, 3437; in 1875, 3491.

CONSTANTIA VILLAGE.

The village of Constantia, a station on the New York and Oswego Midland railroad, pleasantly situated at the mouth of Scriba creek, was incorporated in 1836, but has since ceased to exercise its corporate rights. The population in 1870 was five hundred and eighty-seven. There are within its limits one lawyer, two physicians, three churches, five

J. BERNHARD AND FAMILY.

AMONG the very early pioneer families to Oswego County, may be mentioned the Bernhard family.

John Bernhard, Sr., was born in Holland, October 11, 1754. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Catharine Vonk, February 4, 1785. Miss Vonk, now "Mrs. Bernhard," was born in Holland, October 28, 1755. As a result of this happy union one son, John L., was born in May, 1786. In the year 1790, Mr. Bernhard's family emigrated to America, and settled on Staten Island. Here they lived till 1795, when they removed to Oswego County, New York, and located at Bernhard's Bay. The place bears their name in honor of their being the first settlers, several years before any one else located in the same community.

Mr. Bernhard's occupation was farming, which honorable calling his son, John L., followed during his life. Mr. Bernhard died January 11, 1821, and his wife died January 9, 1816.



MRS. ANNA BERNHARD.

John L. Bernhard was married to Miss Anne B. Bloomfield, January 3, 1814. Miss Anne Berlew Bloomfield was born in New Jersey, October 30, 1788.

John L. Bernhard and wife were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, five of whom still live, two sons and three daughters. One son died in the service of his country during the great Rebellion, at Algiers, near New Orleans. John L. died October 27, 1833. His wife made her home at the old homestead with her son, James M., till her death, which occurred September 1, 1855.

James M. was born April 10, 1825, at Bernhard's Bay, where he now lives. He has always been an industrious farmer, and is to-day one of the most enterprising and intelligent men in the town. As will be seen by the accompanying portraits, we have examples of the early pioneers of our county.

The portraits, together with this biography, are given by James M., in memory of his honored parents and grandparents.



JOHN BERNHARD.



ELIZABETH C. BERNHARD.

BERNHARD'S BAY, N.Y.

stores, one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, several mills, and a large tannery. The present business men are as follows:

General merchants, Robertson & Brothers, J. W. Beebe, Dewayne Miles, and J. A. Baker; druggist, L. Gardiner; lawyer, Hon. W. H. Baker; physicians, F. A. Harvill and J. A. Griffin; harness-maker, Moulton Duffler.

The village meat-market is kept by J. R. Decker. The grist-mill is owned by J. Carter's sons. The wagon-makers are Stowel & Brown, and A. Duffler.

The tannery is owned by Robinson & Bros. It was built in 1850, and has been twice burned and rebuilt. The present building is one of the largest in the county used as a tannery. The establishment consumes annually from four to six thousand cords of bark.

CLEVELAND VILLAGE.

This village was incorporated by a special act, passed April 15, 1857, which has since been amended by an act passed in 1859.

The first village officers were as follows: President, Wm. Foster; Trustees, Asher S. Potter, James Carroll, Ebenezer Kuibloc, Seth P. Duncan, and Henry J. Caswell; Clerk, Lucian J. Sanders; Assessors, Franklin Stevens, James W. Aspes, Walter D. Sperry; Treasurer, Cyrus Marble; Constable and Collector, David Hazen.

The village presidents have been as follows: 1857-'58, Wm. Foster; 1859, W. D. Sperry; 1860, Wm. Foster; 1861, Seth P. Duncan; 1862, L. J. Sanders; 1863, Chas. Cathern; 1864, Henry J. Caswell; 1865 and '66, Seth P. Duncan; 1867 and '68, A. S. Chisholm; 1869 and '70, Crawford Getman; 1871, Wm. Foster; 1872, Archibald Chisholm; 1873, G. W. Lane; 1874, H. J. Caswell; 1875, Wm. Foster, Jr.; 1876, H. J. Caswell; 1877, Geo. Harding.

The village officers elected April 10, 1877, are as follows: President, George Harding; Trustees, Charles Cummins, John Estale, E. T. Earl, Martin App, and Albert Morse, Jr.; Clerk, Frank G. Terpenney; Treasurer, Henry Garber; Collector, Alfred Scamans; Assessors, Seth P. Duncan, J. E. Earl, and Philip Kirne; Police Constable, Silas H. Dunn; Engineers, H. W. Travis, C. C. Marble.

The following are present business men in the village:

Dry goods and groceries, A. J. & J. Morse, Steadman & Hale, J. A. Turck, Caswell & Getman.

General merchant, Wm. Foster.

The store of the Union glass company also does a general business.

Druggists, D. F. Whyborn and F. J. Allen.

Hardware merchant, D. M. Alger.

Butchers, H. Travis and John Fosdick.

Harness-maker, George Harding.

Jeweler, S. P. Duncan & Son.

Shoe-stores, S. Dunn and N. Gorman.

Tailor, P. Keogh.

Barber, Casper Birkle.

Physicians, D. T. Whyborn and V. A. Allen.

Lawyers, D. Wilder and Henry Garber.

Hotel-keepers, A. Morgan, proprietor of Marble House, and A. M. Wilson, proprietor of Cleveland House.

Saloon-keepers, E. M. Feru, J. Housiers, Wm. H. Foster, and Globe Hotel, Schuler & Knight.

Photographer, Charles H. Whitney.

Grist-mill, James Carroll & Son.

The only Cleveland newspaper, the *Lakeville Press*, is mentioned in the chapter of this work devoted to the history of the press of the county.

BERNHARD'S BAY.

The little hamlet at this point, a station on the New York and Oswego Midland railroad, had in 1865, a hundred and sixty inhabitants. It has a general country store in connection with the glass-works, which are owned by Stevens, Crandall & Co. These works employ about sixty men, and manufacture near thirty thousand boxes of glass per year.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CONSTANTIA.

The church building was erected in 1831, and was consecrated by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, September 4, 1833. The church officers elected at that time were Nicholas I. Roosevelt and Frederick W. Scriba, wardens; Geo. Scriba, Burnet Dundas, John Beebe, Robert Elliott, Jacob Beebe, and George Scriba, Jr., vestrymen. The first pastor was Timothy Minor. The present officers are Dr. Frederick Harvill and Julian Carter, wardens; John Duffler, Andrew J. Duffler, James Barnes, William Colwell, Richard Carter, Elijah Hollenbeck, L. S. Stevens, and Frederick C. Lander, vestrymen.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CONSTANTIA.

The church building was erected in 1842; the first pastor being Rev. Archibald Robinson, who remained until 1844. From this time until 1873 no regular pastor was installed over the church, though the charge was supplied for short periods by students from the theological school at Auburn. The first officers were Robert McFarlan and D. W. Ingersoll, deacons; Rollin Blount, Jos. E. Woodbridge, and Moses Lester, trustees. The first members were Robert McFarlan and wife, Rollin Blount and wife, Jos. E. Woodbridge and wife, Nathan J. Siles and wife, and Mrs. Lester. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. McCarthy, and the present officers are D. W. Ingersoll and Daniel D. Ingersoll, elders; James Robinson and George Clough, trustees; and Norman Allen, clerk. The Sunday-school consists of seventy scholars, and the library contains about fifty volumes.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (AT BERNHARD'S BAY).

This society was organized in 1846. Elder John Bedell and his wife, who was a minister, were influential in its formation. The first members were John P. Dickinson and wife, John A. Hoyt and wife, Benjamin Bedell and wife, Israel J. Titus and wife, Willard Stratton and wife, Phoebe Bedell, and Patience Hallock. The present members are John Bedell, Cornelius Winn, John S. Haight, and Samuel F. Dickinson.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CONSTANTIA.

Although the society had existed for a number of years previous, and its members had held religious services from

time to time, the church building was not begun until 1868. The lot was donated to the society by Mr. J. Carter. The building was completed July 20, 1871; the cost being estimated at five thousand dollars.

The first pastor was Rev. H. C. Abbot; and the first board of trustees consisted of E. W. Phillips, Chauncey Dunn, and G. J. Prentiss. The present officers are Lewis K. Auringer, Alexander Brown, and Dr. J. A. Griffin, trustees; G. J. Prentiss and J. R. Decker, class leaders; and G. J. Prentiss, J. R. Decker, Thomas Boots, Jr., Alexander Brown, L. K. Auringer, T. S. Marsden, Alvin Southwell, W. H. Stowell, and E. W. Miller, stewards. The Sunday-school has about one hundred scholars.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CLEVELAND.

The Rev. Christopher Martin was the originator of Methodism in the village of Cleveland, and although for a great number of years the society had no regular place of worship, Mr. Martin preached from time to time in private houses in various parts of the village.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. W. S. Titus. The board of trustees consists of E. Crispin, Z. Darland, H. J. Caswell, G. Andas, and J. M. Bernhard. There are three Sunday-schools connected with this charge, having in the aggregate about one hundred and fifty pupils. The Sunday-school library consists of about one hundred volumes.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CLEVELAND.

This church was organized July 22, 1867. The first rector was James Stoddard, in 1867. The present officers are William Foster and Charles Katherin, wardens; Jos. Turek, William H. Foster, Abraham M. Carpenter, Henry J. Caswell, Henry Garber, Asher S. Potter, Dewitt C. Stevenson, and James R. Bones, vestrymen. The society is at present without a pastor; the Rev. R. L. Matisson being the last, who left in April, 1877. The Sunday-school consists of about forty members, and has a small library.

There is also a Catholic church at this point, but owing to the absence of its pastor we have been unable to learn the facts regarding it.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The first meeting for the organization of a Masonic lodge at Constantia was held in September, 1856, when a petition for a charter was sent to the grand lodge. The charter was obtained in 1857. Among the first officers elected were the following: Charles P. Lander, Master; Frederick C. Hibbard, S. W.; Abraham Countreman, J. W. There is no record of the other officers. The present officers of the lodge are T. Charles Manchester, Master; Augustus Whelpley, S. W.; Thomas Lorey, J. W.; W. C. Talcott, Treasurer; John A. Griffin, Secretary; Silas P. Cross, S. D.; William Taylor, J. D.; P. S. Marsh, Tyler.

CLEVELAND LODGE, F. AND A. M., No. 613.—The first meeting was held July 2, 1866. The first stated communication was held upon the 6th day of November, 1866. The charter was granted on the 7th day of June, 1867. The lodge has held regular meetings

since its organization, and is in good standing. Although during the existence of the lodge the number of its members has been eighty-one, there have been but three deaths since its organization. The first officers were I. S. Morse, Master; A. S. Chisholm, S. W.; W. H. Whitney, J. W.; J. P. Bedell, Treasurer; E. H. Roney, Secretary; J. R. Bones, S. D.; J. Bedell, J. D.; F. Noble, J. N. C.; M. Fuller, Tyler; J. W. Mathews, S. M. C.

Mr. William H. Foster has been Master of the lodge since 1875, and Dr. D. T. Whyborn Secretary for the past two years.

GOOD TEMPLARS OF BERNHARD'S BAY.—The society was formed in November, 1868. The original officers were Henry Willard, Jr., W. C.; Mary Willard, W. V.; John Beckwith, P. W. C.; H. C. Short, Secretary; E. R. Crandall, L. D. The present officers are Frank Foster, W. C.; Adella Crandall, W. V.; H. Willard, P. W. C.; E. R. Crandall, Secretary; Mina Taft, F. S.; Frank Marsden, Treasurer; Jennie Marsden, Chaplain; George Taft, Marshal; George Aley and Edie Cook, Guards; E. R. Crandall, L. D.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The records of all the early officers of Constantia are lost. We give below the names of the supervisors since 1853:

Ephraim Cleveland, 1854; Henry W. Rhoda, 1855; Albert Morse, 1856-57; Frederick W. Miles, 1858-59; Julian Carter, 1860; Giles W. Lane, 1861; Samuel P. Smith, 1862; Julian Carter, 1863; Ira P. Brown, 1864; A. Luther Dolby, 1865-66; Henry J. Caswell, 1867; Clinton Stevens, 1868; Moses Dolby, 1869; Henry A. Baker, 1870; Frederick W. Miles (in place of M. Dolby, elected and resigned), 1871-74; George Harding, 1875-76; L. P. Marsden, 1877.

The following are the present officers of the town: Supervisor, L. P. Marsden; Town Clerk, Edwin L. Beebe; Justices of the Peace, Silas W. Lane, Ephraim Cleveland, Harrington, and Silas Penoyer; Assessors, E. C. Johnson, J. E. Marsh, and John Deans; Commissioners of Highways, F. H. Wood, William Barnes, and Charles Dickinson; Collector, George W. Miles; Overseers of the Poor, Albert A. Yates and Emory Francis; Constables, J. Burlingame, Victor Hallock, William P. Fosdick, Leonard B. Cook, and Albert E. Champlain; Game Constable, John L. Sullivan; Town Auditors, H. Caswell, W. Stowell, and R. Carter; Excise Commissioners, H. Roney, Sanford Woodward, and Joshua Haight.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WILLIAM H. BAKER.

It would be needless, even if we were so disposed, to indulge in any fulsome eulogies regarding the energy, the perseverance, and the ability of William H. Baker. The simple story of his life, from the time of his toilsome boyhood on a backwoods farm, through a youth of hard mechanical labor, up to the occupancy of a seat in the greatest



W. H. Baker



RES. OF HON. W. H. BAKER, CONSTANTIA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



REV. CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.



MRS. CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.



EPHRAIM CLEVELAND.



HENRY WINN.



MRS. MARY WINN.

representative body on earth, is far more interesting, and tells far more of the qualities of our subject, than aught of labored laudation which could be written by the historian's pen.

His parents were Samuel R. and Mary Atherton Baker. Both descended from that hardy old New England stock whose Spartan character and vigorous virtues, in spite of detraction and sneers, have so greatly promoted the prosperity and so well upheld the liberties of our country. They were married in the twelfth township (now West Monroe), Oswego County, in 1821, but afterwards removed to Lenox, Madison county, where the subject of this sketch was born, on the 17th day of January, 1827. The family removed to West Monroe when William was two years of age, where his parents have since resided, living now upon Whig hill, about a mile from the place where they were married.

Mr. Baker spent his boyhood in West Monroe, receiving most of his education in the backwoods schools of that town, attending an academy only a term and a half. At seventeen he learned the trade of a "salt-barrel cooper," and at nineteen that of a carpenter and joiner. At twenty he began teaching school, to which he devoted himself for four winters, laboring at one or the other of his trades in summers. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of law. In 1851 he passed the necessary examination and was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he settled in Constantia village, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

Originally a Whig in politics, he connected himself with the Republican party on its first organization, and has ever since adhered to its fortunes with unswerving fidelity. In 1862 he was elected district attorney of Oswego County, and served three years. After a brief interim he was appointed to the same office by the governor in 1866, and again elected by the people in the autumn of that year, serving until the end of 1869.

In 1874, Mr. Baker was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the twenty-fourth district, comprising the counties of Oswego and Madison, by a majority of about a thousand. In the forty-fourth Congress he served on the committee on expenditures in the navy, and also on the committee on the Centennial Exposition. In 1876 he was again nominated for Congress, when his majority of one thousand was increased to one of nearly five thousand. It is so much the custom for the unimportant offices to drift into the cities and large towns that the election to Congress, by such majorities, of one who claims to be only a self-made country village lawyer and politician, is of itself the strongest evidence of his marked ability and force of character.

Mr. Baker resides upon the north shore of Oneida lake, just west of Constantia village, on what he calls his "swamp ranche," of about four hundred acres, and is now (summer of 1877) engaged in clearing up a part of it as a farm, being determined to have a provision for his old age, which the moths of caucuses cannot destroy, nor the tidal waves of politics overwhelm.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.

Christopher Martin, of Cleveland, Oswego County, New York, was born in Weston, Windsor county, Vermont, October 2, 1795. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up in that occupation. He served one year in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Laocle Mills, on the 30th of March, 1814; he then returned and lived with his father till of age. He was married the 29th of May, 1817, to Miss Martha Johnson, of Chester, Vermont, who has shared with him the joys and sorrows of life till the present time.

After his marriage he removed to Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he engaged in manufacturing plows. While there he was converted, and joined the Methodist church. In February, 1826, he, with his wife and one child,—Otis,—removed to the State of New York and settled on a location now comprised in the village of Cleveland, then mostly a wilderness, and commenced in the woods to clear him a farm. Here they enjoyed the comforts as well as some of the privations of new-settlement life. Here the deer rambled within sight of his door; and here, also, close at hand, was the beautiful Lake Oneida, from which plenty of fish could be obtained, including some of the best varieties, as salmon, bass, pike, etc. They considered those who lived within four or five miles their immediate neighbors. He, with his wife, united with a small Methodist society in the town of West Vienna, and in 1826 he became their leader, the society having increased to about sixty members. In 1830 a society of the Methodist Episcopal church was formed in Cleveland, and he, with the members from Cleveland, was transferred to the new society, and continued as leader. In 1833 he was licensed to exhort, and in 1839 to preach the gospel.

In 1832 he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served three years, but finding that the business of the office interfered with other duties he resigned. In 1843 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Waugh, at Syracuse, and in 1848 he was ordained elder by Bishop James, at Adams.

As a farmer he was diligent in his business; in his church duties he strove to be faithful. He has served the church as a steward from 1826 to the present time. As an exhorter in a new section, he visited the settlements near by and strove to lead men to Christ. As a minister of the gospel, he usually preached twice on Sabbath, his appointments generally being from three to five miles apart, thus serving four congregations in a fortnight, besides attending funerals as circumstances required.

In 1841 and 1842 he superintended the building of the Methodist Episcopal church, and solicited subscriptions until it was finally paid for. His labors in the church were all as a local minister, and were done for the good of the church of Christ, without salary or reward.

He had three sons and four daughters. Two sons died in infancy; all the rest lived to mature age. Three of the daughters married, but are now dead. He has now one daughter and nine grandchildren living, and he is living at the present time with his only daughter and two of his grandsons, enjoying a serene and happy old age with his aged companion.

HENRY WINN,

one of the oldest citizens of Oswego County, was born in the town of New Baltimore, Albany county, New York, on the 20th of May, 1801. When he was about nine years old his father moved to Cossack, in Greene county; and about one year after removing there his father died. When he was about eighteen years old his mother married again. He then went to work for himself, and was in debt for the clothes he had on. The first work he did was in company with a man, in burning a coal-pit, and after it was finished the other man received the money for it and kept it all, so that Mr. Winn got nothing for his first job, save his board. In 1822 he was married to Mary Powell, and worked out for three or four years at farming, and subsequently bought a farm and worked it for four years, when he sold it. He moved into the town of Constantia in the month of January, 1829, and took up one hundred acres of timbered land on the Roosevelt tract, and after a few years he purchased an addition of thirty acres more. During the next twenty-three years he cleared up the farm, split rails and fenced it, put up good and substantial buildings, and raised a family of ten children. During that time he saved about twelve hundred dollars, and in 1852 rented out his farm, moved to Bernhard's Bay, and engaged, in company with Mr. Titus and others, in building a glass-factory. About eight months after his removal to the bay his wife died; she had been sick and complaining for some fifteen or sixteen years, but notwithstanding all her poor health she was a good wife, an affectionate mother, and a great help to him in his business transactions. The next year he sold out his interest in the glass-factory and moved back on his farm. In that speculation he came out about as he went in,—neither losing nor making any money. In 1854 he married the widow Phoebe Green, and in addition to his own family brought up her two boys, and in 1858 sold his farm, moved into Madison county, and bought a small farm. He resided there until 1866, and in January of that year his wife died. He then sold his farm and came back to the town of Constantia, and after spending something over one year without any home of his own, on the 24th day of September, 1867, he again entered into the bonds of matrimony with Mary Miller, who was then a resident of Syracuse, but was born and brought up in Kingsbury, Washington county. He then purchased the farm he now occupies, a little east of the village of Constantia, on the lake-shore road. He has worked very hard during his life, has lost some two thousand dollars or more, has given and helped some of his children to as much more, and has still enough left to keep him the rest of his life. He is now seventy-six years old, and yet able to do a day's work. His wife is sixty-eight years old.

The entire family of Mr. Winn, consisting of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, amounting to sixty-three, are now all living within a half-day's journey of his home.

During his residence in the town of Constantia he contributed to the building of three churches, the Friends' church, Methodist church, and Baptist church, and his religious opinion has always been in favor of the Friends, or, as some people call them, Quakers. He has never been a

member of any church, but has always been a believer in religion and a supporter of the church. His present wife is a member of the Baptist church, and has been since she was eighteen years of age.

MILITARY RECORD OF CONSTANTIA.

- Eugene Albee. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1863; re-en'd in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 William Albee. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Henry Ames. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1864.
 Frederick Andrews. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1863.
 George L. Andrews. Enlisted in the 52d Regt., in 1862; wounded twice at Petersburg.
 Andrew Anthony. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 James L. Arnold. Enlisted in 147th Regt., in 1862; pro. to ord. sergt.; trans. to the 91st Regt.; wounded.
 D. Lester Babcock. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 John H. Babcock. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 John S. Banning. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1864.
 Eugene H. Barry. Enlisted in the 71st Pa. Regt., in 1861.
 Wm. H. Barlow. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1863.
 George D. Bartlett. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died Oct. 13, 1863, at New Iberia, La.
 Allen Barry. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 George W. Baymore. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 Ezra M. Bedell. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 George A. Bedell. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Benson Jay Bedick. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Nathan G. Beebe. Enlisted in 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Samuel Bernhard. Enlisted in 110th Regt., in 1862; pro. to corp.; died in New Orleans, May 22, 1863.
 Alfred Blowers. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Barlow Blowers. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 John Henry Blowers. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Asa Bolster. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Jacob Boler. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 James Bradley. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 Thomas Bradshaw. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1861.
 Benjamin F. Bristol. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1861; died for disability.
 Joseph Bristol. Enlisted in the 23d Regt., in 1863.
 Thomas A. Bristol. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1863.
 Wm. Broasley.
 Eugene Brown. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 Hamilton D. Brown. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Charles H. Bruen. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1863; died while a prisoner at Andersonville, in September, 1864.
 Edward O. Brunell. Enlisted in the 149th Regt., in 1862; re-en'd in the 149th Regt., in 1864.
 Victor Bullock. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Augustus Butler. Enlisted in the 3d Regt., in 1862.
 Benjamin F. Butler. Enlisted in the 5th Regt., in 1864; died of sickness caused in the service, at Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 19, 1864.
 James C. Butler. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 George W. Britton. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 James Button. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Richard Burden. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Elisha B. Burdick.
 Charles Burst. Enlisted in the 193d Regt., in 1864.
 James H. Burton. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1863.
 Barry Callaghan. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 James L. Carroll. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 M. S. Carroll. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 George W. Carter. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Edward Lucius Cary. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died of wounds in January, 1864, at Baton Rouge, La.
 Henry C. Casey. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1863.
 John Casey. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Edward Cassano. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1867.

- Charles Caswell. Enlisted in the 116th Regt., in 1862.
 William Celia. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1862.
 James N. Clark. Enlisted in the 157th Regt., in 1862.
 George Clark, Jr. Enlisted in 1863.
 Francis G. Clock. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 James H. Cody. Enlisted in the 4th Mass. Cav., in 1864.
 James Coe.
 Owen O. Conner. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Frederick H. Cook. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Henry Cook. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Lewis Coon. Enlisted in the 32d Regt., in 1861; re-enlisted in the 6th Regt., in 1862.
 William H. Cooney. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864; died of wounds, August 3, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 Benjamin Covant. Enlisted in 1864.
 Abram Connetreman. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Truman Coyle.
 A. K. Crandall. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Edwin Crandall. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1862; killed by guerrillas while bearing dispatches.
 John Crummen. Enlisted in the 117th Regt., in 1862.
 James Cunningham. Enlisted in the 16th Regt., in 1863.
 Henry F. Curran. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Ephraim Darling. Enlisted in 1862; died in Washington, D. C., December 11, 1862.
 Almon Davis. Enlisted in the 22d Regt., in 1861.
 Henry B. Davis. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864; killed in battle near Petersburg, March 30, 1865.
 Charles Dean. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Elias Dean. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Thomas D. Dean. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Melville Decker. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1861; re-enlisted in 193d Regt., in 1863.
 James Dellahant. Enlisted in the 26th Regt., in 1861; killed in battle at Manassas Gap, August 30, 1862.
 Michael Dellahant. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1861; killed in the seven days' fight before Richmond, June 28, 1862.
 Thomas Dellahant. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1862.
 Samuel A. Dennis. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Hiram Lewis Dicker. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 J. B. Dickinson. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1863.
 Moses Dickinson. Enlisted in the 26th Regt., in 1861.
 Titus A. Dickinson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Frederick Dillon. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 Francis L. Dodd. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862; died July 3, 1863, at Fairfax, Va.
 James E. Dodd. Enlisted in the 146th Regt., in 1862; died June 7, 1863, at Aquia Creek, Va.
 Patrick Dority. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 William W. Dority. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Irvine Duncan. Enlisted in 14th Regt., in 1862.
 Elias Dunn. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Washington N. Dutcher. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 William Henry Dutcher. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Alpheus V. Eagan. Enlisted in the 7th Regt., in 1861.
 Levi Ellis. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Warren L. Ellis. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Frank Emery. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864; killed in battle, March 30, 1865, at Ford's Farm.
 Homer Lester Farmer. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1861; killed at Malvern Hill, June 31, 1862.
 Martin Farr.
 Joseph A. Farrer. Enlisted in the 3d Regt., in 1863.
 Robert H. Feeler. Enlisted in the 29th Regt., in 1863.
 Peter B. Ferris. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Orange S. Fitch. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Asa Philip Forbes. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 David W. Franklin. Enlisted in the 97th Regt., in 1861; re-enlisted in 97th Regt., in 1864.
 Henry Fritz. Enlisted in the 149th Regt., in 1862.
 Augustus Fritz.
 John Fitzsimmons. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 James F. Garvin. Enlisted in the 14th Regt.
 Michael Gallagher. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1863; killed in battle at Chapin Farm, Sept. 29, 1864.
 Levi Gibbins. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Thomas Giber. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Abner Giber. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Lewis Gifford. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1861.
 Samuel Godfrey. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 George Goodrich. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Robert F. Goodrich. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Edward F. Goff. Enlisted in the 16th Regt., in 1863.
 John Granger. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 John Green. Enlisted in the 117th Regt., in 1864.
 William C. Green. Enlisted in the 117th Regt., in 1864.
 Henry Grimsmer. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Seth Hall. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 Simon Hallagan. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Albert Hamilton. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Herman Hamilton. Enlisted in the 12th Regt., in 1861.
 Obed Hamilton. Enlisted in the 10th Regt., in 1863.
 Samuel Hamilton. Enlisted in the 11th Regt., in 1863.
 Victor Hallock. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Frederick A. Harris.
 Henry Harris. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Jason L. Harris. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1863; was pro. to corp.; died of wounds in Washington, D. C., June 12, 1864.
 John H. Hayes. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died June 29, 1864, of sickness caused in the service.
 Wilson Haynes. Enlisted in the 122d Regt., in 1862.
 Charles S. Hazen. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; pro. to corp.; died at Key West, Fla., June 25, 1864.
 Wm. Hendrick. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Columbus Henkleley.
 Wm. J. Hendrick. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Lucius Howard. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Jonathan Hoffman. Enlisted in the 11th Regt., in 1862.
 Henry C. Holtbrook. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1862; re-en'd in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 Charles H. Holly.
 Edward H. House. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Henry S. Hooser. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Benjamin Houghkeep. Enlisted in the 122d Regt., in 1861.
 Cornelius Houghtaling. Enlisted in the 6th Regt., in 1864.
 Wm. H. Houghtaling. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Dennis Jackson. Enlisted in the 9th Regt., in 1863.
 Martin Jast. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 Hugh Kelly. Enlisted in the 13th Md. Regt., in 1863.
 Michael Kelly. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Robert Kelly. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 Martin Kennedy.
 Runney Kilbourn. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1861; died of wounds in Washington, D. C., July 10, 1864.
 Jamin Kimball. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864; killed in battle near Field's Farm, March 30, 1865.
 John Kimball. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 John A. Lane. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Joseph Lane. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 David B. Lewis. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 John W. Lewis. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died at Key West, Fla., June 11, 1864.
 Franklin Lines. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862; died in Washington, D. C., December 11, 1862.
 Harry Lines. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Napoleon B. Lines. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1862.
 Charles Marble. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 David Marble. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1861.
 Edward Marble. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1861; re-en'd in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 George T. Marble. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1861.
 James Marcellus. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1863.
 William Marcellus. Enlisted in the 23d Regt., in 1865.
 William Marrs. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Ben. F. Marsden. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 George C. Marshall. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Stephen Marshall. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Franklin M. McClure. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 Nicholas McCoy. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862; died at Alexandria, Va.

James H. McCrey. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 David McLaughlin. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1861.
 James H. Miller. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., in 1863.
 Henry George Mills. Enlisted in 1863.
 Velsom Montrop. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Robert Moore.
 Philo Moury. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 David Mueller. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1865.
 Owen Mulholland. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 George Mullen. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1865.
 David Murphy.
 Conrad Myers. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1865.
 James A. Nason. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Robert Nelson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Andrew Nickerson. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Elias Nilson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Charles Noye. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1861.
 Simon H. Odell. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Lewis K. Oringer. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1864.
 Amos G. Payn. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Wm. Perkins. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 John E. Persall. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 H. Pettis. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., in 1864.
 Albert Phillips. Enlisted in the 22d Regt., in 1864.
 Augustus M. Phillips. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1861.
 Henry Phillips. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., in 1864.
 John L. Phillips. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1861; died at Washington in 1862, of sickness acquired in the service.
 Alexander Plumb. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862; killed in the battle of Gettysburg.
 Simon A. Plumb. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Alonzo B. Pryor. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Alfred Faucher Purdy. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Matthew Purdy. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Patrick Purdy. Enlisted in the 97th Regt., in 1861; died at Baltimore, July, 1862, of sickness acquired in the service.
 John E. Quackenbush. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Frank Radley. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Balsar Radlick. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died at Key West, Fla., May 29, 1864, of yellow fever.
 David Reese. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Andrew C. Renolds. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Andrew J. Reymore. Enlisted in the 193d Regt., in 1865.
 William B. Robbins. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Clifford E. Rohde. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 George H. Rohde. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1861.
 Hamilton Rowley. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Martin Rowley. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Abraham Russell. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Decatur Russell. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 John Ryan. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Elian Seymour. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1864.
 William Sheldon. Enlisted in the 24 Regt., in 1863.
 James A. Sheridan. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1861.
 Granville Short. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 John B. Simpson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Abel Smith. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Calvin A. Smith. Enlisted in the 31st Regt., in 1863.
 Charles Smith. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1865.
 James M. Smith. Enlisted in the 57th Regt., in 1863.
 Thomas Smith.
 William O. Smith.
 J. Southerland. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1865.
 Reuben Sparruck. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 William Squires. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Hiram N. Stanton. Enlisted in the 22d Regt., in 1864; died while a prisoner at Andersonville, June 14, 1864.
 Samuel R. Stanton. Enlisted in the 22d Regt., in 1864; died Jan. 2, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
 Charles Stebbins. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.

Andrew J. Stinger. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died at Port Hudson, La., July 26, 1863.
 William Stobv. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 Robert Stone. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1863.
 Dennis Stratton. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 19, 1863.
 David Tanner. Enlisted in the 101st Regt., in 1862.
 Frank Tarpenney. Enlisted in the 6th Regt., in 1864.
 David B. Taylor. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 James Martin Taylor. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Phil B. Taylor. Enlisted in the 93d Regt., in 1861.
 William A. Taylor. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Spafford L. Thayer. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., in 1864.
 L. Tetur. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Thomas N. Tracy. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Harry Thompson. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1865.
 John Town. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Aaron V. Vandenberg. Enlisted in the 12th Regt., in 1863.
 Andrew J. Vandenberg. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1861.
 Peter E. Vandenberg. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Henry P. Vanderweaken. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 George A. Vamier. Enlisted in the 97th Regt., in 1861.
 H. Vaniercock. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1864.
 Russell Volney. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 George Warren. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Alexander Waters. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., in 1865.
 Arthur James Watson. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 David W. Weed. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1864; died of wounds at Cold Harbor, May 15, 1864.
 Albert Harvey Wells. Enlisted in 1863.
 Charles A. Wells. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Henry Wells. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1861.
 Wm. Wells. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1861; died at Newport, April 19, 1862, of sickness caused in the service.
 Wm. Edwin Wells. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1863.
 Isaac P. West. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1861.
 Peleg E. West. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 David Whipple. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 David White. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., in 1861.
 George Widrig. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1864; died in Jan., 1865, of sickness caused in the army.
 Squire Widrig. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1864; died at Washington, D. C.
 Valentine Widrig. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1864; died in Aug., 1864, of sickness caused in the service.
 Albert Wilbur. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., in 1865.
 Andrew J. Willard. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862; died at Key West, Fla., June 25, 1864.
 George Willard. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1863.
 Russell G. Willis. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 Charles D. Wilson. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1864.
 Ellis Wilson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 George Wilson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Charles H. Wines. Enlisted in the 104th Regt., in 1864.
 David Wines. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862; died at Belle Plaine, La., May 2, 1863, of accidental wounds.
 George Wines. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862.
 James O. Wines. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., in 1862; died April 27, 1863, at Washington, D. C., of sickness acquired in the serv.
 John P. Winn. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1861.
 Moseley Witt. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., in 1862.
 Ellis A. Wood. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., in 1861; died May 18, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, Va.
 Kimball Wood. Enlisted in the 50th Eng. Regt., in 1861; died at Washington, D. C., November 3, 1861.
 Lovell M. Woolman. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., in 1863; died in service, September, 1864.
 Frederick Wright. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 Charles F. Yates. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., in 1864.
 William York. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., in 1864.
 Charles H. Zee.



RES. of PATRICK HOPKINS, CONSTANTIA, N.Y.



RES. of I. W. BENNETT, ORWELL, OSWEGO Co., N. Y.

ORWELL.

"THE year of the great eclipse," 1806, otherwise known as "the dark days," is an epoch often referred to by the few now surviving who were then old enough to remember that startling phenomenon.

In that year Frederick Eastman and Jesse Merrill, with their families, made their residence on the north bank of the Salmon river, about a mile below the site of the present village of Molino or Pekin, being the first settlers within the limits of the present town of Orwell. One of Mr. Eastman's children was Elliott, who, being born with the century, was then six years old, and is now seventy-seven,—being a resident of Molino, and the sole survivor of the little party which took possession of Orwell in behalf of the white race seventy-one years ago.

His memory flies back readily along the intervening path of time to the "year of the great eclipse," and to him we are indebted for much of the early part of the town history.

For a year the two families dwelt alone in the wilderness. In 1807, Nathaniel Bennett and Nathaniel Bennett, Jr., settled in the same locality, and Captain George W. Noyes located on the site of Orwell Corners. Noyes moved away after a few years, but the Bennett family has ever since remained in the vicinity of the place of its first location. In 1807 or 1808, also, Silas Maxham settled half a mile east of Pekin, and Elias Mason made his home near Salmon river falls. In 1808 or 1809, Timothy Balch came from Sandy Creek, and built a log house at Orwell Corners. His son John, who was then sixteen, is now, at the age of eighty-five, the earliest surviving resident of that village.

Old Mr. Balch, who had lived in what is now Sandy Creek but two or three years, had been, like many others, attracted away from the valley of the Mohawk to this northern region by the excellence of the water. That around Utica was not good enough for them. Yet, much as the settlers liked good water, they also liked good whisky, and Mr. Balch soon began selling it to them. This was about all that was necessary in those days to constitute an inn-keeper, and Mr. Balch's house consequently ranks as the first hotel in Orwell.

In 1808, David Eastman, son of Frederick, and Betsey Bennett, daughter of Nathaniel, were united by the first marriage ever celebrated in Orwell. Their daughter Sally, afterwards the wife of Silas Clark, was the first white child born within the same limits, and the young mother was the first victim of death, unless it was old Mrs. Balch, Timothy's mother, who died in 1810, about the same time as Mrs. Bennett.

And what manner of country was it in which was thus begun the hard task of subduing the wilderness to the uses of civilization,—in which was thus opened the unending drama of wedlock, of birth, and of death?

The territory of the present town of Orwell, on the eastern side, was high and rocky, and covered with numerous evergreens,—pines, hemlocks, spruce, etc. The ground descended westward, but was still uneven, though the soil was well adapted to cultivation. Here, besides an abundance of hemlock, were large quantities of beech, maple, and the other hard-wood trees common in an American forest.

Through the southeastern portion of the tract ran Salmon river, following a southwesterly direction, and a large part of the way flowing through a deep gorge lined on either side with immense walls of earth and rock, overhung with evergreens at the top.

The earliest pioneers, as they made their way cautiously into the untried country before them, following the bank of the Salmon river as their only guide, heard afar up the stream the thunder of falling water, and on progressing still farther, saw the river plunging over a precipice more than a hundred feet high into a dark abyss below. The cataract need not be more particularly described here, as we shall have occasion to refer to it again, a few pages farther on.

It is almost needless to say that these hills furnished admirable covert for unnumbered deer, bears, wolves, and panthers, and for multitudes of the smaller animals then so common in the forests of New York. Salmon in immense numbers came up the river—so properly named after them—as far as the falls, and the early settlers could eke out their scanty supplies by illimitable quantities of this savory fish. In fact, it was so abundant as to lose its savor to the palates of many of its too frequent partakers. As in the case of the traditional hired man and the bean-porridge, they liked it well enough for sixty or seventy meals, but didn't want it for a steady diet.

The territory under consideration was then known as survey-township No. 11 of the Boylston tract, and in official documents was sometimes denominated Longiaus. Municipally speaking, it was, at the time of its first settlement in 1806, a part of Williamstown, Oneida county, but in 1807 it was included in the new town of Richland.

Settlers came slowly in, for there was more level land a little farther west, though perhaps it was not superior in the quality of its soil. In 1810 or 1811 a man named Millan Aiken built the first saw-mill in town. It was situated on Salmon river, above the falls, at the point now occupied by the Cross mill. A little later one James Hughes built a trip-hammer shop on the little creek which runs through Pekin, and about eighty rods below that point. Here scythes and axes were forged by the pioneer Vulcan, rudely finished, it is true, but perhaps all the better fitted for the rough work of that primitive period.

Among those who are known to have settled in the town before the war of 1812, besides those already named, were Joshua Hollis, near the line of Sandy Creek; Orrin Stowell, near the present village; Ebenezer Robbins, on the hill east of the village; John Reynolds and Eli Strong, Jr., between Orwell Corners and Pekin; and Silas West, in the Bennett neighborhood. There were doubtless some others, but either their names are unknown or the times of their arrival uncertain. A Presbyterian church was organized in 1809, but it was very feeble, and had no settled minister for over thirty years.

During the war of 1812 the road from Rome through Orwell and Sandy Creek was an important thoroughfare. While the State road through Redfield was the principal one, a considerable part of the travel and transportation from Rome to Sackett's Harbor took the more western route through the localities just named. Large bodies of troops occasionally followed the same track, startling the deer from their lairs with the rumble of cannon-wheels, and bringing to the doors of all the scattered cabins, in open-eyed wonder, every man, woman, and child within them. The militia of township No. 11 were then too few to form a separate company, and whatever deeds of glory they may have performed in marching to Sackett's Harbor and back are lost in the mists of time.

After the war, as was usual throughout the new settlements, there was considerable increase in emigration. Samuel Stowell, then a young man of twenty-five, made a visit to his brother Orrin in 1816 (the celebrated "cold summer"), and the next year became a permanent resident of the town. His memory now, at the age of eighty-six, is something remarkable, and he gave us, without hesitation, the name and location of nearly if not quite every resident of the township at the time of his arrival, in 1816.

Beginning on the road to Sandy Creek, at the present line of that town, the first man was Joshua Hollis; the next south was James Wood, and the next John B. Tully. Next were Allen Gilbert and his two sons,—Edward and Allen,—who lived about a mile from the village. In the vicinity of the site of the village were Frederick Brooks, Orrin Stowell, Timothy Balch, and his two sons Tim and John. On the hill south of the village lived Ebenezer Robbins, and farther on were John Reynolds and Eli Strong, Jr. Asa Hewitt and Frederick Eastman lived near the river. Up the river from Pekin were Millan Aiken, two Lewis families, and Perley Wyman.

There were very few more in township No. 11, and not more than half as many in township No. 6, now Boylston. It was a small population to set up a town on, but the people were enterprising, hopeful of new-comers, and probably ambitious of local distinction, and were willing to endure the extra burden. Accordingly, the town of Orwell was formed by the legislature on the 28th day of February, 1817, embracing townships 11 and 6, of the Boylston tract, now Orwell and Boylston.* - The first town-meeting was

held at the house of Timothy Balch the succeeding April, and the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, John Reynolds; Town Clerk, Eli Strong, Jr.; Assessors, John Wart, Jr., Edward Gilbert, Asa Hewitt; Commissioners of Highways, John F. Dean, Timothy Balch, Nathaniel Bennett; Overseers of the Poor, Michael H. Sweetman, Timothy Balch; Collector, Timothy Balch, Jr.; School Commissioners, Thomas Dutcher, John Reynolds, Eli Strong, Jr.; Constables, Peter Wells, Jr., Timothy Balch, Jr.; Inspectors of Schools, John F. Dean, John Wart, Jr., John B. Tully, Asa Hewitt; Fence-viewers, Martin Lillie, John Reynolds, John B. Tully; Pound-keepers, Martin Lillie, John B. Tully; Path-masters, John Wart, Jr., Martin Lillie, Allen Gilbert, Eli Strong, Jr., Nathaniel Bennett, Perley Wyman.

At that first town-meeting, double the amount received from the State was voted for the benefit of schools. Hogs and sheep it was decided should not be free commoners. Five dollars bounty was voted for the "pate" of each wolf killed in town, and this sum, growing insufficient to check the dreaded destroyers, was next year increased to ten dollars. The latter year a town ordinance decreed that no wood should be drawn in drafts, or "snaked" on the ground more than three rods after the snow was twelve inches deep, under penalty of fifty cents fine for each offense. This was evidently to prevent the spoiling of the roads by tearing up their deep beds of snow.

All the old settlers mention how deep and *still* the snow lay through the winter. Said old Mr. John Balch: "You might go into the woods with a sled in December, when the snow was a foot deep, and you would probably see the same tracks all winter." That is to say, the snow would keep falling, and sometimes thawing, but lying still, and the depression above the original sled tracks would still show in March. Of course it was the existence of the great forests which thus restrained the action of the wind, and as the woods disappear the wind is gathering almost as much force as on the prairies of the west.

In 1818 there were but two school districts in the present town of Orwell, besides one up in the Boylston section. That summer a school was taught by Lucy Gilbert, at the house of James Wood, on the Sandy Creek road. The same season a small frame school-house was built at Orwell Corners. The funds were not sufficient to plaster it, but wood was abundant, and huge fires kept the children warm on alternate sides, while the snow came down in blankets outside. In the winter of 1818-19, Samuel Stowell taught the first school, in the house at the Corners, and a Mr. Wheelock taught at Pekin.

This name was selected by young Elliott Eastman, though not on account of any imagined resemblance to the celebrated capital of China. The youth, having more of a chance or more of a taste for reading than was common in the woods, had learned of divers great capitals and historic characters, and thought it would be a fine thing to apply those important appellations to the localities and individuals within his own stronghold.

So the cluster of two or three houses on the hill, where John French kept tavern shortly after the war, was called Pekin, and the name has endured to the present day, in

* The name is derived from that of a town in Vermont, and is said to have been given by Mr. John Reynolds. This is quite probable, as Mr. Reynolds was unquestionably the big man of the town. He was elected supervisor fourteen times in succession, with only one intermission.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES J. MONTAGUE, ORWELL, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN WASHBURN, ORWELL, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

spite of the official appellation of Molino, afterwards given to the post-office there. The settlement at Balch's tavern young Eastman called Moscow, and the name was in use for many years, but finally gave way to that of Orwell. History and mythology, too, as well as geography, were drawn on by the young name-giver. The settlement on the river flats, below Pekin, he called "Syphax," because there was a very dark-complexioned man lived there, and Syphax was a celebrated African. But that didn't stick.

A one-eyed man, who lived up the river from Pekin, in a solitary house in the woods, the fanciful youth named "Cyclops," and a circumstance of the early days confirmed the resemblance to the fierce giants of old. A gentleman of apparent wealth, richly dressed, and sparkling with jewels, came out into the woods to examine lands. He boarded with "Cyclops" while pursuing his investigations, as well as hunting and fishing. Suddenly he disappeared, and was heard of "nevermore." Wealthy relatives came from the east to seek for him, but the gorges of Salmon river told no tale regarding the unfortunate stranger. His one-eyed host soon left the country, followed by dark suspicions, but their truth or falsehood was never made certain to mortal minds.

The spring and summer of 1817 were noted for the scarcity of food, resulting from the meagreness of the crops raised during the preceding "cold summer." As harvest-time approached the old supply became almost completely exhausted, and starvation looked in at the door of many a log cabin, if it did not actually enter. Samuel Stowell relates that his brother Orrin went to Adams, Jefferson county, with an ox-sled, and obtained grain enough to last his family till harvest. In two or three days the fact was known all over town. "Orrin Stowell has got some grain," "Orrin Stowell's folks have bread to eat," were statements which passed rapidly from lip to lip, awakening greater interest in the half-famished people than would the return of Bonaparte from St. Helena.

Even the possession of money would not always insure that of food.

"I have known," says Mr. Stowell, "of men going all over Jefferson county with money in their pockets, and then coming back without grain." Still, people with full purses could generally get something somewhere. But it was hard times indeed for those with neither money nor food. Labor would bring absolutely nothing to eat.

"I know," says to us the same authority just quoted, "of families going without bread that season for six weeks on a stretch."

"But how did they live?"

"They lived on fish, greens, and milk."

"Well, that is rather a light diet, but we suppose people can exist on it for a while, but it was hard work to work on it. The two Gilbert boys, Allen and Edward, after a breakfast of milk and greens, went out in the woods and chopped till noon; they returned, declaring that they couldn't work any longer without something in the shape of bread. Their mother hunted around and found some bran that had been thrown aside; this she sifted over, obtaining a little coarse meal, out of which she made a cake. The young men ate it and returned to their work, declaring they had never tasted anything so good before in their lives."

After harvest, scores of ox-sleds were to be seen hurrying (as fast as oxen could well hurry) along the dry, hard road to Pulaski, where the nearest grist-mill was situated, each bearing a bag of wheat, destined soon to make joyful the hearts of some long-famished family. Our friend Stowell made the journey to mill with the usual conveyance. He took the usual precautions, too, of guarding against accidents by carrying an axe and anger with him. There were but one or two houses between Orwell Corners and Pulaski. On his return, late in the afternoon, his sled ran against a stump, and both tongue and roller were broken. Cutting a couple of saplings ("saddles" the old settlers called them) he repaired his vehicle, but it was dark before he was ready to proceed. It was soon "pitch dark," and the stumps threatened more danger than ever. A lantern with a candle in it was something altogether beyond the reach of most of the pioneers, but one of the residents on the road furnished the traveler with a "jack-light,"—that is, a large piece of fat pine,—and with its aid he made his way home; the pine torch throwing a broad glare over man and beast, over narrow road and dangerous stump. The "light of other days" usually streamed from a piece of fat pine, and that primitive torch was in constant demand on both land and water, being the chief means by which the unlucky salmon were betrayed to the spears of their foes.

In 1817 the first militia company was organized in the new town; Supervisor John Reynolds being the first captain, Eli Strong, Jr., lieutenant, and Timothy Balch, ensign. The two subordinates were afterwards successively promoted to captain. When general training-time came, the Orwell militia started for Mexico, where that important ceremony was usually enacted. All went on foot, for there were not two horses in town. They started the day before the muster and returned the day after its close, making in all a journey of no slight magnitude.

In 1818, Nathaniel Beadle, with his son John and five others, came into town, and settled near "Moscow" or Orwell Corners. Mr. John Beadle says that even then Balch's was the only house immediately at the Corners. There were only two corners there,—those made by the junction of the Pulaski road with the main highway from Rome to Sackett's Harbor. The road eastward had not been laid out.

About 1819 an incident occurred in town illustrative of the danger which, in many varied forms, attended the steps of the hardy pioneer. Perley Wyman, who lived on the road to Redfield, being annoyed by a bear, set a spring-gun to slay the intruder. Unfortunately, the young man himself happened to interfere with the spring-gun before the bear did, and received a bullet in his leg, which shattered the bone and necessitated amputation. Yet, in spite of this drain on his vital force, Mr. Wyman survived the hardships of pioneer life until 1876.

Near 1820, or a little later, a man named Jonas Thompson built a saw-mill at Pekin, with a run of stone attached, which was the first thing in the shape of a grist-mill in town.

By this time Orwell had got pretty well under way. Settlers were coming in so rapidly as to make it out of the question to record their separate names. The forest was falling, and cabins were rising in all directions. School-

houses increased in number, and their rough walls not only resounded on week-days with the clamorous "A B C's" and "four times four's" of juvenile sovereigns, but on Sundays re-echoed to the earnest if not polished eloquence of pioneer preachers. Calkins, Cole, Fairbanks, Finley, and many others at various times delivered the gospel in these primitive temples.

In 1827, Boylston was organized as a town, reducing Orwell to its present limits. Mr. George W. Cogswell, who came in that year, says there were then but two or three houses at Orwell Corners. There was no store, but there was a little grocery at Pekin. People had then begun to have horses; but such was the state of the roads in spring and fall that a journey to the Pulaski mill, with a horse-team, sometimes involved a two-days' journey.

The first store at the Corners was opened about 1830; but our authorities differ as to whether the earliest merchant was Alvin Strong or the firm of Gilbert & Decker. It was near this time, also, that the road was hid out from the Corners east to Redfield. In 1834, when Mr. John Parker settled in town, he states that the farthest house east on that road was only about a quarter of a mile from the village. But immigrants soon made their way in there, and as that locality was the newest it was naturally the roughest settlement in town.

Our friend Eastman, who retained his fondness for giving names, had heard of a place called "Shtagee" somewhere, and thought it would well express the primitive character of the neighborhood in question. The name "stuck" and has been retained to this day. "Shtagee," however, is merely a corruption of Chateaugay, the name of a French town or estate, and this in turn is derived from the two French words *chateau* and *gai*, meaning gay mansion or festive castle. So the Chateaugaynians can boast of as high-toned a name as could well be desired.

Afterwards another road was laid out to the northward, which was called Voree, but we are unable to give the derivation of that name.

About 1835, Reuben Salisbury built the first grist-mill at Orwell Corners, and the first of any consequence in town. Though the western part of Orwell was now pretty well settled, yet the wolves and bears were still numerous, especially the latter. Mr. Stowell recounts to us a great slaughter of the ursines at this period, in which he took part. Hearing his brother's bear-dog barking in the woods, he slipped a rope over his own and started for the scene of the fray. Orrin Stowell, however, and his son, a boy of twelve or fourteen, were there first with a rifle. They found the bear at bay and the dog barking at it.

The old man gave the boy the first chance; so the latter marched hurriedly up within about twenty rods and fired; but the excitement was too much for his youthful nerves, and the bullet went wide of the mark. The father reloaded, and the next time the youngster went up within twelve rods and fired, with the same result. This wouldn't do; so the old gentleman again loaded the rifle, took deliberate aim at the angry brute, fired and killed her. Then the dog began barking at a tree, on which a cub was discovered, and another shot from Orrin Stowell's rifle brought him lifeless to the ground.

Then still another cub started up, and started to take shelter in the underbrush. But in the mean time Samuel Stowell had come up and let loose his dog. One dog seized the poor cub by the ear and one by the haunch, but he was quite a match for them both. As they rolled over together, growling and fighting, the blows of Samuel Stowell's club fell oftenest on the dogs, and they let go. One of them, however, seized hold again, and then both cub and dog fell into a deep hole in the creek, where they continued the fight, sometimes one being under water and sometimes the other. The bear's nose was the vulnerable point to be struck at. The boy got the first chance at it, and the animal fell stunned by the side of the creek. The cutting of his throat completed the combat. Similar scenes frequently took place in various parts of the town, except that the number of the victims was less.

About 1838 a small tannery was built at Orwell Corners, and a new incentive was given to clear the ground of its hemlocks. A stronger motive, however, was found in the fact that when those rough hill-sides were once subdued, and the too-plentiful stones placed in walls or piles, excellent grazing-land was found beneath that unpromising exterior.

It was not until 1843 that a church edifice was built in town, when a union house of worship was erected at the Corners by the citizens, devoted to the use of all denominations. This was followed about 1850 by a Methodist church at Pekin, which by that time some of the people called Molino, a post-office of that name having been established there ten years or more before.

By this time Orwell Corners had become quite a flourishing village, the Chateaugay road was thickly settled, and the Voree region was reclaimed from the wilderness. In 1854 the tannery was rebuilt on a large scale by Weston & Lewis, who had purchased it, and thenceforth it employed directly and indirectly a large number of men, and brought very considerable sums of money into the town.

When the rebellion broke out the sons of Orwell responded generously to their country's call, as will be seen by the long roll of those who crowded the ranks of the Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Tenth, and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry, the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and other corps.

In October, 1864, the town voted seven thousand eight hundred dollars to pay bounties to the soldiers. All the volunteers were, of course, discharged the next year, and most of them returned to the labors of the farm and the workshop. If their military experience had disposed them to use the hunter's rifle, they needed not to look far for a proper field. Not only were the forests of Lewis county near at hand, but the bears still strayed occasionally among the cultivated fields of Orwell.

"Pa," exclaimed the little daughter of Colonel G. F. Woodbury, a well-known resident of the village of Orwell, one summer Sunday of 1871,—"*pa*, there was a bear just went through our garden!"

"Nonsense, child; it was only a big black dog."
 "No, it wasn't; it was a bear. It didn't jump over the fence like a dog; it just scrambled right over."

The colonel stepped to the door, but saw nothing, and



MRS. JOHN E. POTTER.



JOHN E. POTTER.



PROPERTY of ALEXANDER POTTER.

ORWELL, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

PES. OF JOHN E. POTTER.

PES. OF ALEXANDER POTTER.

felt sure the child was mistaken. A short time afterwards a lady in the village saw a big black animal waddling along back of her house, and hastily concluding that it was a bear started out to inform a neighbor; but before reaching his house she began to think she might be mistaken, and, unwilling to run the risk of ridicule, she returned home. But the next day the unmistakable Bruin was seen by many persons still stumbling around the parlours of the village. A few men hastily called out some shepherd dogs to attack the intruder, but they could not be got anywhere near within reach of those formidable paws. As soon as possible men rallied with guns and hounds; but by this time Bruin had taken the alarm and set off at his best speed for the big woods. His pursuers followed for several miles, but failed to get sight of him again.

But this was an extraordinary occurrence, and not likely to happen again at the village, though the quadrupeds in question are still sometimes seen in the eastern part of the town. Meanwhile it is plain that the cows are beating the bears,—no less than five large cheese-factories attesting the value of the stone-walled pastures of Orwell. One of these is at Orwell village, owned by Albert Thompson, one at Pekin, by — Snell, one on the Chateaugay road, by Jas. Hilton, one at Voree, by John Stowell, and one near the Richland line, by Dwight McKinney. It is doubtful if another town in the State, of no larger population, has as many cheese-factories.

At Orwell village, or Orwell Corners, as it is more commonly called, a bright little place of some four hundred inhabitants, the handsome white houses of which gleam out on heavily-shaded streets, are to be found, besides the cheese-factory just mentioned, the following manufacturing and mercantile establishments and professional men:

The tannery of Lane, Pierce & Co., of Boston, which is capable of turning out five hundred hides per week, or twenty-five thousand per year. It employs about twenty-five hands directly, besides the bark-men. This is the same establishment, before mentioned, which was rebuilt by Moreton & Lewis in 1854, it having been sold by them to the present proprietors in 1874. Planing-mill, etc., of Stowell & Latimer; saw-mill of W. Henderson; dry-goods and grocery store of G. F. Woodbury; grist-mill of W. F. King; feed-store of E. S. Beecher. George W. Nelson, M.D., physician and surgeon; D. A. Lawton, M.D., physician and surgeon.

Outside of the village there are, as an Irishman would say, no business houses but cheese-factories and saw-mills. The former have been mentioned; of the latter there are the large one of Post & Henderson, on Salmon river, above the falls; the steam saw-mills of William Beecher & Gridley, north of the Chateaugay road; those of Hiram Snow & Vaudry, north of Voree; also the mill of George Caster, on the Sandy Creek road, and of A. G. Stowell, on the Bayston road.

A history of Orwell would be incomplete without a more full description than we have yet given of one of the great natural curiosities of the State,—Salmon river falls. That they are not as celebrated as might be expected is due partly to their secluded locality, and partly to the fact that in the summer, when it is most convenient to reach them, Salmon

river is usually so low that its water, at the falls, does not extend half-way across the chasm. But at the time of high water, in spring, autumn, and early summer, there are few more interesting spectacles in the whole range of natural phenomena.

A ride of three miles east from Richland Station, on the Rome and Watertown railroad, takes the traveler to Orwell village, and three miles more to the southeastward, on one of the roads to Redfield, brings him to the vicinity of the cataract. On his right he sees the outline of a great chasm dropping down between walls of hemlocks, and marking the course of Salmon river. Presently the roar of many waters strikes upon his ear; the road approaches close to the river-bank; he alights, pushes his way through a fringe of evergreens, and stands face to face with the cataract. A dozen rods in front of him the river, two hundred feet wide and six feet deep, plunges over an almost perpendicular precipice the measured distance of one hundred and eight feet. On either side of the abyss into which it falls rises a wall of earth and slate, also nearly perpendicular, extending almost a hundred feet above the top of the fall, or two hundred above the bottom. The tops of both banks are covered with hemlocks and other evergreens, the dark foliage of which forms a fitting frame for this great natural picture. Twenty rods below the cataract the river rushes through a narrow gorge not more than a hundred feet wide, the walls of which are still nearer the perpendicular, beyond which eye loses sight of it as it pursues its devious way towards Lake Ontario. It soon leaves the limits of Orwell, and we can only dwell there long enough to present a few statistics.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ORWELL.

This church was organized on the 13th day of March, 1858, under the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob R. Shipherd; being composed of members of the previous Presbyterian church, which was formed in 1809. The latter was very feeble, and had no regular supply of ministers until December, 1845. The Presbyterian pastors from that time until the organization of the Congregational church were Messrs. Wilson, Wheelock, and Webb.

The first members of the Congregational church were Frances Beadle, B. Maria Beadle, Orpha Burditt, Malinda Groat, David Hollis, Laura Hollis, Jane Potter, Elon Stowell, Abigail Stowell, Selinda Stowell, Temperance A. Stowell, Cornelius Acker, and Ruth Acker. The first officers were Rev. J. R. Shipherd, pastor, Elon Stowell and David Hollis, deacons. The pastors since Mr. Shipherd have been Rev. Messrs. Cutter, Bates, Decker, Crosby, and Greeley; the last, Rev. Frank N. Greeley, being the present minister. Their efforts have been blessed with marked success, especially during the past winter of 1876-77, when an earnest revival took place, by which the membership was raised from the previous number of about twenty to no less than eighty-five. The present deacons are Jas. F. Davis, David Hollis, and C. McKinney; the present clerk is A. M. Campbell.

ORWELL CIRCUIT OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This circuit consists of five classes: one at Orwell village,

one at Chateaugay, one at Pekin, one on Salmon river, near the line of Albion, and one in Albion. The existence of the circuit dates back to a very early period, when the Methodist ministers rode from one little log school-house to another, usually in advance of all others, but the records are not to be found.

The first record is in 1852, when Samuel Salisbury was acting as pastor. He was followed, in 1853, by M. H. Gaylord; in 1854, by H. M. Church, and in 1855, by G. W. Ellwood. P. H. Miles officiated in 1856-57; S. B. Whitcomb in 1858-59; J. N. Brown in 1860-61; Joseph de Larne in 1862-63; J. S. George in 1864-65; S. F. Kenyon in 1867; F. Devitt in 1868-69; L. Kelsey in 1870-72; L. R. Grant in 1873-74; J. R. Crofoot in 1875-77.

There are now one hundred and fifty members in the whole circuit, of which about one hundred and twenty-five are in Orwell. At Orwell village the church meets in the union house of worship. At Pekin a small Methodist church was erected about 1850. The other meeting-places are in school-houses. The present officers are Rev. J. R. Crofoot, pastor; stewards, William Hollis, D. A. Lawton, Allen Bass, D. D. West, Ralph Pratt, Edward Near, Jabez Clark, N. Haublin.

Each station on the circuit has a Sunday-school, with an aggregate of two hundred and seventy scholars. The Sunday-school at Orwell village, however, is a union school, with fifteen teachers, about eighty pupils, and one hundred and fourteen volumes in the library. Mrs. James Davis is the superintendent.

The house of worship at that point is also a "union" house, built, as has before been stated, in 1843. The cost was one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars; the size is thirty-six feet by fifty-two. It was dedicated in February, 1845, by Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Mattison.

Besides the churches above named, there is a class at Chateaugay, and another at Vorce, belonging to the Boyston and Orwell circuit of the Methodist Protestant church; the majority of the members of the circuit being in Boyston.

ORWELL LODGE, NO. 54, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized April 22, 1866. The charter-members were Frank J. Parker, G. W. Hollis, J. J. Hollis, Mrs. J. J. Hollis, Albert J. Potter, Giles E. Martin, Erwin Beecher, Ira S. Platt, Mrs. Ira S. Platt, Orrille Marcness, John A. Hollis, Mrs. A. M. Hollis, Mrs. Giles E. Martin, John Parker, Celia M. Beecher, Mary Hollis, Frank A. Beecher, Mary E. Vary.

We are unable to give the first officers, but the list of them must have corresponded very closely with the roll of members. The number on that roll has grown, during the eleven years' successful life of the lodge, from nineteen to fifty-nine, and is still increasing. The present officers (July, 1877) are as follows: Chief Templar, A. G. Thompson; Vice-Templar, Mrs. Walstein Balch; Secretary, C. W. Cogswell; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Cogswell; Financial Secretary, Lafayette Hilton; Treasurer, Celia McKinney; Chaplain, A. J. Potter; Marshal, Eugene Stowell; Deputy Marshal, Ella Latimore; I. G., Mrs. Daniel Gordon; O. G., Walstein Balch; R. H. S., May Thompson; L. H. S., Georgiana Woolbury.

ORWELL GRANGE, NO. 66, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This organization began its existence on the 28th day of January, 1874, with the following officers:

Worthy Master, J. J. Hollis; W. Oversee, Horace Parker; Lecturer, M. C. Groat; Steward, Henry Davis; Assistant Stewards, A. J. Potter and Mrs. A. G. Thompson; Treas., A. D. Bonner; Chaplain, William Hollis; Sec., J. H. Beadle; Gate-keeper, A. G. Thompson; Ceres, Mrs. E. G. Potter; Pomona, Mrs. A. J. Potter; Flora, Mrs. J. Burckett. J. J. Hollis was re-elected Master for 1875, and D. McKinney was elected for 1876.

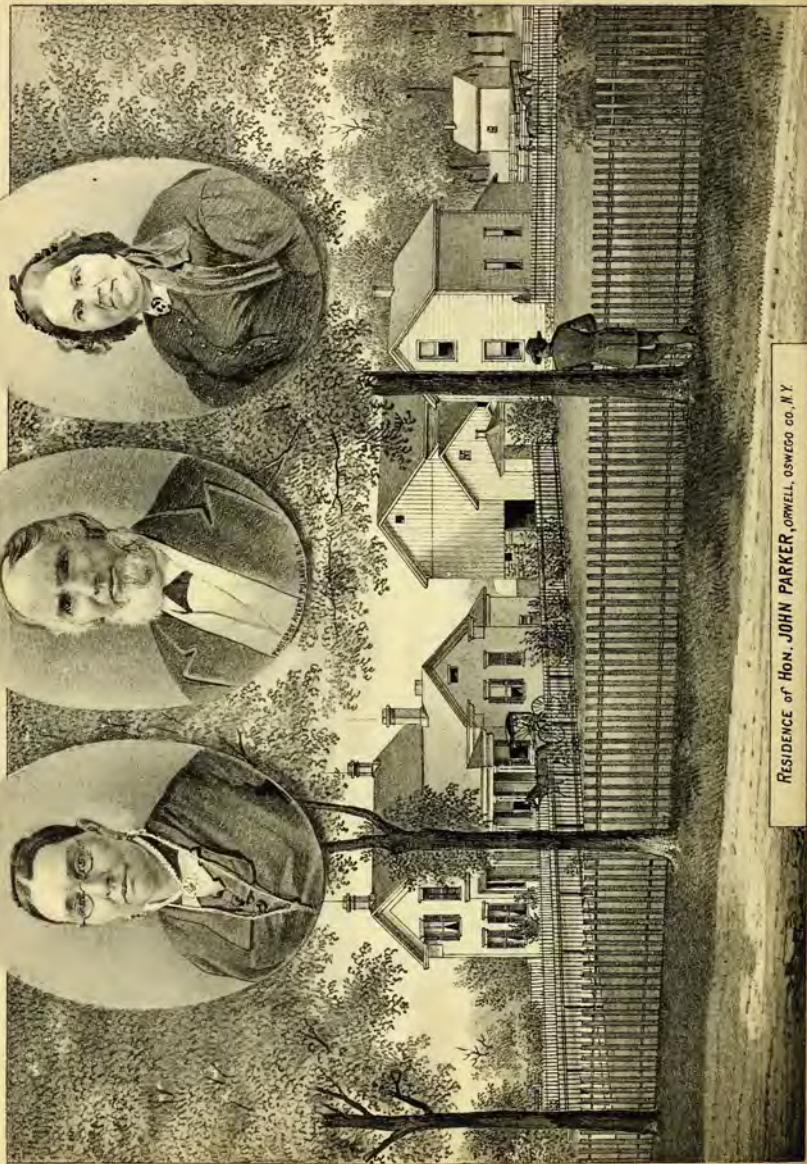
The following are the present officers: W. M., Alexander Potter; W. O., J. S. Platt; W. Lec., M. C. Groat; W. Sec., H. S. Stowell; W. Treas., S. C. Davis; Chaplain, O. H. P. Baker; Steward, Horace Parker; Assistant Stewards, A. J. Potter and Mrs. H. Parker; Gate-keeper, Roger Ames; Ceres, Mrs. A. J. Potter; Pomona, Mrs. S. D. Stowell; Flora, Mrs. D. McKinney.

The grange meets every Tuesday evening, in Nelson's Hall, Orwell village, and has at present fifty-six members in good standing. It has been amply successful thus far in its career, and is receiving the support of a very substantial portion of the agricultural population of Orwell.

The Supervisors of Orwell—with years of service—have been as follows: John Reynolds, 1817-24, 1826-30, 1833; John Wart, 1825; Jabez H. Gilbert, 1831-32, 1835-36; Alban Strong, 1834, 1837, 1842; Theodore S. Gilbert, 1838; Mason Salisbury, 1839; John Beadle, 1840, 1843; Henry Tillinghast, 1841; Ormel B. Olmstead, 1844, 1846, 1862, 1863; Nathan Simons, 1845, 1847-48; William Beecher, Jr., 1846; Flavel Crocker, 1849; Edward Allen, 1850-52; William Strong, 1851, 1860; Daniel Pruyn, 1853; Orrin Beadle, 1854; Floyd W. Aldrich, 1855; Hoyt N. Weed, 1857-59, 1861; Alexander Potter, 1864-73; H. H. Potter, 1874-75; Norman Hall, 1876-77.

The Town Clerks have been—Ellis Strong, Jr., 1817-18; Samuel Stowell, 1819-21; James B. Sandford, 1822, 1824; Moses Snyder, 1823; Reuben Snyder, 1825; J. H. Gilbert, 1826-29; Alban Strong, 1830-33; Hiram Towlesley, 1834, 1842; Edward Allen, 1835; Dolson Morton, 1836-37; Mason Salisbury, 1838; Alanson Strong, 1839, 1843; John H. Cook, 1840-41; Ormel B. Olmstead, 1844; William Strong, 1845; S. F. Mason, 1846-47, 1849, 1852-55, 1857, 1861; James F. Davis, 1848; Milo C. Beman, 1850; M. H. Thomas, 1851; George E. Stowell, 1856, 1858, 1862; Ira S. Platt, 1859; Hoyt N. Weed, 1860, 1865-66; Homer J. Burch, 1863; T. T. Richards, 1864; Robert N. Sawyer, 1867-68; Nelson C. Burch, 1869-72; Frank J. Parker, 1873-74, 1876; A. E. Olmstead, 1875; George W. Nelson, 1877.

The present officers of Orwell are as follows: Supervisor, Norman Hall; Town Clerk, George W. Nelson; Justices of the Peace, James Shores, George F. Woodbury, Edward Near, John Parker; Assessors, Truman Salisbury, Lewis E. Joy, S. C. Davis; Commissioner of Highways, James E. Fisher; Overseer of Poor, H. H. Finster; Town Auditors, Dwight McKinney, Hiram Snow, Elvin G. Potter; Inspectors of Election, Henry Bonner, George E. Stowell, George D. Thomas; Constables, Ralph W. Pratt, Walstein Balch, Henry Van Auker, Samuel King; Game Constable,



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN PARKER, ORWELL, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

MRS. E. M. PARKER

JOHN PARKER

MRS. E. M. PARKER, DECEASED

Henry Bonner; Sealer of Weights and Measures, N. C. Barch; Excise Commissioners, B. F. Lewis, C. McKinney, D. S. Pratt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES J. MONTAGUE

was born in Orwell, February 2, 1836. His father, Nathan F. Montague, was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Connecticut. They settled in Orwell in 1826, on the farm now occupied by H. H. Potter, and lived there up to 1855, when they moved on to the farm now occupied and owned by their son, the subject of this sketch. The father lost his life by an accident in 1859. The mother has been deranged for nearly thirty years, and has been cared for by her son for the last eighteen years.

Mr. Montague was first married in 1862, February 1, to Mary D. King. Three children were the result of this marriage, two of whom died in infancy. A daughter, Georgianna, is the only one surviving. Mrs. Montague died October 14, 1871, and Mr. Montague was again married January 1, 1873, to Mrs. Martha M. Vannier, sister of his first wife, and the mother of two children, Mrs. Mary E. Lewis and Herbert M. Vannier. A daughter, Edith, was the result of the latter marriage. After the death of his father Mr. Montague took the farm, and in 1874 built the house in which he now lives. His "milk and cream" house is a model of its kind, and no one can boast better butter than Mr. Montague.

To within two years Mr. Montague has acted with the Democratic party, but having become satisfied that temperance is the only live political issue before the country, he has from that time voted with the Prohibition party. For ten years he has been an active member in the Methodist Episcopal church. Though his township was strongly Republican, he was elected to the office of assessor for one term of three years. Mr. Montague is a thorough farmer, a good citizen, and deservedly enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

HON. JOHN PARKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, New York, December 27, 1810. His father, John Parker, and mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Frisby, were natives of Columbia county, New York. The mother died in Steuben in 1823. They had seven children, of whom Mr. Parker is the only one surviving. The father died September, 1843. Mr. Parker was married March 15, 1831, to Polly E. Bonner. Nine children were born to them, six sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living. The eldest, Charles H., is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The second, Horace, is a farmer in Orwell. The third and fourth, De Witt and Lorin B., the former a resident of Wisconsin, the latter of Minnesota. The only surviving

daughter, Mary Alice, married William C. Hollis, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. She married for her second husband John Church, and is now living in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mr. Parker moved to Orwell, Oswego County, June 7, 1834, and settled on twenty-two acres situated one mile and a half northeast of Orwell, which he purchased of W. C. Pierpont at seven dollars per acre, giving his note for twenty-two dollars for first payment. He worked at jobs, chopping and clearing lands. Scarcely a farm in the neighborhood he has not helped to clear. He relates that while at work for John E. Potter at five shillings per day, the latter, with another hand and himself, logged six acres in five days and a half. By his industry, coupled with untiring energy, from small beginnings Mr. Parker is now the possessor of near three hundred acres of land. At the present time he is living on his farm, situated about sixty rods west of Orwell. His home, a sketch of which is published in this work, is one of the pleasantest in the town. Mrs. Parker died November 18, 1873, and on March 11 of the following year Mr. Parker married Mrs. Maria Loring, whose maiden name was Davis. She was born in Steuben county, New York, and removed to Ovid, Branch county, Michigan. Mr. Parker is a Republican in politics, and was prominent in the organization of the party in the county. He voted for Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and left the party upon the enactment of the fugitive slave law. He was elected assessor of the township in 1840, and has served in that capacity seven years, as highway commissioner four years, and as overseer of the poor two years. He was elected twice to the assembly, in 1865 and 1869, serving in the years 1866 and 1870. All positions of public trust to which Mr. Parker has been called he has filled to the entire acceptance of his constituents. His four sons and son-in-law served during the war, the latter, as before stated, losing his life. Mr. Parker states that eight men who had at different times worked for him were either killed or died in the army. It may be here stated that Mr. Parker's grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary war, and that his father served in the war of 1812. Mr. Parker, though not a member of any church, has always contributed liberally to their support. He is a marked example of a self-made man, working his way from a poor boy, with slight advantages of early education, to the occupancy of positions of high public trust.

S. C. DAVIS

was born in Steuben, Oneida county, New York, December 22, 1822, the youngest of twelve children of Colonel Ichabod and Mary F. Davis. From the time he was seven to the twenty-third year of his age he lived with his eldest sister, Mrs. Lorin Bushnell, at Lee, Oneida county, New York. He was married July 8, 1846, to Mary Sheldon, the sixth child of a family of ten children,—six girls and four boys. Her parents moved from North Adams, Massachu-

sets, and settled in Lee, Oneida county, New York, in 1828. She was born in North Adams, November 11, 1826.

They have two children,—Henry S. and Maryette; the former is married to Cora Richardson, to whom a daughter, Leila May, was born December 22, 1876. Mr. Davis settled in Orwell, on the farm where he still lives, March 4, 1851, then consisting of ninety-one acres, to which has been added adjoining lands, until now it contains two hundred and fifty. The father and son work the farm jointly. During the last year, 1876, Mr. D. has erected one of the finest farm residences in that portion of the county, a representation of which, together with the "old home," appears in this work.

Mr. Davis is Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a member of the Congregational church of Orwell.

Prompt in all his business transactions, thorough in whatever he undertakes, from the plowing of a furrow to the building of a house, contributing his equal share for all public enterprises, with a keen relish for the comforts of a pleasant home, Mr. D. could be ill spared from his family or neighborhood.

MILITARY RECORD OF ORWELL.

Calvin Burch. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; mustered as 1st Lieut.; w'd in 2d Bull Run battle; rec'd as capt. Co. G, 24th Cav.; killed before Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

Nelson Burch. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 23, 1863; dis. with reg't. June 12, 1865.

Allen M. Campbell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. for disability Dec. 9, 1862.

William H. Reamer. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; dis. Feb. 23, 1862, on account of w'd rec'd in 2d Bull Run battle.

Rowland A. Bass. Enlisted May 4, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; w'd in 2d Bull Run battle, Aug. 30, 1862; dis. May 29, 1863.

Philo I. Bass. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; killed in 2d Bull Run battle.

Samuel J. Bass. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; died in hospital Aug. 12, 1863.

Albert J. Potter. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. with reg't. Aug. 28, 1863.

Claudius W. Rider. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1861; in battles of Bayou Teche, Port Hudson, and Vermilion; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Lyman Houghton. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; in battles of Frederickburg, South Mountain, and 2d Bull Run; killed at Antietam.

Marcus D. Houghton. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; in 2d Bull Run battle; dis.

William H. Houghton. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 23, 1863; died in hospital.

Allen D. Bonner. Enl'd in 110th Inf. Aug. 6, '62; dis. July 15, '65.

Wellington Edgett. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; dis. with reg't May 29, 1863.

William Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; killed in 2d Bull Run battle, Aug. 30, 1862.

Lyman C. Kenyon. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. May 12, 1865.

Nathan Parish. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; taken prisoner at 2d Bull Run; in battle of Chancellorsville; w'd at Gettysburg; taken prisoner in the Wilderness; dis. Feb. 8, 1865.

Mason S. Parish. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; killed in 2d Bull Run battle, Aug. 29, 1862.

Martin J. Denison. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 1, 1861; in battles of Frederickburg and South Mountain; w'd at Antietam; dis. May 29, 1863.

Franklin Mason. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 24, 1861; in 2d Bull Run battle; dis. May 29, 1863.

Henry Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to 1st serg't; dis. Aug. 28, 1863.

Henry B. Adsit. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to serg't; in battles of Bismarck, Port Hudson, Vermilion, and Franklin; dis. Aug. 28, 1863.

Henry Crawford. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; must. as serg't; in siege of Port Hudson and battle of Vermilion; dis. Aug. 28, 1863; died on his way home.

John J. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 4, 1862; must. as serg't; dis. Feb. 1, 1865, to accept com. in 2d Florida Cav.

John Burch. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; must. as serg't; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Alfred Ufford. Enl'd in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 8, '62; must. as corp.

Alson Beman. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Jonas Caswell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Ervin E. Flaster. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of Bayou Teche, Port Hudson, and Vermilion; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

George Hauser. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Bayou Teche, Port Hudson, and Vermilion; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Charles M. Meyres. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 12, 1862; in battle of Camp Bismarck; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

George Meyres. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863.

Hiram Potter. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1862.

Albert E. Stevens. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; in battle of Camp Bismarck; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Andrew J. Shear. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; in battle of Camp Bismarck; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Millis S. Samson. Enl'd in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; in battles of Port Hudson and Bayou Teche; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Levi C. Samson. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., August 6, 1862; in battle of Bayou Teche; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Cyrus Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Julian Ufford. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862.

Thomas Vernon. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 1, 1863; dis. July 11, 1865.

Orimel B. Olmstead. Must. as capt. Co. C, 110th Inf., August 25, 1862; resigned Dec. 1, 1862, on account of disability.

Henry F. Aekley. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 4, 1862; dis. at New Orleans for disability; died on his way home.

George Clark. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. on account of disability Jan. 23, 1865.

George S. Edgett. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 4, 1862; dis. at New Orleans for disability Jan. 6, 1864.

William Grimaldi. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. at Key West for disability June 3, 1863.

Delano Hollis. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. at Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 4, 1863.

Lyman Hawkins. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. for disability at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Aug. 11, 1864.

Horace Parker. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; dis. for disability at New Orleans, June 2, 1863.

William Prestley. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 4, 1862; dis. for disability at New Orleans, August, 1864.

Sinias Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; dis. for disability, Feb. 7, 1864, at Fort Jefferson, Fla.; died on his way home.

Clark Shear. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to corp. March 28, 1863; trans. to V. R. C. April 30, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.

Lewis Barnes. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 21, 1864.

William C. Gordon. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; in the siege of Port Hudson; trans. to V. R. C. April 30, 1864; disch. May 22, 1864.



RESIDENCE OF S. C. DAVIS, FROM SOUTH EAST



RESIDENCE OF S. C. DAVIS, FROM SOUTH WEST



THE BARN, FROM NORTH WEST



RESIDENCE OF H. S. DAVIS

PROPERTY OF S. C. DAVIS & SON, ORWELL, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



S. C. DAVIS.



MRS. S. C. DAVIS.



MISS M. E. DAVIS.



H. S. DAVIS.



MRS. H. S. DAVIS.



LELIA M. DAVIS.

Nelson Caswell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., May 1, 1863.

William Caswell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died at New Orleans, June 23, 1863.

George Damon. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, Oct. 28, 1863.

Amos Greenfield. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died at New Orleans, May 19, 1863.

Henry Loomis. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; died at Carrollton, La., January 27, 1863.

Philip Mann. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., April 26, 1863.

Milo Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died at Carrollton, La., March 7, 1863.

Nelson Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died at New Orleans, April 30, 1863.

Albert Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; died at Carrollton, Louisiana, Jan. 16, 1863.

John F. Bonner. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and Appomattox; dis. May 3, 1865.

Geo. E. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. May 30, 1865.

George Damon. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 24, 1864; dis. May 30, 1865.

John N. Beadle. Enlisted in Co. E, 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, and Five Forks; prom. 1st Lieut.; dis. June 7, 1865.

Alfred N. Beadle. Enl'd in Co. E, 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; prom'd to 1st Lieut. and quartermaster; dis. June 7, 1865.

Mason S. Myers. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Sept. 23, 1861; in battles of 24 Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to 76th Reg't May 29, 1863; dis. Sept. 26, 1864.

Dwayne Damon. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; killed in 24 Bull Run battle, Aug. 30, 1862.

John Wagener. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to 76th Reg't May 29, 1863; dis. Sept. 27, 1864.

Henry Finster. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and Appomattox; dis. May 30, 1865.

Dewitt Carpenter. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Feb. 23, 1865; dis. Aug. 5, 1865.

Dexter S. Greenfield. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 27, 1861; in battles of 24 Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; re-enl'd in Co. G, 24th Cav.; dis. Aug. 4, '65.

Gilbert Crocker. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf.; in 24 Bull Run battle and Fredericksburg; re-enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor.

Loren E. Parker. Enlisted in Co. A, 20th Cav., July 23, 1863; in battle before Petersburg; dis. Aug. 11, 1865.

John Devett. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; dis. May 20, 1865.

Walter Watkins. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; in battles of 24 Bull Run and Fredericksburg; trans. to 76th Reg't May 29, 1863; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; killed before Petersburg, July 15, 1862.

John Lattimore. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; in battles of 24 Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock, and Fredericksburg; dis. May 29, 1865.

Nathan Leigh. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 25, 1863; died in service.

Joseph Barnatt. Enlisted in Co. H, 20th Cav., Aug. 8, 1863; dis. Aug. 11, 1865.

Lewis Dirge. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 4, 1861; in battle of Hatcher's Run; dis. May 30, 1865.

Herbert W. Myers. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run; dis. June 16, 1865.

Robert N. Greenfield. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 16, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Petersburg; dis. Sept. 23, 1864.

Henry J. Pannock. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Feb. 23, 1865; dis. with reg't Aug. 3, 1865.

Jay M. Salisbury. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 31, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1864.

Francis M. Calvin. Enlisted in Co. I, 21st Art., Dec. 19, 1863; died in service April 6, 1864.

Thomas Barnes. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.

Abram Duane. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 3, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Nov. 21, 1864.

Geo. W. Strams. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 25, 1863; died July 24, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg.

Charles A. Woolver. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 25, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. June 17, 1865.

Asa L. Bushnell. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg; dis. June 28, 1865.

Albert M. Beman. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; wounded in 24 Bull Run battle; re-enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf.; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Milo Stowell. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. Sept. 23, 1865.

Gilbert H. Curtis. Enlisted in Co. C, 147th Inf., Sept. 2, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg, and killed before Petersburg, June 19, 1864.

Ezra Baleb. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf.; died Sept. 19, 1862, of wounds received in 24 Bull Run battle.

Mervin S. Olmstead. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; died Sept. 2, 1862, of wounds received in 24 Bull Run battle.

Lewis C. Sampson. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battle of Five Forks; dis. Sept. 22, 1865.

Henry A. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battle of Five Forks; dis. Sept. 23, 1865.

Orson J. Gale. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; in battles of 24 Bull Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. Oct. 12, 1864.

Wm. E. Sparks. Enlisted in Co. E, 147th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; in battle of Petersburg; dis. June 7, 1865.

John S. Stillman. Mustered in 147th Inf. Sept. 23, 1862, as assistant surgeon; prom'd to surgeon 89th Inf. Jan. 5, '65; dis. July 13, '65.

Samuel J. Brown. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; in battle of Five Forks; dis. Sept. 23, 1865.

Joseph Brown. Enlisted in Co. K, 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. Sept. 23, 1865.

Henry J. Mason. Enlisted in 26th Inf.; in service after war.

Benj. F. Lewis. Mustered as quartermaster of 147th Inf.; dis. for disability Feb. 12, 1865.

Marshall B. Stevens. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Cav., Dec. 12, 1863; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.

Franklin Sperry. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 22, 1864; dis. May 30, 1865.

Norman S. Crossett. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 22, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; dis. May 30, 1865.

Joseph R. Nash. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; dis. May 30, 1865.

Monroe Crossett. Enlisted in Co. G, — Inf., Oct. 29, 1861; in battles of Antietam and Wilderness; taken prisoner before Petersburg; re-enlisted March 3, 1865.

Henry Crossett. Enlisted in 193d Inf. March 3, 1865; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox; dis. May 20, 1865.

Milfred C. Brooks. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 23, 1861; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. May 16, 1865.

David E. Montague. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. May 18, 1865.

Amos C. Kellogg. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 1, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.

Manning W. Cooper. Enlisted in Co. C, 97th Inf., Dec. 2, 1861; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; dis. July 16, 1865.

Lorenzo S. Carr. Enlisted in Co. K, 132d Inf., Oct. 10, 1862; killed at Manover Junction, May 25, 1864.

Malcolm L. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Dec. 2, 1861; in battles of 24 Bull Run and Fredericksburg; dis. June 3, 1865.

Chas. F. Hewitt. Enlisted in Co. E, 20th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; disch. July 29, 1865.

Samuel S. Hewitt. Enlisted in Co. E, 20th Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; disch. July 24, 1865.

Chas. W. Stewart. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 7, 1865.

Ira Turner. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg.

Thos. Nichols. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 26, 1864.

Alvin Bonner. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; disch. for disab. Oct. 14, 1862; re-en'd in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 23, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Amos Cogswell. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; mortally wounded at Gettysburg; died July 13, 1863.

Geo. W. Outerirk. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; re-en'd in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Weaver A. Cramer. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Birdland, and Vermilion; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Mattison A. Samson. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 7, 1861; mortally wounded in second Bull Run battle; died Oct. 5, 1862.

Perley S. Twitchell. Enlisted in Co. I, 135d Inf., March 7, 1863; in service after war.

Alvin D. Gary. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 23, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Davies W. Hall. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; missing, supposed to be dead.

Ransom Snyder. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 20, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Wm. Cable. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; disch. Mar. 31, 1863, on account of wounds rec'd in second Bull Run battle.

Chas. N. Gurley. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Philander Mattison. Enlisted in Co. C, 180th Inf., Aug. 19, 1864; wounded before Petersburg; discharged July 14, 1865.

Almon Clark. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; killed in second Bull Run battle.

Geo. J. Robbins. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. June 13, 1865.

Adam J. Shuster. Enlisted in Co. B, 16th Inf., Feb. 24, 1865; in service after war.

John N. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Apr. 29, 1861; disch. May 29, 1863; re-en'd in Co. K, 24th Cav., Jan. 18, 1864; in battle of Cold Harbor; disch. June 27, 1865.

Marshall D. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 23, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec., 1864.

Matthew Quin. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 26, 1863; died in hospital June 17, 1864.

Thos. Quin. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 23, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; disch. May 31, 1865.

Gardner H. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Infantry, May 9, 1861; wounded in second Bull Run battle.

Lathan B. Potter. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, and Five Forks; disch. June 17, 1865.

The following soldiers were residents of Orwell, but were not credited in its quota.

Philetus Smith. Enlisted in Co. B, 186th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; in battles of Petersburg and Five Forks.

Eliaz R. Kingman. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. May 30, 1865.

Homer J. Burch. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 25, 1864; served at division headquarters; disch. June 1, 1865.

Charles H. Myers. Enlisted in Co. C, 81st Inf.; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

Henry R. Crook. Enlisted in Co. M, 20th Cav., Sept. 5, 1863; in battle of Chapin's Farm, and wounded at Smithfield; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.

Richard A. Wakefield. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks.

Charles S. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. F, 94th Inf., Oct. 10, 1861.

Philo Watkins. Enlisted in Co. M, 20th Cav., Sept. 6, 1863; in battles of Petersburg and Five Forks; disch. July 31, 1865.

Geo. E. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. M, 29th Cav., Oct. 12, 1863; in battles of Petersburg and Five Forks; discharged.

Archibald Davis. Enlisted in Co. K, 24th Cav., Jan. 15, 1864; in battle of Spottsylvania, and killed before Petersburg.

James T. Richards. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 23, 1865.

Daniel Dingman. Enlisted in Co. B, 20th Cav., July 1, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.

Charles W. Daniels. Enlisted in Co. G, 20th Cav., Oct. 5, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.

Byron Eastman. Enlisted in Co. B, 59th Inf., Oct., 1861; promoted to sergeant; killed at Antietam.

Oliver S. Lasseff. Enlisted in Co. B, 20th Cav., Aug. 12, 1863; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.

Charles H. Parker. Enlisted in 13th Cav., July 3, 1863; promoted to veterinary surgeon of the regiment; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.

Gates West. Enlisted in Co. K, 164th Inf.; killed at Cold Harbor, June 12, 1864.

Henry Doane. Enlisted in Co. I, 20th Cav., Sept. 6, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.

Watson Aldrich. Enlisted in Co. L, 20th Cav., Sept. 6, 1863; in battle of Chapin's Farm; disch. July 9, 1865.

George D. Thomas. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.

Ephraim Bonner. Enlisted in Co. C, 81st Inf., March 30, 1864; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; wounded at Chapin's Farm; disch. April 11, 1865, for disability.

Dewitt Parker. Enlisted in Co. A, 29th Cav., July 23, 1863.

Geo. W. Aldrich. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.

Geo. N. Remaw. Enlisted in Co. A, 84th Inf., Oct. 10, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. March 24, 1865.

Frederick S. West. Enlisted in navy service, on ship "Kansas," Aug. 27, 1864; in battles of Fort Fisher, Howlet House, and James river; discharged June 12, 1865.



RESIDENCE OF NORMAN TITUS, HANNIBAL, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE & TANNERY OF C. S. CHAMBERLAIN, HANNIBAL, OSWEGO COUNTY, N.Y.

HANNIBAL.

As stated in the general history of the county, this was the name, derived from the great Carthaginian general, of the old survey-township No. 2 (in the Military tract), which included the present towns of Hannibal and Oswego, and part of Granby. It was not until 1802 that a settlement was made within the limits of the present town of Hannibal; but the early inhabitants were so much in the habit of looking upon "Hannibal" as the survey-township of that name that we will give a few facts relating to the first settlement of that township.

In 1797 Asa Rice, of Connecticut, settled at Union Village, three miles west of the mouth of Oswego river, in the town of Hannibal. That season four families had summered where is now the city of Oswego. Three of these families returned to Salt Point for the winter,—one family only being permanently located at Oswego. In 1798 this township was united with Lysander and Cicero in the formation of one supervisor district, and Asa Rice was supervisor, reporting for the three townships the number of fifteen inhabitants, and the valuation of taxable property fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Rice continued supervisor till the year 1806, when Hannibal was organized, by an act of the legislature passed in that year. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Matthew McNair, innkeeper, in the village of Oswego, on the first Tuesday of April, 1806, and the following officers were elected, viz.: Town Clerk, Edward Connor; Supervisor, William Vaughan; Assessors, Asa Rice, Barnet Mooney, Reuben Sprague; Collector, Ezekiel Brown; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Hugunin, Peter Hugunin; Commissioners of Highways, Peter D. Hugunin, Barnet Mooney, Thomas Sprague, Jr.; Constables, Ezekiel Brown, James Hugunin; Fence-viewers, Daniel Hugunin, Peter Hugunin; Pound-master, William Eadus; Path-masters, John Masters, district No. 1; James Hugunin, district No. 2; Parmenus Sprague, district No. 3; Commissioners of Gospel Lots, Joel Burt and Asa Rice.

The following resolutions were passed at that meeting, viz.: "That rams shall not be free commeners from the 1st of September till the 15th of November, with forfeiture of \$2.00 for every offense."

"That fences shall not be less than five feet high, and not exceed the space of five inches between rails, from the ground to the height of two feet."

In the year 1804 the "Fair American," a small schooner, was built at Oswego by a Mr. Wilson. The only team in this region was a yoke of oxen, owned by the Rice family; and this team, with one of the boys, was engaged by Mr. Wilson to haul timber for the construction of the schooner. The timber was cut east of the river; the vessel was built on the west side, and, except Sundays, this boy with his ox-team hauled timbers across the river on the ice every day

in the month of March, 1804. In the year 1818 the township of Hannibal was divided,—Oswego and Granby being separately organized.

In 1805 there settled at Hannibal Centre Watson Earl, David Wilson, Joseph Weed, Sterling Moore, Israel Messenger, Orren Cotton, and George Cotton. Orren Cotton was a millwright by trade, and, as we learn from his relative, J. R. Chamberlain, built the first grist-mill in town, at Hannibal Centre, in 1806, in company with Watson Earl. He was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Puritan preacher of Boston, Dr. John Cotton. The first building in the village of Hannibal was erected of logs, nearly on the site of an old Indian camp or wigwam, in the year 1808, and kept as a hotel by Henry Jennings.

In the following year, 1809, Arvin Rice commenced clearing the farm upon which he still resides, in the immediate neighborhood of the new hotel, on lot 67. A year or two later, Isaac Kinney settled at Kinney's Corners, and James B. Adams erected a cabin at Fairdale, and Gad Daniels soon after erected one a mile farther east. Thus immigrants threaded their way into different parts of the town, and the lowing of kine and the bleating of sheep began to be mingled with the growl of the bear and the wolf's long howl. The woodman's axe made huge gashes in the interminable forests, and industry, thrift, and improvement were seen on every hand.

In 1810 a small school was kept at Hannibal Centre. The first record of the school district at Hannibal village is dated April 13, 1813, the district then comprising about sixteen lots, each one mile square. The records show that on October 30, 1813, the inhabitants of the district met at Mr. Carter's. Arvin Rice was chosen chairman, and Abram Watson clerk. At this meeting the following resolutions were adopted: "That there be a school-house built in the highway, near the dwelling-house of Mr. Carter." "*Resolved*, second, that Arvin Rice, John D. Bradt, and Samuel Sanders be trustees." "*Resolved*, third, that the trustees lay a tax not to exceed one hundred dollars to build a school-house, etc." "*Resolved*, that William Hawks be collector."

The school-house cost, with the expense of collection, sixty dollars and forty-eight cents. A school was kept during three months of the following winter, and the teacher's wages amounted to fourteen dollars. Laura Kent taught school in this district two and a half months in the spring and summer of 1815, at one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, boarding herself. Polly Danton taught in the summer and fall of 1815, at the same price. The next year teachers' wages were raised to fifteen shillings per week.

The first religious meetings in this locality were held in

the log school-house. The people congregated on the Sabbath in this primitive temple, and after reading the Bible and singing psalms, would repair to their several abodes, passing the remainder of the day with decorum and sobriety within doors.

In 1831 the following composition was read in one of the schools by a lad nine years of age: "The village of Hannibal contains two churches, two schools, two taverns, two stores, two asheries, two tailors, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, two wagon-makers, two carpenters, two brick-yards, and two pretty good dwelling-houses, two ministers, two doctors, two lawyers, and but one hatter. One church is Presbyterian, the other a Baptist; one has a bell, the other a clock; one school is a select school, the other is a common school; one tavern is a temperance tavern, the other is not; one ashery is in use, the other is at liberty; one brickyard is in use, the other is at liberty; the tailors live opposite each other." The above is said, by reliable citizens, to be a sketch true to life.

Hannibal was in these days a station for stages. Every morning a coach and four left Oswego for Auburn, and Auburn for Oswego; also a "coach and four" left Oswego for Rochester, and Rochester for Oswego, each changing horses at this place.

The following is a list of supervisors and town clerks:

Supervisors.—William Vaughan, 1806-7; Peter D. Huguenin, 1808-10; Eleazer Perry, 1811; Asa Rice, 1812; Eleazer Perry, 1813-14; Barnet Mooney, 1815-16; Samuel Farnham, 1817-21; Daniel Hawks, Jr., 1822; John Bullen, Jr., 1823-28; Arvin Rice, 1829-30; Archibald Green, 1831; Abram Watson, 1832; Jonathan Eastman, 1833; Asa Dudley, 1834; William Bullen, 1835; Jonathan Eastman, 1836-37; Samuel H. Patchin, 1838; Isaac H. Ketchum, 1839; Arvin Rice, 1840; James A. Brackett, 1841; Thomas Skotton, 1842-43; Josiah Bidwell, 1844; Isaac H. Ketchum, 1845; Huet H. Brumson, 1846; Josiah Bidwell, 1847; John L. Kip, 1848; Palmer Ketchum, 1849-50; John McLaughry, 1851; Benjamin N. Hinman, 1852; Orson Titus, 1853; Giles C. Barrus, 1854; Alfred Rice, 1855; John Forsyth, 1856; William J. Acker, 1857-58; Giles C. Barrus, 1859-60; Rensselaer Matteson, 1861-64; Carson Wiltzie, 1865-70; Eli P. Barrett, 1871-76; Alexander H. Mitchell, 1877.

Town Clerks.—Edward O'Connor, 1806-7; David Brace, 1808; Thomas W. Wentworth, 1809-10; Peter D. Huguenin, 1811; George W. Burt, 1812; Peter D. Huguenin, 1813-14; Edmund Hawks, 1815-18; Arvin Rice, 1819; John Brill, 1820; Martin Wiltzie, 1821; Arvin Rice, 1822-28; Abram Watson, 1829-30; Arvin Rice, 1831-32; George Bennett, 1833; William Bullen, 1834; Jonathan Eastman, 1835; Amos F. Kent, 1836-39; Andrew Beubes, 1840-41; E. L. Ormsby, 1842; William L. Acker, 1843; Elijah L. Ormsby, 1844-48; William Austin, 1849; John McLaughry, 1850; Norman Titus, 1851; Chauncey B. Hancock, 1852; Hale Worster, 1853; Isaac H. Ketchum, 1854; Hale Worster, 1855; John Wiltzie, 1856; Edmund M. Rice, 1857; Herman Hulett, 1858; William H. Wiggins, 1859; Darius T. Cook, Jr., 1860; Charles C. Blackmer, 1861-62; John McCrea, 1863; Lyndon Worster, 1864; John McCrea, 1865; S. M. Titus

1866; J. T. Brackett, 1867; R. M. Rogers, 1868; Charles Perine, 1869; Dillon P. Acker, 1870-76; A. N. Bradt, 1877.

The following resolution appears on the town-book of the town of Hannibal, under date of April 4, 1809.

"Resolved, That ten dollars bounty be given to any inhabitant of the town of Hannibal for every wolf that may be killed by said inhabitant within the said town for one year." The same appearing upon the book for some years following.

The record of justices of the peace, according to the town-books, dates back to 1829, and the following are the names of those who have served as such, viz.: 1829, Arvin Rice, Isaac Kenney, Cephas Weed, William Hawks; 1830, James A. Brackett; 1831, Jonathan Eastman and James A. Brackett; 1832, Zenas Haven; 1833, Arvin Rice; 1834, Benj. F. Gifford; 1835, James A. Brackett; 1836, Mason Pierce and Zenas Haven; 1838, Josiah King; 1839, James A. Brackett; 1840, Andrew W. Foster and Orson Titus; 1841, Hale Worster; 1842, Benj. F. Gifford; 1843, Jno. Titus; 1844, James Burt; 1845, Orson Titus and Hale Worster; 1846, Sidney Hulett and James A. Brackett; 1847, Benj. F. Gifford and James A. Brackett, for four years; 1848, Orson Titus; 1849, Jno. P. Storms; 1850, Ransford Case; 1851, Benj. F. Gifford; 1852, Alex. McInvoy; 1853, Benj. Hinman; 1854, Jno. McLaughry; 1855, Alex. Hulett and Benj. F. Gifford; 1856, Jehial E. Blodgett; 1857, Benj. N. Hinman; 1858, Levi Brackett; 1859, Benj. F. Gifford; 1860, Henry M. Brackett; 1861, Benj. N. Hinman; 1862, Levi Brackett; 1863, Benj. F. Gifford; 1864, Henry M. Brackett; 1865, Jno. A. Cox; 1866, Levi Brackett; 1867, James F. Cooper; 1868, Geo. Van Petten; 1869, Jno. A. Cox; 1870, Levi Brackett; 1871, Benj. F. Gifford.

The first white settler in town was Thomas Sprague, who came from Massachusetts in 1802, located on the south line of the town on lot 95, and built the first house, which of course was a log one.

Among the first frame houses was one built by Mr. Ure about 1817, and known as the Durham house. It is still standing a short distance from its original site, in Hannibal village.

The first house erected without the use of liquor was built by Isaac Sykes. Mr. Arvin Rice erected the first barn raised without ardent spirits.

The first land cleared was by Arvin Rice, who also set out the first orchard. He also brought into town the first iron plow to supersede the old one-handed "bull plow." It was manufactured at Schenectady, being known as the "Clute plow," and was universally condemned by the people before being brought into use.

The first surveyors were J. W. McFadden, Peter Schenck, Benjamin F. Gifford, and Samuel Barron.

Among the early marriages were those of Daniel Thomas and Prudence Sprague, in 1803; of Arvin Rice and Polly Cotton, March 18, 1812; of Asa Danton and Lois Hawks, in 1815; also those of Wm. Stephenson and Marilla Danton, of Daniel Hawks and Emily Field, and of Wm. Hawks and Eliza Danton, in the last-named year.

The first birth was that of Carr Sprague, in 1805. The



RESIDENCE OF E. S. TALLMAN,



L, Oswego County, N. Y.

first death was that of a daughter of Thos. Sprague, in 1806.

The first saw-mill was erected by Silas Crandell, in 1811. The first store was built by Benjamin Phelps, in 1818. The second school-house was a small frame building, erected about 1820. In 1868 a fine brick school-house was built at Hannibal village. Its size is forty-two by fifty-four feet, and it is two stories in height. It has three rooms and a large recitation-room; employs four teachers, the usual number attending being about one hundred and thirty, and the names on the roll about two hundred and thirty.

The first fulling-mill erected was by Towsley and Duntou, in 1820. The first tannery was built by Jno. Brill, about 1820, and this business has gradually increased until there are now three tanneries, all doing well. The first frame tavern was erected about 1815 by Amos Field, from Vermont, who kept it for a long time. The first blacksmiths were Thos. West, Trumbull Kent, and John Toppen. The first carpenter was Moses Farnham. The first distillery was built by Field & Duntou and Jason Peck.

The early physicians were Drs. Ure and Moore. Later (about 1822) there was Dr. Arden Allen, from Clinton, Oneida county. The earliest lawyers were Messrs. Riggs and Abrams, who came in 1836, remaining a few years.

Among the early residents of prominence were Arvin Rice, Abram Watson, Wm. Stephenson, Isaac Kinney, Jno. Bullen, Alex. M. Kent, Jas. D. Curtis, Waters Towsley, Isaac Sykes, Cephas S. Kent, Samuel H. Patchen, Truman Burroughs, Wm. Earl, Elihu Gifford, and James W. Jones.

There are three cheese-factories in the town, one at South Hannibal and one at Hannibal, both owned by stock companies. The third one is in the northeast part of the town, owned by E. S. Tallman.

It is related of Mr. Cox, an early settler on lot 51, that one afternoon while chopping in the woods his attention was attracted by the squealing of a hog, and upon approaching the place whence the sound came he found a huge bear gnawing away at the head of the unfortunate porker. Mr. C. would rap on a tree with his axe, when Bruin would look up for a moment and then resume his gnawing. The night following, Mr. Cox resolved to catch the marauder, and fixed his trap accordingly. During the night the bear returned for the remnants of his prey, and, as was expected, fell into the trap. He, however, proved equal to the emergency, and winding the chain of the trap around a small tree, gnawed his foot off, and thus escaped.

Nicholas Cox (father), Chas. Cox, and Jno. Cox, a minister, also settled on lot 51, about 1828 or 1829.

The post-office at Wheeler's Corners was established in 1867, and named North Hannibal. John Farnham was appointed postmaster, with M. H. Cox as deputy. John A. Cox was appointed postmaster in 1872, and M. H. Cox, the present incumbent, in 1873.

William Ames, from Windham county, Connecticut, settled on lot 57 in 1818, on the farm now owned by Jason Kent.

Cephas S. Kent, a native of Vermont, settled on lot 57 in 1815, clearing up a small portion, and moved his family in 1816, coming all the way in a sleigh, reaching his home in the wilderness in the month of March.

Alanson Blodgett, from Oneida county, located on lot 50 in 1817, where he still resides. Lot 50 was first settled by Artenus Blodgett.

Henry and Benjamin Wiltse, natives of Dutchess county, took up lot 47 in about 1811. Cornelius, a son of Henry, moved in about 1813, and Frederick, a son of Cornelius, now resides on lot 47. Martin Wiltse early settled on lot 48, the present residence of C. Perry Campbell.

W. W. Brackett, a native of Washington county, was the first merchant at Hannibal Centre, and remained in that business and other industrial pursuits forty-six years. He erected a peppermint distillery at the same place, and was also proprietor of a store at Hannibal village. He died November 23, 1876.

Captain Hector Gillis was an early settler at Oswego, and was a sailor on Lake Ontario, commanding two vessels, viz.: "Betsey" and "Julia." He was at the capture of Oswego in 1814. He settled in Hannibal about the year 1818, on the farm now occupied by one of his sons. Mr. Gillis died in 1864.

John Green, a native of Massachusetts, and later a resident of Oneida county, was an early settler in Mexico, and at the time of the attack on Oswego was called out as a minute-man. He brought the first carding-machine to Mexico.

James W. Jones, from Saratoga county, settled on lot 76 about 1816, purchasing near two hundred acres, for which he paid five dollars per acre. His son, Powell Jones, now owns and resides on a portion of these lands.

Robert Hall, from Ireland, settled on lot 39 about 1811 or 1812.

The first newspaper in Hannibal was published in 1866 by George V. Emens, rather a small monthly sheet, called the *Hannibal Revue*. In 1872 Mr. Emens changed it to a semi-monthly, and in January, 1873, issued it as a weekly. July 1, 1873, it was purchased by A. N. Bradt, the present editor and proprietor, and has a circulation of about five hundred.

VILLAGES.

In the town of Hannibal there are four small hamlets and one considerable village. Hannibal village, known more familiarly as Hannibalville, is an incorporated village, with about six hundred inhabitants, comprising the larger portion of lot 67, and some of lot 58, and being located on Nine-Mile creek. Within the corporation, on this creek, are two mills, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, a tannery, a stove-factory, a barrel-factory, a cheese-factory, and a cheese-box-factory. The tannery was established in 1822 by Thomas Shelton. It was destroyed by fire December 3, 1875, and rebuilt early the following year. It goes by steam, and can turn out fifty hides per week. The grist-mill employs both water and steam, and is owned by Williams & Misen. One of the saw-mills, and the stove- and barrel-factories, all employing steam, were built in 1866 by William R. Cox, and are now owned by R. M. Rogers. The other saw-mill (steam) is owned by Wooster & Parsons, and the cheese-box-factory (also steam) by W. Dada & Son. The cheese-factory, built in 1869, is owned by a stock company.

The leading mercantile establishment is managed by S.

W. Brewster & Son,—a three-story brick building; and a jewelry store connected, or in the same building, by C. P. Alaroth. The other business interests of the village are: H. M. Pierce, hardware; George Leonard, grocer, and boots and shoes; Wilson Cooper, merchant tailor; J. W. Burt, clothing and postmaster; two harness-shops, one by Bradford Byrne, and the other by Deacon Lazlere; carriage-manufactory, by H. Matteson; boot and shoe store, by Peter Dillabough; one meat-market; two small confectioneries and saloons; five blacksmith-shops; Burt & Bothwell, dealers in general merchandise; and a fine hotel, by Eli C. Van Auken. The physicians are E. H. Boyd, Dillon F. Acker, Alfred Rice, retired; George V. Emens, dentist; also Dr. — Acker (father of D. F. Acker), a retired physician. The lawyers are H. M. Barrett, D. J. Van Auken, Sr., and N. B. Brower.

The newspapers are the *Hannibal Revueille* and *Hannibal News*, both mentioned in the chapter on the press.

Hannibal has also a fine town-hall, nearly new, the third floor of which is occupied by the Masonic fraternity.

Hannibal Centre has one store, managed by Hubert Dickinson, who is also postmaster; a small grocery, grist-mill, and the steam-mills run by Orville J. H. Reed and his father. Dr. Cooley is the physician.

South Hannibal has one store, blacksmith-shop, and post-office.

Fairdale has a post-office, grocery, wagon-shop, and blacksmith-shop.

North Hannibal has a store run by M. H. Cox, postmaster; also a grocery, by Erwin Shatts, a wagon-shop, and one or two blacksmith-shops. D. D. Metcalf, a prominent lawyer, has a residence at this place.

HANNIBAL LODGE, No. 550, F. AND A. M.—This lodge was instituted June, 1865. The following were charter-members: Albert B. Worster, George L. Carr, George V. Emens, James W. Jones, E. M. Allen, A. S. Archer, William H. Wiggins, David Bothwell, Robert M. Rogers, Jr., Nicholas B. Brower, Eli C. Van Auken, Heman Myres, C. M. Cogswell, William Titus, William R. Conger, J. H. Whitman.

The first officers were A. B. Worster, W. M.; G. L. Carr, S. W.; G. V. Emens, J. W.; W. R. Conger, Treasurer; N. B. Brower, Secretary.

About twelve thousand dollars was spent in fitting up their lodge-room, which made it one of the finest to be found in any small village in this part of the State.

The lodge was very prosperous and harmonious from its organization.

On the evening of July 3, 1873, the lodge-room and nearly everything it contained was destroyed by fire. Four hundred and fifty dollars was received as insurance, and with this the members started anew, somewhat disheartened but not discouraged. A room was procured in the hotel of E. C. Van Auken, which was occupied about one year. In the mean time a room was being built for the lodge by the Union Hall company, which they have leased for a term of ten years. This room has been furnished in much better style than the old one, and is a credit to the fraternity.

At the present time the lodge consists of one hundred

and two members in good standing. The officers for the present year are as follows: G. V. Emens, W. M.; S. W. Crandall, S. W.; Cyrus Haven, J. W.; J. W. Burt, Treasurer; Cyrus Barnes, Secretary; Frederick Blodgett, S. D.; Andrew Byrne, J. D.; Geard Clark, S. M. S.; A. Archer, J. M. S.; B. F. Byrne, Tyler; M. H. Van Auken, Chaplain; D. F. Acker, Marshal.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HANNIBAL

was organized December 4, 1816—present, Rev. David R. Dixon, of Mexico, and Rev. Henry Smith, from the Oneida female missionary society. Eleven members took part in the organization, viz.: Alexander M. Kent, Trumbull Kent, Cephas S. Kent, Barraleel Worster, William Grant, Laura Kent, Polly Rice, Betsey Worster, Betsey Curtis, Marilla Stevenson, and Phoebe Fellows. The only names of the first officers given on the records are those of Cephas S. Kent, deacon, and Alexander M. Kent, clerk.

The place of meeting for many years was in the village school-house. The first church in town was built in 1826, by this society conjointly with the Masonic fraternity, who occupied the second floor as a lodge-room. It was a frame building, and cost about two thousand dollars. In 1860 the present church edifice was erected, costing about four thousand dollars. It is a tasteful wooden building, forty by sixty feet, with a commodious lecture-room in the rear.

The pastors have been as follows: 1824, John Alexander; 1825, William Clark; 1829, Martin Powell; 1831, William P. Eells, died 1832; 1833, James T. Hough; 1835, Lemuel Dady; 1840, Edward Reynolds; 1843, John N. Hubbard; 1854, H. H. Morgan; 1856, E. P. Cook, died in 1857; 1858, Lucius Barnard; 1859, P. W. Emens; 1861, John N. Hubbard; 1867, E. P. Adams; 1870, Alfred Snashall; 1873, F. W. Seward.

The church was originally organized as Presbyterian. It was changed to Congregational February 20, 1822, and again changed to Presbyterian, July 25, 1870.

There are now ninety-six members of the church and eighty-nine of the Sunday-school, which last has a library of a hundred and fifty volumes.

The present elders are as follows: S. W. Brewster, A. F. Allen, Eliab Scott, Horatio Dunham, I. E. Hall.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the month of January or February, 1817, the Baptist church of Sterling was organized, with Mr. and Mrs. Wilmoth, Mrs. Esther Devine, Mary Dumass, John Lake, Sarah Lake, Mrs. Joshua Lake, and Amos and Annie Wiltse as members. Meetings were held at the different dwellings. There was no stationed pastor, but a missionary frequently preached to the people. There was no regular pastor until what was known as the Sterling and Hannibal church was organized, in 1825, with Rev. Mr. Carpenter as pastor. It was subsequently called the Hannibal Baptist church. The first church edifice was erected in the village of Hannibal in 1827, just north of the present residence of Dr. Rice. The size was about thirty-six by forty feet, and the seating capacity about three hundred. It is a frame building, and cost in 1827 two thousand two hundred dollars. Some ten or twelve years ago repairs were made to



JONAS SHUTTS.



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HOME.



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S. HANNIBAL, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.
P.O.

the amount of about a thousand dollars. The following are the names of some of the pastors officiating, viz.: Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Upfold, Joseph More (who used to preach to them occasionally some ten years before there was a resident pastor), Rev. Mr. Watkins (the three latter all died at this place within a few years), Peter Woodin, Elder Ira Dudley, Elder Caperin, Elder Foot, Elder Graham, Elder Dudley, Judson Davis, E. B. Law, Eliphabet Owens, Elder Reynolds, and Charles C. Smith. The present membership of the church is near one hundred.

THE HANNIBAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The Hannibal Methodist Episcopal society originally belonged to what was known as Granby circuit. The class from which this society was organized was formed in 1835. On the 20th of February, 1839, a meeting was held for the purpose of incorporating the society, and the certificate of incorporation was recorded in the county clerk's office March 13, 1839. Some of the first trustees and members were as follows: David Peckham, John L. Kipp, Alva Worster, William Nipper, William A. Jacobs, Nathan Drury, William Williams, and their wives. The total number of members at organization was twenty-five. John Whitcomb was then pastor.

The society held their meetings about three years in a school-house that used to stand opposite the present Presbyterian church, near ten rods from the present Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Benj. F. Brown came in 1840, and remained until 1842. During his pastorate the membership was largely increased. As a result of this revival the society, in 1841, built a new brick church, thirty by forty feet, costing eleven hundred and fifty dollars. From 1842-43 Rowland Soule was pastor; 1843-44, W. Mason; 1844-45, J. W. Cope; 1845-47, Rev. Alvin Robbins; 1847-49, Rev. M. H. Gaylord; 1849-51, Rev. O. Squires; 1851-53, Rev. David Smith; 1853-55, Rev. S. B. Crozier; 1855-56, Rev. Wm. Merrifield; 1856-58, Rev. H. Kingsley; 1858-60, Rev. R. N. Barber; 1860-62, Rev. O. C. Lathrop; 1862-63, Rev. — Ellis; 1863-66, Rev. H. Skeel.

Through the financial management of the last-named pastor and a united society, a second church edifice of brick, forty-four by sixty-eight feet, was built in 1864. This church was built in front of the old one, causing the removal of about one-third of that church, the remainder being open for social meetings.

The whole cost of the church, including lot and old church, is about nine thousand dollars. From 1866-68 the pastor was Rev. S. O. Barnes; 1868-69, Rev. F. A. O'Farrell; 1869-71, Rev. W. F. Markham; 1871-73, Rev. H. C. Abbott.

In 1873, Rev. D. W. Beadle acted as pastor five months. His health failing, Rev. C. E. Beebe came in the fall of 1873, and remained until 1876. In 1876, Rev. W. F. Brown, the present pastor, was installed. Only the names of senior pastors have been given in the foregoing list, though assistants have sometimes been employed.

The present number of members of the society is one hundred and sixty-seven. The Sunday-school contains about one hundred and thirty members, and has near two

hundred books in its library, besides which seventy semi-monthly papers are taken by the school.

HANNIBAL CENTRE CHARGE,

constituting the Hannibal Centre and South Hannibal churches, being one pastorate, was organized from two charges, viz., South Hannibal from Granby, and Hannibal Centre from Hannibal Village, in 1871. Hannibal Centre church was erected about 1862 or '63. South Hannibal was erected about 1860. The first class organized at Hannibal Centre was in 1830, with Mr. James A. Brackett as first class-leader. Members of the first class were Sarah Brackett, Wight Church, M. A. Thompson, Jane Havens, Wm. Brackett, John J. Scott and wife, Alva Worster, Saml. Frost, Truman Brackett and wife, John Hutchinson, Hannah Perkins.

Among the first preachers were Benj. Ryder, Samuel Bibbins, and Mr. Seymour. The present pastor is Esquire Boyd.

The size of the church at South Hannibal is thirty-six by fifty-two feet. A Sunday-school has been connected with it for twenty-five years, with Hubert Dickison as the present superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH HANNIBAL

was organized August 7, 1851, with the following officers: John Chapman, deacon, J. B. Chapman, church clerk, and the following members: Arris Chapman, S. Hulet, E. T. Hulet, Ira Dibble, Elis Dibble, G. James, Catherine James, E. R. Chapman, E. T. Pierce, Anna James, Sally Terpaning, Betsy James, Hannah B. Armstrong, and Helen Lathrop. Late pastor, S. G. Jones; present pastor, E. D. Cross. The church was erected in 1851, and dedicated May 7, 1852. Present membership, thirty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JONAS SHUTTS

was the eldest in a family of twelve children, consisting of four sons and eight daughters. He was born in the town of Claverack, Columbia county, New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1814. Of this large family of children Jonas and five sisters are all that survive.

John Shutts, the father of our subject, about the year 1815 removed to Montgomery county, where he engaged in farming until 1829, when he again removed, this time to Oswego County, and for the first few years was engaged in farming lands on shares. He afterwards purchased a farm of his own. In the year 1834, at twenty years of age, Jonas was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa A. Demott, of the same place. Three children were born of this marriage,—Laura E., Mary E., and John, who died when an infant of six months. Mrs. Shutts died in 1840, leaving these three children and a bereaved husband. In the following year Mr. Shutts filled the vacancy in his home by choosing another companion. He was married to Miss Eudine C. Lane, of the same town, daughter of Colonel

Roswell Lane. She is one of nine children,—three sons and six daughters, all of whom are living except two. Colonel R. Lane lived to the advanced age of seventy-four years, dying in 1874; his wife is still living, and is seventy-five years of age. John Shutts, the father of Jonas, lived to the age of seventy-three years, dying in 1863; his wife still survives at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Jonas Shutts by his last marriage is the father of seven children,—Alvina A., Clarissa A., George W., Gilbert J., Sarah E., Lettie M. J., Eva D., all living to-day except Lettie, who died in 1874, aged seventeen. They are all married and have families except Eva, who is a young lady of eighteen, and is at home with her parents. Mary E., a daughter of his first wife, died in 1873, aged thirty-five years.

The home farm consists of two hundred acres, and he owns other farms of two hundred acres more. We present our readers with a fine view of the residence, and portraits of Mr. Shutts and his wife.

MILITARY RECORD OF HANNIBAL.

- John Allen, Co. I, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1864; dis. with regt.; died of disease contracted in the service.
- Horace Acker, Co. H, 111th Inf. First man in regt. killed in battle.
- W. B. Acker, corp. and sergt., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862; died in the service.
- Cornelius Adams, corp., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Must. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.
- D. F. Acker, Co. F, 84th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted July 1, 1864; dis. Oct. 31, 1864.
- Geo. W. Arnold, 16th H. Art.
- Joseph Albring, Co. H, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864; corp. and sergt.; wounded in battle.
- Loren Austin, 24th Cav. Wounded in battle.
- Henckiah Allen, Co. F, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861; dis. for disability.
- Edward Aylesworth, serg., Co. G, 147th N. Y. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862; died at Gettysburg, July, 1863, from wounds received in battle.
- George Allen.
- William Boom, Co. G, 110th Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Isaac T. Brackett, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. with regt.; 1st sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and bvt. capt.
- J. M. Bailey, corp., Co. F, 110th Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Bradford F. Byrne, corp., Co. F, 110th Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. at end of three years.
- W. H. Baker, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862; prisoner of war.
- O. W. Baker, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862.
- J. A. Byrne, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862; discharged with the regiment.
- David Barrie, Co. F, 110th Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862.
- John Broderick, Co. F, 110th Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Michael Blake, Co. F, 110th Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862.
- A. Z. Buckley, Co. F, 110th Inf. Must. Aug. 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.
- W. H. Brackett, Co. H, 81st Inf. Corp., sergt., reg. qm. sergt., 1st lieut., and bvt. capt.
- J. W. Brackett, Co. C, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with regiment.
- Herbert J. Byrne, Co. K, 142d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; discharged June 7, 1865, with regiment.
- Andrew Byrne, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; discharged with regiment.
- Albert N. Bradt, corp., Co. H, 111th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged for disability, June 11, 1863; prisoner of war.
- William Bradt, Co. H, 111th N. Y. Infantry.
- J. J. Bingham, Co. B, 122d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted July 9, 1863; discharged July 3, 1865; wounded in battle.
- E. H. Boyd, captain, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 23, '62.
- Charles F. Burt, — Minnesota Inf.
- David Botcherell, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1864; 2d lieut.; mustered out with regiment.
- Edward Billhardt, 9th H. Art.
- Charles Billhardt, 9th N. Y. H. Art.
- C. S. Buck, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted August 27, 1864; discharged with regiment.
- W. W. Buck, sergeant, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Mustered May 17, 1861; discharged with regiment.
- James Brennan, corporal, Co. E, 24th Inf. Mustered May 17, 1861; discharged with regiment.
- John Brennan, Co. E, 24th Inf. and 24th N. Y. Cav. Prisoner of war.
- J. A. Baxter, Co. C, 184th Inf. Enlisted August 23, 1864.
- Daniel E. Brown, Co. F, 9th N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
- William Baker.
- George M. Butler, 24th N. Y. Cav. Mustered with regiment; died in the service.
- Barner. Missing at Cold Harbor.
- Henry Bishop, 9th N. Y. H. Art. Missing at Cold Harbor.
- Monroe Baker, Co. C, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; died in the service, June 4, 1865.
- William Butler, 24th N. Y. Cav. Mustered with regiment; wounded in the service.
- Erasmus M. Baker, Co. E, 12th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted September 24, 1862; discharged June, 1864.
- Henry Baker, Co. C, 184th Inf. Enlisted August 31, 1864; died in the service.
- Nicholas Boom, Co. G, 110th Inf. Mustered Aug. 23, 1862; died from wounds received in battle, Dec. 12, 1863.
- T. H. Bentley, corporal, Co. A, 147th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; killed in battle.
- William Brennan, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.
- Jerry Brown, 9th N. Y. H. Art.
- T. J. Beebe, 21st N. Y. Battery. Died in service.
- William Brown, 81st Inf., and Co. C, 184th Inf. Died from disease contracted in the service.
- Orlando Barrett. Died from disease contracted in the service.
- Charles A. Byington, 110th N. Y. Inf. Pro. to 2d lieut., and died in the service.
- Samuel Burnside, Co. H, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 23, 1862; died in the service.
- Robert Burnside, Co. A, 110th Inf. Died in the service.
- Isaac Burt, Co. G, 134th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; dis. June 14, 1865.
- Nicholas Bradley, Co. H, 111th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. for disability, Dec. 29, 1863; wounded in battle and pris. of war.
- Ethan Bennett, Co. I, 75th Inf. Enlisted Nov. 18, 1861.
- Levi Bennett, Co. I, 75th Inf. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861.
- James Barner, Co. I, 184th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 27, '64; dis. with regt.
- Wm. Bickley, Co. F, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864.
- Michael Brennan, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Mustered May 17, 1861.
- Edward Brink, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1861.
- S. W. Barnes, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 14, 1861.
- Elijah Barner, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 4, 1861.
- Ears R. Bennett, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861; discharged with regt.
- Cicero Brink, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 25, 1861.
- William Burnside, 81st Inf. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1861.
- E. Bassett, 59th N. Y. Inf. Missing at Antietam.
- Riverous Barner. Died in the service.
- Stephen Barner, 75th N. Y. Inf. Died in the service.
- Moulton D. Cox, corp., Co. B, 147th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged for disability.
- Martin H. Cox, Co. D, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out with regt.
- Geo. Cox, 5th Mich. Battery. Discharged for disability.
- Oscar G. Chapman, Co. A, 110th. Mustered Aug. 23, 1862.
- Jeremiah Cole, Light Art. Died in the service.
- Lyman Church, corp., Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Nov. 2, 1861; died in hospital after receiving his discharge.



AVERY GREEN.

MELVINA N. GREEN.



RES. OF AVERY GREEN
HANNIBAL, OSWEGO CO. N. Y.

Silas D. Crofoot, Co. C, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out with regt.

Ziba Cook, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on account of wounds; re-enlisted in 24th Cav.; killed in front of Petersburg, July, 1864.

Henry J. Cook, 24th N. Y. Inf. Mus. in and out with regt.; re-enl'd in 24th N. Y. Cav.; sergt., and killed in battle near Richmond.

Rev. D. A. Cook (father of the above two Cooks), Co. E, 9th H. Art. Killed in battle.

Peter J. Caris, Co. F, 110th Inf. Corp. 9th H. Art.

Charles W. Cooper, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Frank Chase, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mus. Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service, with his discharge under his pillow.

Wm. F. Clark, sergt., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. with regiment.

Milton Clark, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. with regiment.

Stephen Clark, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. with regiment.

Thomas Clark.

Peter W. Cooper, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Wm. Curtis, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. with regiment.

Chauncey A. Cummings, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Nile Case, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. with regiment.

John C. Crofoot, 2d N. Y. Lt. Art. Disch. for disability; corporal in Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf.; enl'd Aug., 1864; disch. with regiment.

Sylvester Clark, Co. C, 24th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Apr. 28, 1861; disch. on account of wounds, Nov. 19, 1862.

John Clark, Co. E, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1864.

William Carter, Co. C, 184th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 29, 1864; disch. with regiment.

Waters Chilson, Co. E, 24th Inf., and sergt., 24th N. Y. Cav. W'd in battle.

T. Cady, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864.

John Chappell, Co. H, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out with the regiment.

Wm. Chappell, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861.

Dyer Chappell, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861.

William Castiles, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861.

James Clark.

Willis Dada, 24th N. Y. Cav. Disch. on acc. of w'ds rec'd in battle.

Thos. Danton, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service, Sept. 22, 1863.

William Dibble, Co. I, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 27, 1864; disch. with regiment.

Seneca Dibble, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Nov. 2, 1861; died in the service.

Ans Dibble. Died in the service.

Richard Dibble, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862.

Ira Dibble, 9th H. Art. Died of disease contracted in the service.

William Dickson, 147th N. Y. Vol.

Henry A. Dada, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Ira Darling, Co. C, 111th N. Y. Vol.

Verona L. Dada, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to band of 19th Regt. Vet. Res.; disch. July, 1865.

E. G. Demott, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disability.

Jas. Draper, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disability; re-enl'd in Co. C, 184th Inf., and mustered out with regiment; wounded in service.

James Donnelly, Barnes' Bat., and Co. I, 76th N. Y. Inf.; wounded and prisoner of war.

Frank Dudley, 16th N. Y. H. Art.

Alfred Draper, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; dis. with regiment.

Robert Draper, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861; dis. for disability.

Moses A. Dumas, Co. C, 44th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 8, '61; wounded in battle; lost a leg.

Edward Drake, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; dis. with regiment.

Thomas Hulse, 81st N. Y. Inf. Said to be the first man of the regiment killed in battle.

Joseph Demott. Mexican war and war of the rebellion.

Thos. Demott, Co. I, 184th. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864.

James Doris, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Charles Deacons, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Garrett Deacons, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Milton Dodge.

Elb Enigh, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. with regiment, 1865.

Augustus Eldridge, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; dis. Dec. 25, 1864; wounded and prisoner of war.

Nicholas Ecker, Co. E, 133d N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 27, '62; wounded in battle.

John Eaton. Died in the service.

Edward Eggleston, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Robert S. Fender, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment.

Alfred H. Fox, Co. A, 110th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Charles Fullett, corp., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Mason D. Farnham, sergt., 147th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted July 31, 1862; dis. for disability, and died from disease contracted in the service.

Chas. H. Fox, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with the regiment.

Aaron Ferry, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with the regiment.

Albert M. Fox, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861; dis. for disability.

Geo. Fairchild, Co. I, 123d N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 8, '62; dis. July, 1865; wounded in battle.

Leander Fuller, Co. I, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 26, 1864.

Christopher Frear, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861.

W. H. Finchout, Co. C, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861.

Herbert Finchout, Co. C, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861.

George Fiske.

John Fender, 1st sergt. and 2d lieut., 21th N. Y. Inf. Dis. with regt.; re-enlisted in Hancock's 1st Army Corps of Veterans; dis. at the end of the war.

Charles A. Gillis, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Enl'd Aug. 25, 1862; dis. for disability, and died of disease contracted in the service.

Larmon Galloway, sergt., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. August 25, 1862; dis. with the regiment.

James Gifford, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. August 25, 1862; died in the service, March 27, 1863.

Ogden N. Green, Co. E, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. August 25, 1862; dis. with the regiment.

Alexander Galloway, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. August 25, 1862; dis. with the regiment.

Andrew Galloway, 24th N. Y. Cav. Served during service of the regiment.

Wm. H. Galloway, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; dis. with regiment; captured.

Smith Gary, 25th Mich. Inf. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged for disability.

John Green, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted August 29, 1864.

Alanson Gifford, Co. A, 117th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted August 25, 1862; prisoner of war.

James Goodell, Co. G, 117th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted September 4, 1862; wounded; lost an arm.

Austin Gillett, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted August 29, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. Gnull, Co. I, 103d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 21, 1865.

Albert M. Guernsey.

Philos C. Glover, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted August 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

M. A. Godfrey, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864.

Andrew German, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864.

Wm. R. Gore, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861; 24th N. Y. Cav.; prisoner of war.

Griffin D. Green, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 4, 1861.

- Warren D. Hannum, sergt., 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861; discharged at end of three years.
- Halsey Hutcheson, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861; disch. for disability; died of disease contracted in the service.
- John Hutcheson, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks while sick in hospital.
- Charles D. Horton, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. August 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.
- Benjamin F. Hull, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.
- James A. Haven, corp., Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf., and 9th N. Y. H. Art. William H. Havens, 81st N. Y. Inf.
- James A. Hawks, Bat. I, 3d N. Y. Lt. Art. Prisoner of war.
- David A. Hendrick, Co. H, 9th N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1861; discharged June 13, 1865.
- John Hallam, Co. E, 152d N. Y. Inf. En'd Aug. 26, 1862; wounded; transferred to 16th Regt. Vol. Res. Corps; disch. 1865.
- Joseph J. Hatch, 75th N. Y. Inf.
- Almon Hallett, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted August 29, 1864; discharged with the regiment.
- Arnold Hallett, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted August 29, 1864; discharged with the regiment.
- Anthony P. Hompe, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- John Hompe, Co. D, 147th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.
- James Hyatt, 111th N. Y. Inf. Prisoner of war.
- Jerome Hyatt, 111th N. Y. Inf.
- Charles D. Hannum, sergent, Co. D, 19th Ohio Infantry.
- Wallace Hannibal, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; mustered out with regiment.
- William H. Howell, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864.
- Willett L. Hyatt, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861.
- William Howard.
- William Hornbottle, Co. D, 184th N. Y. Inf. Mustered in and out with regiment.
- Orrin D. Huick.
- Moses Hawks, Bat. A, Chicago Light Artillery. Three years.
- James Lyman, Co. C, 147th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 14, 1864; discharged January 2, 1866; prisoner of war.
- John Jeffery, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf., and Co. I, 184th N. Y. Inf. George Johnson.
- Henry James, 147th N. Y. Inf. Discharged on account of wounds received in battle.
- Otis A. Kip, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; discharged with regiment; captured.
- John J. Keyes, Co. K, 9th N. Y. H. Art. Wounded in battle.
- C. H. Keyes, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted November 2, 1861.
- Thomas Kennedy, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864.
- Julius A. Knapp, Co. F, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; discharged June 23, 1863; sergeant.
- William H. Kilmer, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
- Abram Kilmer, Co. E, 184th N. Y. V. Must. in and out with regt. William Kennedy.
- John Kope, 3th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
- Thomas Lester, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with regiment; prisoner of war.
- George A. Leonard, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1864; discharged with regiment; 1st lieutenant.
- Simon Leroy, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1861.
- Leroy, 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
- Albert G. Maltby, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Mustered in and out with regiment.
- Albert Marback, Co. H, 111th Inf. Died in the service.
- William B. Matteson, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died while a prisoner of war.
- John Milligan, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.
- Jas. H. Morehouse, corp., Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. En'd Aug. 26, 1864; dis. with regiment.
- James Montgomery, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. En'd Aug. 25, 1864; dis. with regiment.
- Theo. Madefung. 9th N. Y. Heavy Art.
- J. J. McDougall.
- Michael Marback.
- Alexander Marback, 75th N. Y. Inf. En'd Oct. 2, 1861; dis. with regiment in 1865.
- Sidney Marlett, Co. I, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862.
- Samuel Mosher, 24th N. Y. Cav. Must. in and out with regiment.
- George Merritt, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 14, 1861.
- Peter Myres, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861; dis. with regiment, 1863.
- Chas. E. Matteson, Co. C, 81st N. Y. Inf. En'd Sept. 13, 1861; re-enlisted in 21th N. Y. Cav.; died in Andersonville prison.
- Wellington Matteson, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. En'd Aug. 27, 1864; dis. with regiment.
- John W. McFarland, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. with regiment.
- Chas. W. Maze, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861; supposed to have been killed by guerrillas.
- George Miller.
- Giles Norton, 24th N. Y. Cav. Died in the service.
- William Norton, Co. C, 24th N. Y. Inf. Died in the service.
- Erastus Norton, Co. C, 24th N. Y. Cav. Must. May 17, 1861; dis. with regiment; wounded in battle.
- Levi Norton, Co. C, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861; dis. with regiment.
- Wm. Nightengale, sergt., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. En'd Aug. 25, 1862; dis. with regiment.
- J. C. Norton, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. with regiment.
- Chauncey A. Nims, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. En'd Aug. 31, 1864; dis. with the regiment.
- William Narrison.
- Wm. O'Connor, quarter-master sergt., 125th N. Y. Inf., and 2d N. Y. Cav. Prisoner of war.
- Wm. O'Prey, Co. B, 168th N. Y. Inf., and Co. K, 15th N. Y. Cav. Wounded in battle.
- John Oakley, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. En'd Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with regiment.
- David H. O'Prey, 81st N. Y. Inf. Died of disease contracted in the service.
- Michael Ott, sergt., Co. I, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861.
- Edward J. O'Neil, 1st sergt., Bat. D, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art. Charles O'Neil.
- Edward Powers, Co. H, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863; discharged October 10, 1865.
- H. A. Peckham, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1864; discharged with the regiment.
- W. H. Parsons, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861.
- John Palmer, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861; died of wounds received in battle.
- Morgan Palmer, sergent, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.
- Sanford L. Palmer, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.
- Jonas Palmer, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861; discharged with the regiment; wounded in battle.
- George W. Palmer, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with the regiment.
- Henry J. Peckham, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861; died from wounds received in battle, Oct. 1864.
- Alphonso Patchin, 3d N. Y. L. Art. Died in the service.
- Franklin R. Pierce, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf. Missing at Spottsylvania.
- Alexander Prondit, Bat. F, 3d N. Y. L. Art.
- Alanson Pullay, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1864; discharged with the regiment.
- Eli Parsons, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; discharged with regiment.
- Isaac H. Peckham, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; 1st lieut., captain, and brevet-major; discharged for disability.
- Willie Phelps, 24th Cav. Mustered in and out with regiment.
- Myron C. Peters, 111th New York.
- George Palfifer, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; discharged with the regiment.
- John C. Peters.
- Byron Patchin, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with the regiment.
- John A. Perkins, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

Jacob Polnam, 128th N. Y. Inf., and 9th N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted July 23, 1862; transferred to 11th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; and discharged June 3, 1864.

Henry Pattison.

John C. Peters.

Orrin Pattison, 147th N. Y. Prisoner of war.

Luman Pinckney, sergeant, 54th N. Y. L. Art.

John L. Parks, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged for disability.

R. A. Powers, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

George Palmister.

Willard Pierce, 81st N. Y., and 9th N. Y. H. Art. Wounded in battle.

Henry Phillips, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 28, 1861; discharged for disability.

William Pattison.

Norton Randall, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1862; died July 11, 1864, from wounds received in battle.

Dwight Rhoades, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

William Rose, Co. C, 147th N. Y. Inf. Prisoner of war.

H. Rowland, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf., and 1st Louisiana Cav. Died.

Geo. Rowland, Co. F, 110th N. Y., and Co. I, 184th N. Y.

Alfred Rice, 2d ass't, 1st ass't, and surgeon, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered in and out with the regt.

Phineas T. Rose, assistant-surgeon, Volunteers.

Wm. E. Roche, hospital steward, 24th N. Y. Inf.

Horace N. Rice, 41th N. Y. Inf. Mustered in and out with the regt.; wounded in battle.

Lyman Randall, Co. D, 147th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1862.

Eugene Rose, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; discharged with the regt.

John C. Rowe, 7th N. Y. Cav. Prisoner of war.

Ira L. Rowe, Co. E, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864.

Edward Reed.

Alvin S. Radd, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861.

Dwight Reed.

Amos Reed, Co. D, 185th N. Y. Inf. Mus. in and out with the regt. Geo. Sanders, corp., sergt., and 1st sergt., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf.

Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with regt.

J. H. Skinner, corp., Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1864; discharged with the regt.

Harvey W. Smith, Co. F, 110th. Mus. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. 1865.

Alfred N. Strong, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regt.

Henry Snyder, 24th N. Y. Inf. Mus. May 17, 1861; served two years, and re-enlisted in Gen. Hancock's 1st A. C. of Veterans.

Chauncey A. Smith, Co. F, 11th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; discharged June, 1865; prisoner of war.

Emery Shultz, Battery F, 3d N. Y. Light Art.

Walter Sturge, Co. E, 183d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 28, 1865; discharged with the regt.

Geo. Smith, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with the regt.

P. M. Schoonmaker, Co. E, 1st Wis. Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged for disability; wounded in battle.

R. A. Schoonmaker, corp. and sergt., Co. G, 147th N. Y. Inf.; Bat. I, 1st N. Y. L. Art. Enl'd Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Lemuel P. Storms, Co. A, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; 2d lieut., 1st Louisiana Eng.; discharged for disability.

George W. Shaff, Co. A, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged August, 1865.

Alfred Shultz, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1864.

John H. Snyder, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

Burr B. Scott, Co. I, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

Joseph Spin, 10th Cavalry. Four years.

Rev. F. D. Seward, corporal, 9th Minn. Inf.; 1st lieut., 72d U. S. Col. Troops; captain, 117th U. S. Col. Troops.

John M. Schoonmaker, Co. I, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, '61.

N. Shattuck, Co. I, 182d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 28, 1865.

Joshua Spickerman, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Mustered May 17, 1861; discharged for disability.

Joel Sprague, 3d N. Y. Light Artillery.

N. D. Spade, Co. K, 147th N. Y. Vols. Wounded in action.

Robert Simpson, Co. G, 181th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

William Sabine.

Ervin Shatts, Co. I, 21th N. Y. Vols. Wounded in action.

James Tuttle, 9th N. Y. H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; died in the service, July 19, 1864.

James Tugan, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1864; died in the service.

Albert J. Tugan, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

G. Traver, — Light Artillery. Died in the service.

Isaac Teller, Co. H, 111th N. Y. Vols. Discharged for disability.

A. C. Thompson, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Stephen M. Titus, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

Parker Tallman, Co. A, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862.

Henry Trembley, Co. K, 21th N. Y. Inf. Mustered May 17, 1861.

Lewis B. Teller, 81st N. Y. Enlisted Oct. 3, 1861; dis. with the regt.

Clarence Van Auker, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Hiram Van Auker, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; died in the service.

Elias Van Vleet, corporal, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

Robert Van Vleet, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

Ulysses G. Van Vleet, 32d N. Y. Inf. Mustered in and out with the regiment.

George Van Veltan, Co. I, 183d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 28, 1865; discharged with the regiment.

J. J. Van Veltan, Co. I, 183d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 21, 1865; discharged with the regiment.

Silas Vermilyea.

Sandford Witter, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Mustered Aug. 25, 1862.

Martin Wheeler, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

William R. Wilson, corp., Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

Albert J. Williams, Bat. I, 3d N. Y. L. Art. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865.

Albert B. Wheeler, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Inf., and 1st sergt., Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf.

Joel Whiting, 9th N. Y. Heavy Art. Wounded in battle.

Henry Warner, Bat. B, 1st N. Y. Light Art. Four years.

James Warner, 9th Vermont Inf.

John H. Wallace.

Julius Westgate, 12th N. Y. Inf. Killed in action, July 21, 1861.

Frank Williamson, Co. C, 147th N. Y. Inf.

John Whelan, U. S. Regulars. Died in service.

Riley Wormer, sergt., 1st sergt., 2d lieut., Co. H, 81st N. Y. Inf. Must. in and out with the regt.; wounded in battle.

Benj. White, Co. I, 183d N. Y. Inf. Enlisted March 21, 1865; discharged with the regiment.

Frank R. Witte, Bat. F, 3d N. Y. Lt. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged for disability, April, 1862.

Chas. H. Wilson, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

James G. Wilson, Co. C, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

Fort Wilber, 3d N. Y. Light Artillery.

Hugh W. Ward, Co. E, 24th N. Y. Inf. Must. May 17, 1861.

James Wetherhead, 81st N. Y. Inf.

Dennis Weaver, 73th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 8, 1861; lost overboard from transport coming north from New Orleans in 1861.

Henry Welling, Co. D, 147th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

Joseph Warden.

Peter Young.

Leman Lorrabee, Co. I, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Patrik Dolan, Co. F, 184th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864.

A. V. Young, 24th Inf., and 24th N. Y. Cav.

Chandler D. Lubolt, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; died in the service.

John Lalone, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Nov. 12, 1861.

Albert Snyder, 75th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Oct. 4, 1861.

William Howard.

James Lake.

Mott Lake, 12th N. Y. Cav.

— Miller, 75th N. Y. Inf. Killed in battle.

Mark Ostrander, 149th N. Y. Inf., and 102d N. Y. Inf.

Charles Chilton, 24th N. Y. Cav. Must. Feb., 1864; died in Salisbury prison, about Christmas, 1865.

Dennis Derris, corp., Co. F, 116th N. Y. Inf. Must. Aug. 25, 1862.

Dennis McCarthy, Co. D, 9th H. Art. Enlisted January 14, 1864; wounded in battle; discharged May 23, 1866.

Charles O'Neil, 102d N. Y. Inf., and 1st N. Y. S. G.

Amariah J. Grant, Co. —, 24th N. Y. Cav.

Ransom Witte, Lt. Art.

Revolutionary War.—Daniel Dunham, Silas Green, cousin of General Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame, Daniel Lewis, Epaphus Loomis, Daniel Robinson.

War of 1812.—Chester Anderson, Ziba Blodgett, James Breed, Levi Blodgett, James Bart, Captain Stephen Brazer, Alanson Blodgett, Ira Brooks, James D. Cartles, Julius Colton, Eli Collins, Samuel Clark, John Cox, Asa Dudley, Elijah Drury, William Dodd, John Elliott, Captain Wm. Fullerton, Walter Gillis, prisoner of war, John Gillis, Hector Gillis, William Hodgdon, William Hawks, Nathan Jance, John Keeney, Benjamin Lewis, Roswell Lane, Israel Messenger, George Maxwell, Jesse Owen, John K. Parks, Arvin Rice, Sr., Levi Rudd, William Stevenson, James

Stevenson, Ira Smith, James Schofield, Samuel Sanders, Jesse Van Horn, Abram Watson, Asa Winchell, Solomon Whipple, Almer Wood.

War with Mexico.—Lyman Hodgdon was one of thirteen out of ninety-six volunteers that left Oswego that lived to return; was wounded once, went through all the battles of the war, came home, and died from disease contracted in the service the third day after his arrival.

Joseph Demott.

Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., Hannibal, N. Y.

—The head-quarters of Co. B, 48th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., is in the village of Hannibal. The company was organized and mustered into the State service, Sept. 4, 1864, with the following commissioned officers: Capt., W. H. Wiggins; 1st Lieut., Wm. O'Connor; 2d Lieut., Seth Barrus. During the year following, Capt. Wiggins resigned, and Lieut. O'Connor was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. Geo. V. Emens was elected 1st lieut. In Aug., 1870, 1st sergt. D. F. Acker was elected 2d lieut. In July, 1871, the time of the company having nearly expired, it was re-organized with the following officers: Capt., D. F. Acker; 1st Lieut., G. V. Emens; 2d Lieut., L. P. Sturms. In Nov., 1872, Capt. Acker was promoted to ass't-surgeon of the regiment. During February following, Lieut. Sturms was elected captain, and 1st sergt. Joseph Alberry, 2d lieut.; A. N. Bradt, 1st sergt., which organization is yet retained. "B" Company has always been considered one of the best in the regiment. At its re-organization nearly all of its members had seen service in the late war.

PALERMO.

PALERMO is a town geographically situated in the interior of the county, a little northwest of its centre. The surface is undulating, in places hilly. The soil is generally a sandy loam, but around the border of the "big swamp" a rich alluvial deposit exists. The swamp, locally known as above quoted, is located in the eastern part of the town, is fifty-seven feet above Oneida lake, and the ridges which traverse the town are twenty-five feet above the swamp. A large part of the waste land surrounding the swamp has been redeemed, and each year some improvement is made. The township is watered by the Fish creeks and other streams.

The earliest settlement of which any record exists was made a little more than seventy years ago, and the redemption of the wild land from the primitive and dense forest to a fertile and highly productive agricultural state was a work of considerable magnitude, and fraught with a great deal of toil and care. But the pioneers of Palermo, like those of other new sections, were a hardy and industrious class, and sought to establish their homes with the greatest possible expedition. The process was naturally slow and laborious. But diligence and unremitting labor triumphed, and we behold to-day the magnificent results of the work of their hands and the benefits of their intelligence.

The first white settler who penetrated the wilderness of which Palermo was originally constituted was David Jennings, who came in from Paris, Oneida county, New York, and settled on what was subsequently long known as the "old Sheppard farm." He afterwards removed on to the

farm now occupied by Timothy Dolbear, and finally, in 1852, to the one now owned by his son, E. L. Jennings, and died there July 1, 1869.

Mr. Jennings was born March 2, 1791, and commenced housekeeping, in the smiling forest of his new home in Palermo, in June, 1810, having been married on the 26th of March of the preceding year to Lois Hartson, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut. They had no capital, but they enjoyed good health, and possessed largely the qualities of industry and perseverance, which, coupled with a commendable ambition, ultimately secured to them a competence. They raised a family of ten children, of whom but two survive,—Alvira, the widow of Charles Keller, now a resident of Palermo, and E. L. Jennings, who, being the only direct male representative of the family, deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. Eli-phael Jennings (who uses the initials E. L. to avoid confusion, as there are others in the township who go by the initial E.) was born in Palermo, October 5, 1822, and has resided all his life in his native township. On the 2d of October, 1845, he married, and after four years of wedded life his wife died. In 1850 he married again, and losing his second wife in 1868, he married his present wife on the 22d of May, 1872. He had one daughter by his second wife, Ida C., who was born June 5, 1858.

In politics Mr. Jennings is a Republican, as was his father before him. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a gentleman very extensively and very favorably known throughout his township, is honest



D. H. TRIMBLE.



MRS. D. H. TRIMBLE.



STORE & RESIDENCE of D. H. TRIMBLE, PALMISTON CENTER, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, and as such enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

About 1809, Simson Crandall and Sylvanus Hopkins came into the township, but no descendants of either now reside therein. About the same time Zadock Hopkins arrived, and some years subsequent was killed by the caving in of a well which he was digging.

In 1812, Stephen Blake, Sr., came in and purchased about one hundred acres, including what is now known as "Jennings' Corners." He resided there a number of years.

Elder Asaph Graves, a native of Vermont, and subsequently a regularly ordained minister of the Baptist church, settled in the township in 1813, his location being about one mile east of Jennings' Corners, on the farm afterwards familiarly known as the Lewis Johnson place. Two of his sons, Alanson and Cyrus Graves, still reside in the township.

In 1814, John Trim settled a little east of Palermo Centre, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-three. There are circumstances connected with his history that deserve more than a passing notice. At the early age of sixteen years, his father and mother, two sisters, and one brother were murdered by the Indians in the Mohawk valley, near Schenectady. His father was tomahawked at his own door, and killed while defending his home and family. His mother and two of his sisters were hung up by the skirts, their clothes and their bodies were lacerated with arrows and knives until life became extinct. The younger brother, who was an invalid, was taken prisoner with John. After one day's marching the invalid brother could not endure the hardships of travel, so the Indians told him he could go back, which he attempted to do. As soon as he got fairly in the rear of the Indians they commenced a fusillade at him with their arrows, and shot him dead. After enduring untold hardships, traveling on foot in the winter-time, with insufficient clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather, by the time John arrived in Canada his feet were bare and nearly frozen. While warming them by the fire one of the squaws induced the children to throw hot embers on his feet to see him jump, and then laugh at the sport. In his desperation he took a tomahawk and split her brain open. He expected to expiate the deed by his death, but the Indians, after a council, immediately acquitted him, and deemed it an act of bravery to brain a squaw. After enduring two years of captivity and great privation he escaped from the savages. He slew two Indians the night he made good his departure. During his life he killed eight Indians and one squaw. After his eye grew dim with age and his nerves were unstrung, at the name *Indian* his eyes would dilate, and all the latent energy and courage of the old man would be aroused. He died one-half mile south of Palermo Centre, in the eighty-third year of his age, honored and respected by his neighbors and acquaintances. Peace to his ashes.

In 1816, Barzil Candee settled in the town, and remained there until 1837, when he removed to Schroepel, and located on the farm now occupied by his son, C. W. Candee.

In 1820, Josiah Chaffee, father of Deacon Josiah Chaffee, of Schroepel, came in from Connecticut and settled near

the base-line of the township. He resided there until his death, which occurred September 17, 1839.

About one mile north of Flint's Corners Captain Ephraim McQueen settled on the farm he still occupies, in the year 1820.

Peter Tooley and family located on lot No. 52 in February, 1828. His son, George M. Tooley, still resides in the town. They came from Oneida county.

The year 1830 was quite prolific in accessions to the population. Among others who came in this year were:

Isaac N. Lansing, who came from Madison county, and settled on the farm which he and his son, W. S. Lansing, now occupy, on lot 45.

Frederick Wilcox and wife, parents of Mrs. I. N. Lansing, came from Simsbury, Connecticut, and settled on the farm now owned by J. Fitch Lansing.

Elder Hills came in from England this year, and made his home near Jennings' Corners, on the farm now occupied by his son, John Hills, Esq.

Leman Austin came from Oneida county, and settled on the farm upon which his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Wright, now resides.

Harvey Whitmore, this year, settled on the farm now owned by George Balcock.

In 1832, D. C. Burritt located on the place now owned by A. Mason, and erected a blacksmith-shop there.

In 1832, George W. Hicks came in and settled on lot 72, where he has since resided.

In the spring of 1834, George Tinker, Esq., came in from Marshall, Oneida county, New York, and made his home on lot 63, on the farm now occupied by Willis Jennings.

Among the prominent settlers coming into the town prior to 1840 we might mention the following, it being utterly impossible to particularize individually: A. K. Beckwith, Lovell Johnson, William F. Shepard, Elijah Dickinson, Asahel Dulbear, Remben T. Hanchett, Amos Wood, David Gardner, A. E. Noble, Alvin Osborn, Ezra Green.

Above is presented a brief history of the early settlement of Palermo, and the next item for consideration is its

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT.

The first clearing within the present limits of what was originally township 14 of Scriba's patent, and which, as will be shown farther on, was at one time a part of Volney, was made by David Jennings, Esq. The first farm improvements were also made by him, for it is a well-authenticated fact that he first came on his land in 1806, and worked during each season, returning to his home in Oneida county, until June, 1810, when he brought his newly-wedded wife with him and made his permanent settlement. He also built the first log house in the township, which served as his habitation for many years.

The first frame house was erected by Enoch Hyde, in 1814, and stood in the vicinity of Jennings' Corners until within a few years.

The first saw-mill was erected by Phineas Chapin, in 1812. It stood on Kilby creek, and occupied the present site of the mill now operated by Martin Chaffee.

The first tavern was a log structure, which stood in what

in now the centre of the road, a little south of Palermo Centre (Jennings' Corners). It was erected by Stephen Blake in 1816.

The first school-house was built at Jennings' Corners as early as 1820. It was a log building, and belonged to old school district No. 1. A school had been taught by Harriet Easton in private houses about eight years previous to the establishment of a common school.

The first church edifice¹ erected in Palermo was by the Baptist denomination, at the centre, in 1836. It still stands, after a service of more than forty years.

The first birth was that of Alvin Walker, in September, 1811.

The first marriage solemnized within the present limits of the town was that of Joseph Jennings and Sally Chapin.

The first death was accidental, and occurred in 1811. The victim was Zadock Hopkins.

The first burying-ground was laid out in 1816, on a piece of land containing a trifle more than half an acre, purchased of Stephen Blake, and is the same now used at the centre, only it has been added to as necessity required.

N. B. Ellsworth settled in the town in 1855, and ten years later purchased the saw-mill and stove-machine he now operates. The past year he cut one hundred thousand staves, sawed two hundred thousand feet of lumber, and made twenty thousand barrels. He employs in all about thirteen hands.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The territory now comprised within the limits of Palermo was formed from Volney on the 4th day of April, 1832, by an act of the State legislature. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Alva Jennings, March 4, 1833, at which time and place the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, William F. Shepard; Town Clerk, A. E. Noble; Assessors, Lovell Johnson, Ansel Goodwin, Ethan Burdick; Overseers of the Poor, Wm. K. Burt, Azariah Parmelee; Commissioners of Highway, Alva Jennings, Phineas Converse, Alexander McQueen; Commissioners of Schools, Barzil Candee, Ansel Goodwin, Leman Austin; School Inspectors, Asahel Dolbear, Leman Austin, Alanson Graves; Justice of the Peace, Lovell Johnson, Harlow Merrill, Matthew V. D. Backus, Peter Tooley; Collector, Thomas Burdick; Constables, Asahel Dolbear, Thomas Burdick, Theodore Humphrey, Alvin Cass.

The following-named persons were chosen path-masters for the ensuing year for the respective districts in which they severally resided:

District No. 1, Jeremiah Hull; No. 2, David Gardner; No. 3, N. C. Munger; No. 4, Henry Chapin; No. 5, Lewis Babbitt; No. 6, David Thurston; No. 7, William Reels; No. 8, Ethan Burdick; No. 9, Alvin Lord; No. 10, Henry Cole; No. 11, John Sails; No. 12, Channcey Jerome; No. 13, Daniel Eastwood; No. 14, Ebenezer Pierce; No. 15, Obed Gulis; No. 16, John Pettis; No. 17, Joseph Ure; No. 18, John Hanson; No. 19, Amos Wood; No. 20, Alvin Cass; No. 21, Gamaliel Olmstead; No. 22, Levi Phillips; No. 23, Alpheus C. Wheeler; No.

24, —; No. 25, Lester Goodrich; No. 26, G. Goodwin; No. 27, Benjamin Dennis; No. 28, Oliver Chaffee; No. 29, Thomas I. Cattington.

"Voted, That a fence four and one-half feet high shall be a lawful fence."

"Voted, That we raise the same amount of money for the support of common schools as we receive from the State for that purpose."

The list of supervisors from 1833 to 1877, inclusive, comprises the following names:

Supervisors.—Wm. F. Shepard, Jeremiah Hull, Lovell Johnson, Elijah Dickinson (three years), John Bostwick, George Blossom (four years), Elijah Dickinson (two years), David Jennings (two years), Abner Chaffee (two years), David Jennings (two years), Abner Chaffee (two years), Leman Austin, David Jennings, Abner Chaffee, David Jennings, Sherman L. Decker (two years), George Tinker (two years), Joseph Harding (two years), Guy P. Loomis, Abner Chaffee, Jay L. Johnson (four years), David L. Brown (two years), Samuel R. Smith (two years), Henry F. Parsons, George M. Hanchett, Samuel R. Smith, David R. Trimble, present incumbent.

Township Clerks.—A. E. Noble, Stephen Blake (seven years), Alvin Osborn, Edwin Easton, Harvey Whitmore, A. K. Beckwith (two years), Harvey Whitmore (three years), John Hills (four years), Alanson B. Ingersoll, A. K. Beckwith, Alanson B. Ingersoll, Stephen Blake, Harvey Whitmore, David Jennings, Jr., Alanson B. Ingersoll (two years), E. A. Huntington, John Hills (two years), Jay L. Johnson (two years), John Hills (six years), Ezra Green, present incumbent (six years).

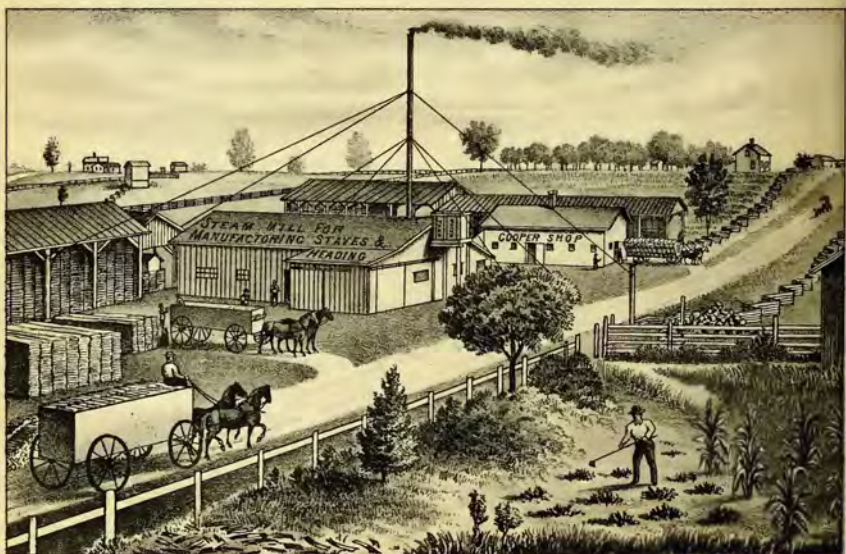
Justices of the Peace.—Lovell Johnson, Harlow Merrill, Matthew V. D. Backus and Peter Tooley (1833), David Jennings, Peter Tooley, Elijah Dickinson, Alvin Osborn, Hezekiah Lee, Elijah Dickinson, Jared W. Lamphire, George Tinker, Phineas Converse, Charles Conklin, Reuben T. Hanchett, Ezra Green, Phineas Converse, Martin B. Campbell, Reuben T. Hanchett, Ezra Green, Joseph Harding, Wm. B. Forsyth, Ansel Goodwin, Ezra Green, Lorenzo W. Robinson (vacancy), Julius Hall, C. B. Ashley, Henry Goodwin, Horace Decker (vacancy), J. B. Ingersoll, Horace Decker, Henry Goodwin, John Hills, Jonah H. Snyder, Wm. B. Forsyth (vacancy), John McComber, Wm. H. Eggleston, Wm. B. Forsyth, David L. Brown (vacancy), Jonah H. Snyder, David L. Brown, Samuel R. Smith, Wm. B. Forsyth, Alanson B. Ingersoll, David L. Brown, Samuel R. Smith, William B. Forsyth, Jonah H. Snyder.

JENNINGS' CORNERS (PALERMO POST-OFFICE),

an enterprising village situated a trifle west of the geographical centre of the town, was first settled by Stephen Blake, Sr., in 1813. Among the early settlers who followed Mr. Blake, and located at or in the vicinity of the corners, were Alvin Walker, Sylvanus Hopkins, Turner Jennings and son O. P. Jennings, who was born there, Alvin Osborn, Truxton Sealey, Lovell Johnson, Humphrey Dolbear, A. E. Noble, M.D., William N. Burt, and others.

The first log house in the place was erected by Stephen Blake, in 1813, and three years later an addition having

¹ See further particulars on page 329.



STAVE BARREL FACTORY & HOTEL of W.H. HANNAN.
PALERMO CENTER, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF J. F. LANSING, PALERMO, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF FREDRICK C. CHURCH, PALERMO CENTER, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

been made to it, he opened the first tavern kept in the township.

The first frame house in the village and township was erected by Enoch Hyde, as stated in the history proper of the town.

The first store was built by Messrs. Bush & Babbott, in 1817. It stood on the present site of Hannan's hotel. After some years the proprietors failed, and the store remained vacant for a time, when William T. Shepard brought in a stock of goods, and re-opened the store, and continued business therein until about 1830. He then disposed of the business to Amasa Botchford, who, after a few years, failed. After this the building was converted into a dwelling, and subsequently a tavern was kept in it, and finally, in 1860, it was destroyed by fire.

As mentioned elsewhere, the first tavern in the township was erected by Stephen Blake, in 1816, at or very near the corners. It was the only one in this section of country until about 1825, when Messrs. David and Alva Jennings erected the frame building now owned by Willis A., son of Alva Jennings, and used as a dwelling. The village now contains one general store, kept by David H. Trimble, one hotel, of which William H. Hannan is the proprietor, one extensive steam heading- and stove-mill, also owned and operated by William H. Hannan. This is the largest mill of its kind in this part of the country. There are two wagon- and blacksmith-shops, one church, of the Baptist denomination, a neat and tastefully laid out cemetery, and one public school. The estimated population of the village is one hundred and eighty-five.

DENTON'S CORNERS,

a pleasant hamlet situated a little northwest of the central part of the town, was first settled by a Mr. Spencer, in 1816. About 1823, Robert Denton, a hatter by trade, whom the old pioneers still living will remember as an industrious and enterprising individual, came in and settled on the northwest corner of the cross-roads. He manufactured and sold hats, and after the corners became settled they received the name of Denton's Corners, in honor of him.

The place now contains one general store, one blacksmith-shop, one saw-mill, one stove-mill, two cooper-shops, and two churches, one each of the Methodist Episcopal and Union Congregational denominations, and an estimated population of one hundred.

VERMILION

is situated on Catfish creek, in the north part of the town, and near the line between New Haven and Palermo. Among the early settlers in the village and vicinity were Elijah Dickinson, Esq., Rev. Asel Harrington, Ebenezer Wallace, Moses Gains, John Sayles, Sr., Benjamin Spencer, Candliff Pitcher, James Walworth, John Scott, Samuel Perkins, some of whom settled as early as 1816, and most of them prior to 1825.

The village now contains a grist-mill, a general store owned by Ezra Ure, a pump-factory of which Ingersoll &

Hill are the proprietors, a tannery, and a Methodist Episcopal church. It is a post-village, and has an estimated population of one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants.

PEAT'S CORNERS

is situated in the east part of the town, and has a general store, a church of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, and a common school. Among the first settlers were Peter Howe and Jesse Holbrook, who settled there in 1813, also Leander Scudder, Sr., Nathan Miller, Charles Peat, Alpheus Wheeler, Nathaniel and Daniel Rows, Elijah Mangor, and Stephen Clark, who moved and settled in the town in 1820. Elom Thomas and family moved from Vermont, with an ox-team, during the year 1818, and became permanent residents.

FLINT'S CORNERS,

a mile north of Peat's, has a store and post-office, and a blacksmith-shop. Among the first settlers in this vicinity were Jacob Flint, Timothy Phelps, William Phelps, who settled as early as 1830.

SAYLE'S CORNERS,

a small hamlet one mile north of Denton's Corners, contains a blacksmith-shop and a carriage- and wagon-shop, and has a conglomerate of a few families.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH AT DENTON'S CORNERS.

The history of this church is somewhat complicated, hence we deem it expedient to subjoin the following sketch prepared by Mr. Jacob Kendall, of Volney, and furnished us by Mr. J. L. Getman, of Palermo:

"The First Congregational church of Volney was organized in June, 1812. The church record prior to December 20, 1817, is missing. On that date I notice the name of Obadiah Albe, who had previously united with the church. Stephen Blake's name is also mentioned as a member. At this time the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and remained under such for nine years, when it again adopted the Congregational polity. I see by the record that as early as 1819 our church held meetings at Jennings' Corners, calling it a branch of the church. Stephen Blake and Seymour Coe were chosen ruling elders by this part of the church on the 3d of August, 1823. This branch of the church requested to be set off as a distinct church, when Stephen Blake, Charity Blake, Miles Dunbar, Triphosa Dunbar, Seymour Coe, Phoebe Coe, Zenas Dunbar, Lydia Dunbar, Obadiah Albe, Silas Bellows, Mary Coe, Hannah Gains, Hannah Jennings, Laura Blake, and Hannah Harding were constituted the church of Palermo. This church held its organization till the Congregational Union church at Denton's Corners was formed, when the members voted to change their organization, and with others form that church. The first officers at Jennings' were Oliver Leavitt, pastor; Miles Blake and Seymour Coe, ruling elders, and, I think, also deacons."

The pastors of the church at Denton's Corners have been A. C. Lord, Norris Day, David Davis, George Blossom, Olney Place. The present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Day. The present officers are J. L. Getman, Peter Tooley, Reuben Benton, William H. Cribble, and George M. Tooley.

The church edifice was erected in 1838, meetings having been previously held in the log school-house. Its size is thirty by forty feet.

The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1816, by Seymour Coe, who was its superintendent. The school was held in his log dwelling-house.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PALERMO

was organized in 1817, with Elder Enoch Ferris, pastor, and the following-named persons as constituent members: Elder Asaph Graves, Phineas Chapin, Rachel Chapin, Henry Chapin, Harriet Chapin, Hannah Williams, Jonathan Munger, and Rachel Munger. The place of holding public worship was near Palermo Centre, in private dwellings and in the school-house. The preachers from the organization to the present have been Elders Enoch Ferris, John Evans, George Hills, Asaph Graves, and Rev. Mr. Merritt.

The society was legally organized in 1835, and commenced at once the erection of their church edifice, which was completed in 1836. It is located near Palermo Centre, is of wood, and its dimensions are twenty-four by thirty feet.

The first deacon of the church was Asaph Graves. The present deacons are Harvey Whitmore, Samuel Hart, Cyrus Graves, Albert Graves, Alanson Graves, and John Hills.

There is no Sabbath-school at present connected with the church, it being temporarily suspended.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF DENTON'S CORNERS

was not organized until 1860, although a class existed there for more than a quarter of a century prior to that date. The site for the church edifice was purchased in 1858. The church was incorporated as the "Anti-Slavery Methodist Episcopal church," etc., and is now known as such. The first trustees after the organization were Freeman Waugh, Alexander Flint, and David L. Brown, Esq. Among the prominent early members were David Andrews and wife, Alexander Flint and wife, Harry Lansing and wife, Charles Conkling and wife, Father Morris and wife, David L. Brown and wife, E. L. Wallace and wife, Stephen Melvin and wife, Henry Cole and wife.

The house of worship was erected and dedicated in 1860. The present officers are William B. Ellsworth, Wm. Cusack, and Aaron Keller, trustees; Sanford Willis and Aaron Keller, stewards; Rev. L. R. Grant, pastor. Present membership, forty-six.

The Sunday-school connected with the church has a membership of sixty teachers and scholars. The officers are J. Y. Wilcox, superintendent; Miss C. M. Graves, assistant superintendent; Miss Eunice Lansing, secretary; Miss Cora Lansing and Millard Brown, librarians. There are one hundred volumes in the library.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF VERMILION

was organized about 1840, and the church edifice erected in the neighborhood of thirty years ago. Among the first members of the society may be mentioned Rev. Asel Harrington, Benjamin Spencer, D. C. Coe, Burt Harrington, James Harrington, Ezekiel Lewis, and Martin Campbell. The present trustees are Henry Davis, Henry Phillips, and G. P. Sayles.

There is a Sunday-school connected with the church, having a membership of seventy teachers and scholars. Superintendent, Henry Davis; Assistant Superintendent, John Knowlton; Secretary, Albert Green.

PEAT'S CORNERS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

During the year 1861 the Methodist Episcopal society at Peat's Corners erected their church. The trustees were Job Bradford, S. D. Coon, Gilson Goodwin, F. Richardson, Jr., and A. Scudder. There is at present but one trustee on file, namely, A. Scudder. Among the first members of the society were L. Scudder, Sr., and wife, Nathan Miller and wife, L. Goodwin and wife, Rev. Elijah Munger and wife, Peter Howe and wife, Joseph Ure and wife, Elom Thomas and wife, and Andrew Parsons. The present membership of the church is sixty-eight; number of members in the Sabbath-school, fifty-eight. Superintendent, William H. Eggleston; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Mary Bann; Secretary, Amos Wood.

THE ROOSEVELT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1864 the Methodists of Roosevelt and the southeast part of the town erected a church edifice. The trustees were A. G. Clark, Lyman Treadwell, and R. T. Harris. The present trustees are A. G. Clark and R. T. Harris. The membership of the society is nineteen; Sunday-school teachers and scholars, sixty-two. Superintendent, L. D. Harris; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Peter Day. Among the early members were Father Sherman and wife, L. D. Harris and wife, Chauncey Hamilton and wife, Rufus Harris, and A. G. Clark and wife.

The pastor of these appointments is Rev. L. R. Grant.

We are indebted for information relative to the history of Palermo to the following-named gentlemen: E. L. Jennings, David L. Brown, Esq., Isaac N. Lansing, George Tinker, Esq., Oliver P. Jennings, Almon Mason, Alanson and Cyrus Graves, John L. Getman, George W. Tooley, D. C. Barritt, Ezra Green, Esq., and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC N. LANSING

was born at Hoosac, Rensselaer county, New York, November 8, 1796. In 1812 his parents removed to Madison, and two years afterwards his father died, and part of the responsibility of the support of the family fell upon him. In November, 1830, he removed to Oswego County, and settled on the farm he now occupies in the town of Palermo. On the 8th



ISAAC LANSING.



MRS. ISAAC LANSING.



RESIDENCE OF W. S. LANSING, PALERMO, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



DR. ADDISON BECKWITH



ALMON MASON.



MRS. LYDIA MASON.



RES. of D. L. BROWN, PALERMO, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

of November, 1819, he married Miss Lucretia Wilcox, who was born at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, April 24, 1803. They had five children, of whom two sons and one daughter survive, namely, Joseph Fitch, born September 10, 1831, William S., born March 10, 1840, and Sarah E., born March 25, 1828, now the wife of Benjamin G. Eaton, of Palermo. The two children deceased were Eunice L., born July 20, 1820, and Erastus Wilcox, born January 3, 1837.

Mr. Lansing is Republican in politics, although he never desired or would accept of any office at the hands of his party. He was recently elected vice-president of the Oswego County Pioneer society, which he deems a greater honor than any political preferment. In religion he and his estimable wife are members of the Baptist church.

In 1852 Mr. Lansing went to California, and during his absence his wife conducted the affairs of the farm in a very creditable manner, assisted by her sons. He made two subsequent visits to the "Golden State," spending in all five years therein. One son resides at home, and the other lives on an adjoining farm. They work mutually, father and sons, and no dissatisfaction or misunderstanding exists between them.

Mr. Lansing is now in his eighty-first year, carries his more than fourscore years well, thanks to a life of moderation and industry. He and his partner of nearly sixty years are going quietly down the stream of time together, happy in the memories of the past, and enjoying a lively hope of future felicity, as promised to those who lead blameless lives, and do their duties faithfully in the sphere of life to which it has pleased an all-wise Providence to call them.

ALMON MASON.

[AUTOBIOGRAPHY.]

I was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New Jersey, on Monday, May 11, 1795, and resided there until I was seven years of age. In the year 1802 my father moved into the town of Warren, in the same county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1811. It was here that I spent my childhood. In an old log school-house situated on one corner of my father's farm I was taught my alphabet by an old-fashioned pedagogue. Though I have forgotten his name, his looks were so impressed upon my memory that they are often recalled to mind. I commenced going to school at the age of eight, and attended quite steadily until my father's death; then came the burden of maintaining the family; and, as I was the oldest son at home at the time, I was taken from school to assist in supporting my mother and four children younger than myself. I was soon called to do duty in the war of 1812, in which I entered with the Massachusetts militia, under General Rudolph I. Shoemaker, September 14, 1814. The company was discharged at Sackett's Harbor in November of the same year. I came home and married Lydia Thomas, who was born in Herkimer county, November 16, 1796, and who has lived with me faithfully since the day of our marriage, September 20, 1815. We commenced housekeeping in a part of mother's house, and I managed the farm. June

25, 1817, being the forty-first year of our Independence, I received a commission as ensign in the twenty-seventh regiment of infantry of the State militia of New York. In 1822, I moved from the homestead farm to Deerfield, Oneida county, where I kept a hotel until 1825. I then removed to Richland, Oswego County,—the country at that time being covered with timber, and very wild, with only here and there a clearing, where some squatter had located. I was obliged to live in my wagon fourteen days, until I could get a log house built suitable to live in. I lived in the vicinity of Richland until 1838, when I moved into the town of Granby, where I remained until 1851. In the latter year I removed to Palermo, and settled on the place where I now live. Myself and wife are members of the Baptist church at Gilbert's Mills, with which we united soon after coming here.

(See portraits.)

A. MASON.

DAVID L. BROWN, Esq.

David L. Brown was born in the town of Deerfield, Oneida county, New York, February 2, 1827, five miles north of Utica. He was reared on a farm, and was early taught habits of industry and self-reliance. He received an academic education at Clinton Liberal Institute and Whitestown seminary. On the 5th of April, 1855, he married Miss Hannah F. Harris, of Florence, Oneida county, New York, and on the 20th of the same month and year removed to Volney, Oswego County. After a residence of four years in that town he removed to Palermo, where he still resides. In early life Mr. Brown taught school, and was quite successful in that laudable calling. He has always been a warm friend of the cause of education. He now resides on a farm of eighty acres of land on the road leading from Denton's to Getman's Corners, which farm he keeps in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Brown is a justice of the peace, which office he has held for ten years. In the administration of the legal business that comes before him he always renders an impartial decision; hence, as a justice, he enjoys the confidence of the community. In 1870-71 he served his township on the board of supervisors to the general satisfaction of his constituents.

He and his amiable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Denton's Corners, and are generally considered consistent Christians, and a worthy couple in every respect. They have a family of five children, upon whose bringing up they bestow a great deal of care and parental affection. (See illustration.)

MILITARY RECORD OF PALERMO.*

Stephen N. Vickery. Enlisted in Co. K, 18th Inf., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Dennis Vickery. Enlisted in Co. C, 16th Regt., Dec., 1863.

Andrew J. Taylor. Enlisted in Co. C, 16th Regt., Dec., 1863.

Edward Willis. Enlisted in Co. K, 18th Inf., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

* As copied from the list on file in the town clerk's office.

Chas. E. Beers. Enlisted as private in Co. G, 81st Reg. Inf., Sept. 24, 1861; promoted to sergt.; in nineteen battles; lost left leg before Petersburg.

Jos. Hager. Enlisted as corp. in Co. K, 81st Inf., Aug. 31, 1861; was in three battles; wounded at Cold Harbor; died June 4, 1864.

Marshall E. Beers. Enlisted in Co. F, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; died March 29, 1865.

John Backus. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 8, 1862; died at New Orleans.

Oscar McQueen. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Horace J. Bing. Enlisted in Co. I, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; died June 28, 1864.

Amasa Hall. En'd as sergt. in Co. B, 147th Inf., Aug. 28, 1862; was in several battles, and was wounded in the head at Gettysburg.

Adelbert C. Hall. Enlisted in Co. B, 147th Inf., Aug. 28, 1862; was instantly killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Augustus Thibault. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. I, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; was in battle of Petersburg; wounded in left leg.

Adam Dennis. Enlisted in 2d Bat., 48th Reg., Sept. 10, 1864; was in thirteen battles.

Jas. A. Wilson. Enlisted in Co. G, 6th V. R. C., Dec. 21, 1863; in the battle near Camp Stevenson; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Hughard S. Temple. En'd in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 8, 1862; died at Baton Rouge.

Joseph E. Preston. En'd as corp. in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Wm. C. Gibson. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Thos. Clark. Enlisted in Co. E, 9th H. Art., Aug. 5, 1863; was in several battles; disch. July 7, or thereabouts.

David H. Holmes. Enlisted in Co. G, 81st Inf., Nov., 1861; disch. Nov., 1864.

Charles C. Holmes. En'd in Co. K, 149th Inf., Aug., 1862; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 31, 1863.

Jeremiah Lupp. En'd in Co. F, 81st Inf., Dec., 1861; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness.

Wm. Lupp. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Rounsford Lupp. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; was in seven battles; discharged March 15, 1865.

Lorenzo W. Bart. Enlisted in Co. B, 9th V. R. C., Aug. 5, 1862; discharged June 26, 1865.

John F. James. En'd in Co. E, 24th Inf., Apr. 20, 1861; in six battles; disch. for disab., Oct., 1862; re-en'd in Co. K, H. Art., Dec. 26, 1863; served through ten engagements.

Zachariah Clark. Enlisted in Co. K, H. Art., Dec. 26, 1863; in two battles; died July, 1864.

Elijah Brownall. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 22, 1862; was in Gettysburg, and with Gen. Grant during his last campaign.

George Patton. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 23, 1862; died Dec. 21, 1862.

Austin D. Pauglun. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 26, 1862; in sev. battles; dis. Dec. 15, 1863, on account of sickness.

Thomas Warner. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 23, 1862; at Chancellorsville; dis. June 7, 1865.

Sylvester Auringer. En'd in Co. H, 147th Inf., Aug. 27, '62; missing.

Seymour Smith. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. I, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; in several battles; discharged June, 1865.

Wm. E. Collins. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; died Aug. 19, 1863.

Clinton Owen. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 15, 1862; in Chancellorsville; dis. Aug. 31, 1863.

Judson B. Wyant. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. I, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; in several battles; discharged March 16, 1864.

Wm. McCumber. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; in several battles; dis. June, 1865.

Sylvanus D. Wilson. Enlisted as private in Co. G, 1st L. Art., Sept. 11, 1861; in sev. battles; dis. Feb. 12, 1864; re-en'd same day.

Harry B. Maya. Enlisted as private in Co. H, 117th Inf., Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Matthew C. Danforth. Enlisted as private in Co. H, 81st Inf., Dec. 14, 1861.

Horace H. Snow. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 8, 1862; in two battles; discharged Aug. 31, 1865.

George W. Snow. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; died March 25, 1863.

Joseph Pagiot. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 4th H. Art., Nov., 1861; served three years.

Bradley S. Joice. Enlisted as corp. in Co. B, 7th Cav., Sept. 12, 1861; re-enlisted April 10, 1862; was in two battles.

Lyman Spencer. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 39th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; discharged April 21, 1862.

Wm. A. Smith. Enlisted as 2d lieut. in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 29, 1862; dis. Feb. 25, 1863, for disability; re-en'd as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Leonard Smith. Enlisted as corp. in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; in several battles; discharged June 1, 1865.

George Lord. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 24, 1864.

Albert E. Andrews. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 59th Inf., Sept. 26, 1861; discharged Dec. 5, 1864.

Thomas Johnson. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; discharged June, 1865.

Eli Cobb. Enlisted as corp. in Co. H, 184th Inf., April 29, 1861; was in four battles; re-en'd as corp. in Co. I, 184th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged May 29, 1865.

Eli D. Babcock. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. E, 59th Inf., Oct. 3, 1861; in several battles; dis. Dec. 28, 1863; re-en'd as sergt. in Co. E, 39th Inf., Dec. 28, 1863; pro. to sergt.-major July 3, 1863.

Lester Hastings. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 59th Inf., Sept. 26, 1861; dis. in 1864.

Joseph B. Joice. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 59th Inf., Oct. 1, 1861.

George Church. Enlisted as private in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.

Edgar F. Morris. Enlisted as ord.-sergt. in Co. C, 101st Inf., Sept. 21, 1861; in several battles; wounded in the hip at 2d Bull Run; dis. Dec. 12, 1862; re-en'd as 1st lieut. in Co. I, 101st Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

John M. Flint. Enlisted as drummer in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 31, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Harvey O. Flint. Enlisted as 2d lieut. in Co. F, 147th Inf., Sept. 16, 1862; died Nov. 23, 1862.

Alexander Flint. Enlisted as private in Co. F, 3d L. Art., Aug. 14, 1863; deserted.

Adelbert Penner. Enlisted as private in Co. K, 9th H. Art., Dec. 20, 1863; killed July 9, 1864.

Andrew J. Penner. Enlisted as private in Co. H, 24th Inf., Apr. 28, 1861; served through thirteen battles; dis. May 29, 1861; re-en'd as private in Co. G, 15th Cav., Aug. 4, 1863; served through fourteen battles; dis. Aug. 9, 1865.

Alvin B. Flint. Enlisted as corp. in Co. I, 24th Cav., Dec. 7, 1863; wounded at Petersburg; dis. July 10, 1865.

Ransom G. Ball. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. D, 147th Inf., Aug. 22, 1862; served in seventeen battles; wounded at Gettysburg; dis. Dec. 2, 1865.

Wm. H. Forsyth. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. June 15, 1865.

Willard Ure. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; dis. June 2, 1865.

Earl G. Prowly. Enlisted as musician in Co. A, 81st Inf., Sept. 12, 1861; served two and a half years; re-en'd Jan. 1, 1864; served in fifteen battles; dis. Sept. 3, 1865.

Daniel W. Hart. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; served in three battles.

Albert Ure. Enlisted as 2d lieut. in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; taken pris. at Port Hudson; dis. Aug. 31, 1863.

Alonzo R. Raymond. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Loeclies E. Loomis. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Walford Sweetland. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 29, 1865.

James Sweetley. Enlisted as corp. in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. June 27, 1865.

Pelson Abner. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. June 29, 1864.

Martin Mason. Drafted as private in Co. I, 6th Inf., Aug., 1863; taken prisoner and died from ill-treatment.

Elisha Robbins. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; died June 15, 1864.

Charles Brownell. Enlisted as corp. in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 15, 1862; killed at battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Harvey Powers. Enlisted as corp. in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 8, '62; in battle; dis. Aug. 20, 1863.

Charles C. Loomis. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.

Clayton A. Loomis. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson; died at sea, Sept. 11, 1863.

Eugene Cole. Enlisted as corporal in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

William A. Cole. Enlisted as private in Co. F, 34 Light Art., Aug. 14, 1863; discharged July 24, 1863.

Joseph Alley. Enlisted as private in Co. C, 161st Inf., Sept. 14, 1861; discharged September 14, 1864.

Elbert Mason. Enlisted as private in Co. B, 184th Inf., Aug. 18, 1864; in battles of Shemandoah valley.

Ira Markes. Enlisted as private in Co. B, 147th Inf., Sept., 1862; discharged June, 1864.

Jerome B. Davis. Enlisted as private in Co. B, 12th Art., March, 1864; in three battles; wounded twice at Petersburg.

Thas Bragle. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; died in Syracuse.

Jerome W. Goodwin. Enlisted as private in Co. K, 9th Art., Dec. 30, 1863; in several battles; lost at sea, April 1, 1865.

Marshall D. Purdy. Enlisted as private in Co. G, 81st Inf., Sept. 17, 1861; served in several battles; re-enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg.

Henry Drake. Enlisted as private in Co. B, 147th Inf., August 22, 1862; discharged July 12, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. D, 24th Cav., April 16, 1864; served in fifteen battles; disch. July 29, 1865.

Jonathan D. Hungerford. Enlisted as corporal in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Daniel Gilman. Enlisted as private in Co. D, 16th Regular Inf., February 27, 1864; died October 1, 1864.

John H. Stoke. Enlisted as private in Co. C, 16th Regular Inf., Mar. 28, 1864; killed at Chattanooga.

David Hollenbeck. Enlisted as private in Co. A, 9th Art., Jan'y 5, 1864; discharged April, 1864.

William H. Dellehammer. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., September 1, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Cornelius L. Woolsey. Enlisted as corporal in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Nelson McDonald. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Charles H. Hastings. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; discharged May 7, 1864.

David W. Spencer. Enlisted as private in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged February, 1863.

Franklin O. Spener. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 24th Inf., April, 1863; discharged May 17, 1863.

Jonathan Sherman, Jr. Enlisted as private in Co. I, 184th Inf., April 5, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Frederick Hills. Enlisted as private in Co. E, 110th Inf., August 7, 1862; discharged August 29, 1865.

Jarvis Dryer. Enlisted as sergeant in Co. E, 59th Inf., Sept. 20, 1861; promoted three times; discharged Nov. 14, 1862; re-enlisted as private, Co. I, 184th Inf., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

William P. Derry. Enlisted as private in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; promoted to corporal, Nov. 25, 1863; wounded; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.

Joseph Dollan. Enlisted as corporal, in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 23, 1862; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Martin Van B. Richardson. Enlisted as private, Co. F, 147th Inf., August 12, 1862; wounded at battle of Gettysburg; discharged October 21, 1862.

James P. Sackett. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 14, 1861; discharged June 29, 1865.

Eben H. Dwell. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Francis Loomis. Enlisted in Co. B, 147th Inf., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged May 12, 1865.

Stephen G. Babcock. Enlisted in Co. E, 184th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; died September 27, 1864.

Martin Bates. Enlisted as corporal in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 8, 1862; discharged Aug. 29, 1865.

Pelson D. Bates. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. K, 81st Inf., Sept. 5, 1861; served in several battles; re-enlisted as sergt., Co. K, 81st Inf., Jan'y 1, 1864; through eighteen or twenty battles; discharged August 31, 1865.

Jonathan D. Wright. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

William K. Wright. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 21, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Roland H. Sweet. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; killed by shell, Nov. 11, 1862, at Vermilionville, La.

Arvis B. Sweet. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1864.

John W. Sweet. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 22, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Henry A. Sweet. Enlisted in Co. I, 180th Inf., Aug. 22, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

George E. Sweet. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 22, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

John Chestley. Enlisted in Co. I, 24th Cav., August 23, 1863; died November 30, 1864.

Thomas J. Chestley. Enlisted in Co. I, 110th Inf., August 25, 1862; died July 20, 1865.

John M. Wilcox. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; died June 30, 1865.

Anderson G. Goodwin. Enlisted in Co. K, 34 Light Art., August 4, 1863; discharged June 24, 1865.

Lafayette Hanchett. Enlisted as sergt. in 81st Inf., Sept. 10, 1861; served at Fair Oaks; died of typhoid fever, June 15, 1862.

Philander S. Fuller. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

George Bohanan. Enlisted in Co. A, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; discharged August 28, 1865.

Cassius V. Snyder. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Inf., Oct. 23, 1861; discharged August 24, 1864.

Gilbert L. Fletcher. Enlisted in Co. I, 110th Inf., Aug. 12, 1862; discharged September 1, 1865.

Gilbert B. Maer. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Sept. 2, 1862; promoted 1st lieut.; killed at Gettysburg.

Lucian Mass. Enlisted in Co. A, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson; died July 6, 1863.

Leonard Gaalt. Enlisted in Co. A, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; died of fever at Port Hudson, July, 1863.

Charles C. Barker. Enlisted in Co. A, 193d Inf., March 30, 1863; discharged July 31, 1865.

Warren Barrett. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged September 1, 1865.

Sylvester Copeland. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., August 8, 1862; discharged July, 1862.

Alonso Ellis. Enlisted in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 26, 1862; died February 12, 1862.

William Edmunds. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; died Sept. 17, '63.

Martin Wheeler. Enlisted in Co. K, 81st Inf., Nov. 3, 1862; discharged May, 1863.

Levi L. Gillman. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. K, 81st Inf., August 16, 1861; served in several battles; re-enlisted as sergt., Jan'y 1, 1864; taken prisoner, Oct. 27, 1864; in Libby and Salisbury; discharged September 18, 1865.

David Slesmon. Enlisted in Co. D, 184th Inf., August, 1863; disch. June 29, 1865.

Peter Lamay. Enlisted in Co. D, 21th Inf., May 2, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; discharged May 17, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. K, 15th Cav., Aug. 26, 1863; in several battles; disch. August 23, 1865.

Walter Souder. Enlisted in Co. K, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; discharged July 6, 1865.

William Souder. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; discharged September 2, 1864.

William H. Richardson. Enl'd as music'n in Co. F, 147th Inf., Aug. 22, '62; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; dis. Aug., '64.

Gilson Goodwin. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; died July 3, 1865.

Thomas Fane. Enlisted in Co. I, 184th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; died December 23, 1863.

Joseph Prenton. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; disch. September 2, 1864.

SCHROEPPel.

A RETROSPECTION of little more than three-quarters of a century carries us back to the time of the first settlement of what now constitutes the town of Schroepel. Seventy-seven years, with their momentous events and changing vicissitudes, have passed into the silent night of eternity since the first white settler made his permanent location within the borders of the town. Consequently, our labors in the preparation of a brief historical sketch of Schroepel only require a record of events transpiring in and subsequent to the year of our Lord 1800.

Although there are none now living within the scope of our work who remember that time, yet there are those whose years antedate the settlement of the town. Some there are whose memories extend back nearly sixty years, to a time when the log cabin constituted the only habitation of the pioneer, and not a semblance of the present progress and development existed. They remember the trials and hardships they had to endure in order to effect the marvelous change their industry has wrought. Yet, blended with the recollection of their troubles are memories of the broad hospitality, the Christian fortitude, and the cheerfulness under difficulties that characterized the early settlement. Indeed,

*"There are moments in life that we never forget,
Which brighten and brighten as time steals away;
They give a new charm to the happiest lot,
And they shine on the gloom of the loneliest day."*

The imagination can scarcely depict the realities of those days,—the unbroken wilderness, which presented a wildness in every object upon which the eyes rested, except the sky overhead. The only marks in all this region that gave any evidence that the foot of civilized man had pressed the soil were the blazed trees that denoted an indefinite pathway. Such was this town without inhabitants, except the aborigine and the wild beast of the forest, when Abram Paddock erected his log cabin, and sought a permanent home amid the sea-like solitude.

Geographically, Schroepel is located in the southern part of the county, in the northeast angle formed by the junction of the Oneida and Oswego rivers. The surface is level or gently rolling, the soil is a rich sandy loam, intermixed, in places, with clay. It is susceptible of high cultivation, and is generally very fertile and productive. The township is watered by Six-Mile, Fish, and Bell creeks, and several minor streams. A swamp extends northward from the mouth of Fish creek nearly to the northern border of the township, and varies from half a mile to a mile in width. Much of it has been redeemed, and future draining and other improvements will materially lessen its area.

The streams, particularly Fish creek, originally abounded in brook trout, from which fact it received its name. They

are all plentifully supplied with various kinds of fish common in this locality. They also furnish abundant and excellent water-power, and many mills have been erected on their banks. The southern, and part of the eastern boundary of the township, is formed by Oneida and Oswego rivers.

No records exist whereby can be determined, definitely, whether any settlements were made in the town between 1800 and 1807. In the former year Abram Paddock* arrived, and in the latter Thomas Vickery and one L'Hommedieu (commonly written La Hommedieu), the former as a permanent settler, and the latter, evidently, as a speculator. L'Hommedieu purchased a tract of land containing one thousand acres, designated on the map as "La Hommedieu's location," and situated in the southern extremity of the angle formed by the Oneida and Oswego rivers, and coming up to the eastern boundary of the village of Phoenix.

Thomas Vickery settled on the Oneida river near Three-River point, where Joseph Vickery, his son, was born. At an early day he removed to the other side of the river, and was for a number of years a prominent citizen of the town of Clay, Onondaga county. When Joseph arrived at manhood he bought the farm on which he now resides, and soon became an influential citizen and a wealthy farmer. He has held several offices of trust in the town government.

In 1818, Henry W. Schroepel, eldest son of the proprietor of the township, settled at Oak Orchard, on the premises now occupied by Mrs. Anna Schroepel, his widow. To him is accredited the honor of having opened the first farm in the town, or rather, the first upon which any extensive improvements were made.

In March, 1819, Hyman and Stephen Sutton, two brothers, came in from Manlius, Onondaga county, and settled on lot 13, in the 16th township. They had purchased the land the fall before, and Stephen had erected a log house on his part. At the same time Alvin Sutton, cousin to the above, and one Phelps, settled on lot 12, and Azee Parkin on the north end of lot 13; also a man named Billings on lot 27. Lyman Norton settled on the farm now occupied by his son Hiram, who was born on the place fifty-five years ago, and has since remained there.

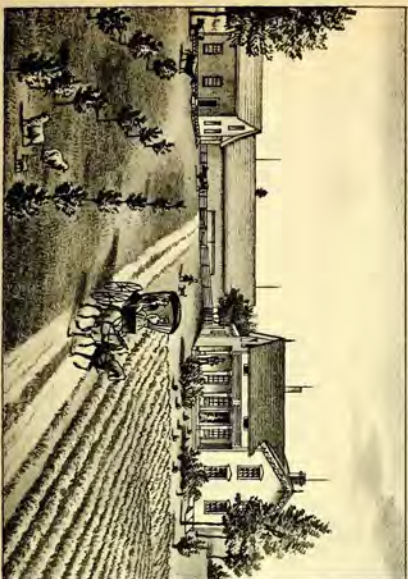
In 1819, Andrus Gilbert and Hiram, his brother, came in and commenced the settlement of Gilbertsville, as stated in the history proper of that village.

Israel Burritt came in from Paris, Oneida county, in 1819, and settled in Gilbertsville, where he assisted in build-

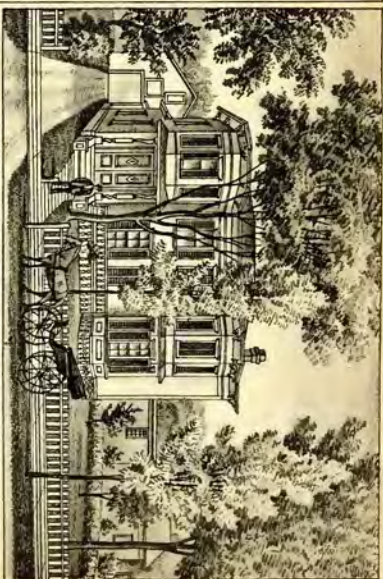
* For further particulars of Paddock see "History of Phoenix village." We designate him a permanent settler because he remained in this vicinity until his death, in 1821, although he never purchased any land, but was chiefly employed in hunting and trapping.



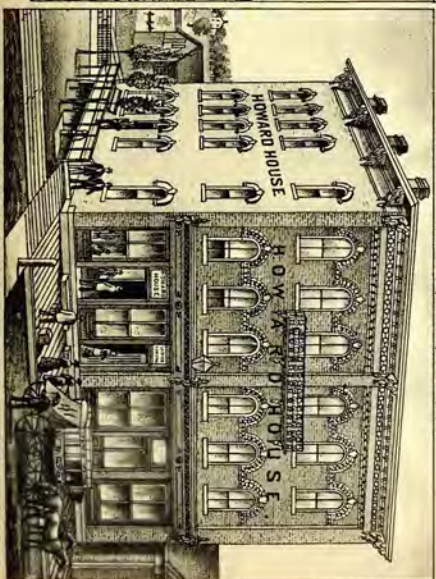
ALONZO UTLEY.



RESIDENCE OF ALONZO UTLEY, SCHROEDERSBURG, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. RICE, PHOENIX, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



HOWARD HOUSE, M. DINGMAN, Prop., PHOENIX, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

ing the mills, etc. He died about 1826, on the farm now owned by James Simmons.

Jonathan Hall, father of Mrs. Waring, settled on lot 20, in 1822, on a part of the farm which he occupied until his death, which occurred in June, 1868. Mr. Hall had been in the township some years prior to his permanent settlement.

George Waring came in about the same time as Mr. Hall, for he married the latter's daughter in 1824. His widow still survives, and is well versed in the early history of the township. George Waring was born at Constantia, in 1796, and it is claimed by his friends (and the claim is evidently well authenticated) that he was the first white child born in Oswego County.

In 1822, Samuel Merry, Esq., settled at Gilbert's Mills, and entered into partnership with Andrus Gilbert. He resided there until 1837, when he removed to Phoenix, where he now lives.

John Curtis made the first settlement on the State road in this town in 1826-27, on lot 5, on the farm now owned by Enoch Douglass. John Curtis, Jr., settled at Roosevelt.

Deacon Stephen Griffith came into the township and settled on lot 26, in 1827. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1797, and is consequently eighty years of age, and one of the oldest living residents of the town in point of age, and among the oldest in point of settlement.

Among the prominent early settlers of the town who came in during the decade ending in 1840 we might mention the following:

Allen Gilbert, Asa McNamara, John Bottom, O. W. Childs, Esq., John Ingersoll, Isaac Lake, Asa Gilbert, John Fitzgerald, Michael Griffin, J. E. Gregg, A. Gregg. Deacon G. W. Turner came in 1831, and settled on big lots 1 and 6, where he has since resided. Thomas R. Hawley, Esq., came in 1832, and settled on lot 39, where he resided thirty-one years. He came from Lysander, Onondaga county, in which county he was born. Wu. Dingman and five sons, of whom Ephraim, Benjamin, and Minard are still residents of the township; Nathan Huntley, whose widow survives at the age of eighty-two years, and several of whose sons are settled in Schroepel; Elias Thomas, Junius Wood, Duncan Conger, G. C. Sweet, Ira Davis, Jesse Page, and many others.

The first log house erected within the limits of Schroepel was by Abram Paddock, in 1801, as mentioned in the history proper of Phoenix village.

The first frame house was built by George Caspar Schroepel, about the year 1818. He lived in a flat-roofed shanty while building his house.

The first grist-mill was built by Andrus and Hiram Gilbert, in the year 1819. It still stands at Gilbertsville, on Six-Mile creek, and has done good service for nearly sixty years. The mill has two run of stones, and was operated by the Gilberts jointly until 1832, when Andrus sold his interest to his brother, who conducted the business alone until about 1844, when he sold to Jared Shepard, who managed the concern for three or four years, and then sold to Josiah Chaffee, who, after a few years' proprietorship, sold to the present owner, Amos Mason.

The first saw-mill was built by George Caspar Schroepel,

in 1819, and conducted by his son Henry W. afterwards for some years.

The first store was opened and kept by Andrus Gilbert, in 1821. It was located at Gilbertsville, and ultimately destroyed by fire, as mentioned in the history of the village.

The first tavern was kept by Simeon S. Chapin, in 1822. This was at Phoenix village, and was a log structure, built by Aaron Paddock, with an addition, which was erected by Mr. Chapin, and was known as the double log house. It stood across the street east from the residence of Joseph Gilbert, deceased.

The first birth in the town was that of Joseph, son of Thomas Vickery, September 11, 1807. This gentleman is still living in the town, having spent the allotted threescore years and ten in one locality,—a remarkable fact connected with the history of a native-born American, who are generally so prone to move around.

The first marriage was performed, under peculiar circumstances, in 1807. It appears that the parties to the interesting contract—John Lemanier and Sally Winters—got a justice of the peace, who resided over in Onondaga county, to perform the nuptials. He did so in good faith, but on reaching home, some one evidently better versed in the law governing the jurisdiction of magistrates informed him that he had exceeded his powers, and that the marriage was consequently illegal. The next morning the justice of the peace posted over the river, and requested the newly (apparently) married couple to accompany him over to the other shore, where the ceremony was performed according to the law "in such cases made and provided."

The first death, of which any authentic record exists, was that of Abram Paddock, the pioneer of the town, which occurred in the early part of the year 1821.

The first school taught was by Horatio Sweet, at Three River point, in 1813.

The first religious organization was a Methodist class formed at Gilbertsville, in 1826.*

INCIDENTS.

About 1816 this region of country, from Three-Rivers point to Brewerton, and from Onondaga outlet to Oswego falls, was almost an unbroken wilderness. White settlers were few, but Indians were numerous. Among the white settlers there was one McGee, son of Captain McGee, of Revolutionary times, who was noted for his daring and bravery, and who was always averse to the society of the Indians. Occasionally he had his troubles with them, and as often had his revenge on them. On one occasion, up the Oneida river, about four miles from Three-Rivers point, where he was trapping, he left his canoe on the north shore to take a stroll back from the river, but soon returned and found an Indian had taken his canoe and some of his traps, and started for the opposite shore. McGee called to him in English to return, but he did not heed it. Then McGee called to him in their native language. The Indian's reply was "*Yah-ho*," meaning "I won't." At this McGee shot the Indian as he was paddling, the ball entering his left side and coming out of his right shoulder, killing him in-

* See history of the Methodist Episcopal church, farther on.

stantly. McGee swam to the canoe, and brought it, with his victim, to land, and buried the Indian, whose name was Sidney, by the side of a log, at the mouth of a creek known by the boatmen in after-years as "Sidney creek," taken from the name of the Indian. This creek runs through the farm now owned by Gilson D. Carrier, and empties into the Oneida river.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Among the early pioneers of Schroepel, one John Haskin and family came from Vermont, and settled on lot No. 18, twenty-fourth township, in January, 1833, then an unbroken wilderness, without roads for egress or ingress. It is not known that there was a family in the town who suffered as much as did this family. Mr. Haskin was formerly from Philadelphia, and unaccustomed to pioneer life. "I have known him," says Mr. Hawley, "to grind corn for food by pounding it with a maul on a hard wood block, hewn for that purpose. At that time there was a grist-mill at Coughdeny, on a small scale. One day in June of the above year, Mr. Haskin started for this mill with a half-bushel of corn on his shoulder to be ground, taking one of those circular roads made by Mr. Peck and others. When returning with his grist at night he lost his way. By the time it became very dark he had got into a tamarack swamp, where he was obliged to remain, and be tortured by mosquitoes, or keep moving, with brush in hand, until nearly exhausted by hunger and fatigue, during the whole of that night. As morning appeared but little encouragement followed, for it was very cloudy the whole day; but with the courage he had he started in good faith to get out of his perilous situation. To his astonishment, after two hours of hard work, going through brush and over logs, he found himself back again to the same swamp where he had lodged during the night previous. He was not to be deceived in that way again. As the day continued cloudy, his only alternative was to take a range from one tree to another, which he resolved carefully to do, by which he came to one of those circular roads. Keeping on this road, he soon came in sight of Coughdeny. Now his third and last effort was to retrace his steps on the same road, by which he returned to his place of abode about sunset, being one night and two days lost, and loaded with a bag of cornmeal. The distance to the mill was about three and one-half miles, but Mr. Haskin said he traveled about fifty miles without anything to eat."

THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION

of the town was effected by the State legislature, April 4, 1832. The town was detached from Volney at that time, and organized as a separate and distinct town. The first annual meeting for the election of town officers and the transaction of other municipal business was held at the house of James B. Richardson, in the village of Phoenix, March 5, 1833.

At the first meeting there were 117 votes cast. In 1834, 97; in 1835, 125; in 1836, 191; in 1837, 159; in 1838, 218; in 1839, 285; and in 1840, 308.

The subjoined resolution was unanimously passed by the freeholders and inhabitants:

"That James B. Richardson be the clerk *pro tem*.

"That Orville W. Childs be assistant clerk.

"That the next annual meeting be held on the first Tuesday in March next."

The officers elected at the first meeting were: Samuel Merry, supervisor; James B. Richardson, town clerk; Orville W. Childs, Artemus Ross, justices of the peace; Andrus Gilbert, Walter Peck, Stephen Griffith, assessors; Hiram Gilbert, James B. Richardson, overseers of the poor; Samuel C. Putnam, Abram Vanderpool, Leman Carrier, commissioners of highways; Joshua M. Rice, collector; Thomas R. Hawley, Joshua M. Rice, Leman Carrier, Alexander Ross, constables.

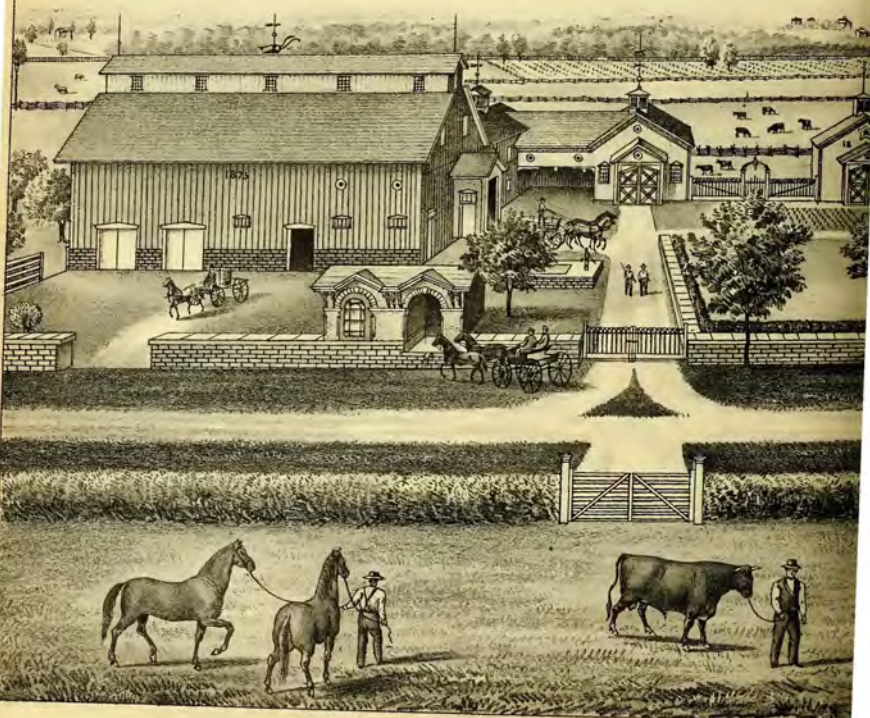
Overseers of Highways.—For district No. 1, Walter Peck; No. 2, John Dale; No. 3, Jesse Page; No. 4, Milton Fuller; No. 5, John Porter; No. 6, Allen Gilbert; No. 7, Leman Carrier; No. 8, Andrus Gilbert; No. 9, George W. Davis; No. 10, Patten Parker; No. 11, Levi Pratt; No. 12, Asa Sutton; No. 13, John Curtis, Jr.; No. 14, Lawrence Seymour; No. 15, Henry W. Schroepel.

It was voted to raise two hundred and fifty dollars for the improvement of highways; also, that the town raise an amount equal to that received from the State, for the support of common schools.

The supervisors of the town from 1833 to 1877 inclusive have been: Samuel Merry, Andrus Gilbert, Samuel Merry, James B. Richardson (two years), Patten Parker (two years), Barzil Candee (two years), Joseph R. Brown, Garrett C. Sweet, Samuel Foot, William Conger (two years), William Hall (three years), Alvin Breed (five years), Ira Betts, Seth W. Alvord (two years), John P. Rice, Frederick D. Van Wagner, John P. Rice, Edmund Merry (three years), Charles W. Candee, Edmund Merry (three years), Moses Melvin, John C. Hutchinson (two years), Hiram Fox (four years), William Patrick, present incumbent (two years).

The town clerks for the same period have been: James B. Richardson (three years), Otis W. Randall (four years), Solomon Judd, William Conger (two years), Seth W. Burke, Joshua M. Rice, Elmer W. Hall, Oliver Breed (two years), Edward Baxter (two years), Harvey Bigsby, Jerome Duke, John C. Hutchinson, James M. Clark, Geo. W. Thompson, O. B. Ferguson, Edmund Merry (two years), Lewis C. Rowe (four years), Alfred Morton, Stephen A. Brooks, A. M. Spontenburgh, James L. Breed, Stephen A. Brooks, W. H. H. Allen (two years), James McCarthy, Harvey Wandell, R. A. Diefendorf, Martin Wandell, present incumbent (six years).

The justices of the peace have been: Orville W. Childs, Artemus Ross, Samuel Merry, John Fitzgerald (vacancy), Artemus Ross, Joshua M. Rice (vacancy), Dyer Putnam, Levi Stevens, Abram Vanderpool (vacancy), James B. Richardson, Abram Vanderpool, Artemus Ross, Dyer Putnam, Henry Chapin, Benjamin Hinman (vacancy), Benjamin Hinman (full term), Artemus Ross, Seth W. Burke, William Leslie, Nathaniel Coburn (vacancy), Samuel Merry, James B. Richardson, Andrus Gilbert, John H. Brooks, Augustus Diefendorf, John H. Brooks (vacancy), Josiah Chaffee, James S. Gregg, Andrew Baird, Samuel Allen, Lewis McKoon, A. C. Paine, Joseph B. Powers (full term), Andrus Gilbert, Edmund Merry, James Barnes (vacancy),



RESIDENCE OF NELSON COREY, SCHROE



WEGO Co., N.Y. (House built in 1876.)

James Barnes (full term), Hosea B. Russ (vacancy), Geo. M. Tainer (vacancy), John C. Fuller, Nelson Corey, Isaac N. Soule, Seth W. Alvord (vacancy), James H. Loomis, John A. Fuller, Zachariah P. Sears, Ira Betts, James H. Loomis, Henry Ellis, Vincent L. Kimball, H. A. Brainard, Seth W. Alvord, J. C. Fuller, Stephen Hinkley, Hiram D. Fox, Edward Cathcart, Phineas Converse, James Barnes, William B. Corey (vacancy).

PHOENIX VILLAGE.

The early history of Phoenix (formerly called Three-River Caryl) presents many features of interest. We are enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Thomas R. Hawley,—a gentleman well qualified to impart important historical information,—to present many facts relative to Phoenix not generally known.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The present site of the village is included in George Scriba's patent. Right here it may be of importance to mention the manner in which Scriba became possessed of his patent. We quote from the "Documentary History of New York": "George Scriba, a German by birth, and a merchant in the city of New York, purchased of the Roosevelt brothers, delinquent contractors with the government of the State, five hundred thousand acres, for which he paid eighty thousand dollars, in 1791." The first white settler since 1800 was Abram Paddock, who erected a log cabin, near Hosea B. Russ' mill, in 1801. He suffered the usual privations incident to pioneer life. The Indians were very troublesome to him, and often threatened to shoot him if he did not desist from shooting their bears (he was known as Bear-hunter Paddock). In 1812 a great number of *Onondagas*, on their way to Oswego, encamped near Mr. Paddock's. Four of them went into his house and demanded food. On being refused, one of them, in broken English, addressed him: "Good 'Merican man, we go to Osh-wa-kee; fight British like h—1!" During their stay, Mr. Paddock and family, in fear of them, crossed the river, and took refuge in a thicket below the point, at Three-River bar, and the Indians dispersed, and he and his family returned. Aaron Paddock (no connection to the Paddock spoken of above), familiarly known as Eel-butcher Paddock, settled at that place, across the street east from the residence of the late Joseph Gilbert, in 1822. He was succeeded by Simeon S. Chapin, who built an addition to the house, and opened the first tavern in the place.

A man known familiarly as "Tory" Foster settled near A. W. Sweet's residence, and built a log house in 1823. He soon afterwards removed, but returned in 1833, and lived in a shanty east of C. W. Candee's present residence, and died there in 1834. An incident is related of him, in Clark's "History of Onondaga," which we subjoin.

"He one day went into the blacksmith-shop of Judge Towles, at Manlius, and commenced narrating his cruelties and exploits against the Americans in the Revolutionary war. The judge, then at the anvil, sledge-hammer in hand, listened patiently for some time, and at length, his patience becoming exhausted, he seized a heavy bar of iron, and

struck at Foster with his full strength. As luck would have it, the force of the blow was arrested by the iron striking a beam overhead. The miscreant instantly left the shop, not caring to continue his favorite theme in the presence of American patriots, contented with escaping with his life." This and similar circumstances in the life of Foster are authenticated by Thomas R. Hawley, Esq., who knew him well.

The first frame building was the addition made to the old log house of Aaron Paddock, by Simeon S. Chapin, in 1825.

The first store was kept by Walter Peck, in 1828, in the old building now owned by H. B. Russ, which has undergone such extensive improvements since as to almost lose its original identity.

The first saw-mill on the east side of the river was also built by Walter Peck, in 1827–28.

The first saw-mill on the west side was erected by John Wall, in 1829.

The first grist-mill was built by S. W. Burke, Esq., for Alexander Phoenix, whose agent he was, in 1829–30. This was destroyed by fire a few years since, and was rebuilt by the present proprietors, Glass, Breed & Co. This was the old "red mill," known as such far and wide.

The first blacksmith was Seth W. Burke, who established himself in that business at Phoenix, in 1828.

The first school-house was erected in 1827, and stood on Main street, a little south of Dr. Smith's office. The first teacher in it was Elvira Knapp, afterwards the wife of Thomas R. Hawley, who died in March, 1856.

The first bridge across the river at Phoenix was built in 1836, by a company, and was a toll-bridge. The present bridge was built by the counties of Onondaga and Oswego. It is a fine iron structure, supported by stone piers.

The first birth was that of Jane, daughter of Aaron Paddock, in 1820.

The first marriage was that of James Niles, and Miriam, daughter of Aaron Paddock, in 1824.

The first death was that of Abram Paddock, in 1821.

THE OSWEGO CANAL.

The construction of the canal through the place, in December, 1828, gave an impetus to its growth and prosperity long felt by the community. Some years subsequent boat-building was quite extensively carried on at the village, which about 1850 had assumed large and interesting proportions. In fact, the most prosperous epoch in the history of Phoenix was included in the period embraced between the years 1850 and 1873. In the latter year the general financial depression of the country began to be felt in boat-building circles, and the business commenced to decline, until, from four large establishments, employing an aggregate of over one hundred hands, not one of them is now in existence. The depreciation in freight tariffs, and the consequent inability of boatmen to meet their financial obligations, caused a general suspension of ship-building at this point, and a corresponding depression in business. A good dry-dock, owned by J. S. Pierce, is in operation, and a fair share of the boat-repairing of the canal is done by him.

INCORPORATION.

Phoenix received corporate honors in 1848, the first election for village officers having been held in March of that year. We are unable to give the proceedings of the first election, as the records were destroyed by fire. The presidents and clerks of the village since 1863 (the date of the earliest record now in existence) have been as follows:

Presidents.—Wm. Waite, Adoniram Hart, Hiram Fox, Saml. Avery, Rufus Diefendorf (two years), Niles Streever, Henry H. Smith, Rufus Diefendorf, Niles Streever, J. E. Hamill, E. J. Vickery, John E. Hamill, Martin Wandell, John E. Hamill.

Clerks.—William H. Shumway (two years), M. M. Carter, H. W. Weeden, Henry A. Brainard, L. F. Bennett (two years), F. T. Gilbert, Bonville Fuller, W. H. H. Allen, F. T. Gilbert, C. W. Avery, R. G. Barnes, W. H. H. Allen, Adel P. Hart.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

In the past, ship-building constituted the principal industry of Phoenix. No extensive manufacturing establishments have existed in the place, notwithstanding the fact that it possesses one of the best water-powers on the Oswego river.

Among the establishments that have been successfully operated for the past fifty-eight years is the grist-mill, which, before its destruction by fire in 1867, was known as the "old red mill." It was erected by Seth W. Burke, for Alexander Phoenix, whose agent he was, in 1829-30. It was conducted on a small scale by the original proprietor until 1835, when it was purchased by Hezekiah Barnes. The proprietors since that date, with the time of their possession (or part possession, for it was pretty much divided up at times), have been as follows: Job C. Conger, November 14, 1837; Wm. Conger, one-half interest, in 1841; Rensselaer Northrup, one-quarter interest, in 1843; Solomon Judd, same portion, same year; Oliver Breed, half interest, in 1853; Joseph Breed, one-third, in 1856; William Sprague, same, in 1858. Joseph G. Glass purchased Sprague's interest, in 1860; Edwin P. Hopkins J. Breed's interest, in 1863; Charles J. Glass Hopkins' interest, in 1867. The present style of the firm is Breed, Glass & Co. In the fall of 1867 the mill was burnt, and rebuilt immediately and commenced operations in 1860. It has five run of stones, and Johnson's reacting cast-iron wheels. The business from May 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877, was as follows: merchant, twenty-one thousand barrels; custom, ten thousand bushels.

The grist-mill of Amasa P. Hart & Co. was erected by Pliny F. Conger in 1858. Immediately after its completion E. Merry entered into partnership, and subsequently G. G. Breed purchased an interest in it. The mill was operated by the above firm until 1866, when it was sold to H. Wetherbee & Co., and the following year was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and the business conducted by H. W. & Co. until July, 1876, when they made an assignment, and Captain Amasa P. Hart rented the property of the assignee, under the style of A. P. Hart & Co. The business transacted for the year ending July 31, 1877, was

as follows: merchant, thirteen thousand barrels; custom, five thousand bushels.

OSWEGO RIVER CHEESE-FACTORY was erected by Ira Gould in 1863, and operated by him until 1868, when it passed into the possession of Hart & Carrier, by whom it was conducted until the spring of 1875. In the latter year Kimball & Martin, its present proprietors, purchased the concern. In 1877 they manufactured one hundred and thirty thousand pounds of cheese, valued at thirteen thousand two hundred dollars. This factory has a total of six hundred cows.

A. W. SWEET & Co., proprietors of the Phoenix Coffin and Casket works, which were established by A. W. Sweet, in 1868. In 1872 G. M. Sweet was admitted as a partner, and the title of the firm changed as at present. The company manufacture the best class of cloth-covered burial cases, coffins and caskets, which find a ready market in various parts of the State. They employ from fifteen to twenty hands, and have quite an extensive demand for their goods.

THE PHOENIX BANK was incorporated under the State banking law in 1869, by E. G. Hutchinson, Samuel Avery, M. T. Butts, Joseph Gilbert, Edmund Merry, H. T. Sweet, Moses Wood, Amasa P. Hart, G. G. Breed, S. A. Howard, E. C. Fitzgerald, Calvin Yeoman, Davis Conger, H. H. Smith, J. H. Loomis, E. Chesebro, J. H. I. Diefendorf, R. A. Prichard, R. Diefendorf, Adoniram Hart, Moses Melvin, E. S. Brooks, J. S. Pierce, Edison J. Vickery, J. L. Breed, N. P. Eno, Saml. Merry, M. Chesebro, Levi Carrier, S. M. Parsons, Ira Betts, and Samuel Flynn. The first officers were Samuel Avery, president; E. G. Hutchinson, vice-president; E. Merry, cashier. These have continued the same except the president, who was succeeded by G. G. Breed. The paid-in capital of the bank is one hundred thousand dollars; surplus, five thousand dollars; individual deposits, seventy-one thousand dollars.

The business interests of Phoenix are represented by five general, two grocery, two hardware, and two drug-stores, one clothing, one gent's furnishing goods, and three millinery-stores, one furniture establishment, one bakery, two meat-markets, one tin-shop, three hotels, and two livery-stables. It has two grist-mills and one saw-mill, one coffin and one cheese-factory, three blacksmiths, and two carriage and wagon-shops. There are in the place three churches, denominationally classified as Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist; also an organized society of the Protestant Episcopal church, a union school, with which is connected a free academical department, a weekly newspaper, published by J. M. Williams, and a State bank. It has a post-office, and a private telegraph-office connecting with the main lines at Lamson's station on the Oswego and Syracuse branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, which is distant from Phoenix about three and one-half miles. A stage also connects with all trains on that railroad. The village is situated on the Oswego canal, and has a steamboat, which makes daily trips to Syracuse. The location of Phoenix is admirably suitable to, and convenient for, manufacturing purposes, and as soon as proper railway communication can be secured the prosperity of the place as a manufacturing centre, a retiring locality, and a populous village will be assured.

PHOENIX FREE-SCHOOL DISTRICT.

By act of legislature passed April 19, 1865, the territory at that time known as school district No. 12, of the town of Schroepfel, and all territory at that time included in the village of Phoenix, and which should be thereafter added to said village, was organized as a free-school district, under the name of the Phoenix free-school district, and power was by that act granted to establish an academic department. A board of education was by that act constituted, consisting of six trustees. E. S. Brooks, Alfred Morton, J. N. Gillis, Edmund Merry, M. S. Cushman, and Governor M. Sweet, with M. M. Carter as clerk, comprised the first board. Wm. B. Howard was the first principal of the school under this organization, and served as such until April, 1868. He was succeeded by B. F. Stanley, who taught only one term. Mr. B. G. Clapp, the present principal of the school, was first employed in the fall term of 1868, and, with the exception of a full term as school commissioner, has since that time occupied the position of principal. While Professor Clapp was school commissioner W. B. Howard served as principal. Carrie V. Hawthorn, Jane McKoon, Hattie J. Crane, Belle W. Taylor, Ella Richardson, Ella Warner, Mary Miller, Carrie Byington, Mary Cook, Gertie Conger, and Maggie Murphy are some of the lady teachers who have served longest as such. Samuel C. Putnam was the first librarian, and since his death his widow has served in that capacity. Wm. Turner has been janitor since the organization of the district. M. M. Carter, J. H. Loomis, and Henry A. Brainard have been clerks of the board of education, Mr. Brainard serving ten years, from 1867 to 1877, when he was succeeded by Mr. Carter. The academic department was organized and accepted by the regents November 23, 1875, and is now in very successful operation.

The school building is a substantial one, of brick, three stories in height, standing in an elevated portion of the village. The school-grounds consist of about two acres, neatly inclosed, finely shaded, and pleasant. The rooms are warmed by two hot-air furnaces, situated in the basement. The school and academy library together have about six hundred and fifty volumes, about half of which have been recently added. The academic department has a good philosophical apparatus, of modern construction, and students are prepared for college or advanced in special lines of education. Much credit is due to Professor Clapp, under whose direction every department has been thoroughly graded and arranged. The usual attendance during winter is about four hundred pupils.

The present board of education consists of J. E. Hamill, president; C. W. Avery, G. G. Breed, A. R. Sweet, E. G. Hutchinson, and F. David; M. M. Carter, clerk.

The attendance of students from abroad in the academic department is continually increasing; tuition is cheaper than usual in the academies, and its graduates stand higher than usual in the colleges and universities to which they pass.

ATTORNEYS.

Henry W. Weedon was admitted to the bar in April, 1853, and immediately afterwards opened an office in

Phoenix, where he has continued to practice till the present time.

Francis David was admitted to the bar February 7, 1854, and came to Phoenix in autumn of the same year.

Lorenzo W. Robinson was admitted to the bar in 1861, since which time he has practiced at Parish for a short time, and at Phoenix, where he now resides. He makes a specialty of pension and bounty claims.

Charles W. Avery was admitted to the bar in 1859, and located at Central Square, New York, where he enjoyed an extensive practice for ten years. Coming to Phoenix in 1869, he has since that time been in practice here. Mr. Avery has been admitted to practice in the United States courts. He is an ardent advocate of public education, and for several years has been a member of the board of education of the Phoenix academy, for several years serving as president.

Henry A. Brainard began the study of law in the office of David & McKoon, in Phoenix. He enlisted in the army in 1864, and served till the close of the war, was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and has been in constant practice of his profession, to which he unites that of engineer and surveyor, just for the love of it, since that time. Mr. Brainard is at the present time special county judge of Oswego County.

James R. Shea studied law in the office of C. W. Avery, Esq., and was admitted in June, 1877. He has opened an office in Phoenix.

PHYSICIANS.

Joseph R. Brown* came to Phoenix in 1834, and left in 1848.

Otis W. Randall* came in 1837, practiced several years, and then removed to Utica.

Ransom Howard* settled at Gilbert's Mills, in 1838, where he practiced several years.

Nathan Williams* came to Phoenix in 1841, and in 1847 removed to Michigan.

David Conger began to practice in Phoenix in 1841, and after several years at his profession he, in company with Dr. C. M. Lee, opened the first drug-store in the place, in which business he still continues.

Those coming into the village and town since 1840 have been M. M. Carter, Samuel Avery, William B. Coy, Andrew P. and John Hamill, John E. Hamill, T. D. Whyborn, William H. Rice, G. H. Whitecomb, and Garrett Smith, Homoeopaths.

THE PHOENIX UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Not strictly an Oswego County institution, yet so large a portion of its territory and so many of its members being of this county, it finds properly a place among the public societies of the town of Schroepfel.

It was organized February 6, 1873. At the first election E. N. Carrier was elected president of the society, Joseph Somers, of Clay, and David Sutfin, of Lyander, vice-presidents; Henry A. Brainard, secretary; William H. Allen, corresponding secretary; E. Merry, treasurer. The territory of the society comprises the town of Schroep-

* Deceased.

pel, and also the towns of Clay and Lysander, in Onondaga county. Persons residing in the counties of Oswego or Onondaga may compete for premiums. The grounds of the society are known as "The Pendergast Driving Park," of which the society has a lease, and are situated just across the river from the village of Phoenix. The first fair was held in 1873, and the society has held an annual exhibition since that time, all of which have been very successful as exhibitions of stock, agricultural products, and largely attended. They have erected a commodious building on their grounds, and the premiums paid since its organization amount in the aggregate to nearly five thousand dollars. Mr. David Sutfin, of Lysander, is now president, and has held the office almost from the organization of the society, Mr. Carrier having resigned early in 1873. Henry A. Brainard is secretary and E. Merry treasurer, both of whom have held the office since the organization of the society. The business office of the society is located at Phoenix.

THE PHOENIX RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was organized April 27, 1863, by the election of the following trustees and officers: M. S. Cushman, president; D. D. McKoon, secretary; Oliver Breed, C. W. Candee, William Leslie, G. G. Breed, Amasa P. Hart, Edmund Merry, M. S. Cushman, G. M. Sweet, Davis Conger, William Hart, D. D. McKoon, and Samuel Avery, trustees. The present trustees and officers are: G. C. Fitzgerald, president; Amasa P. Hart, vice-president; Edmund Merry, secretary; Davis Conger, treasurer; A. N. Hart, G. M. Sweet, Oliver Breed, Samuel Flynn, G. G. Breed, Henry J. Sweet, C. W. Candee, and Jonathan Butts, trustees. The burying-ground of the association is kept in a neat and tasty condition; and the remains of many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the village and vicinity are interred therein.

ENTERPRISE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 1,

was organized in January, 1852. The first chief was Thomas Freeborn; Fireman, T. J. Davis; First Assistant, O. H. Smith; Second Assistant, E. Conger; Secretary, Jerome Duke.

EAGLE ROSE

was organized in 1867 with six men, who were set off from the original fire company. J. Goodwin was chosen foreman, and J. C. Spaulding assistant. It was afterwards united with the Enterprise fire company, and the two now form one department, with the following officers: Chief, C. W. Tubbs; Assistant Chief, George D. Henderson; Foreman of Engine, A. Hopkins; First Assistant, C. E. Williams; Second Assistant, A. Chambo; Foreman of Hose, N. G. Spaulding; Assistant, William O. Dingman; Secretary of the Department, John A. Spaulding; Treasurer, Adel P. Hart; number of members, twenty-six.

The secret and benevolent societies of the town are as follows, arranged according to date of institution:

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, No. 17, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 15, 1846, and the first officers were O. W. Randle, N. G.; D. D. Bachelor, V. G.; Dudley Fish, Quar.

Sec.; Edward Baxter, Per. Sec.; William Conger, Treas. The officers elected for 1877 are Albert Hopkins, N. G.; John Dada, V. G.; Wm. Dixon, Sec.; Adel P. Hart, Per. Sec.; L. D. Haynes, Treas. Present number of members, eighty-two.

LODGE No. 369, F. A. M., was instituted June 30, 1855, with the following officers: A. B. Simons, W. M.; J. C. Fuller, S. W.; Ira Betts, J. W.; Samuel Allen, Sec.; H. B. Russ, Treas. The present officers are C. W. Tubbs, W. M.; H. A. Brainard, S. W.; J. R. Shea, J. W.; M. M. Cartter, Sec.; Wm. Patrick, Treas. Membership, one hundred and twenty.

OSWEGO RIVER CHAPTER, No. 270, R. A. M., organized under a dispensation November 14, 1873. The officers installed February 27, 1874, were W. B. Howard, H. P.; Ira Betts, K.; D. P. Stafford, S.; G. C. Withers, C. of H.; J. L. Breed, P. S.; S. B. Betts, R. A. C.; Moses Melvin, M. of Third V.; Nathan Perry, M. of Second V.; O. C. Breed, M. of First V.; J. C. Hutchinson, Sec.; S. O. Howard, Treas.; E. F. Richardson, Tyler. The present officers are Wm. H. Rice, H. P.; B. G. Clapp, K.; J. C. Hutchinson, S.; Will Smith, C. of H.; J. L. Breed, P. S.; Jud. W. Loomis, R. A. C.; Moses Melvin, M. of Third V.; Maynard Spencer, M. of Second V.; W. H. H. Allen, M. of First V.; H. C. Breed, Sec.; Wm. Patrick, Treas.

THE PHOENIX ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE was organized in December, 1876, for the purpose of theoretical and practical advancement of scientific research. It has a chemical laboratory and some other scientific apparatus, maintains a regular weekly course of lectures at its own rooms, with occasional public lectures. Certain qualifications are required of its members, all of whom have thus far been enthusiastic in its support and welfare. Professor B. G. Clapp is president; Dr. G. H. Whitcomb, vice-president; and Charles F. Loomis, secretary,—though being now absent the duties of the office are performed by H. A. Brainard, Esq., *pro tem*.

GILBERT'S MILLS

was first settled by Archibald Cook in 1818, who was followed by Andrus and Hiram Gilbert in 1819, and by Samuel Merry, Esq., in 1822. Among other early settlers in the vicinity of the place were Hymen Sutton, Patten Parker, Josiah Chaffee, Deacon G. W. Turner, Stephen Griffith, Ezekiel Gardner, and one Mr. Brownell.

Andrus and Hiram Gilbert built their grist-mill, in 1819, on a stream that passes through the place, commonly known as the north branch of Six-Mile creek. Here, also, Andrus Gilbert erected the first store in the township, in 1821. Samuel Merry, Esq., became a partner of Mr. Gilbert's in 1822. It was destroyed by fire in 1848. The Gilberts carted their lumber from Oliver Burdick's mill, which stood one mile east of Oswego falls. A few years later they erected the saw-mill, which had two upright saws, and was one of the most extensive in this part of the county at that time.

The village now contains one general store, a blacksmith-shop, saw- and grist-mills, three churches,—one



ANDRUS GILBERT



Mrs. ANDRUS GILBERT.



Mrs. STEPHEN GRIFFITH.



STEPHEN GRIFFITH.



E. L. JENNINGS



J. M. WILLIAMS.

each of the Methodist and Episcopal, and one Baptist. One remarkable feature about the place is that no intoxicating liquors have been sold there since 1831. It is a post-village, of which Andrus Gilbert was the first postmaster. The present incumbent is S. P. Mason.

Quite a furor was experienced in the place by the discovery of and drilling for salt, in 1864. A well was drilled three hundred and forty feet, and pure lime was found which contained ten and one-half per cent. of good salt. Six kettles were put in an arch, in which more or less salt was made. The business was conducted by Captain E. S. Cook.

ANDRUS GILBERT.

As the founder of the village of Gilbert's Mills, it is right and proper that Mr. Gilbert should have more than a passing notice in the pages of this history. Andrus Gilbert was born in Oneida county, New York, August 30, 1799. He continued his residence there until 1819, when he removed to the town of Schroepel (then Volney), and settled on the present site of the village that bears his name. He began life without capital, but he possessed good health, energy, industry, and ambition, the practical application of which qualities secured to him a reasonable success. The country was new, neighbors scarce, and the land heavily timbered. On his way to his new home he had to camp out one night in the eight-mile woods, not being able to get through before night-fall came upon him. After making preparations for a settlement he returned to Utica, where he married Sarah S., daughter of Captain George Macomber, one of the earliest pioneers of Utica. They have had eleven children, of whom seven survive. Three of these—two sons and a daughter, the latter the wife of Charles B. Allen—reside in Warrensburg, Missouri; Mary, wife of Judge D. D. McKoon, lives in New York city; Ellen is the wife of G. Fred. Savage, of Sanquoit, Oneida county; Morris D. resides with his parents.

Mr. Gilbert was for a quarter of a century engaged in the mercantile business, and in the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes for twenty years, and made more of these articles than any other man in the county. While keeping store he was also interested in the milling business.

In 1847 he moved on to the farm he now occupies, which contains one hundred and sixty acres. For twelve years he held the office of justice of the peace, and that of supervisor one year, and was postmaster for sixteen years. In politics he is Republican, and long before the war was a strong abolitionist. Has also been a firm and uncompromising advocate of temperance, at the risk of pecuniary and other considerations. At one time he was read out of church for refusing to support a pro-slavery minister, but the resolution favoring his expulsion was subsequently rescinded. For fifty-eight years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. His life has been a busy and useful one, and his business career has been characterized by the strictest probity. His generosity and liberality have been the most salient traits of his life, and no man has taken a livelier interest in the general public good than he. His earnest zeal in the promotion of the best interests of his township has gained for him a host of friends, and no man enjoys to a greater extent the respect and esteem of the

community at large. Undue laudation would meet with his disapproval we know, and as a residence of nearly sixty years has made his name and virtues as "familiar as a household word," a lengthy tribute to his praise is unnecessary. Portraits of himself and wife are inserted in this work, at the solicitation of his numerous friends.

HINMANSVILLE.

formerly Six-Mile Creek, was first settled by John F. Withey, in 1821. He emigrated from Vermont, and built a log house near the east end of the bridge. The Oswego canal (completed in 1828) runs through the place. Benjamin F. Sweet erected the first frame house, which stood between the canal and the river, in 1827. About this time John E. Hinman, whose wife was one of the heirs of the Schroepel estate, caused buildings to be erected ostensibly for the purpose of establishing a village there. A spring or run of water came out of the high bank at the head of Horse-Shoe Rifts, called by the Indians *Ti-tung-sat-a-gaigh*, signifying a deep spring, supposed to be a subterranean water-course caused by a short bend in the river, a half-mile above, known as Fiddler's Elbow. It has disappeared since the construction of the canal. Hinmansville received its name from John E. Hinman, of Utica, New York, whose wife was the proprietress of the place, who caused a church to be erected there, and also contributed to the erection and support of a school-house, both of which, since he has retired, have disappeared. At present the school-house is on the west side of the river. There are now one general store, one grocery, a blacksmith-shop, a shoe-shop, and one tavern. It is quite a harbor for boats. Its population is estimated at two hundred and fifty.

PENNELLVILLE

was named in honor of Richard Pennell, M.D., of New York, whose wife fell heir to a large tract of land left her by her father, George C. Schroepel. Dr. Pennell erected a saw-mill there in 1833. The building was done by Lauren Seymour, on a stream that passed through the place, called by the Indians *Ah-in-ah-ta-ni-gu-aus*, signifying big fish water. The place is located on the New York and Oswego Midland railroad, and contains one general store, a cheese-factory, a saw-mill, a brick-yard, a blacksmithy, a railroad depot, telegraph and express offices, and a hotel, a church (Universalist), and a brick school-house, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. There is a burying-ground here, in which repose the remains of Dr. and Mrs. Pennell, and also those of Henry W. Schroepel. Near the place Mr. Nelson Corey has recently erected a fine brick residence (the largest farm dwelling in the county), and also the largest barn in the county, illustrations of which can be seen elsewhere in this work.

OAK ORCHARD RIFTS,

formerly used as a ford by the Indians, being the most convenient place for that purpose west of Brewerton.

On the south side are evidences of an extensive burying-

ground, near which have been found many interesting Indian antiquities.

The first settler was David Winters, who built a log house on the bank of the river, on lot 35, in 1807. George Foster settled on the same lot in 1811. This is the same party of whom we have written more fully in the history of Phoenix.

In 1815, George C. Schroepel settled on his estate, then consisting of twenty-thousand acres. He settled on lots 34 and 35, and caused a saw-mill to be built on the Riffs, in 1819; also a grist-mill was begun, but never finished.

There is a lock of the Oneida Slack-Water company's canal at the place, and it contains about one hundred inhabitants.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GILBERT'S MILLS.

A class of the Methodists of Gilbert's Mills and vicinity was formed in the year 1826, and Hymen Sutton was chosen class-leader, and held that position in 1831. In that year there was quite an extensive revival, which was not confined exclusively to the Methodists, but to all religious denominations then represented in that locality. Prior to this year the services consisted of week-day preaching once in four weeks.

Among the members of the class in 1831 (no records exist, and our informant, Mrs. Dr. W. B. Coy, could not remember farther back) were Hymen Sutton and wife, Elias Newton and wife, Asa Bailey and wife, Ira Sutton and wife, Artemus Ross and wife, Patten Parker, wife, and daughter (Mrs. Coy). Worship was held in private dwellings and in the school-house until 1837, when the church edifice was erected at Gilbert's Mills, but owing to a lack of funds it was not completed until 1839, and was dedicated early in 1840. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Isaac Stone, the presiding elder of the district.

Among the first preachers were Revs. Densmore, Elisha Wheeler, and Charles Northrup.

The present pastor is Rev. Le Roy Grant. The trustees for Gilbert's Mills charge are A. C. Snyder, Hiram Parker, and William Diefendorf. The stewards are William P. Wallace (recording steward), Wm. H. Eggleston, Sylvanus Seudder, Oscar Smyth, William Ellsworth, Aaron Kellar, John Perry, A. G. Clark, and G. Groff. The present membership is twenty-one.

The Sunday-school was first organized as a union school about contemporary with the formation of the church, and was conducted as such until 1861, when the schools were separated, and the Baptists and Methodists each have one now. The present superintendent is Mrs. Adelpia Grant, Mrs. S. P. Coy assistant superintendent, and Addie C. Grant secretary. The present number of teachers and scholars is thirty-seven.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PHOENIX.

The first Methodist sermon in this village was preached in the school-house, by the Rev. L. Adkins, in 1838, at which time the society was worshipped with ten members, namely: Liberty Worden and wife, Thomas Flower, Harvey Loomis and wife, J. R. Names and wife, I. N. Butts

and wife, and Mrs. Davis. This little band had a hard struggle for many years to maintain its existence. They commenced to erect the present church edifice in 1838, but did not complete it until 1856. The pastor under whose labors it was built was Rev. P. H. Willis, but it was not dedicated until Rev. W. L. Lissell had been appointed as pastor. It is a plain frame church, and cost about four thousand dollars, and will accommodate about three hundred persons.

The first trustees were I. Butts, M. Chesebro, Wm. Gilbert, Thomas Flower, G. Morehouse, and Dr. Cobb.

The present membership of the church is two hundred. The pastor is Rev. A. H. Shurtliff, who has been with the church one year. During the past winter he held very successful revival meetings, at which about three hundred conversions were made. The Sabbath-school numbers one hundred and seventy-five members, and is under the admirable superintendence of Prof. Boothley, than whom no better Sabbath-school disciplinarian or teacher exists in the State. A devotion and earnestness pervades his management of the school that is highly commendable. Among the teachers are also Prof. B. G. Clapp and wife. Both church and Sunday-school are in a prosperous condition.

There is quite a prosperous society of Methodists at Hinmansville, but we were unable to procure the necessary information for its history.

An Advent church also exists in the town, but no one of its members to whom we applied took sufficient interest in it to furnish the data for a historical sketch; hence the omission.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GILBERT'S MILLS.

Prior to 1830 meetings were held, and the ordinance of baptism was celebrated in some few instances by ministers of the Baptist denomination. The church society, however, was not regularly organized until February 26, 1831. The organization was effected by Rev. Elder Benjamin McKoon, who had previously preached in the vicinity, and who afterwards became the pastor of the church. The constituent members of this religious body were Josiah Chaffee, Charles Smith, Jonathan Babcock, Albion Chaffee and wife, Percy Ayre, Polly Gardner, Clarissa Dayton, and Johanna Chaffee.

The first deacons were Stephen Griffith and Harlow Merrill. The first clerk was Deacon G. W. Turner, who has held the office forty-five years consecutively.

The list of pastors from 1831 to 1877 includes the following names: Elders Benjamin McKoon, Ansel Griffith (brother of Deacon Stephen Griffith),—who held the pastorate of the church for thirteen years, and was an earnest and efficient divine,—John R. Page, Stephen Krum, Joseph Wilson, John Noye, William Russell, William C. Byer, David J. Whiting, H. A. Barker, William A. Stone, Amos E. Wilson, S. W. Schoonover, and G. H. Button, the present incumbent.

The church edifice was erected in the summer of 1837, prior to which the society worshipped in the school-house or in private dwellings. Deacon Turner, who did the carpenter work on the house, informs us, from records in his possession, that the frame was raised in July, 1837,

but the sacred edifice was not completed until 1839, in the spring of which year it was appropriately dedicated to the worship of God, the sermon for the occasion being preached by Elder Robert Hunt, and the pastor in charge, Elder Griffith, assisted in the exercises. The house is still standing, but in 1875 extensive repairs, alterations, and improvements were made to it, and in October of that year it was rededicated by Elder R. L. Howard, assisted by the pastor, Elder Schoonover.

The present officers of the church and society are Stephen Griffith, G. W. Turner, and Elias Thomas, deacons; G. W. Turner, clerk; Avery Smith, X. A. Willard, and Stephen P. Mason, trustees. The present membership is one hundred and six.

There has been a Sabbath-school connected with the church most of the time since its organization, sometimes in connection with other religious denominations. There is now a flourishing and prosperous Sabbath-school, numbering eighty teachers and scholars, with Elmer W. Coe as superintendent.

[*Note.*—We wish here to compliment the efficient clerk of the church, Deacon G. W. Turner, for the admirable manner in which he has kept the church records for nearly half a century. There is so great a laxity in this matter in the churches generally that when we meet with a well-kept and accurate record, we feel as though those who have been instrumental in its preservation deserve an everlasting crown of glory, or some other inestimable reward.—EDITOR.]

THE FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHOENIX

was organized September 2, 1846, with eighteen members, namely: Walter Peck, Thos. Clough, Albert Clough and wife, Almira Clough, Harvey Hollister and wife, Stephen Bachelder and wife, G. W. Oakes and wife, Sally Ann Rice, Chas. Higby and wife, Joel Morseman and wife, John G. Hull and wife.

The first church officers were Walter Peck, deacon; Harvey Hollister, treasurer; John G. Hull, clerk. The succession of pastors has been: Elders J. B. Page, O. W. Smith, W. W. Sterricker, S. Bathrick, B. H. Damon, C. Putnam, D. Jackson, C. Cook, S. Aldrich, E. Crowell, Wm. McKee, J. H. Durkee, the present incumbent.

The church edifice was erected in 1851, during the pastorate of Rev. W. W. Sterricker. The building committee were Walter Peck, John P. Rice, W. W. Sterricker, David S. Tabor, and Josiah Chaffee. The dimensions of the building are forty by fifty-eight feet, and its cost about two thousand dollars. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-five. Deacons, Josiah Chaffee, S. M. Parsons, and J. P. Borleigh.

A flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the church, having a membership of one hundred and twenty. Superintendent, G. H. Parsons; Secretary, William Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. Saddleire.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PHOENIX

was organized June 14, 1837, with the following constituent members, namely: John Squire and wife, Mrs. Delia Buell,

Hezekiah Barnes and wife, Catharine Barnes, Mrs. Theodosia Wall, Mrs. Anna Bourke, Isaac Wing and wife, Simson Chapin, Ira Davis and wife, Mrs. C. Davis, Mary Ann Hill, Samuel Merry and wife, Huldah Candee, and Julia A. Candee. Rev. J. Eastman officiated at the organization of the church. The first deacons were Hezekiah Barnes, James B. Richardson, and Samuel Merry.

The pastors and stated supplies have been as follows: Benjamin Cadwell, in 1841; A. C. Lathrop, G. N. Todd, L. Dada, H. S. Redfield, S. R. Vorheis, J. V. Hilton, Ovid Miner, Rev. Mr. Bosworth, E. Perkins, J. H. Munsel, H. P. Bake, the present incumbent.

The first church edifice was erected in 1837, and served the congregation until 1875, when the present substantial brick house was built. It was dedicated January 31, 1875. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Homer. The building has a seating capacity for about five hundred persons, and cost twelve thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is one hundred and seventeen.

The present officers of the church and society are: Samuel Merry, C. W. Candee, David Porter, and Van R. Sweet, deacons; and C. W. Candee, E. G. Hutchinson, G. H. Northrup, Samuel Flynn, A. P. Hart, and David Porter, trustees.

From 1841 to 1863 the church connected with the presbytery of Oswego, under the accommodation plan.

The Sabbath-school was organized about 1845. The present membership is one hundred and fifty. The superintendent is Deacon David Porter; and the secretary, F. A. Carter.

The church and Sabbath-school are both in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF SCHROEPPPEL

was organized in 1870, and their present neat and commodious building was erected the same year, and dedicated in June, 1871, by Rev. S. Rice. It is thirty-two by fifty-six feet, and cost three thousand five hundred dollars. It has a seating capacity for about two hundred and fifty. The present membership is sixty-six. Trustees, Phineas Converse, Nelson Corey, and Stephen Chappell; Treasurer, Stephen Chappell; Clerk, Orrin Wallace.

The Sunday-school was organized in July, 1871, under the superintendency of Rev. S. Rice. Membership, thirty-five; volumes in library, sixty. O. P. Burleigh, superintendent; E. L. Kimball, clerk; Florence Gregg, treasurer.

We are indebted to the following gentlemen for information and assistance in the compilation of the above history of Schroeppele:

Thomas R. Hawley, Reuben Sutton, Andrus Gilbert, Deacons Stephen Griffith and G. W. Turner, A. W. Schroeppele, Joseph Vickery, Dr. D. Conger, M. M. Carter, A. H. Brainard, Esq., Enoch S. Brooks, Captain Amasa P. Hart, J. M. Williams (editor of the *Phoenix Register*), Samuel and Edmund Merry, C. W. Candee, Harvey Wendell (for access to the township records), and many others not mentioned.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REUBEN SUTTON

was born at Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, July 9, 1818. In March following his parents removed to Oswego County, where he has since resided. They settled on the east half of lot 13, on Scriba's patent, at a time when the present town of Schroepfel was a wilderness. They experienced the usual hardships and difficulties connected with the lives of pioneers. Mr. Sutton, Sr., purchased and improved two or three different farms, and finally bought one hundred and twenty acres on large lots 2 and 3, which Reuben helped to clear. At the age of twenty he taught school in Palermo, having qualified himself for the position of teacher by self-study and close application to the books contained in the old Volney library, of which his father was a stockholder, and some of the books of which the subject of this sketch still possesses. At the age of twenty-one he was elected school inspector, which office he held until it was abolished. On the 12th of November, 1843, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Eliza Ann Gregg, by whom he has four children,—two girls and two boys.

Mr. Sutton is a public-spirited man, and always does his share towards any enterprise calculated to benefit his town. He subscribed five hundred dollars to the Midland railroad, but when, in 1871, they tried to bond the township to the extent of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in behalf of a worthless railroad corporation, he fought against the measure, and was largely instrumental in its defeat. He spent a great deal of time and some money in preventing the lobbyists from getting the bill through the legislature, and much credit is due for his exertions in the cause of honesty and right.

In 1870 he sustained the misfortune of losing his beloved wife, who had been his faithful companion for nearly thirty years. On the 14th of April, 1871, he was married to Amanda Hamilton, a widow lady, with whom he was acquainted in his younger days. They live very happily together, and assist each other in smoothing the rough places in the down-hill side of life.

For the past two years Mr. Sutton's sons have worked the farm, and while not idle by any means, yet he purposes, with God's assistance, to enjoy the fruits of his labors during the rest of his life, which is the most sensible thing for him to do. When a man has toiled and cared for years, and by dint of industry and perseverance has secured a competence, he is a fool to slave on to the end, and leave his means, perchance, for future litigation by his heirs. Many such there are, but those who know Reuben Sutton are aware of his sound common sense, excellent judgment, and kindly disposition. Long may he live to enjoy the fruits of his industrious youth and busy manhood; and we feel confident that he will maintain the good character he has won, and retain to the last the respect and the esteem of those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. (See illustration and portraits.)

MILITARY RECORD OF SCHROEPPEL.*

- James Askell. In the service in 1865.
 Daniel Auringer. No record given.
 Charles Allen. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; mustered as corporal; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
 Augustus Albro. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th, Aug. 6, 1862; died at Fort Jefferson, Florida, March 28, 1864.
 Edwin J. Austin. Enlisted in Barnes' 2d Battery, Aug. 23, 1862; discharged September 9, 1863.
 George E. Albro. Enlisted in Co. I, 24th Cav., Jan. 5, 1864; discharged July 9, 1865.
 George Appell. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 26, 1865; in the service in 1865.
 John Anthony. Enlisted Jan. 28, 1865; substitute.
 Charles H. Allen. Enlisted in Co. H, 9th Regt., Feb. 4, 1864; discharged Sept. 29, 1865.
 Charles L. Burley. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 14, 1861; promoted to corporal.
 William H. Brown (2d). Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., as corporal, Aug. 31, 1861; was wounded before Petersburg.
 William Bishop. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 16, 1861.
 Edward C. Burdick. Enlisted in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 24, 1864; discharged Aug. 1, 1865.
 Albert Barnard. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Jan. 17, 1865; was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor.
 Charles Brown. Enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav., Jan. 1864.
 Francis G. Brown. Enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav., Jan. 1864.
 Peter Bartow. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
 William Smith Bradley. Enlisted in Co. D, Aug. 11, 1862; promoted to captain May 28, 1864.
 John H. Brookins. Enlisted in 21st Battery, Aug. 27, 1862.
 George Bell. Enlisted in 21st Battery, Aug. 26, 1862.
 Francis G. Barnes. Enlisted as 1st Lieut., Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Sept. 9, 1865.
 Edwin Bush. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Battery, Aug. 26, 1862; deserted at Oswego, Oct. 1, 1862.
 Louis H. Bush. Enlisted in 21st Battery, Aug. 26, 1862; discharged from hospital.
 Horace Benedict. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Battery, Aug. 30, 1862; died in hospital at Baton Rouge, Aug. 21, 1865, with fever.
 Moses T. Barton. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Battery, Sept. 12, 1862; deserted.
 William Beekin. Enlisted in 3d Art., Sept., 1862.
 John W. Bowen. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 17, 1861; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
 Nathan Beebe. Enlisted in 15th Cav., Aug. 17, 1863; dis. August 26, 1865.
 Benjamin Bowen. Enlisted in 59th, January 3, 1862; discharged.
 Ira Burgess. Enlisted in 8th N. Y. Bat., Nov. 28, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.
 Joseph Bilkery. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Battery, August, 1862.
 George Bryant. Enlisted in 24th Cavalry, January, 1864.
 George Burr. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., August, 1862.
 Thomas Boggy. Enlisted in Co. C, 16th Inf., February 29, 1864.
 John Bowen. Enlisted in Co. E, 1st Art., March 15, 1864.
 Wm. H. Brown. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Cav., September 22, 1864.
 Oliver D. Brockway. Enlisted in Co. D, 184th Regiment, August 24, 1864; discharged.
 Damon C. Brockway. Enlisted in Co. D, 184th Regt., August 26, 1864; died October 26, 1865.
 Wm. Blakeman. Enlisted in Co. D, 184th Regt., as sergeant, August 25, 1864; discharged July 13, 1865.
 James Beutley. Enlisted in Co. D, 184th Regiment, August 26, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
 Michael Bergin. Enlisted in Co. B, 184th Regt., August 21, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
 Henry A. Brainard. Enlisted in Co. H, 184th Regiment, August 30, 1864; discharged July 29, 1865.

* As copied from the list on file in the town clerk's office.



MRS. REUBEN SUTTON.



REUBEN SUTTON.



RESIDENCE OF R. SUTTON, SCHROEPPLE, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

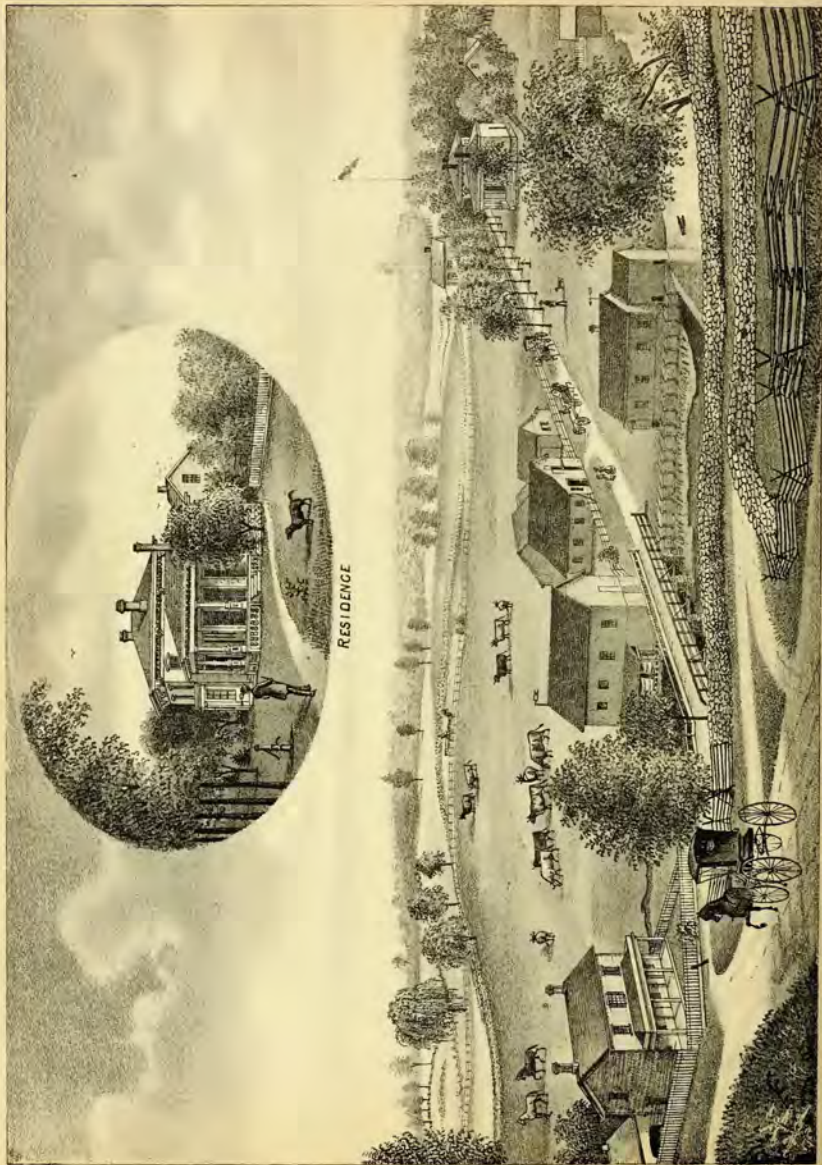
- Russel G. Brockway. Enlisted in Co. E, 184th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Jabu H. Bogardus. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regiment, as corporal, August 20, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Asa M. Burgess. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., August 29, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- John A. Benedict. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., August 30, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- W. H. Badgely. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., September 1, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Lewis A. Benedict. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regiment, as corporal, September 2, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Richard Burke. Enlisted in navy, March, 1865; in service.
- Leonard Bunsey. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., September 2, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- James Burnett. Enlisted in Navy, March, 1865; in the service.
- Joshua P. Burley. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., March 3, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Henry Brannan. Enlisted in 193d Regiment, March, 1865; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Henry J. Burley. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regiment, September 4, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Edward A. Bower. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regiment, March 24, 1865; in service.
- Edgar Beebe. Enlisted in Co. B, 2d Regiment, January 4, 1864; discharged.
- Charles Bromshaw. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regiment, April 8, 1865; in service.
- Leander F. Bennett.
- James Butler. Enlisted in Co. D, 149th Regt., March 26, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.
- David Bush. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1865.
- George Betts. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Regt., March 16, 1862.
- Andrew J. Betts. Enlisted in Co. D, 30th Regt., Sept. 2, 1861; discharged July 12, 1864.
- Peter Cathcart. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Regt., Sept. 23, 1861.
- Bertrand Cathcart. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Regt., Sept. 23, 1861.
- Daniel P. Cole. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864; was killed at City Point by a shell, while examining the contents.
- Edwin Curtis. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 1, 1864.
- Manson D. Clock. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 29, 1864.
- Wellington Chappell. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 4, '64; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Nicholas J. Cornell. Enlisted as corp. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Henry Coudlin. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; in the army.
- Theodore F. Chapin. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; deserted.
- James Crane. Enl'd in Co. A, 24th Cav., Sept. 21, 1863.
- John Clancy. Enl'd Jan. 20, 1865.
- Edward D. Church. Enlisted Feb. 12, 1865.
- Edward Chappel. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 1, 1861; deserier from the hospital.
- Frederick H. Curry. Enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav., Sept. 10, 1864.
- Wm. J. Crane. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., July 31, 1862; discharged Aug. 8, 1865.
- Byron C. Curtis. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 30, 1864.
- Ruben Corry. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 30, 1864.
- Cornelius Carr.
- Wm. Colisen. Enlisted as corp. in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- James Colisen. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Peter Conklin. Enlisted as private in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Wm. J. Crain. Enlisted as private in Co. D, 110th Inf., July 31, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Daniel Conklin. Enlisted as private in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 5, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Russell B. Carter. Enlisted as private in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; died April 11, 1863, at Charity hospital, of typhoid fever.
- Wallace Chappel. Enl'd in Co. I, 110th Inf., Aug. 5, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
- Henry Curtis. Enlisted as sergt. in Barnes' Bat., Aug. 31, 1862.
- James H. Campbell. Enlisted as corp. in Barnes' Bat., Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to capt. Nov. 10, 1862; taken prisoner Sept. 6, 1864, at Port Hudson, La.; dis. from hospital.
- James A. Corli. Enlisted in Barnes' Bat., as orderly, Aug. 31, 1862; dis. Sept. 8, 1865.
- George Washington Cole. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 23, '62; discharged.
- Byron Corry. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 30, '62; dis. Aug. 8, '63.
- Barton D. Chouler. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 30, 1862; deserted.
- Joseph Cole. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 30, 1862; deserted.
- John Collins. Enl'd in 111th Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; deserted.
- Isaac Collins. Enl'd in 35th N. Y. Bat., Aug. 24, 1862.
- Alfred M. Cartter. Enl'd in Co. K, 59th Ill. Regt., Dec. 8, '61; deser'd.
- Charles L. Chapin. Enl'd in Co. A, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; was wounded in the arm at Petersburg; dis. for disability.
- Thomas J. Chapin. Enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; he was taken prisoner Jan. 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor; died in prison at Andersonville, July 9, 1864.
- John Chesley. Enl'd in Co. C, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863.
- James A. Carroll. Enl'd in Co. B, 149th Regt., Feb. 26, 1864; discharged July 9, 1864.
- Harrison G. Chappel. Enl'd in Co. B, 149th Regt., Feb. 29, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.
- Aaron P. Chamberlin. Enl'd in Co. B, 149th Regt., Feb. 29, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.
- Julian P. Campbell. Enl'd in Co. B, 149th Regt., March 26, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.
- Ruben Cook. Enlisted in Co. K, 1st Art., Feb. 29, 1864.
- George B. Caber. Enl'd in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 24, 1864; discharged.
- Nathan Dale. Enlisted in 193d Regt. in March, 1865; in the service.
- Nathan Davos. Enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Bat., Sept. 12, 1862; discharged June 20, 1865.
- Matthew Doyle. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; in the army.
- Michael Duffy. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; in the army.
- Charles Duffy. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; discharged in June, 1865.
- Augustus Diefendorf. Enlisted as drum-major in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; in the service.
- Erza Darling. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Jan. 2, 1864.
- George A. Davenport. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864.
- George E. Darling. Enlisted as corp. in Co. B, 81st Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- John Darling. Enlisted as corp. in Co. B, 81st Regt., Jan. 1, 1864; discharged Sept. 16, 1865.
- A. W. Darling. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 27, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Francis J. Durgane. Enlisted in Co. A, 16th Inf., Feb. 12, 1861.
- Canada Dixon. Enlisted in Co. A, 110th Inf., March 30, 1864.
- Royal M. Davis. Enlisted in Co. D, 117th Inf., Aug. 30, 1864.
- Patriek Dolan. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Inf., Aug. 24, 1864.
- John H. Dagwell. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Inf., Aug. 5, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Ruben A. Diefendorf. Enlisted in Co. B, Heavy Art., Jan. 4, 1864; discharged July 23, 1865.
- John Dimick. Enlisted in Co. A, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863.
- Charles Dexter. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 19, 1862.
- Charles Daily. No record given.
- Thomas Davis. Enlisted in the navy in March, 1865; in the service.
- Robert Darant. Enl'd in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 4, 1861; deserted.
- John Evans. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., July 31, 1862; discharged July 6, 1864.
- Herman Ernest. Enlisted in Co. A, 81st Regt., Jan. 17, 1862.
- Ruben O. Eldred. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 1, 1862.
- Charles R. W. Ellis. Enlisted as capt. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 8, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Luman N. Eggleston. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Cav., May 10, 1861.
- Orman Eggleston. Enlisted in 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862.
- William Elmer. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Jan., 1864.
- A. J. Fargo. Enlisted in 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862.
- Charles C. Fall. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; discharged for disability, July 26, 1864.
- Elias A. Fish. Enlisted as capt. in 81st Regt., Sept. 11, 1861; fell at Chapin's Bluff, near Richmond, Va.; died Oct. 1, 1864.

- Charles Fuller. Enlisted in Co. A, 116th Inf., Sept. 12, 1862.
- Morris D. Fuller. Enlisted in Co. L, 25th Cav., Oct. 1, 1864; discharged June 7, 1865.
- James W. Fuller. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 1, 1861.
- Paul Freehouse. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 12, 1862; des.
- Andrew J. Fall. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, 1862.
- Augustus Fall. Enlisted in 149th Regt., Jan., 1864.
- Giles F. Fall. Enlisted in 9th Heavy Art., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Orin W. Fall. Enlisted in 9th Heavy Art., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Charles Freedom. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 12, 1862.
- James Foley. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 27, 1862; des.
- E. W. Fairbanks. Enlisted in 3d Art.
- Mart. Fox. Enlisted in 59th Regt.; shot in a tree in the Confederate army.
- Cyrus S. Fralick. Enlisted in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 29, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.
- Patrick Franney. Enlisted in Co. K, 1st L. Art., March 15, 1864.
- Daniel D. Foley. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 28, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865.
- Allen Francher. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged July 11, 1865.
- Abram Fretchenberg. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Jan., 1864.
- Addison D. Gates. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; discharged July 29, 1865.
- Samuel Gibbs. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Aug. 25, 1865.
- Joshua Goodwin. Enlisted as sergt. in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, 1862; discharged Sept. 9, 1865.
- Isaac Graves. Enlisted as sergt. in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, 1862; discharged Sept. 9, 1865.
- John B. Green. Enlisted as private in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, 1862.
- Charles Green. Enlisted as private in Co. B, 14th Inf., July, 1863.
- Frederick R. Green. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. D, 160th Regt., Sept. 30, 1862.
- John Greenhut. Enlisted in 15th Cav., July 31, 1863.
- Charles Gilligan. Enlisted in Co. B, 12th Cav., July 1, 1863.
- Jacob Giles. Enlisted in Co. A, 14th Inf., July, 1863.
- William Gleason. Enlisted in Co. B, 14th Inf., July, 1863.
- Thomas Gulliver. Enlisted in Co. B, 14th Inf., July, 1863.
- Frank Gillis. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. B, 2d H. Art., Dec. 19, '63.
- Edmond Gould. Enl'd in Co. B, 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1863; disabled by wounds, June 16, 1864.
- Wright S. Gilbert. Enl'd in Co. J, 24th Cav., Jan. 2, 1864; pro. to 2d lieutenant, 32d U. S. C. T.
- Morris G. Gordon. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Jan. 16, '64; killed at battle of Chapin Bluffs, Sept. 29, 1864.
- John D. Gifford. Enl'd as capt. in Co. A, 184th Regt., Aug. 20, 1864; discharged July 13, 1865.
- Thomas B. Griffin. Enlisted as 2d lieut. in Co. G, 193d Regt., March 2, 1865; in the army.
- A. Gillham. Enlisted as bugler in Battery, Sept., 1861.
- John Gensler. No record given.
- John Grooms. Enlisted in 24th Cav., in January, 1864.
- George L. Hubbard. Enlisted in Co. A, 110th Inf., August 15, '62; discharged Aug. 25, 1865.
- Thomas Hall. Enlisted as sergeant in Co. D, 110th Inf., August 10, 1862; died of sun-stroke, at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 25, 1863.
- Harrison B. Herriek. Enl'd as sergt. in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. major, August 31, 1864.
- William Halstead. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., August 7, 1862; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
- Lorenzo D. Harris. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., August 6, 1862; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
- Jonathan Healey. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., August 24, 1862.
- James N. Hines. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 23, 1862; des.
- Charles W. Hines. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 3, 1862; des.
- Henry F. Hines. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 30, 1864.
- Charles H. Halsted. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Sept. 9, 1865.
- John Halstead. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 29, 1862; des.
- Manison Herriek. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., August 12, 1862; discharged July 18, 1865.
- Samuel Herriek. Enl'd in 39th Regt., August 4, 1863; deserted.
- Charles Herriek. Enlisted in 110th Inf., August, 1862.
- John House. Enlisted in 149th Regt., Jan., 1864; died in the army.
- John James House. Enlisted in 149th Regt., January, 1864.
- Daniel Handwright. Enlisted in 59th Regt., August, 1863.
- Alton Hawkes. Enlisted in 59th Regt., Aug. 4, 1863; died in army.
- W. H. Hungerford. Enlisted in 59th Regt., August 4, 1863.
- Thomas W. Hungerford. Enl'd in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 30, '64.
- Alfred S. Hefron. Enlisted in 24th Cav., January, 1864.
- Charles H. Hallen. Enlisted in 9th H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; discharged Sept. 29, 1865.
- Samuel Hill. Enlisted in 16th Inf., March 17, 1864.
- Edward Hartley. Enlisted in 16th Inf., Feb. 12, 1864.
- Arthur Hall. Enlisted in 81st Regt., March 20, 1863.
- Charles C. Hall. Enlisted in 81st Regt., March 30, 1863.
- Frank Hall. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Sept. 21, 1864.
- Stephen Halliday. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Sept. 30, 1864.
- Reuben H. Halliday. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Jan., 1864.
- John Harpley. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
- William Harnes. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864; pro. corp. Oct. 24, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Lester S. Hatch.
- John C. Hutchinson. Enlisted in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 18, '64; discharged July 28, 1865.
- Adelbert P. Hart. Enlisted in Co. A, 1st Art., Nov. 15, 1861.
- Ferdinand Halks. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Cav., May 10, 1861; was wounded in the last Bull Run; disch. June 1, 1865.
- Edward Howard. Enlisted in Bates' Bat., Sept., 1861; was shot through the head.
- Theodore Houghtaling. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Jan., 1864; trans. to Ind. Bat., June, 1862.
- Jauch Johnson. Enl'd as fireman, Dec. 21, 1863; dis. Dec. 20, '64.
- William Johnson. No record given.
- William A. Jones. Enlisted as corp. in Co. D, 110th Inf., July 31, 1862; disch. August 28, 1865.
- Oliver Jones. Enlisted as corp. in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, '62.
- Deles Jewitt. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., August 1, 1862.
- Bertrand Jessup. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., August 23, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- John S. Jackson. Enlisted in 2d H. Art., Feb. 5, 1864; disch. on account of disability, June 15, 1864.
- Henry L. Kieney. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. July 18, 1863; disch. Aug. 12, 1865.
- Jacob Keibl. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 22, 1862.
- John King. Enlisted in 15th Cav.
- Edw. R. Keith. Enlisted in Co. H, 149th Regt., Feb. 29, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865, on account of wound in the left forearm.
- John Kane. Enlisted in 81st Regt., March 31.
- Melvin Kirkland. Enl'd in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
- Anshurn Kinney. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 31, 1862; deserted.
- John E. Kenyon. Enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regt., Sept. 4, 1861.
- Wm. Lapoint. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; fireman, prom. to first-class fireman.
- Geo. S. Lee. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Dec. 2, 1864.
- Geo. H. Lake. Enlisted as corp. in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 5, 1862.
- John Letson. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 18, 1862.
- Marmaduke Ling. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 5, 1862.
- Clofe Lapoint. Enlisted in the 160th Regt., Sept. 5, 1863.
- Peter Lapoint. Enlisted in 149th Regt., March 21, 1864; deserted.
- Lickman Lapoint. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.
- John H. Lockwood. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863.
- Oscar F. Lawrence. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
- Leroy Limberk. Enlisted in 24th Cav., May, 1861.
- John C. Lampman. Enl'd as sergt. in Co. H, 81st Regt., Oct. 21, 1861.
- E. Lord. Enlisted in 81st Regt. in Aug., 1861; discharged.
- Martin Little. No record given.
- James Leonard. Enlisted in Co. A, 81st Regt., Sept. 17, 1861.
- Enoch Magee. Enlisted in Co. E, 149th Regt., Feb. 26, 1864; disch. July 21, 1865.
- Sylvester H. Marshall. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., Mar. 29, 1865; in service.
- Edwin Mason. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Aug. 31, 1861; died in hospital.
- Alfred Morton. Enl'd as major in 193 Regt., in March, 1865.

William McKely. Enlisted in 193d Regt., March, 1865; in army.
 John McNary. In the navy.
 Charles McKenna. In the navy.
 Dennis D. McKoon. En'd as 1st lieut. in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; resigned on account of ill health, Dec. 1, 1862.
 John McDonald. En'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 2, 1862; des.
 Almon McIntrye. En'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., May 28, 1862; des.
 Hugh McKeever. Enlisted as 1st-class fireman, Dec. 21, 1863; dis. Dec. 20, 1864.
 James McKeever. Enlisted as 1st-class fireman, Dec. 21, 1863; dis. Dec. 20, 1864.
 John McKeown. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 27, 1862.
 Daniel McCarthy. Enlisted in 16th Inf., Feb. 12, 1864.
 Mariette G. McKoon. Enlisted as 1st lieut. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 26, 1864; resigned.
 John McMullin. Enlisted as corp. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 27, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
 John McCarlin. En'd in 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; in the army.
 William A. McKinley. Enlisted in Co. F, 193d Regt., April 7, 1865; in the army.
 Peter McQuater. No record given.
 Robert Marren. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 25, 1862.
 Alfred Morgan. En'd as sergt. in Co. D, 15th Cav., Aug. 10, 1863; discharged Aug. 9, 1865.
 Hiram M. Marvin. Enlisted in Co. I, 24th Cav., Jan. 2, 1864; dis. June 5, 1865.
 Elijah Moore. Enlisted in Co. E, 81st Regt., March 26, 1864; had three fingers shot off the right hand; discharged.
 Marshall Moore. Enlisted in Co. E, 81st Regt., March 26, 1864; lost a finger at Cold Harbor; dis. Aug. 31, 1865.
 E. Wickie Mills. Enlisted as 1st sergt. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 24, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865.
 Luman E. Monger. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864.
 N. H. Miles. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 30, 1864.
 Edward Moore. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 29, 1864.
 John Moore. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Cav., Aug. 16, 1861; was wounded in the leg; discharged.
 Patrick Murphy. Enlisted in Co. H, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; in the army.
 Abram Moyer. Enlisted in Co. E, 193d Regt.; in the army.
 Simon Nelson. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 23, 1862; in 1865 was at general hospital at Fort Gaines.
 Zeno Norton. Enlisted in 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Charles Noy. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Oct. 14, 1861.
 John F. Noble. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 24, 1861.
 Mark Ostrander. Enlisted in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 31, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.
 Lewis M. Ostrander. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 22, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.
 Abram Ostrander. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1865; in the army.
 Joseph O'Leary. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864.
 Cornelius Owen. Enlisted in 15th Cav., in 1863; was killed by the cars at Syracuse, before entering the army.
 John Phillips. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; dis. Aug. 12, 1865.
 James Phillips. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., July 31, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Feb. 4, 1863, in Louisiana.
 Peter Phillips. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 13, 1862.
 Edward J. Phillips. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 16, 1862.
 Charles H. Phillips. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Clark Porter. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; dis. on account of disability.
 Francis H. Potter. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Peter Pear. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 26, 1862; deserted.
 Henry Plumley. Enlisted in 11th Regt.
 Grenville G. Pierce. Enlisted in 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; promoted to 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1865; in the U. S. Cav. Corps.
 James Palmature. Enlisted in Co. L, 24th Cav., Jan. 5, 1864.
 Erastus L. Plummer. Enlisted in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 29, '64; dis. July 21, 1865.
 Wm. Henry Pritchard. En'd in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 29, '64; was wounded in the shoulder, and sent to hospital, where he died.
 Lucius Pritchard. Enlisted in 24th Cav., in 1864.

Paul Pilkey. En'd in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 29, 1864; dis. July 21, 1865.
 Samuel Patterson. Enlisted in 16th Inf., Feb. 23, 1864.
 Parvey Pfaff. En'd in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
 Darius Paganman. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
 Abner Pickard. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 4, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
 Thomas R. Pegden. En'd as sergt. in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, '62.
 Wm. J. Parker. En'd in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 16, '61; dis. in '62.
 George Potts. En'd as 1st lieut. in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. '62; resig'd.
 Charles Palmature. Enlisted in 24th Cav., in Jan., 1864.
 George Patterson. Enlisted in 24th Cav., in 1864.
 Frank Pratt. Enlisted in 24th Cav., in Jan., 1864.
 Joseph Paskush. Enlisted in 193d Regt., March, 1865; in the army.
 Albert Quakenbush. Enlisted in Co. I, 24th Cav., Jan'y 5, 1864.
 Lemuel D. Root.
 Ira Root. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug., 1862; deserter.
 A. N. Ross. Enlisted in 24th Cav., January, 1864.
 Jay Robison. Enlisted in Co. E, 24th Cav., May 17, 1861; disch'd May 9, 1865.
 William H. Robison. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., August 27, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Robison. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., August 29, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
 Charles F. Robison. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Feb'y 11, 1864; discharged July 16, 1865.
 Alfred M. Reed. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., August 10, 1862; discharged August 12, 1865.
 Charles Royce. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., August 7, 1862; discharged December 7, 1863.
 George N. Root. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 27, 1862; discharged December 9, 1865.
 Sylvester S. Rodgers. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 31, 1862.
 Henry C. Richardson. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 12, 1862.
 Frank Richelieu. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 16, 1862.
 Delos S. Rich. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Dec. 28, '63; dis. June 24, '65.
 Henry L. Ross. Enlisted in 2d H. Art., January 5, 1864.
 John G. Rowland. Enlisted in Co. H, 149th Regt., Feb'y 26, 1864; discharged from hospital.
 Charles Roberts. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., August 22, 1864.
 Robert M. Rich. Enlisted as sergt. in 24th Cav., Dec. 5, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865.
 Nathan M. Reynolds. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 25, '62.
 Albert Stewart. Enlisted January 25, 1865.
 Nelson Spencer. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Aug. 16, 1861.
 Charles D. Seely. Enlisted in Co. L, 24th Cav., Jan'y 2, 1864; he was taken prisoner at Poplar Grove, and died in Salisbury prison, January 10, 1865, of starvation.
 Peter Simpson. Enlisted in Co. I, 110th Inf., July 26, 1862; missing.
 Morris F. Salisbury. Enlisted as captain in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged September 9, 1865.
 Thomas Sedgewick. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 21, 1862.
 Adam Sixbury. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, 1862; died at Fort Hudson, October 8, 1865.
 George W. Sixbury. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 31, 1862.
 Mucan H. Sixbury. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 31, 1862.
 Harlow Sixbury. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, 1862.
 Charles Sixbury. Enlisted in Bates' Bat., Aug., 1865.
 Charles H. Share. Enlisted as corporal in Barnes' 21st Bat., August 28, 1862; discharged Sept. 9, 1863.
 Orrville A. Sutton. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 31, 1862.
 James H. Smith. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 26, 1862.
 Joseph Saddleire. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 4, 1862.
 Frank Sheat. Enlisted in Bates' Bat., in Sept., 1861.
 Thomas Stewart. Enlisted in 149th Regt., in Aug., 1862.
 Warren Setts. Enlisted in 24th Cav., in Jan., 1864.
 Isaac Smith. Enlisted in Bates' Bat., in Sept., 1861.
 Jared L. Shepard. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 1, 1861; died in hospital.
 George A. Shepard. Enlisted in 2d H. Art.; dis. June 5, 1865.
 Stephen J. Scriba. Enlisted as 2d lieut., May 13, 1861.
 Charles B. Scriba. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Cav., May 13, 1861; wounded by a gunshot Aug. 29, 1862; died Sept. 18, 1862.

- Philip H. Scriba. Enlisted in Co. A, 110th Inf., Aug. 9, 1862.
- Charles L. Spencer. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Cav., May 10, 1861; dis. May 30, 1863.
- Albert I. Spencer. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Luther D. Stanton. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; promoted to principal musician Sept. 10, 1864.
- James E. Stanton. Enlisted in Co. D, 110th Inf., Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Aug. 11, 1865.
- Frederick A. Stanton. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Cav., Aug., 1861.
- Hiram R. Sweet. Enlisted in Co. E, 110th Inf., Aug., 1862.
- George Stephens. Enlisted in 3d Art.
- Alfred Stampson. In the navy.
- Charles Stewart. Enlisted in 122d Regt., Aug. 15, 1863.
- George Santamo. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1863; in the army.
- Henry Showers. Enlisted in 24th Cav., Aug. 4, 1863.
- John Slick. Enlisted in 191st Regt., in March, 1865.
- William R. Sutton. Enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regt., July 17, 1863.
- John E. Smith. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Jan. 17, 1863.
- John Smith. Enlisted in 1st Art., March 15, 1864.
- Charles R. Smith. Enlisted in 184th Regt., Sept. 15, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- James Smyth. Enlisted in Co. A, 1st L. Art., Oct. 1, 1861; discharged Dec. 29, 1861.
- Harvey Sibera. Enlisted in Co. D, 149th Regt., Feb. 26, 1864; promoted to 2d lieutenant May 11, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.
- Charles Skinner. Enlisted in 16th Inf., Feb. 29, 1864.
- Frank Sunbrowner. In the navy.
- William Sampson. Enlisted as sergt. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 24, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Lewis Schrader. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864.
- Charles W. Sherman. Enlisted as corp. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- Samuel Scott. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged July 12, 1865.
- John J. Shears. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.
- Wm. H. Shears. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864; died Dec. 22, 1864.
- James Sanders. Enlisted January 14, 1865.
- Harvey Tracey. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 16, 1862.
- Charles Tracey. Enlisted as 1st-class mess boy in the navy, Dec. 21, 1863; received a shot on the "North Carolina," and died on that boat in Brooklyn, New York.
- Samuel A. Tracey. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Regt., March 29, 1863; in the army.
- Frederick Teale. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 16, 1862.
- Albert E. Teale. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 17, 1862.
- Wm. L. Tilton. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 29, 1862; des. and afterwards returned to his regt.
- Frederick Thompson. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 18, 1862.
- James Thornton. Enlisted in 15th Cav.
- Morgan L. Tuttingham. Enlisted in 16th Inf., Feb. 26, 1864; was accidentally made blind while in the army.
- Ezra B. Tucker. Enlisted in 184th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864.
- John Tully. Enlisted in 184th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864.
- Aaron D. Van Antwerp. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 15, 1862; died of heart-disease at New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1864.
- James Van Antwerp. Enlisted as lieutenant in Co. B, 64th Regt., Sept. 26, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865.
- Daniel C. Vernalyear. Enlisted as corp. in Co. F, 81st Regt., Jan. 17, 1863; was wounded at battles of Fair Oaks and Cold Harbor.
- George Vines. Enlisted in Co. E, 149th Regt., March 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 11, 1865.
- Henry C. Vanguilder. Enlisted as corp. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
- Geo. Van Clark. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864.
- Constant Vauls. Enlisted in Co. E, 193d Regt., March 24, 1865.
- Isaac Vanpattan. Enl'd as sergt. in Co. C, 193d Regt., Sept., 1865; in service.
- Harvey Vanwormer. Enlisted in Bates' Bat. in Sept., 1861.
- Alonso Wandell. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 23, 1862; deserted.
- Jas. Wade. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 28, 1862; deserted.
- Henry Walker. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 25, 1862; deserted.
- Francis Walker. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Aug. 25, 1862; deserted.
- Jos. W. Walker. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 5, 1862.
- Lafayette Warner. Enlisted in 24th H. Art., Feb. 26, 1864; disch. July 21, 1865.
- Robert W. Wallace. Enlisted in Co. F, 81st Regt., Sept. 17, 1861; deserted.
- Wm. Ward. Enlisted Jan. 21, 1865.
- Solomon Walton. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. in Jan., 1864.
- Willard A. Whitney. Enl'd as a saddler in 1st Cav., Mar. 4, 1864.
- Spencer Wheeler. Enl'd in Barnes' Bat., Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.
- Conrad R. Whitmore. Enl'd in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 27, 1864.
- John G. Wheaton. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
- Thos. White. Enlisted in the navy.
- Horace A. Whitney. Enl'd in Bates' Bat., Oct. 5, 1861; in the war department at Washington.
- A. H. White. Enlisted March 17, 1863.
- Copeland Wilson. Enlisted in the navy, Dec., 1863.
- Samuel Wilson. Enl'd in Co. F, 81st Regt., Jan. 17, 1864.
- Frank Wilson. Enlisted in the navy.
- Milo W. Weller. Enl'd as corp. in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
- Nathan D. Winchell. Enlisted in 1st Lt. Art.
- F. Winch. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
- Jos. W. Willit. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Battery, Sept. 5, 1862; deserted.
- Levi Wells. Enlisted in 15th Cav.
- George Wilcox. Enlisted in 15th Cavalry.
- E. Wilkinson. Enlisted in Co. A, 81st Regt., Jan. 17, 1864.
- Andrew Wild. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864.
- Warren J. Williams. Enl'd in Co. D, 110th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; dis. August 5, 1865.
- George A. Woodcock. Enl'd in Barnes' 21st Bat., Sept. 23, 1863; dis. Sept. 3, 1865.
- Daniel Woodcock. Enlisted in Barnes' 21st Bat., August 26, 1862.
- James Wood. Enlisted in Co. H, 149th Regt., Feb. 26, 1864; disch. July 21, 1865.
- Frank Word. Enlisted in the navy.
- John R. Young. Enlisted in Co. H, 24th Cav., March 1, 1861.
- Levi A. Yeomans. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 16, 1864.
- Benjamin Young. Enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864.
- Edward Zang. Enlisted in the navy.



RESIDENCE

NEW HAVEN.

THIS TOWN was formed from Mexico as part of Oneida county, April 2, 1813, being the ninth in age of the towns of Oswego County. The town as first formed corresponded exactly to the old survey-township of Vera Cruz, the nineteenth township of Scriba's patent. This, in addition to the present town of New Haven, had a tract half a mile wide running along the lake-shore through to Richland. The reason for this curious arrangement on the part of Mr. Scriba is not positively known, but was doubtless due to a desire to dispose of Mexico, while retaining the harbor at the mouth of Salmon creek, where he meant to build the city of Vera Cruz. In May, 1836, the strip in question, comprising five lots, was annexed to Mexico, since which time New Haven has remained at its present size.

The town borders on the lake, and in area is the smallest in the county, being five miles east and west, by five and three-fourths north and south. The surface is rolling, but generally smooth and well improved, there being only about twenty-five acres of non-resident land.

The town is divided into one hundred and thirty-eight lots (including the five taken off), which are numbered from the west eastward, beginning on the lake-shore at the northwest corner, and ending at the southeast corner, just east of the village of Vermillion. Three small streams run northward into the lake, viz., Catfish creek, through the centre of the town; Butterfly, through the east part; and Spring brook, through the west part. There is quite an extensive marsh near the mouth of the Butterfly, and another in the southwest part of the town. The Rome and Oswego railroad runs through the north part, about midway between New Haven village and Lake Ontario. It was put in operation about 1866, and is a great aid to the inhabitants.

The village formerly called Gay Head is the principal place of business, and pleasantly situated near the centre of the town.

Cheever's Mills, in the north part, is a place of some importance, and is widely known. Gridley's Mills (now Daggett's), three-fourths of a mile northwest of the village, has a saw-mill and cider-mill. At an early day a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill was run there, but several years since it disappeared.

Half a mile west of the village, on Catfish creek, is the locality called the "Hollow," where there is a grist-mill. The neighborhood formerly boasted of a saw-mill and tannery, but both have gone to decay. There has been a grist-mill in operation at this point since a very early period.

Cummings' Mills, in the south part of the town, also on the Catfish, is a well-known locality. At this place is a saw-

mill and cider-mill. There is a grist-mill and saw-mill at Cheever's, and a saw-mill on Spring brook, in the north-west part of the town.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first permanent settler of the town was Solomon Smith, who located on lot 47, and built the first log house in town, near where David Russell now resides. He also put up, in 1812, the first frame building, which is Mr. Russell's house, or a part of it. Soon after the house was inclosed a dance was held in it, called a "house-warming," when a grand time was had, Colonel Sherman Hosmer, now ninety years old, living in Mexico, being one of the party. Mr. Smith died in the town of which he was the first resident, November 28, 1824, aged seventy-five. He had several sons, one of whom, John R., was killed at the raising of Orris Hart's ashery, just east of the village, in October, 1823.

This ashery was a framed one; another had been built of logs some time before. Another son of Mr. Smith was Jesse, who lived a long time in town, and died but a few years since, over eighty years of age.

The next settlers after Mr. Smith were Gardner Wyman and Eleazer Snow, who came from Eaton, Madison county, in 1804. Mr. Wyman was captain of the militia in the war of 1812, being the first man in town who commanded a military company. Meres Wyman, now living in town, at the age of eighty-seven, was a son of the captain. Young Wyman, about 1810, thought he would like to attend a dance at Mexico Point (then Vera Cruz), and looked around for a horse to take his girl. He finally heard of an unengaged one at what is now Colosse, about nine miles distant. Thither he went on foot, obtained the horse, mounted him, and rode back to Joseph Boynton's, in New Haven. He took one of that gentleman's girls on the horse behind him, as was the custom then, and proceeded to the party at Vera Cruz. The dance having been duly participated in, the young man took the girl in the same manner back to her father's, then rode the horse to its owner's, at Colosse, and then walked home. By the time he had made his round trip he had traveled over fifty miles.

Mr. Wyman, Sr., built the second log house in town, on lot 57, at the east end of the present Barker farm. Mr. Snow located on the north side of the Catfish, on the road from the depot to Solomon White's. Mr. S. had at least three sons, by the names of Charles, Lebbens, and Daniel. The last named was but two years old when they came to town, which was by the way of Oswego to the mouth of the Catfish creek. Meres Wyman, then a boy of fourteen, met

them at the landing and carried the child in his arms to the shanty prepared for the family.

That baby boy is now living in town, at the age of seventy-five, and he and his faithful young bearer are the two oldest residents.

Soon after the close of the war of 1812, Charles Snow and his brother Lebbeus both commanded vessels running on the lake between Oswego and Lewiston. During one of the down trips a terrible storm came up, the vessel which Charles Snow commanded was wrecked, and none of those on board (about thirty in number) were ever heard of. The vessel came ashore near Solus, was repaired, and afterwards did good service. The other one, commanded by Lebbeus Snow, was driven into the mouth of Genesee river and saved.

Chauncey Drake settled near Cheever's Mills in 1804, and worked in the first mill which was built there. In 1805, Joseph Bailey, James Jerrett, Ira Hoat, David Easton, and Andrew Place came into town. Mr. Bailey was from Vernon, Oneida county, and located on the present farm of Andrew Coe. He held many offices of trust, and was the first postmaster. He was an early justice of the peace, and in 1814 had the privilege of performing the marriage ceremony for Colonel Ephraim Van Valkenburgh, the first white child born in the present town of Volney.

Mr. Jerrett was from Paris, Oneida county, and located opposite to Mr. Bailey. The two were in middle life at the time, as they were soldiers in the British army, and deserted from Burgoyne about the time of the battle of Saratoga. Mrs. Polly Coe, now living in town, at the age of ninety-two, was the daughter of Mr. Jerrett.

Mr. Hoat was from Kirkland, Oneida county, and settled at Cheever's Mills. He built the first saw-mill in town there in 1805, and as men were very scarce at that time, they had to have a great deal of whisky. To get it two men were obliged to go to Rome, their means of conveyance being nothing else than the crocheted limb of a tree with a yoke of cattle attached. They obtained one barrel in this way, it is said, and drank it up before raising the mill, so they had to get another before anything could be done in the way of putting up the building.

David Easton located on the present Willis Johnson farm, in the east part of the town. He was one of the early great men, and held many offices of trust. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the town of Mexico as early as 1807, and was elected supervisor of the same town in 1809. He was an associate judge of the common pleas in 1816, and supervisor of New Haven at the time of his death, in 1823.

Andrew Place was also quite a prominent man in many respects. He would go all lengths to befriend a person, using time and money to accomplish the object, and at another time exert himself as much to punish some one else. He was often heard to remark that he could treat a person as well as any one, and, if need be, could abuse him as bad as any one. He at first located on the Ira D. Smith farm, and afterwards at May's Corner, about two miles east of the village, where he kept a hotel at an early day. He lived at the village in 1819, and at another time kept a hotel where his son, A. G. Place, now lives. During the

last years of his life he resided at the village, and dropped dead in his wagon November 15, 1852, at the age of sixty-five.

In 1806 we find as new-comers Roswell Harman, Daniel Hewett, and Joseph Boynton. Mr. Harman was from Vernon, Oneida county, and located about three-fourths of a mile west of the present village. His son George was born there in 1812, and has always lived in town. Mr. Hewett was a grandfather of E. G. Hewett, and settled southeast of the village. Mr. Boynton settled on the present T. S. Doud farm, and kept a hotel there soon after coming into town. Boynton hill, in the western part of the town, was named after this early landlord.

In 1807-S, Ezra May, Jonathan Wing, Warner and Anson Drake, Waldo Brayton, and Daniel Hall became residents of the town. Mr. May settled at the present village, and in 1810 opened the first hotel in town, just east of the brick house, which was also built by him for a hotel in 1824, and which is still standing. During the war of 1812, Mr. May was at one time in Commodore Chauncey's fleet, on Lake Ontario, as a pilot. While on this service one day, he saw that a terrible storm was about to burst upon them, and went to request the captain of the vessel on which he was to lash the guns. This officer happened to be drunk in his berth at the time, and roughly told Mr. May "to attend to his own business, and he would to his." Mr. M. let down a small boat, and two or three sailors jumped into it, but before he could get in it himself the squall struck them and sunk the vessel. Mr. May jumped into the lake, went down several times, and had given up all hope of being rescued, but was finally picked up by the men in the boat. They reached another vessel, but this was soon after captured by the British, and May with the rest was carried a prisoner to Kingston.

Here a guard was placed over them. When night came on a bed was drawn up in front of the door of the room in which the prisoners were confined, and after getting "mellow" on whisky, the guard lay down to sleep. Mr. May and one or two others bribed the sentinel at the door, carefully pulled away the bed on which lay the drunken guard, and escaped. May, finally, after a great deal of difficulty, reached Sackett's Harbor in safety, and was paid fifty dollars by Commodore Chauncey, on account of his courage and shrewdness.

Mr. Wing settled in the eastern part of the town, near Mr. Easton's, and, like him, was one of the early magnates of New Haven. He was appointed a justice of the peace as early as 1811, and in 1813 was elected the first town clerk of the new town. Mr. Warner Drake located near where his son, Butler S., now resides. Anson Drake settled at the village, and opened the first store there, in 1809. Mr. Brayton settled at Cheever's Mills, and put up the first grist-mill in town there, in 1809.

Mr. Hall located near where A. B. Tuller now resides. He was one of the first officers of the town, and a prominent man of the early days.

In 1810, Nathaniel Marvin, William Taylor, Almon Lindsey, Herman Hitchcock, and Peleg Davis became residents of the town. Mr. Marvin settled on the present T. H. Austin farm, and afterwards at the "Hollow," where



SETH SEVERANCE.

SETH SEVERANCE was one of the earliest inhabitants of New Haven township, having assisted in its organization. Nearly three-fourths of a century ago he came to this region, then an almost unbroken forest. Like all pioneers, he struggled with the inconveniences and trials incident to the settlement of a new country. But he lived to see cultivated fields drive the forest to swamps and rock-crested hills; to see the beautiful farm-house, with its modern conveniences, dot every hill and valley around him; and to see villages, one on either side of him, with their stores, mills, churches, schools, and comfortable residences.

Mr. Severance maintained a character for unsullied integrity in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He enjoyed the implicit confidence of his neighbors, and for many years occupied, by their suffrages, the responsible offices of the township. He represented them in the board of supervisors of this county twenty-two years. He took a deep interest in the temporal welfare of this entire region. Himself a model farmer, he sought by example and precept to induce thrift, good taste, and the highest success in that department of human action. In this respect his death (he died March 8, 1856) was a public loss, extending far beyond his own neighborhood.

Mr. Severance was a reformer,—a friend of the drunkard, —a hater of intemperance, of oppression, and political corruption. He longed to see his country free from those two

gigantic sins, intemperance and slavery. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath, a regular attendant at the house of God, a supporter of the gospel and of gospel institutions, a lover of the great benevolent operations of the American church, and testified his feelings in regard to the latter by bequeathing a handsome sum to their support.

Mr. Severance was twice married, first to Abigail S. Wells, who died September 16, 1821, in her twenty-ninth year. This union was blessed with four children, of whom two survive: Decatur resides in Michigan, and Mrs. A. L. Green, the generous donor of this tribute to her parents' memories, now lives in sight of the old homestead. His second wife was Fauny Wells, sister to his first spouse, who survived her beloved husband some five years, and died full of years and honors September 22, 1861, aged seventy-one years and three months. The result of this marriage was three children, but one of whom, the wife of German Reynolds, of Granby township, survives.

The disease which closed the earthly existence of the subject of this sketch came upon him without warning, prostrating him instantly. He was aware of his situation, but, sustained by a long-cherished hope in the Saviour, he contemplated the approach of death with calmness and Christian resignation. He left a large circle of friends, besides his relatives, to cherish his memory and mourn his loss.



A. W. SEVERANCE.

HON. AVERY W. SEVERANCE, son of Seth and Abigail S. Severance, was born in New Haven township, near the place where he died, February 23, 1819. He departed this life on the evening of February 13, 1874, and at his decease, consequently, was nearly fifty-five years of age. For nearly half a century he was accustomed to walk the streets of his township, and mingle with its people, socially and in business relations, and never did malice or suspicion whisper aught against his integrity. He was emphatically an honest man, and the vacuum made by his loss cannot be filled by another.

Possessing rare intelligence, capacity for and knowledge of business, he was accustomed for many years to be the arbitrator to adjust differences, the counsellor to advise in trouble, and the trustee for the orphan and the widow in all cases within the circuit of his acquaintance. It is related of him by his intimate friend, Mr. L. W. Tanner, of Oswego, that at one time he has known him to be the guardian of twenty-five minor children, and at the time of his death held that relation to at least fifteen, involving some twenty thousand dollars. Such was his business ability that the settlement of all these estates, after his death, did not cost any of them a dollar, and was eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned.

During nearly his entire business life he was intrusted with various offices in the municipal government of his township, either in its material or educational interests. He was many years its supervisor, and for a long time a prominent member of the Oswego County board of supervisors, frequently its chairman, and in all positions his judgment was accepted and respected as superior to that

of others, and his honesty was above suspicion. For many successive years he held the position of president of the Oswego County agricultural society. Himself a good practical farmer and model cultivator, he took a deep interest in all things pertaining to the advancement of agriculture and the betterment of stock, and rarely failed to secure a premium on any products of the farm which he deigned to exhibit.

In 1865 he represented the third district of Oswego County in the State legislature, and was faithful in the discharge of the duties of that position, and occupied in all matters an influential place.

In public and private life he was modest and unassuming in his manners, courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor, sympathetic and benevolent to the distressed, and warmly attached to his friends. He was firm and unflinching in the discharge of his duty; energetic and indignant against all appearance of chicanery or fraud. Honest himself, he could endure no deception in others.

In his death his family lost a kind and tender husband, a loving and indulgent father, and the entire county one of its most prominent and honored citizens, whose life and influence were inseparably connected with every prominent event in the history of Oswego County during the last quarter of a century, and whose memory will be cherished and respected more largely than that of almost any one who survives him.

His widow resides in the village of Mexico, and, like her lamented husband, enjoys a warm place in the hearts of many whom her benevolence has befriended or her Christian influence reached.

he located permanently, at the present residence of his son, Orton O. He was one of the first officers of the town, and held many positions of trust.

In 1837 or '38, Mr. Marvin's little son, Rozelle, aged eight years, was drowned under the following circumstances: He and a son of Mr. George W. Allen were crossing the creek one afternoon, on a log above the pond, early in the spring, when the boy, Rozelle, fell off, and went under the ice. A crowd of the neighbors soon assembled, but the boy could not be found that day. The next morning the search was renewed, by cutting away the ice at the dam and letting it float down the stream. As they were at work in this way in the afternoon, the drowned boy suddenly shot up half his length between the cakes on which some men were standing, and was caught by one of the men before he sank again.

Mr. Taylor located on the hill just west of the "Hollow," where S. O. Wilmarth now resides. He was a prominent man, and one of the first officers of the town.

Mr. Lindsley settled in the east part of the town, and was a near neighbor of Mr. Wing, joining him on the north. He was one of the first set of town officers of New Haven.

Mr. Hitchcock settled about one and a half miles south of the village, near the Kibby farm, and Mr. Davis about two miles east, on the State road.

Reuben Halliday settled in the east part of the town about 1810. He was the first Methodist class-leader in town, and for a great many years was a minister of the gospel.

Henry Hawley came to town in 1811, and settled about one and a quarter miles south of the village. He was killed at the raising of Robert Jerrett's barn, in 1815, by the falling of a plate.

Among others who came into town prior to 1813 were Seth Severance, Mitchel Crandall, Ezra Bromley, Ansel Snow, William Griffin, Eliphalet Colt, Elias May, John Wolcott, Daniel and Lyman Hatch, Philip Delano, Samuel Cherry, Lyman Blakesley, and Israel Ransom. The last three, with Mr. Wing, were the first justices appointed for the town of New Haven after its formation.

Mr. Severance came from Leyden, Mass., and settled just east of Butterfly, where he resided until his death. He was another leading man of the town, and held the office of supervisor longer than any other man, as will appear by the list of officers.

Mr. Crandall settled at first just north of Butterfly, but several years ago located just east of the village, where he now resides. Mr. Snow made his home at the village, as did also Mr. Cherry. Mr. Blakesley settled one and a quarter miles southwest of the village, and Mr. Ransom at Cheever's Mills. Thus far, New Haven should be understood as belonging to the old town of Mexico, but as we are now brought down to the formation of the new town, it will be proper to speak of the first town-meeting.

This was held at the house of Ansel Snow (near where the store of Rowe & Snow now stands), April 19, 1814. There were sixty-six votes cast, and the following persons were elected: Supervisor, David Easton; Clerk, Jonathan Wing; Assessors, David Easton, William Taylor, and Nathaniel

Marvin; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Bailey and Daniel Hall; Commissioners of Highways, Joseph Bailey, Jr., Joseph Boynton, and Anson Drake; School Commissioners, Jonathan Wing, Joseph Bailey, and Nathaniel Marvin; Collector, George C. Bailey; Constables, George C. Bailey and Crandall Kenyon; Fence-viewers, Nathaniel Marvin and Daniel Hall; Pound-masters, Almon Lindsley and Eleazer Snow; Inspectors of Schools, David Easton, Eliphalet Colt, and Anson Drake; Path-masters, Elias May, Chauncey Drake, Jesse Smith, Robert Jerrett, William Taylor, Henry Hawley, Eliphalet Colt, Lyman Hatch, Daniel Hatch, Philip Delano, Crandall Kenyon, and John Wolcott.

New Haven has had only thirteen supervisors in the sixty-four years since its formation. Their names and years of service are as follows: David Easton, 1814-16, 1821-23; Orris Hart, 1817-20, 1831; Seth Severance, 1824-29, 1832-38, 1841-46, 1851; William Bullen, 1830; Norman Rowe, 1839-40, 1847-58; Hosea Cornish, 1843-45; Lorenzo W. Tanner, 1848, 1850, 1857, 1859; Charles Nichols, 1849; Abram W. Hewett, 1852; John C. Gillespie, 1853-54; Avery W. Severance, 1855-56, 1860-71; Henry J. Daggett, 1872-76; Schuyler M. Barker, 1877.

There have been seventeen town clerks, viz.: Jonathan Wing, 1814-16; William Taylor, 1817-18; Hezekiah Nichols, 1819-24; Isaac Whipple, 1825-29; Levi Rowe, 1830-31; Chester R. Wells, 1832, 1838, 1849, 1853; Stephen Luce, 1833; John J. Ayer, 1834-35; Samuel J. Merriam, 1836-37; George S. Thrall, 1838-42, 1845-47; Edmund E. Wells, 1843-44; Robert S. Kelsey, 1850-51; 1857-58; Solomon White, Jr., 1852; William H. Merriam, 1854-56; Ralph A. Eason, 1859; Norman Rowe, 1860-61, 1866-77; Charles M. Adams, 1862-65.

The justices of the peace who have lived in the present town of New Haven before and after its formation, with the years in which they were appointed or elected, are as follows. Before 1813 they were, of course, appointed for Mexico: David Easton, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1814, 1820, and 1823; Bailey, 1810, 1814, and 1816; Jonathan Wing, 1811, 1814, 1816, 1823, and 1827.

After the formation of the town the first four justices appointed were Jonathan Wing, Samuel Cherry, Lyman Blakesley, and Israel Ransom.

Then came Orris Hart, 1817, '31; John Parsons, 1819; Hezekiah Nichols, 1819-21; Seth Severance, 1820-28; William Taylor, 1820; Stephen H. Kinne, 1821-23; Palmer Hewett, 1821; Theodore Gridley, 1823, '27, '28, '32, '36; Norman Rowe, 1827, '29, '33, '38, '44, '48, '53, '57, '61, '65, '69, '73, '77, making forty years' service December 31, 1877. William Bullen, 1827, '30; Geo. W. Allen, 1831, '34, '56; Stanton P. Weeden, 1835, '47; S. G. Merriam, 1837; Chester R. Wells, 1839, '50; Alexander H. Barton, 1840, '57; Avery W. Severance, 1841; James H. Wright, 1841, '49; John C. Gillespie, 1842; Geo. W. McConnell, 1843; A. M. Andrews, 1845; Nicholas Chesbro, 1846; Charles A. Tanner, 1847; James Talmadge, 1848, '49, '54; Henry Daggett, 1851; Naaman Goodsell, 1852; Lorenzo W. Tanner, 1855, '63; Warren J. Johnson, 1858; Abram W. Hewett, 1859; Albert J. Doud, 1860, '64; Ashbel B.

Hall, 1862; Jonathan E. Robinson, 1864, '67; Schuyler M. Barker, 1865, '68, '72; Jesse Halliday, 1866; Joseph Barton, 1867; Orla Severance, 1868; Geo. L. Lyon, 1870, '74; Chauncey L. Gridley, 1871, '75; David L. Nichols, 1876. Of the above, Merriam, Wells, Halliday, and Joseph Barton did not qualify.

After the war of 1812 the population of New Haven increased faster than before,—the new-comers being mostly from Oneida county. About 1815 the prominent men who came into town were Hezekiah Nichols, Orris Hart, Stephen H. Kinne, Luman Cummings, Calvin Eason, Peter Kelsey, John Parsons, and Harvey Tuller. Mr. Hart was one of the leaders in business and politics. He was appointed associate judge of the common pleas in 1817, and again in 1819; was appointed a surrogate in 1819, and again in 1845; appointed sheriff in 1821, and elected to the same office in 1822.

Dr. S. H. Kinne was the second physician of the town, and a very prominent man. Mr. Cummings settled just northeast of the village at first, but in 1818 located at Cummings' Mill, in the south part of the town, where he died in 1876 at the age of eighty years. Eason, Kelsey, and Parsons settled near Butterfly. Norman Rowe came in from Paris, Oneida county, and settled just northwest of the village in February, 1817. About 1836 he moved to the village, where he has resided ever since. If he should live until January 1, 1878, he will have served forty years as a justice of the peace. He has also served two terms as sheriff of the county, besides holding many other civil and military offices.

Samuel G. Merriam should be mentioned as one of the leading men. He came to the village in 1832, and the next year was appointed a commissioner of deeds. He held the responsible position of postmaster for thirty-two years, and was for forty years a prominent merchant at the village, where he now resides.

BUSINESS.

The making of potash was entered into quite extensively at an early date, and that was about the only article that brought ready cash. It was shipped to Montreal, and its transportation formed quite an important branch of business.

The first ashery was a log one, built by Orris Hart, just east of the village, in 1816, and was succeeded by a frame one in 1823. The second one was built at the "Hollow," about 1818, by Mr. Hutchins. Still another, for making pearl-ash, was run by Mr. Bromley about the same time, some two and a half miles southwest of the village. The making of whisky was another branch of business; but that was more particularly for home consumption. At a later date the raising of fruit, especially apples, was quite extensively carried on. Later still, the raising of cattle and making of butter and cheese took the lead. Recently, the cultivation of berries is the most important branch of business. New Haven is an enterprising town, and the people are always going into something that will pay.

MILLS.

The first saw-mill was built at Cheever's, in 1805, by Ira Hoat. The second, at the "Hollow," about 1811, by Tim-

othy Norton. The third, at Gridley's, about half a mile below, on the same stream, in 1816. The fourth, at Cummings', in the south part of the town, about 1816. Mr. Cummings has built no less than three mills on the same site since 1818. In 1850 there were seven saw-mills in town, but there are now only four. The first grist-mill was built at Cheever's, in 1809, by Waldo Brayton, and the second at the "Hollow," about 1815, by Hezekiah Nichols and Nathaniel Marvin. The first stave-machine (or mill) was built at the "Hollow," in 1845, by Daniel B. Van Buren and John D. Reed.

DISTILLERIES.

The first was built at Cheever's, about 1810, by John White; the second, just east of the village, in 1818, by Orris Hart; and the third soon after (1820), at the Hollow, by Barton and Doolittle. It is hard to say, but nevertheless true, that there have been three distilleries in New Haven. At present it is a strong temperance town, and grants no license to sell liquor. The first distillery was a very small one, and was out of operation before the other two were built.

FOUNDRY.

There has been but one in town, and that was previous to 1840. This at first was run by Richard Eason, and afterwards by him and Hosea Cornish. It was situated in the village, and was in existence between 1830 and 1840, but on rather a small scale.

DOCTORS.

The first was Eliphalet Colt, who was also the first officer of the town. He remained until about 1830. Stephen F. Kinne was the second physician; he remained in town until near 1839. The next was Samuel Stewart, who came about 1827, and was followed by Dr. Lee, in 1828. The last was a man of especially good medical education. The next was John G. Ayer, in 1833, who was likewise well educated. Dr. E. M. Joslin came into town in 1838, and left in 1842. Dr. A. W. Robinson came in 1842, and moved west about 1854. He was a brother of Rev. Ralph Robinson, and was a well-read physician. Dr. S. P. Johnson succeeded Dr. Robinson, and was followed in turn by Dr. Geo. G. Whitaker, now the only practitioner of the regular, or allopathic, school in town. A. S. Rockwell was also one of the physicians of New Haven for a short time previous to 1875.

Of the eclectic physicians, the first was John Ash, some forty years ago. The second was Amos Austin, from 1847 to 1862. Then followed his brother James, who opened a drug-store about 1862, the first in town. Dr. James Manwarren succeeded Austin, and was himself followed by Dr. Jewell. Dr. Amos Austin has returned to town during the past year, and is now practicing there for the second time.

LAWYERS.

For this class of persons we shall have to write blank, as there never was one a resident of the town. One attorney talked about settling there, but was informed that he could not live in town by practicing law, and therefore abandoned the project.



A. H. BARTON.



MRS. A. H. BARTON.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BARTON was born in that portion of the town of Paris, Oneida county, New York, since erected into the town of Marshall, June 1, 1805. His parents, David and Lydia Barton, had removed from Leyden, Massachusetts, and settled in Paris in 1793. They were the first settlers in Marshall. The subject of this sketch was the eighth in a family of nine children, and, in addition to the education received in the common schools of that day, was prepared for admission to college in a Massachusetts seminary, but never entered upon his collegiate course. In 1825 fourteen families removed from Hanover Society in said town to the town of New Haven,—no mean accession to the then infant settlement. In the spring of 1826 Mr. Barton followed, and immediately entered into co-partnership with Chauncey B. Doolittle in the mercantile business. In 1829 Mr. Doolittle transferred his interest to Stephen Luce. In 1833, at the request of his father, who had made an unfortunate investment in a manufacturing business in Canada, Mr. Barton sold out his interest in the New Haven store, and removed to Toronto to protect his father's rights and close up the business there. In 1836 he removed from Toronto to Deansville, Oneida county, where he engaged in trade until 1838, when he returned to New Haven and settled upon the farm where he remained until the date of his death, April 27, 1854. October 13, 1829, Mr. Barton was married to Miss Cornelia Eveline Marvin, daughter of Nathaniel and Julia Marvin, who were among the first settlers in New Haven, then a part of Mexico. They came from Clinton, Oneida county, in 1810, transporting themselves and their scanty household effects in a flat- or Durham-boat by way of the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and Oswego river to Oswego. Thence by lake to Pleasant point. Mrs. Marvin ran the perilous passage of the rapids and falls of the Oswego river, near Fulton, in their frail boat. They settled upon the farm long known as the "Tanner place," in the north part of the town, when not a stick of the original forest had been cut.

Here, on the 10th day of March, 1812, Mrs. Barton was born.

Mr. Barton was one of the earliest to espouse the anti-slavery cause, when to do so with activity was to incur opposition and even opprobrium; but he deemed no sacrifice too great in any matter when conscience and love of his fellow-men directed him to act. He took the same advanced position in the temperance cause.

He was engaged in trade at a time when the inhabitants of the new settlement had but little money at command, and were obliged to depend almost wholly upon barter of their crops in all their dealings at the country store. Owing to this fact, and following what then was a common practice of merchants, the firm erected a distillery to convert the corn and rye of the neighborhood into whisky, which could be more readily transported and converted into cash in distant markets. But the temperance wave starting in Boston about 1825, reached him a few years later; and so thoroughly was his conscience convicted of error, that at the serious sacrifice of investment and business interests he closed his distillery, refusing either to continue it himself or to sell to another for such use. This action was characteristic of the man in whatever reform engaged. Under the old systems of town inspectors of schools and of town superintendency, he was often chosen to those positions. As a magistrate, a position occupied by him during eight years, he chose to act the part of a peacemaker. Very few cases commenced before him were ever brought to trial; he dreaded litigated contests with a shudder, because of the bitter passions and strifes engendered by them, so discordant to his own nature. His aim was to make each litigant recognize whatever of justice there might be in his opponent's claim, and thus to establish a basis of compromise. In this he was usually successful. He was never very robust in his physical development, and died while in the prime of his usefulness, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow still survives him.



EDWARD W. ROBINSON.



MRS EDWARD W. ROBINSON.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD W. ROBINSON, TOWN OF NEW HAVEN, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

The town has twelve school districts, the one at the village being No. 5, with a graded school. The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one in 1876 was six hundred and two. Amount of public money, including the library, was thirteen hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-six cents. The first school was taught, in 1806, by Harriet Easton, daughter of David Easton. Sherman Hosmer taught a school at Butterfly in 1808. The present school-houses are mostly new; the one at the village being built of brick and the one at Cheever's of stone.

MERCHANTS.

Anson Drake was the first, in 1809, at the village. He was succeeded in 1816 by Orris Hart, who was followed by Samuel Cherry. Samuel G. Merriam began the mercantile business in 1833, in which he remained for forty years. He retired from the business in 1873, and was succeeded by Rowe & Wilmarth, and then by the present firm of Rowe & Snow. Stephen Luce opened a store at the Hollow in 1829, and was in business there ten years. Hewett & Goodsell had a store in the stone hotel building for several years, about 1860. A store has been kept at the depot for a number of years, and is now run by O. Woodworth. John White kept a store at Cheever's Mills as early as 1810. The first drug-store was kept by Dr. James Austin, about 1862. Silas Allen and Solomon White, Jr., were merchants at the village from 1850 to 1856, or thereabouts. B. J. Hale & Son have an extensive coffin warehouse at the village in connection with their undertaking business. It dates back to about 1844.

HOTELS.

The first was opened at the village in 1810, by Ezra May. Soon after, one was opened by Andrew Place, at May's Corners, and another by Joseph Boynton, two miles west of the village. Jesse Smith built one just back of the present stone hotel about 1826, and Samuel Allen opened one a little west of the Congregational church in 1828. The stone hotel was built by Richard Eason about 1850 or 1851. The brick one was erected in 1824 by Ezra May. The town had three at a time for a while after 1828, but can now boast of only one, which is a temperance house, kept by A. M. May.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

The first post-office in town was established at West Mexico, January 19, 1813, with Joseph Bailey as postmaster. The office was kept at Mr. Bailey's house, about two miles west of the village. Its name was changed to New Haven, December 25, 1819, and Orris Hart appointed postmaster. Samuel G. Merriam was appointed postmaster February 8, 1833; Solomon White, Jr., July 23, 1853; Silas Hart, January 30, 1858; S. G. Merriam, June 28, 1861, and Augustus F. Rowe, January 2, 1873.

"Butterfly" was established January 31, 1828, with John Parsons as postmaster. Sterling Newell was appointed September 14, 1844; John Parsons again November 22, 1848; John Parsons, Jr., June 13, 1849; and Avery W. Severance, February 23, 1858. The office was discontinued January 13, 1870.

"South New Haven," the third and last office, was established early in the spring of 1877, in the southwest part of the town, with George H. Patten as postmaster.

The first mail-stage was run through the town from Utica to Oswego, and thence west, in 1823.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized July 30, 1817, the society having been formed just one month previously. Revs. John Dunlap and David R. Dixon presided. The former was a missionary, and the latter the pastor of the Mexico church. Thirteen persons united with the church at its organization, whose names are as follows: Stephen H. Kinne, Daniel Hitchcock and Esther his wife, Ari Rowe and Wendth his wife, Norman Rowe and Mary his wife, Atwood Aikens and Hannah his wife, Rebecca Hitchcock, Polly Harman, Seth S. Sweatland, Esther Delano. Norman Rowe is the only survivor. The first trustees of the society were Daniel Hitchcock, Seth Severance, Seth S. Sweatland, Norman Rowe, Roswell Harman, and William Taylor.

The Rev. William Williams was the first settled minister. He was from Granville, Washington county, and began his labors in 1820. Previous to his coming the church was favored with only occasional preaching. Mr. Williams' successors, with their terms of services, when known, were as follows: Rev. Ralph Robinson, two years, beginning in 1828; Rev. Oliver W. Ayer, two years; Rev. Ichabod A. Hart, one year; Rev. Isaac Headly, one year; Rev. Samuel Swezey, three years; Seth Smalley, one year; Rev. Hugh Carlisle, Rev. Mr. Whiting, Rev. Mr. Hoyt, Rev. Erastus Kellogg, Rev. Amos Seeley, in 1845; Rev. Ralph Robinson, who came a second time, in the fall of 1846; Rev. W. W. Warner, who came in April, 1854; Rev. Hiram Dyer, who began in June, 1855; Rev. John Reid, who came January 1, 1861, and served seven years; Rev. Thomas Bayne, three years; Rev. John T. Marsh, one year; Rev. Lewis Jessup, who began preaching in September, 1872. Mr. Jessup was followed by Rev. Olney Place, October 11, 1874, who is the present pastor.

Rev. Mr. Robinson preached for fifty years, and died in New Haven, in May, 1863, at the age of eighty-three.

The appointments of deacons of the church have been as follows: Ari Rowe and Daniel Hitchcock at the organization, in 1817; Samuel Allen, 1822; William Marvin, Joseph Barton, Charles Nichols, and Job Daul, in 1834; Norman Rowe, December 10, 1852; and Edward W. Robinson, March 8, 1873. According to the last report there are one hundred and nine members of the church. The present church edifice was built in 1824, and has been kept in good repair up to the present time.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist society was formed in town soon after the Congregational, and a brick edifice was built in the year 1825. The society had only occasional preaching, and after a while the meetings were discontinued on account of the small number of church-going people of that denomination.

The old brick church was finally sold, and taken down

some years since. A leading member of that church and one who stood by it to the last was Captain Cyrus Severance, but he was called away by death several years ago.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first meetings of this church were held near Peleg Davis', in the east part of the town, on the State road, as early as 1815; some of the members being residents of Mexico. In 1833 or 1834 a class was formed at New Haven village, with Reuben Halliday as leader. This only continued for a short time, and then disbanded. After this, in 1839, a permanent class was formed, of which Henry K. Marvin was the first leader, who held the position a long time. The first members of this class were David Field and wife, Nicholas Chesebro and wife, Nelson Davis and wife, and Ezekiel Lewis and wife. The first trustees were David Field, Nelson Davis, Nicholas Chesebro, Ezekiel Lewis, and Alvin Buell. The first ministers were Charles Northrop and Joseph Cragg, then followed Anson Tallor, B. Holmes, David Stone, Freeman Hancock, H. Kinsley, A. M. Rowe, and Almon Chapin. In 1851-52, William Peck and Reuben Reynolds were the preachers. In 1859, J. Smedley and J. Sloc were on the circuit. They were succeeded in turn by Hiram Nichols, W. I. Richards, J. H. Burk, H. S. Holmes, J. S. George, W. H. Brown, C. Manson, and E. H. Waugh.

The first church edifice was built in 1848, and the second and last one in 1876. The latter is a very fine building for so small a village, being a frame, laid up on the outside with brick. The whole cost was about seven thousand dollars. To the industry, energy, and economical management of the pastor, Rev. Charles Manson, who was on the charge when the church was built, the society is very much indebted for their handsome edifice. The church has an excellent bell weighing about one thousand pounds, the gift of two of the members of the society.

It should have been stated that previous to 1853 the circuit was very large and was supplied by two preachers, who preached alternately, once in four weeks each; services on the intervening Sundays being sometimes conducted by Morris Place.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There have been several in town, but most of them of short duration. About 1850 the Odd-Fellows had a lodge, but it was soon disbanded. After this the Sons of Temperance flourished from 1850 to 1855. The next was the Good Templars, a short time previous to 1874. The Patrons of Husbandry then organized the New Haven grange, No. 52, January 16, 1874, with the following officers: Worthy Master, Charles S. Cheever; Overseer, Edward W. Robinson; Lecturer, Henry J. Daggett; Steward, Willard W. Squires; Chaplain, E. G. Hewett; Assistant Stewards, Solomon White and Mrs. H. A. Stacey; Ceres, Mrs. D. B. Van Buren; Pomona, Mrs. W. W. Squires; Flora, Mrs. E. G. Hewett; Secretary, John Van Buren; Treasurer, H. A. Stacey. The present officers (1877) are as follows: Worthy Master, D. B. Van Buren; Overseer, W. W. Squires; Lecturer, S. White; Steward, J. S. Oxner; Assistant Stewards, J. M. Barker and Mrs.

J. S. Oxner; Chaplain, C. S. Cheever; Treasurer, B. S. Drake; Secretary, John Van Buren; Gate-keeper, Daniel Lawton; Ceres, Mrs. D. B. Van Buren; Pomona, Mrs. W. W. Squires; Flora, Mrs. C. S. Cheever. The present membership numbers fifty. Meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month.

A second Odd-Fellows' lodge, called Beacon Light, No. 464, was organized in July, 1877, with the following officers: Dr. George G. Whitaker, N. G.; H. J. Daggett, V. G.; George S. Hale, R. S. N. G.; A. F. Aird, L. S. N. G.; William B. Seales, R. S. V. G.; H. A. Stacy, L. S. V. G.; John Van Buren, R. S.; Malcolm Stevens, P. S.; J. S. Oxner, Treasurer; Wallace Halliday, Chaplain; J. M. Barker, C.; Marshall Parker, W.; Charles Woodward, R. S. S.; Frank Stevens, L. S. S.; Henry Stacy, I. G.; and A. M. May, O. G.

CEMETERIES.

There are two in town,—one at the village and the other at Butterfly. The former is probably the finest in the county, considering the smallness of the village in which it is situated. It contains at least twenty monuments, from ten to twenty-two feet in height, costing from seventeen hundred dollars down, besides many marble slabs of handsome design and beautiful finish. The memorial of the most public interest, however, is the soldiers' monument, dedicated to the memory of those who fell in the war for the Union. It stands nearly in the centre of the cemetery, and was erected May 30, 1870. It is of Italian marble, about eighteen feet in height, and has engraved on its four sides the names of forty-four soldiers who were killed or died from wounds received in the late war. The principal inscription reads,—“Erected to the memory of New Haven's gallant sons who died for their country.” The names and ages upon the monument are as follows: North side—William Wiles, 26; William Barnes, 34; Joseph S. King, 23; Henry O. Wing, 20; Seth Hubbard, 38; Dennis Doyle, 24; Leonard Wiles, 19; Lemuel Gullion, 31; Jabez E. Spaulding, 19; J. W. Gullion, 36; Granville S. Woodall, 17. South side—William H. Mays, 17; John Green, 21; Benson Davis, 21; Joseph S. Munger, 21; James Redding, 20; William H. Crawford, 30; William S. Harrington, 23; Manville G. Looker, 19; Hamilton N. Wileox, 27; Paul W. Walsworth, 23; Francis L. Harrington, 32. East side—A. J. Bassett, 22; William W. Wood, 25; John Wilbur, 41; John E. Bowen, 21; Eli Cornwall, 19; Oscar H. Fields, 32; Chauncey G. Snell, 20; Horace D. Cheever, 26; Franklin W. Coan, 20; Lorenzo D. Goodrich, 38; Lorenzo S. Doolittle, 38. West side—William H. Taylor, 18; William E. Taylor, 17; Oscar Drake, 31; Henry Fuller, 22; Amos N. Kilbe, 26; John B. Dawson, 23; Noble S. Green, 22; George B. Smith, 18; Chester A. Drake, 21; Rozelle J. Whitney, 22; Chandler A. Rathbun, 22.

POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

The population at different periods has been as follows: In 1835, 1551; 1840, 1737; 1850, 2015; 1860, 2073; 1870, 1764; and in 1875, 1728. Valuation, \$659,251.



VIEWS AT CAPT HENRY J. L.



MRS. H. J. DAGGETT





NORMAN ROWE.

NORMAN ROWE.

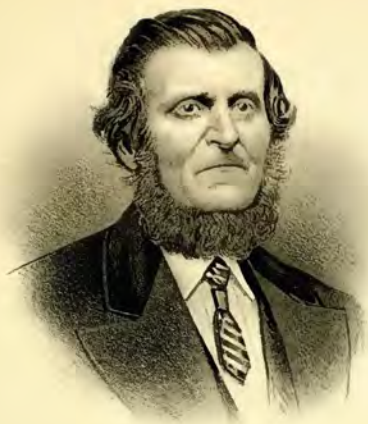
PROMINENTLY identified with the early settlement of New Haven and vicinity we find the subject of this sketch. Norman, son of Ori and — (Bull) Rowe, was born January 2, 1795, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. In 1803 his father and family of seven children moved to Vernon, Oneida county, New York, and in 1808 to Paris, the same county. The family being large and in very moderate circumstances, young Norman, at the age of nine, went to live with another family. When in his sixteenth year he was bound out to a farmer named Reuben Austin until he attained his majority, the consideration being one hundred dollars and a suit of clothes. Under these circumstances his educational advantages were slim. He gained some knowledge by the regular perusal of a newspaper he borrowed, and by a friend gaining access for him to a circulating library. He is therefore pre-eminently a self-educated man, for he gained quite a large amount of useful knowledge. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, young Norman, being eligible for military duty, was ordered to Sackett's Harbor, and while there contracted a sickness from the effects of which he is still a sufferer. So much for his patriotism.

On the 16th of February, 1816, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moore, of Oneida county. He and his brother then embarked in the boot and shoe manufacturing business, and also conducted a small tannery at the same time. February 17, 1817, he and his wife came to New Haven, this county, purchased fifty acres of land, and meeting with indifferent success, owing to the difficulty of raising money in those days, was obliged to leave the land with what improvements he had made. He then settled on and cleared the farm now occupied by George W. Daggett, where he remained until the spring of 1836. He then removed to the village of New Haven, where in 1841 he erected the house in which he now resides. In the spring of 1827 he was elected assessor of New Haven township, and the following fall to the office of justice of the peace, which office he has held almost continuously ever since, (except while sheriff of the county in 1840). His judgment was excellent, and it was seldom that any judgments rendered by him were reversed by the higher courts. He has held

various other township offices, among which that of township clerk for fifteen years, and supervisor in 1839-40, at which time he was chairman of the board, to which office he was elected by the Whig party almost without opposition. In 1840 he was also elected sheriff of Oswego County, which office he held three years. He was again elected to the same office in 1845-51. His successor desiring him to attend to the duties of the office, he was virtually sheriff until 1854. He removed with his family to Oswego in 1850, and took charge of the jail, returning to New Haven in the spring of 1852. He was again elected supervisor in 1858.

October 15, 1835, his wife died, leaving him with five out of a family of eight children. He married again, August 21, 1836, to Mrs. Sarah Hitchcock, widow of Stephen Hitchcock. The result of this marriage was three children, of whom one survives. His first interest in political affairs was during the canal excitement, he voting for De Witt Clinton, who was in favor of constructing the canal. From that time he affiliated with the Whig party, and on the organization of the Republican party entered its ranks, where he has since firmly remained. He has always taken a prominent part in local and State politics, and is one of the most prominent respectable politicians of the county. In the days when it was considered essential to the welfare of the country that a well-regulated militia should be maintained, he took an active part in that, and rose step by step till he attained to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, receiving his first commission from Governor Clinton, and his last from acting-Governor Pitchers in 1828.

Mr. Rowe united with the Congregational church in Paris township in 1816, and is now a deacon of the church in New Haven, and has been one of the trustees nearly ever since the organization of the church, which he assisted in perfecting, being one of its original members. Since 1829 he has been a strong advocate of the temperance cause; and he attributes his present good health and robust strength, at the age of eighty-three, in a great measure to his temperate and abstemious life. No comment on the general characteristics of Mr. Rowe is necessary. Everybody knows him, and to know is to respect him.



MICHAEL S. LINDALL.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE M. S. LINDALL, NEW HAVEN, OSWEGO CO. N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CAPTAIN HENRY J. DAGGETT,

son of Henry and Mary Daggett, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 16, 1826. In 1838 his parents moved to Oswego County, and settled at Oswego city, where they remained for about four years, and then removed to New Haven township, where they continued to reside till their death, which occurred as follows: Henry Daggett, in April, 1870; Mrs. Mary Daggett, in September, 1871.

Captain Henry J. Daggett received a good English education at the academy and high school of Oswego. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until he was nineteen years old, when he chose a life "on the ocean wave," first as a common sailor, in which capacity he served three years, and then as mate one year, and master for fifteen years. He commanded a number of different vessels, and was afterwards associated with Penfield, Lyon & Co. in the grain trade, sailing-vessels being used by them exclusively.

Retiring from the command of a vessel in 1863, he still retained an interest in the shipping trade. He has been extensively interested in farming, and also in the flouring, lumbering, and commission business, and has shipped a large quantity of cheese to Liverpool. He is one of the largest landholders in New Haven township, where he owns six hundred acres, besides as much more in other localities. By reference to the New York State records, we find him to have been a member of assembly from the third district of Oswego County in 1875, and his name appears prominently on the reports of committee on commerce and navigation, and on the sub-committee of the whole. He is spoken of in the State documents very favorably as a legislator, and the general popularity he enjoys among his constituents, and the people generally, goes far to confirm the good opinion of him therein expressed. In 1872 he was elected supervisor of New Haven township, and was re-elected for five terms consecutively, the last year being chosen chairman of the board, the duties of which office he discharged in an able and impartial manner, and to the entire satisfaction of his brother-members of the board, as expressed in a resolution passed at the close of the session.

Mr. Daggett is a man of varied and extensive experience, an excellent judge of men and things, and a man not calculated to err in his estimate of human character. He has been a leading Republican for many years, but has always retained enough of the *fortiter in re* so as not to be influenced by party cliques or partisan motives. Of the *suaviter in modo* he possesses a large share, hence he enjoys the confidence and esteem of people of all political complexions. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being now a Royal Arch Mason; and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Captain Daggett married Frances L., daughter of Philander and Eliza Holly, of New Haven, who survives.

A remarkable fact connected with the captain's sea-faring experience is, that he was never once shipwrecked or lost a cargo. He retains a picture of the good ship "Dreadnaught," which he commanded, and which he considers his pet vessel. He points to her with a commendable pride.



L. CUMMINGS.

MILITARY RECORD OF NEW HAVEN.

Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry.—William R. Bennett, Co. I. Enlisted April 30, 1861; dis. at Falmouth, Va., May 14, 1862, from physical disability; re-enl'd July 11, 1863, in 15th Cav., and dis. at Elmira, Aug. 19, 1863.
 Francis M. Davis, private, Co. C. Enlisted April 28, 1861, and dis. for disability at Arlington Heights, Va., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Benson Davis, private, Co. C. Enlisted May 1, 1861; w'd at 2d Bull Run, lived seven days, and buried at Soldiers' Home, Washington.
 Oscar H. Field, private, Co. C. Killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Oscar H. Goodrich, private, Co. C. Dis. at Arlington, 1861.
 Charles E. Jenkins, private, Co. R. Enlisted May 1, 1861; dis. Dec. 25, 1861, at Upton Hill, Va., by reason of chronic rheumatism.
 Josiah Rulison, private, Co. A. Enlisted April 16, 1861, and dis. at Elmira, May 29, 1863; time served out; re-enl'd in 12th Cav. Sept. 27, 1864, and dis. at Newbern, N. C., July 7, 1865.
 William H. Taylor, private, Co. C. Enlisted May 1, 1861; dis. on account of w'ds received Dec. 5, 1863.
Eighty-first Regiment Infantry.—Oreen Ahlbut, private, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861, and dis. Dec. 15, 1862, for disability.
 Henry Tracy, private, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, and dis. at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1862, and drafted; the only man in the town who went in 147th.
 Hiram Tracy, private, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1861; dis. at Athens, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1862, of disability.
 George W. Cook, private, Co. D. Enlisted Nov. 18, 1861; dis. at Yorktown, Va., Nov. 18, 1862, by reason of w'd in hand; re-enl'd in Co. K, 24th Cav.; dis. at Washington, June 18, 1863.
 George W. Davis, private, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1861; dis. at Fortress Monroe, Sept. 23, 1861; time served out.
 Chester A. Drake, private, Co. B. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1861; killed in battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 George King, private, Co. K. Enlisted Nov. 14, 1861; trans. to 8th N. Y. In 4-pendent Battery, July 16, 1863; served until Nov. 28, 1863; dis. July 7, 1862.

Joseph S. King, private, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1861; w'd at battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; buried at Fortress Monroe.

John W. Looker, private, Co. B. Dis. at Phila., Pa., Dec. 1863.

Manville C. Looker, private, Co. B. Killed at Fair Oaks; buried at Savage Station.

George B. Smith, private, Co. B. Dis. at Germantown Hospital, Phila., Jan. 29, 1862; died at home Oct. 27, 1862.

John Wilder, private, Co. B. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; dis. Jan. 1, 1863; re-en'd in same reg't same day; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and buried there.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—William C. Bartlett, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863.

David M. Barton, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862.

John E. Bowen, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; killed near Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; buried on battle-field next day.

Charles Curtis, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.

Freeman Cole, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; dis. at Fortress Monroe, April 2, 1863, for disability.

John B. Dawson, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Carrollton, La., Jan. 28, 1863.

Lorenzo S. Doolittle, serg't, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at New Orleans, Oct. 29, 1863.

John H. Forbes, private, Co. G. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; dis. at Baltimore, March, 1863, for disability.

Lemuel Gulliver, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Brasher City, May 27, 1863.

Noble S. Green, corp., Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died at Port Hudson, Aug. 8, 1863.

Seth Hubbard, private, Co. E. En'd Aug. 9, 1862; sent to hospital at Baton Rouge, Aug. 14, 1863.

L. Hooley, private, Co. G. En'd Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863.

Robert Lawrence, private, Co. E. En'd Aug. 11, 1862; dis. at Port Columbus, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1863, on account of wounds received at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.

Alonso C. Lee, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862.

Phineas A. Miller, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; must. out at end of service. Aug. 28, 1863.

Joseph E. Penfield, private, and clerk of Co. E. En'd Aug. 9, 1862, and through the war; dis. Aug. 28, 1863.

Jerome S. Pangburn, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; dis. at Albany with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

Edward W. Robinson, corp., Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; dis. with reg't Aug. 28, 1863.

James Redding, private, Co. E. En'd Aug. 9, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 14, 1863.

George Sheffield, private, Co. G. En'd Aug. '62; dis. with reg't.

Alonso C. Taylor, private, Co. E. En'd Aug. '62; dis. for disability, at New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1863; afterwards assist't surgeon.

Charles F. Wright, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; dis. with regiment.

Paul W. Walworth, private, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 13, 1862, at New Orleans; died at home, by reason of disease contracted in the army, March 2, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry.—Charles C. Burroughs, private, Co. F. En'd Aug., 1862; dis. at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1863, for disability.

Arthur I. Colson, drummer, Co. B. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; dis. June 20, 1863, at Syracuse, at end of service.

Horace D. Cheever, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug., 1862; taken pris'r at Gettysburg, July 3 or 4, 1864; par. on the ground; sent to Parol Camp, at West Chester, Pa.; taken sick, and died at a private home; body sent home.

Asenel L. Drake, private, Co. F. En'd Aug., 1862; des. to Canada.

Chester D. Drake, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 18th Res.; dis. at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1863.

Horace Dickerson, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; played crazy, and had fits, and let off before mustered into service.

Byron C. Earl, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 36, 1862; trans. into Vet. Res. Corps, 19th Reg't., dis. July 13, 1863.

Thomas Farr, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug., '62; dis. June 26, '63.

James W. Gulliver, private, Co. F. En'd Aug. 26, '62, for three y'rs.

Philip S. Green, priv., Co. F. En'd Aug. 26, '62; dis. June 26, '63.

Chauncey L. Gridley, 1st lieut., Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; dis. for physical disability at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 14, 1863.

Jonathan C. Johnson, Jr., private, Co. F. Mustered in Sept. 23, 1862; no further record.

Sardius D. Jenkins, private, Co. F. Must'd in Sept. 23, '62; dis. '62.

Alonso Lewis, priv., Co. F. En'd Aug., '62; deserted to Canada in the fall of 1862.

Lewis Lacombe, substitute for Jacob Marshall. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1863; no other record.

Joseph A. Marshall, priv., Co. B. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to 31st Art.; dis. at Albany, July, 1863.

Frederick J. Martin, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. at Syracuse June 29, 1863.

J. S. Menger, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan., 1863.

Francis M. Pease, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; taken pris. at battle of Wilderness May 5, 1864; in Andersonville pris. in 1864.

Florence, and Danville; held until Feb. 27, 1863; dis. with reg't.

Ansen M. Renshaw, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; dis. Feb. 13, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, Va., by reason of consolidation of reg't. with the 76th, and rendered supernumerary.

Jesse Robbins, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; dis. from the Invalid Corps in 1863.

Edward Sabins, private, Co. F. Mustered Sept. 23, 1862; wounded May 11, 1864; dis. June 29, 1863, at Syracuse.

James Sanderson, priv., Co. F. Deserted to Canada in fall of 1862.

James E. Spaulding, priv., Co. F. Died in Richmond pris. in 1864.

Alonso Smith, private, Co. F. Dis. from hospital at Washington, D. C., in March, 1863, from disability.

Chauncey G. Snell, priv., Co. F. Mustered Sept. 23, 1862; died from wounds at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Hamilton M. Wilcox, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died of disease at Camp Morris, D. C., in fall of '62; buried there.

William W. Wood, private, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; captured at the Wilderness battle May 5, 1864; died in pris. at Florence, S. C., Nov. 10, 1864, of disease.

Andrew J. Williams, priv., Co. F. En'd Aug. 29, '64; dis. Jan. 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment Infantry.—Reuben H. Austin, priv., Co. I. En'd Sept. 1, 1861; dis. at Syracuse May 9, 1863, by authority of adjutant-general.

Martin Bracy, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 22, 1864; dis. July 18, '65.

Wm. W. Bracy, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 22, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Isaac Barrows, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 23, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

John G. Barnes, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 27, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

William Barnes, priv., Co. I. En'd Sept. 2, 1864; died at Soldiers' Rest, in Syracuse, July 11, 1865; body sent home.

Theodore Curtis, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 22, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Roderick Cameron, substitute, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 26, '64; dis. July 10, '65.

Charles L. Dorfee, priv., Co. I. En'd Sept. 16, '64; dis. for disability at Fortress Monroe June 6, '65.

Calvin A. Eason, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 31, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Rial Fish, priv., Co. D. En'd Aug. 26, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Albert E. Galle, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 22, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

John N. Gilman, 2d lieut., Co. I. En'd Aug. 23, '64; dis. July 18, 1865.

Lucius S. Hammond, priv., Co. B. En'd Aug. 29, '64; dis. at Fair Ground hospital, Va., June 18, '65.

Wallace H. Halliday, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 26, '64; dis. July 18, 1865.

Henry H. Knight, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 22, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Chas. C. Loomis, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug., '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Nelson McDonald, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 29, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Sherwood Ripley, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 27, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Orren F. Smith, priv., Co. B. En'd Aug. 24, '64; dis. July 12, '65.

Geo. E. Soper, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 29, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

John Thurgood, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 29, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Wm. N. Taylor, sergt., Co. I. En'd Aug. 23, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Amos B. Wright, priv., Co. I. En'd Sept. 2, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Geo. Wetmore, capt., Co. I. En'd Sept. 3, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Renken Wilber, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 30, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Martin Walter, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 29, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Henry E. Wilber, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 23, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Wm. Wetmore, priv., Co. I. En'd Aug. 26, '64; dis. July 18, '65.

Miscellaneous.—Orren Abbott, priv., Co. E, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 14, '62; dis. Sept. 5, '63; was in Co. A, 51st Inf., previously.

- Josiah Burnett, priv., 12th Cav. Dis. 1861.
- James Bowen, priv., Co. I, 15th Cav. Enlisted Nov. 6, 1863; dis. somewhere in the south at close of the war.
- Sybran H. Beaulieu, priv., Co. I, 76th Inf. Substitute for Geo. H. Patten; en'd Aug. 6, '63; dis. from 91st H. Art. July 14, '63.
- Hiram Bracy, priv., Co. K, 91st H. Art. Re-en'd Dec. 22, '63; dis. at Hart's Island, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1863; was in 81st Inf.
- James Burns, 16th Inf. Enlisted March 11, 1864.
- Harvey L. Bowen, priv., Co. F, 1st L. Art., only one from town. Enlisted Sept. 2, '61, for three years; served until Jan. 21, '64, and then re-en'd in same company, same reg.; dis. June 23, '63.
- William H. Bennett, priv., Co. B, 15th Cav. Enlisted July 11, 1863; dis. at Elmira Aug. 19, 1863.
- Augustus Cees, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; dis. Aug. 30, 1863; time served out.
- Henry Curtiss, priv., Co. I, 76th Inf. En'd Aug. 14, '63; dis. at Washington, D. C., June, 1865.
- H. N. Cole, priv., 16th Regular Inf.
- Horace L. Drake, priv., Co. I, 25th Inf. En'd May 14, 1861; dis. June 3, 1863.
- Oscar R. Drake, priv., 14th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863.
- Alfred Davis, priv., Co. C, 21th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; dis. at Cloud's Mills, Va., July 19, 1863.
- Francis M. Davis, priv., Co. K, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; dis. at Cloud's Mills in June, 1865, by order of the War Dept.
- Michael Dawson, priv., Co. C, — Reg. Inf.
- James Doyle, priv., Co. K, 69th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; dis. at Baltimore, Md., Dec., 1862, from wounds received at Antietam, Sept., 1862.
- Dennis Doyle, priv., Co. K, 64th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; killed at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863; body not recovered.
- Horace L. Drake. Re-enlisted from 28th Inf. into Co. I, 15th Cav., as sergt., Oct. 15, 1863; dis. at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 9, 1863.
- Henry Fuller, priv., Co. K, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1863; taken pris. near Petersburg, Va., in July, 1864, then taken to Richmond, and paroled about July 19, 1864; started for parole camp, and died on the way.
- David R. Grummon, priv., 12th Cav.
- Loelus Goodyear, priv., 9th H. Art. En'd Jan. 4, 1864; dis. in fall of 1865.
- William Harrington, priv., Co. A, 8th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 6, '63.
- David A. Hammond, priv., Co. G, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; dis. Oct. 3, 1865.
- Willis W. Holliday, priv., Co. C, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Daniel Hall, priv., Co. G, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; dis. July 19, 1865.
- Francis Harrington, priv., Co. B, 16th Inf. En'd Feb. 3, 1864.
- Leslie C. Hart, priv., Co. B, 16th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 19, 1861; dis. May 28, 1862.
- John A. Hines, priv., Co. H, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. June 17, 1865.
- Duncan Ingraham, priv., 22d Cav. En'd Mar. 18, '64; dis. '65.
- Thomas H. Jeffrey, priv., Co. K, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 29, '63.
- Wm. C. Jenkins, priv., 33d Inf. En'd Aug. 28, '62; dis. June 23, 1865.
- Edwin Jerrett, priv., Co. B, 16th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 26, 1862; dis. March 10, 1865.
- Joseph Kennedy, priv., Co. K, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; dis. in 1865.
- Hiram S. Keeler, priv., 21st N. Y. Bat. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; dis. Sept. 9, 1865.
- Geo. King, priv., 8th N. Y. Bat. Enlisted Nov. 28, 1864; dis. July 7, 1865; served for a while in the 81st Inf.
- Delos Landers, priv., Co. B, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1863; dis. May 28, 1863.
- Almon E. Lindsey, priv., 16th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863.
- Oscar J. Lamphere, priv., 11th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863.
- George E. Lansing, priv., Co. C, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; 2d sergt. at the enlistment, and afterwards 1st lieut.; dis. July 18, 1865.
- Henry G. Mack, priv., 11th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; trans. from 14th to 13th.
- Patrick Manus, priv., 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; deserted to Canada in 1864.
- Franklin Mack, priv., 14th H. Art. En'd Jan. 4, 1861; dis. Sept. 8, 1865.
- John McDonald, priv., 16th Inf. In service in 1865.
- Andrew Morris, priv., 16th Reg. Inf. In service in 1865.
- Michael Miller, priv., 7th Reg. Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; in regular service in 1865.
- John McFadden, priv., 7th Reg. Inf. Enlisted Mar., 1861; in regular service in 1865.
- Darius H. Nelson, priv., 15th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1861; dis. at Springfield, Ill., Nov., 1864; time served out.
- Francis W. Osterhout, priv., 16th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 3, 1863; deserted to Canada in the spring of 1865.
- George H. Peckham, private, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; dis. Oct., 1865.
- Thos. Peters, priv., 16th Reg. Inf. En'd Mar., '64; in serv. in '65.
- Hazel Parkhurst, priv., 16th Reg. Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; in service in 1865.
- Seren S. Richardson, priv., 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; deserted to Canada in the winter of 1864.
- James Riley, priv., 16th Inf.
- Albert H. Roar, substitute for N. F. Goodsell. En'd Aug. 16, 1864.
- Martin E. Reedy, priv., Co. F, 6th Mich. Cav. En'd Sept. 4, 1862; dis. at Camp Distribution, Va., July 8, 1863; re-enlisted in the 20th N. Y. Cav. Aug. 20, 1863; dis. Aug. 11, 1865, at Sackett's Harbor.
- Henry A. Rathbun, priv., Co. G, 1st N. Y. L. Art. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; dis. Feb. 12, 1864, by reason of re-enlistment; re-enlisted in same company and regt. Feb. 12, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Charles A. Rathbun, priv., Co. G, 1st L. Art. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; came home on sick furlough in Feb., 1863; was sick at home seven weeks, and died a mere skeleton.
- Curtis F. Sheldon, priv., 14th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; dis. in summer of 1865.
- Herman Spencer, priv., 9th H. Art. Enlisted in Co. K, Dec. 10, '63; dis. in the fall of 1865.
- Jacob Stalker, substitute for Dr. S. P. Johnson. En'd Aug. 1, 1864.
- Henry Sanders, substitute for Sam'l. Sherman. In service in 1865.
- William Stevens, priv., Co. G, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; dis. at Hart's Island, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1865.
- Swan B. Temple, priv., Co. K, 8th Inf. En'd Aug. 4, 1863; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, in Va.; in Salisbury prison and others for six months and eight days; dis. a parole prisoner Aug. 2, 1865.
- Eudolphus Taylor, corp., Co. G, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; dis. July 19, 1865.
- Jonathan Thompson, priv., 7th Reg. Inf. Enlisted March, 1864.
- Edward R. Grafford, priv., 7th Reg. Inf. Enlisted March, 1864.
- Russell Whitney, priv., Co. A, 12th N. Y. Cav. En'd Aug. 1, 1862; taken prisoner at Plymouth, April 17, 1864; died in Andersonville prison September, 1864.
- John J. Wendall, priv., Co. C, 26th Inf. Enlisted May 13, 1861; dis. at Utica, N. Y., May 28, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. K, 24th Cav., Feb. 23, 1864; dis. in Baltimore, June 5, 1865, by reason of wounds received in April, 1863; sergeant after re-enlistment.
- Leonard Wiler, priv., Co. I, 13th Cav. Enlisted Nov. 30, 1863; died in camp near Harrisonburg, Va., March 31, 1864.
- William Wiles, priv., Co. K, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1863; missing after the battle of Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864, and never found.
- Henry Wing, priv., Co. K, 9th H. Art. En'd Dec. 14, '63; dis. '65.
- Wm. Williams, priv., Co. G, 24th Cav. En'd Dec. 22, '63; dis. '65.
- Washington M. Whitlock, priv., Co. E, 59th Inf. En'd Sept. 1, '61; re-enlisted at Stevensburg, Va., Dec. 21, 1863; was in light artillery, and also in Bat. B, 1st L. Art., R. I. Regt.; dis. Jan. 7, 1861.
- Giraville S. Woodall, Co. K, 26th N. Y. Cav. Died at White House Landing, June 4, 1864, aged 17.

A M B O Y.

AMBOY was formed from Williamstown, March 25, 1830. It lies upon the east border of the county, south of the centre. The surface is rolling, and has a southerly inclination. The soil is a rich loam, producing grain and grass in abundance. It contains several small lakes in the southern part, the principal of which are Painter lake, and North and South ponds. It is drained by small streams, tributary to Oneida lake. Its highest point is four hundred and fifty feet above Lake Ontario. The north half of the town is within the region of the gray sandstone, and the south half in that of the red or Medina sandstone.

The earliest settler of this town was Joseph Perkins, a native of Connecticut, who moved into the town in 1805. He took up the east half of lot No. 14 of this township, and during the first year opened an inn for the accommodation of travelers. He resided upon this place until his death, which occurred through accident, being killed while he was at work in the woods near his house. He left a family consisting of two sons and three daughters. Mr. Perkins and his family seem to have been the only settlers within the town for a number of years.

Among those who came on after Mr. Perkins had located were David Smith, in 1815, Isaac Claxton and John Drought, in 1818, and Sage Parke, in 1821. Mr. David Smith located near the present grave-yard, where he resided until 1828, when he moved out of town. Isaac Claxton settled in the southeastern part of the town, where he was joined by his brother, William Claxton, within a few years. Together they cleared a large tract of land and erected comfortable buildings, but sold out to Mr. Richard Carter, and took up other lots in the town. Both died, leaving large families of children, most of whom have since moved to the western States. John Drought settled upon the east half of lot No. 139. The farm is occupied at present by Mr. David Morton. Mr. Drought lived upon this place until the year 1828, when he sold out to Julian and Richard Carter, and moved with his family to Camden, Oneida county, where he died.

Sage Parke settled upon lots Nos. 14 and 29, but sold out within a short time to John Moore, and purchased lot No. 105, where he lived until shortly before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, at Amboy Centre. In the year 1822 (being seventeen years after the settlement made by Mr. Perkins), Mr. Joseph Murphy built the first saw-mill in town. During the summer of the next year the first school was taught by Cynthia Stoddard. The following winter a school-house was built upon lot No. 27. It was constructed of four-inch planks, notched together much after the manner of constructing log houses. It was the only school-house in that part of the town for a great number of years, and is still standing.

No event of unusual interest occurred during these years of early settlement. Situated in the woods, and distant from the usual route of travel, they labored on uncomplainingly. Each little clearing gradually increased in size, and though the forest still covered the greater part of the township, yet numerous small tracts were placed under cultivation and yielded annually their due reward to industry.

During the years 1822-23 a large number of settlers came into the town, most of them from the Eastern States. Among them were John G. Howard and William Henry, from Rhode Island, Horace Foote, from Clinton, and Archibald Chapman. The first regular hotel was opened in the fall of 1822, at what is known as the five corners, upon lot No. 26. This building was owned by Ephraim Mowrey, and was a double log house. Mr. Mowrey kept a hotel in it for a number of years, but afterwards put up a fine frame structure upon lot No. 11.

In 1824, Mr. Sage Parke erected the first grist-mill in town. It contained only a single run of stone, and was intended for grinding corn and other coarse grain.

The same year the Free-will Baptist society was organized (in 1824), with Rev. Truman Gillet as pastor. Services were held from time to time in various private buildings in the town.

All this time it will be remembered that township No. 6 was a part of the town of Williamstown. Early in 1830 the people made up their minds to be set off into a new town, and a meeting of the citizens was called to determine on a good name for it. Several names were proposed, discussion ensued, and the meeting was held until a late hour, but finally adjourned without being able to decide the momentous question. Another followed, with the same result. A third and fourth ensued, but still township No. 6 was nameless. At length, at the fifth meeting, Mr. Frederick Andrews proposed the name of Amboy, from the town thus called in New Jersey. This suggestion met with general favor, the name in question was sent forward to the legislature, and the town of Amboy was formed by an act passed March 25, 1830.

From this time until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, little of historical interest occurred within the new town. During all the earlier part of that period Amboy was still a wild country. Immigration, however, continued to flow in, the forests went down before the sturdy arms of the pioneers, and pleasant farms furnished with comfortable houses often met the eye of the traveler. The population steadily increased from six hundred and sixty-nine in 1830 to fourteen hundred and two in 1860. Even the latter was small for a town in the State of New York, and indicated truly that a large part of its territory was still shadowed by the primeval forest. But when the tocsin of



MRS. F. M. TOUSLEY.



F. M. TOUSLEY.



PHILLIP HESS.



BELLE J. WILSON.



D. J. WILSON.



F. LAING.

war sounded in the ears of the nation, none more promptly answered the call to arms than the gallant sons of Amboy. Indeed, there were but few towns in the State with no greater number of inhabitants who had as many men in the service. Their record speaks for itself.

The older men, who remained at home, were equally zealous in their sphere.

The following votes were taken at town-meetings, called for the purpose of raising means: At a meeting held December 22, 1863, it was voted that the town should raise the sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid to each volunteer, until its quota should be full.

At a special meeting, called September 15, 1864, it was voted that the town should raise the sum of one hundred and eight dollars per man, to fill its quota under the then recent call of the president for five hundred thousand men.

At a special meeting, held October 8, 1864, it was voted that the town raise the sum of twelve hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-nine cents, for the purpose of paying the balance necessarily expended in procuring volunteers to fill the quota of Amboy, under the call before mentioned.

Since the war a number of mills have been built in the town, and the business of lumbering and manufacturing shingles has been extensively carried on. There are at present ten saw-mills in operation, and a cheese-factory has been built, at West Amboy, within the past few years.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF AMBOY.

This church became a part of the Black River conference in 1836, having previous to that time been a part of the Salmon River conference.

The pastors since that time have been as follows: in 1836 and 1837, W. H. Gaylord and L. Ball; in 1838, W. Tanner and Joseph Smalley; 1839, J. N. Jones and Ira H. Corbin; 1842 and '43, T. D. Mitchell and J. N. Brown; 1845, Orra Squires; 1846 to 1848, J. Arnold; 1850, R. N. Barbour; 1852, P. Jones; 1855, S. Kinney; 1857, S. Ball; 1858, William Empey; 1861 and '62, W. T. Sweedley; 1863, S. Delamater; 1866 and '67, Moses Wills; 1868, Allen Mullen; 1869 and '70, R. O. Beebe; 1873, N. S. Hubbel; 1874, E. J. Clemmens; 1875-1877, A. M. Frandenburgh. Some of the first members of the church were Sage Parke, Charles Pepper, Walter Willson, Dorastus Green, and Joseph Price. The church building was erected in 1825.

The present officers of the church are as follows: A. M. Frandenburgh, pastor; Levi Lewis and Cornelius McGee, class-leaders; Clay Short, Charles W. Hastings, and John Whaley, trustees; Charles W. Hastings, Clay Short, Warren Whaley, and Peter Schell, stewards.

The Sunday-school has an attendance of about one hundred and forty members, and has a library containing near one hundred and twenty volumes.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT CARTERSVILLE.

This society is of recent formation. The church building was erected in 1871. The first trustees were N. H. Adams, Charles H. Jelliff, and Daniel T. Morton.

The church is presided over by the pastor of the one at Amboy Centre.

The Sunday-school has about seventy members.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1824. Mr. Truman Gillet was pastor from that time until 1842. During the greater part of this period services were held in private buildings; but, a short time before leaving the charge, Mr. Gillet built a small church at his own expense. This house is still standing, and is used at present by the Methodist society.

AMBOY TOWN OFFICERS.

At a town-meeting held at the house of Ephraim Mowrey, on the 20th day of April, 1830, the following officers were elected:

Sage Parke, supervisor; Frederick Ambrose, town clerk; Anson Abels, Sylvanus Coon, T. A. Kiddell, assessors; Joshua L. Smith, Truman M. Prinne, Dorastus Green, commissioners of highways; Alvin Cranson, collector; Sage Parke, Ephraim Smith, James Edmonds, commissioners of schools; John Jamison, Nathaniel Williams, Frederick Ambrose, inspectors of common schools; Anson Abels, John G. Woodward, overseers of the poor; Alvin Cranson, John Edmonds, John J. Wheeler, constables; Daniel Whitlock, Julian Carter, Sylvanus Coon, justices of the peace.

The succession of supervisors and town clerks has been as follows:

Supervisors.—In 1830-31, Sage Parke; in 1832-34, Dorastus Green; 1835, James Edmonds; 1836, Dorastus Green; 1837, Alfred Scamans; 1838, Sage Parke; 1839, John Jamison; 1840-41, Julian Carter; 1842, William Sanders; 1843, John Jamison; 1844-47, Julian Carter; 1848-49, John Jamison; 1850, Ezra Hall; 1851, George D. Wells; 1852-53, Robert S. Carter; 1854-55, Henry Garber; 1856, John Jamison; 1857-59, Henry Garber; 1860, George D. Wells; 1861, John Jamison; 1862, Zaphon W. Moore; 1862, F. H. Berry; 1863-64, R. J. Carter; 1865, John Jamison; 1866-67, George W. Ludington; 1868-69, Delos Randall; 1870, George D. Wells; 1871, John Jamison; 1872-75, Thomas Laing; 1876, Philip Hess; 1877, George L. Wells.

Town Clerks.—In 1830, Frederick Ambrose; in 1831, Martin B. Mowrey; 1832-35, John Jamison; 1836, John Davison; 1837, John Jamison; 1838, John P. Hasselkus; 1839, William Sergeant; 1840-47, John P. Hasselkus; 1849, Ephraim H. Smith; 1850-51, Wanton Green; 1852-53, William Sergeant; 1854, Wanton Green; 1855-56, William Sergeant; 1857-60, J. Duane Dunn; 1861-62, George A. Sergeant; 1863-66, Andrew J. Whaley; 1867-70, David J. Wilson; 1867-71, Thomas Towsley; 1872, A. J. Whaley; 1873, Francis W. Towsley; 1874, George W. Sergeant; 1875-77, Calvin Warn.

The following is a list of the town officers for the present year (1877): Supervisor, George L. Wells; Town Clerk, Calvin H. Warren; Justices of the Peace, George D. Wells, D. J. Wilson, Fowler H. Berry, John S. Clelland (newly elected, Hamford station); Assessors, Henry Leigh, George Laing, Norris Griffin; Overseer of the Poor, Ezra Spoor;

Highway Commissioner, James Black; Inspectors of Election, John Stubb, A. J. Whaley, and George Lee; Town Auditors, John E. Patchen, Warren Whaley, Geo. Clark; Constables, J. S. Kinney, William J. Brown, William Gullinger, A. J. Whaley, and James Christopher; Commissioners of Excise, Archibald McIntyre, — Bennett, Joseph Renu.

We also give a list of the business men of the town.

Those of Amboy Centre are—

Merchants, J. H. Short & Son, F. M. Towsley.

Hotel proprietor, A. J. Whaley.

Shoemakers, Jacob Wain, J. S. Codner.

Those of West Amboy are—

Merchants, F. A. Davey, Houghton & Joslyn.

Hotel proprietor and owner of cheese-factory, Philip Hess.

Blacksmiths, Fred. Andrews, Nathan Stanton.

Owner of grist-mill, Robert Forrest.

There are three shingle-mills in the town, owned by Benjamin Butler, Ezekel Look, and John Schell.

The comparative population of Amboy, since its separate organization, has been as follows:

In 1830, 669; in 1840, 1070; in 1850, 1132; in 1860, 1402; in 1870, 1431; in 1875, 1279.

The strength of the two political parties at various presidential elections has been as follows: In 1860, Republican 170, Democratic 136; in 1864, Republican 134, Democratic 161; in 1868, Republican 165, Democratic 168; in 1872, Republican 181, Democratic 110.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS LAING

was born in Scotland in the year 1820. He emigrated with his father's family to this country in 1834, and remained under the paternal roof until he attained his majority, and two years thereafter commenced life on his own account.

In 1854 he married Eliza Rice, and the result of this union was one son and one daughter. She died in 1873; and in May of the following year he married Julia De Wolf, by whom he had one daughter.

Mr. Laing held the office of supervisor four years, and has occupied several other offices of trust in the town, all of which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the people and to his personal credit.

For many years he manufactured salt-barrels, and is now engaged in the lumber business, in connection with farming. He is a clever, whole-souled gentleman, whose many admirable qualities of head and heart deservedly command universal respect. In its appropriate place in our work can be seen a portrait of Mr. Laing.

GEORGE D. WELLS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Sidney, Delaware county, New York, October 24, 1820. His parents were poor but respectable. His mother was an invalid for sixteen years previous to her death, and his father became so embarrassed pecuniarily that he left home at the age of seventeen, with a wardrobe consisting of a pair of cotton pants, a sailor's coat, and a straw hat, going among entire strangers to seek work that he might earn an honest livelihood.



GEORGE D. WELLS.

He walked eighty miles to Greene county, where he hired out to Rev. Charles Chase, of Hunter, at fourteen dollars per month, every cent of which he laid by for future use, working extra at night in a saw- and bark-mill to procure his clothing. In the course of three years he succeeded by industry and economy in earning sufficient to pay all his father's indebtedness.

He remained with Mr. Chase during four years, when he went to Oswego County, and learned the wheelwright's trade of Daniel Stearns, after which he returned to Greene county, and labored two years at his trade. He married Miss Lucy Chase, the daughter of his former employer, Rev. Charles Chase, November 18, 1844.

In the fall of 1845 he removed to Oswego County. In the spring of 1850 he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he has held for twenty-six years since that time, and is still filling it to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

Other honors awaited him. In the spring of 1851 he was elected to the honorable and responsible office of supervisor, which office he has held five terms, and is at present serving upon the sixth.

In the autumn of 1854 he erected a steam saw-mill upon his land in Amboy, which was destroyed by fire eleven months later. Nothing daunted, he rebuilt it in six weeks, and again, a year later, saw it a second time destroyed; but



JOHN JAMIESON.



MRS. JOHN JAMIESON.



RES. of JOHN JAMIESON, AMBOY, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

notwithstanding he had no insurance and his loss was heavy, he again rebuilt it, and kept it running for fourteen years. During these fourteen years he paid out for insurance twenty-one hundred dollars (\$2100).

Mr. Wells was one of the first to ship lumber on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway. Among other shipments during one season was one of three million feet, for plank-road purposes, to Jamaica and New Rockaway, Long Island.

He now owns and operates the circular saw-mill at Amboy Centre and the steam mill at Williamstown, where he manufactures and ships from two to three million feet of lumber annually.

To Mr. Wells and his first wife there were born eight children,—two sons and six daughters, of whom the sons both died young. His first wife died May 4, 1866.

On the 15th of May, 1871, he was again united in matrimony to Laura E. Delamatter, a daughter of Wirt Chase, of Greene county.

Mr. Wells never enjoyed the privileges of a good education, having attended only the common schools of his time, and these only for a brief period. He has never employed a clerk, preferring to handle his own affairs, and has always paid his debts at the rate of *one hundred cents on the dollar*.

JOHN JAMIESON.

John Jamieson was born near the city of Glasgow, Scotland, May 23, 1807. In 1822, in company with his grandfather, he joined a party who were about to try their fortunes in America. After an adventurous voyage of six weeks and four days they arrived in New York, but were not permitted to land, on account of the yellow fever then prevalent. This circumstance shaped their destiny, particularly their locating in Oswego County.

Shut off by the epidemic from landing at New York city, they continued up the Hudson river to Albany. At that point they met an agent representing the lands embraced in the Scriba patent, and were induced by him to purchase a farm in the town of Amboy.

They started for their purchase on foot through a wild and unbroken wilderness, and, after many fatigues and privations, reached their destination. They located near the centre of the town, and commenced the erection of a rude but comfortable cabin. The little clearing gradually increased in size under the sturdy blows of these pioneers, and within a few years a substantial frame dwelling was erected on the site of the old homestead.

In the year 1842, Mr. Jamieson married Margaret Hamilton, with whom he lived happily until her death, in 1849, leaving three children. In 1852 he was again married, to Caroline Codner. This alliance was blessed with six children, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Jamieson has for many years occupied positions of trust, and fulfilled their duties with fidelity. He still resides upon the old homestead, and, although seventy years of age, he is still in the full possession of his faculties, and is honored and respected by all.

CHARLES LEIGH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, December 25, 1813.

When twelve years of age, he removed with his father to Sandy Creek, Oswego County. His early life was spent upon the farm.



CHARLES LEIGH.

At the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Maria Lee, of Mexico. In the year 1839 he removed with his family to the town of Amboy, where he erected a saw-mill.

His children have become respected citizens of this and other States. Mr. Leigh held various offices of responsibility and trust, the duties of which were performed with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He died August 18, 1874.

MILITARY RECORD OF AMBOY.

- David Bartlett. Enlisted in the 14th H. Art. Dec. 1, 1863.
 William Barnes. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 7, 1864; dis. Apr., 1865; was wounded in the leg June 18, 1864.
 Chester Belknap. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 1, 1862; promoted to 1st sergeant; dis. Sept., 1863.
 George H. Bellows. Enlisted in the 115th Regt. Aug. 26, 1862; wounded in Fla., Feb. 20, '64; died of his wounds March 11, '64, at Hilton Head.
 Comfort Black. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 1, 1864; was slightly wounded; dis. April, 1875.
 James Bratton. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 7, '62; dis. Sept., '63.
 Augustus Butler. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Asbel Butler. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept., 1862.
 George W. Carter. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 7, 1864, at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever.
 James Castel. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 25, 1862; taken prisoner; died in the service; time and place of death unknown.
 George Clark. Enlisted in the 24th Regt. May 1, 1861; dis. Oct. 1, '61.
 George Cole. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 7, '62; dis. Sept., '62.
 William Cole. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Jas. Commans. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 25, 1862; discharged, Sept. 1863.

- Alva Cummins. Enlisted in the 1st L. Art. Oct. 4, 1861; re-enlisted, Feb. 16, 1864, in the same regt.
- George Davy. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 23, 1862; died at Key West, Fla., July 4, 1864, of yellow fever.
- Roderick Darling. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Joseph Dodge. Enlisted in the 14th H. Art. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, July 18, 1864; died at Ambury, Oct. 16, 1864, three hours after his arrival home.
- William Diugman. Enlisted in 14th H. Art. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded in the ankle at Petersburg, Jan. 17, 1864; dis. July 19, 1863.
- Chauncey Dunham. Enl. in 147th Regt. Sept. 7, 1862; dis. Dec., '62.
- Jacob Downes. Enlisted in the 117th Regt. Aug. 1, 1862.
- George Farley. Enlisted in the 121st Regt. Mar. 5, 1865; was trans. to the 65th Regt.
- John Figant. Enlisted in the 15th Regt. Aug. 36, 1864.
- Abraham Fielding. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 1, 1862.
- Richard Fielding. Enlisted in the 15th Regt. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Robert Fielding. Enlisted in the 15th Regt. Sept. 1, 1864.
- James Foils. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Aug. 31, 1862.
- James Gardner. Enl'd in the 184th Regt. Sept. 7, '64; dis. Sept., '63.
- Noel A. Gardner. Mustered in the 110th Regt. Aug. 19, 1862, as 2d lieut.; resigned Oct. 19, 1862.
- Patrick Grey. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 6, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
- Abner Griswold. Entered the service as a substitute Dec. 18, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864, in the 93d Regt.
- Martin Griswold. Enlisted in the 93d Regt. Aug. 26, 1864.
- John Hall. Enl'd in the 93d Regt. Nov. 18, '63; dis. Nov. 18, '64.
- Justin Harrigan. Enl'd in the 110th Regt. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Key West, Fla., July 10, 1864, of yellow fever.
- Erastus Harrington. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Dec. 22, 1863.
- Alvin Howard. Enlisted in the 32d Regt. Oct. 12, 1862; re-enlisted in the 2d H. Art. Feb. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Petersburg, July, 1864; when last heard from was a pris. at Andersonville.
- Jacob House. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 7, 1862; came home in Dec., 1862, and died Feb. 3, 1863, of sickness originating in the service.
- Eugene Hall. Enlisted in the 93d Regt. Dec. 18, 1861; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
- Willard House. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 7, 1862; died in Onondaga county, Feb. 27, 1863, while on furlough.
- Daniel Kelly. Enlisted in the 23d Regt. Sept. 18, 1864.
- Ross Kinschike. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 19, 1862.
- William Kinzie. Enl'd in the 21th Cav. May 1, '61; dis. May 1, '63.
- Silas Kinsie. Enl'd in the 24th Cav. Jan. 7, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., July 2, 1864, of wounds received in battle.
- Lester Kinman. Enl. in 147th Regt. Sept. 1, 1862; resig'd Dec., '62.
- Jay Lewis. Enlisted in the 93d Regt. Dec. 1861; dis. Dec. 1, 1864.
- John Mackey. Enl'd in the 24th Regt. Nov. 1, '61; dis. Nov. 1, '64.
- Peter Madding. Enlisted in the 24th Regt. Jan. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg.
- John Mann. Enl'd in the 24th Regt. May, '61; re-enl'd Sept. 1, '63.
- Daniel Martin. Enlisted in the 14th Regt. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Donald McIntyre. Enlisted in the 2d H. Art. Oct. 1, 1861; dis. July, 1864, on account of deafness.
- John McIntyre. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 6, 1864; killed in battle of Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
- Albert Morton. Enl'd in the 93d Regt. Nov. 18, '61; dis. Nov., '64.
- Nehemiah Mowers. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 2, 1862.
- George Nichols. Enlisted in the 184th Regt. Sept. 1, 1864.
- William Nichols. Enlisted in the 93d Regt. Dec. 1, 1861; re-enlisted Aug. 15, 1864; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.
- John Parish. Enl. in 93d Regt. Dec. 18, '61; re-enlisted Dec., '64.
- Stewart Park. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept. 7, 1862; died at Georgetown, N. C., Nov. 12, 1862.
- Smith Park. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 7, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., July 2, 1864, of wounds received in battle.
- George Patterson. Enlisted in the 51st Regt. Aug. 16, 1862.
- Robert Patterson. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 6, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
- Lewis Pelman. Enlisted in the 93d Regt. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enlisted in same regt. in Dec., 1864.
- Michael Redman. Enlisted in the 93d Regt. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl'd in the 93d Regt. in Dec., 1864.
- Nathaniel Redman. Enlisted in the 117th Regt. Nov. 1, 1863.
- Wm. H. Sergeant. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 6, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
- Henry Shaver. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 17, 1862.
- Alonzo Smith. Enlisted in the 1st Lt. Art. Sept. 16, 1861; re-enl'd Dec. 17, '63; lost an arm in fort near Petersburg; disch. Mar., '65.
- Gortin Smith. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. July 27, 1862; died at Aquia creek, Va., June 13, 1865.
- Oscar Smith. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 6, 1864; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor; died at Andersonville.
- Peter Smith. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. July 28, 1862; died at Key West, Fla., May 8, 1864, of yellow fever.
- Riley Smith. Enlisted in the 2d Regt. Oct. 9, 1861; transf. Apr. 1, 1862, to the 9th Regt.; died at Ambury, Oct. 16, 1862, of sickness originating in the service.
- Joseph Spoor. Enlisted in the 14th H. Art. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Jas. Spoor. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. July 27, 1862; taken pris. May 14, 1864, and died at Andersonville prison.
- Eleazer Stanley. Enlisted in the 2d Lt. Art. Dec. 1, 1863.
- Horatius Stanley. Enlisted in the 2d Lt. Art. Dec. 1, 1863.
- Chas. Stebbins. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Wm. N. Stebbins. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness.
- Silas C. Stewart. Enlisted in the 93d Regt. Aug. 3, 1861; transferred to the 2d Cav.
- Whiting Stewart. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. July 30, 1862; disch. July 30, 1865.
- Barnes Tilmer. Enl. in 147th Regt. Sept. 7, 1862; disch. Sept., '63.
- John Tognit. Enlisted in the 13th Regt. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Lorenzo Tonsley. Enlisted in the 24th Regt. Nov. 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Royal Tuttle. Enl'd in the 2d H. Art. Oct., 1861; disch. May, 1864.
- Stephen Tuttle. Enlisted in the 32d Regt. Oct. 12, 1861; died Dec. 23, 1862, at Ambury, of sickness originating in the service.
- Henry Turner. Enlisted in the 14th H. Art. Dec. 30, 1863; killed at Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
- Walter Turk. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 7, 1864.
- Andrew J. Whaley. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. May 1, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut.; disch. May 1, 1863.
- Jas. R. Whaley. Enlisted in the 24th Regt. Jan. 7, 1864; wounded; disch. May 30, 1863.
- John Whitney. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 6, 1864; resigned in May, 1864.
- Jas. Wilson. Enlisted in the 24th Regt. May 2, 1861; re-enl'd Jan., 1863; disch. May, 1863.
- Geo. N. Wilson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 1, 1862.
- Hannet Wilson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 1, 1862.
- Asel Wilmut. Enlisted in the 110th Regt. Aug. 23, 1862; died at Camp Mansfield, April 13, 1863.
- Wm. Wright. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. Jan. 6, 1864; died April, at Camp Stoneman.
- A. S. Winchester. Enlisted in the 147th Regt. Sept., 1863; killed at the battle of Petersburg, June 19, 1864.
- Jas. H. Wicks. Enlisted in the 2d Art. Nov. 16, 1862; killed at the battle of Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
- Walter York. Enl'd in the 93d Regt. Nov. 1, '61; disch. Mar., '64.

The following entered the service, but the records do not indicate the regiments in which they served:

James Bradley, Henry Butler, John P. Brown, Henry Blair, David Black, Clifford Blowers, Thomas Clark, Patrick Costello, Franklin Cox, William H. Cox, Peter Clark, A. Campbell, Wesley Cornwall, Henry Davis, Patrick Dailey, Nelson H. Elliot, James J. Flood, John Flanigan, David Farley, James Gable, Samuel Gize, Thomas Allorua, Augustus Harvey, D. A. Harvers, Thos. Harke, Martin Hyde, Thomas Hammond, Anson Harvey, George Hyde, Clinton Howard, Russell Haran, Lemuel Hough, Constant Kriel, James Kennedy, William A. Luther, Hugh Long, William Stobie, Henry Lewis, Jary Lewis, Barlow McKee, John Martin, Peter Muden, John Mills, H. Marker, A. Morton, A. S. Manchester, A. McIntyre, John Mackey, John M. Newton, Eli Oswell, Joseph Page, Franklin Shilling, John Smith, Geo. F. Stone, Hiram Shell, Connell Shilling, Geo. Smith, James Spoor, Albert Shaver, Reuben Sparrow, David Tanner, Robert Thompson, Daniel H. Tuttle, Stewart Park, George Tuller, Deos Warner, Charles Whipple.



RESIDENCE of H. & N. LEIGH, AMBOY, OSWEGO CO. N. Y.



VIEW OF LAKE AND MILL AT KASOAG, NEW YORK.

DESIGNED BY E. P. WARDEN.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

WILLIAMSTOWN was formed from Mexico, as a part of Oneida county, March 24, 1804. Richland was taken off in 1807, and Amboy in 1830. It lies upon the eastern border of the county, and its centre is thirty-one miles east of Oswego. The surface is nearly level, though slightly broken and stony in the west, and rising into low hills in the east. Farther to the northeast these hills rise into the plateau region of Oswego and Lewis counties, commonly known as the Lesser Wilderness. The surface of Fish creek, at Williamstown mills, in the southeastern part of the town, is three hundred and fifty-four feet above Lake Ontario. The streams are small, although the west branch of Fish creek rises in town, on which there are many excellent sites for mills. The soil is a sandy loam, which is best adapted to grazing.

The greater part of Williamstown is still unimproved. The principal business of the inhabitants is lumbering, and the chief exports are lumber and leather. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad passes through the town, and has two stations in it, one at Kasong and the other at Williamstown village. The timber of Williamstown was originally very heavy, embracing the various kinds which are yet to be seen covering the surface of hill and valley, among which beech, maple, basswood, ash, and hemlock were the most plentiful. In this dense forest the early pioneers erected their rude but comfortable cabins. Although they were not infrequently subjected to hardships and privation, yet this was nothing more than might be expected, and the sturdy will, inherited from their New England ancestors, overcame all obstacles, and they looked forward hopefully to receiving the rewards of industry, perseverance, and economy.

The first settlers of Williamstown were Gilbert Taylor, Solomon Goodwin, Ichabod Comstock, Dennis Orton, Henry Williams, and Henry Filkins, who came into the town in 1801, most of them being from Connecticut. Ichabod Comstock, who made the first clearing in the town, located upon lot No. 155, in survey-township No. 5, Scriba's patent. This township was named Franklin by the proprietor, but that designation was rarely used by the settlers. Mr. Comstock erected a comfortable log house, in which he resided until his death in 1837. He left a wife and nine children, five of whom are still living, Mr. Edwin Comstock, the oldest, being the oldest surviving native of Williamstown.

Henry Williams, from whom the town derived its name, purchased and made his home upon lots 189 and 190. He was a very prominent man in the town until his death in 1835, having been supervisor many years, and a member of the assembly in 1826.

Solomon Goodwin located upon the lot immediately north

of that taken up by his brother Ichabod. He resided upon the place until shortly before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, in Rome, Oneida county, in 1846. Henry Filkins took up a lot in the same neighborhood, where he erected a substantial house, and resided in it until his death. He left seven children, two of whom still reside in the town. Dennis Orton remained but a short time, and made no improvements. Gilbert Taylor commenced a clearing, but sold out in 1805 to Isaac Alden, and moved into Jefferson county, where he died in 1865.

The first marriage in the town was that of Joel Rathburn and Miss P. Alden, in September, 1802.

During the year 1803 several settlers came in, most of them being from the New England States. Isaac Alden, an emigrant of the previous year, opened a kind of inn for the accommodation of the few travelers who might traverse those forbidding forests.

The first saw-mill was erected by Mr. Alden the same year. This was for several years the only saw-mill in town, and was considered a remarkable institution, being capable of cutting a thousand feet of lumber per day. The first white child born in town was Julius, son of Ichabod Comstock. The first school was taught by Philander Allen, in the winter of 1803-4.

In 1804, Dr. Torbert came into the town, and erected the first grist-mill. This mill is still standing, and is the only grist-mill now in operation in Williamstown. The first religious society (Congregational) was organized in 1805, by the Rev. Wm. Stone, father of the well-known editor and historian, William L. Stone. The services were held for some time in a barn owned by Dr. Torbert, who afterwards gave the society the use of a building which stood near the present entrance to the village cemetery. Services were held there until the erection of a church edifice several years later. During the year 1806, Mr. Daniel Freeman opened the first store. Mr. Daniel Stacy came into the town in 1810, from Fort Ann, near Lake Champlain.

Numerous bounties were offered for wolves during the pioneer period, and even far down towards the middle of the century. The amount voted for each scalp in 1805 was twenty-five dollars, but was thought too high, and was reduced to ten dollars. Ten-dollar bounties were offered in 1806, '7, '8, '12, '13, '14, '15, '21, '28, '29, and '36. In 1827 the sheep-destroyers seem to have been especially ugly, and a fifteen-dollar bounty was voted. In 1809 a bounty of ten dollars was offered for bears, and in 1811 one of three dollars; after that nothing. Bears were evidently not as dangerous as in the time of Elijah.

During the war of 1812, General Brown, with a large force, passed through the town on his way from Rome to

Sackett's Harbor. During the war, also (1813), the first post-office, that of Williamstown, was established, with Samuel Freeman as postmaster. The old Indian route from Oneida Castle to the Salmon river ran through this town, and the *Oneidas* had a regular camping-ground upon the site of Kasoag. Mr. William Hamilton, while at work at this place many years later, discovered numerous Indian relics, together with eighteen dollars in English coin, which had undoubtedly been left by one of these fishing-parties.

About the year 1810 the gentleman just named erected the first dam and saw-mill at Kasoag. This was the second saw-mill in Williamstown, and is still in operation, though it has been so many times repaired as to be almost a new structure. Mr. Daniel Stacey erected the first carding-machine, which, although commenced in 1810, was not put in operation until 1815. It was located upon Fish creek, a short distance above the present tannery. Mr. Stacy carried on the business of carding until the fall of 1818, when he moved to Camden, Oneida county, where he died in 1825.

In the year 1848, Messrs. Dodge and Humphrey, two gentlemen from Albany, erected a large establishment at Kasoag for the manufacture of barrels. It was capable of turning out a thousand barrels (of the kind known as "dry barrels") per day. The original factory was burned, but another was built in its place, and the business was continued for several years. The principal markets were Syracuse and Oswego. Suitable barrel-lumber becoming scarce in the vicinity, and rival factories having been established, the business at this place became unprofitable, and work was discontinued.

In the year 1847 the projected plank-road from Rome to Oswego engaged the attention of the people of Williamstown. A special town-meeting was called January 27, 1847, at which time it was decided "that the town should subscribe for and take seven thousand dollars, being one hundred and forty shares, of the stock of the Rome and Oswego road, agreeable to an act passed May 7, 1844."

The number of votes cast was just a hundred, of which eighty-three were for the project and seventeen against it. The road was soon after built through the town. About the year 1850, Mr. Morse built the first tannery in the town. It was in operation for more than twenty years, during which time it was purchased by Messrs. J. and J. Costello.

In the fall of 1860 the New York Central railroad company entered into a contract with Calvert Comstock, of Rome, for cutting a large quantity of wood and lumber in this town. In pursuance of this contract, Mr. Comstock proceeded to construct a railroad from Williamstown station, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, to a point four miles north, since called Maple Hill. Here he erected several mills, and a little village sprang into existence. One of the mills was capable of sawing eight million feet of lumber per year. A post-office was established at Maple Hill in 1863. At one time there were five hundred men engaged, and forty car-loads of wood were delivered daily at Rome.

As the wood became scarce in the vicinity, the road was extended into the town of Redfield. The contract expired

in 1871, but was renewed for two or three years. Some work was carried on until 1876, when the mills were taken down and the road was abandoned. Maple Hill ceased to have a post-office in 1873. Several of the buildings constructed while this contract was in operation are still standing, but are unoccupied.

About a third of the land thus cleared is now under cultivation.

At a special town-meeting, held September 11, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of four thousand dollars be raised by this town for the purpose of an additional bounty to soldiers, or such portion thereof as may be necessary to fill the quota of this town, under the present call of the president of the United States, and that the portion of said sum necessary to be used be applied and levied upon said town at the next annual meeting of the board of supervisors of the county of Oswego, and that the said money, when collected, be applied to the payment of a note made by the citizens of said town, of \$35,000, raised for the said purpose of filling the quota of said town, and that the same amount be reimbursed to persons who have furnished substitutes to apply on said quota."

At a special town-meeting, held on the 31st day of January, 1865, at the house of Thomas S. Brownell, to vote on the question of raising by tax a bounty for volunteers, for one, two, or three years, to fill the quota of the town under the last call of the president, the vote resulted as follows:

The whole number of votes cast was one hundred and twenty-eight, of which thirteen were for no bounty; one hundred and seven were for a bounty for one year; one was for a two years' bounty, four for a three years' bounty, and two were in favor of a bounty for a hundred years!

In 1865 a train containing about a hundred Fenians, on their return from Canada, passed over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, accompanied by a detachment of United States troops. Upon arriving at Williamstown station they left the train, and demanded liquor at the Sage House. On being refused they commenced an assault upon the hotel with stones, brickbats, clubs, and everything they could lay their hands on. They were ordered to return to the train, and on their refusing to do so the troops fired upon them, killing one of their number and wounding several more. This reduced them to obedience.

The old tannery which was built by Mr. Morse in 1850 was burned on the 20th of April, 1873, and Messrs. J. and J. Costello, who were the owners of the building at the time, immediately commenced the erection of a new building upon the same site.

The tannery then built, which is still owned and carried on by these gentlemen, is one of the largest in the State, the yard being forty by five hundred and fifty feet, and containing three hundred and twenty-nine vats. This establishment consumes upwards of seven thousand cords of bark annually.

Williamstown village contains eleven places of sale, three of which keep a general assortment of merchandise. These are groceries, two are furniture and undertaking establish-



EDWIN COMSTOCK.



MRS. EDWIN COMSTOCK.



RES. OF EDWIN COMSTOCK, WILLIAMSTOWN, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

ments, one is a drug-store, one a hardware-store, and one a harness-store. There are also three blacksmith-shops, three wagon-shops, a grist-mill, several saw-mills, two meat-markets, three hotels and a tannery. There are two physicians in the village.—Dr. Joseph Gardner and Dr. Samuel L. Cox. Mr. R. J. Carter is the only lawyer.

The merchants keeping a general assortment are H. A. White, Rodgers McCabe, and James S. Burton. The grocers are John B. Wood, C. S. Sage, and W. D. Rosa. The drug-store is kept by Healey & Farnsworth; the furniture-stores by W. S. Castle and S. Greenhow; the hardware-store by J. G. Powell; the meat-markets by Charles Reading and George Bronson & Son. The harness-makers are William D. Stacy and S. G. Mann; the wagon-makers are S. R. & W. A. Crandall, David Shaw, and Alexander McAuley. The grist-mill is owned by Edwin Hunt. The hotels are the Sage House, G. C. Potter, proprietor; the Selden House, D. G. Curtiss, proprietor; and the Daggart House, Daniel Daggart, proprietor.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The ground occupied by the church building was given to the society by Matthew Brown, in 1817. Elisha Tibbets, who claimed title to the land, also gave a deed of it. Some of the first members of the church were Solomon Goodwin, Robert Paul, and Nathan Goodwin. The trustees in 1817 were Samuel Torbert, Adamus Comstock, and Daniel Stacy. Robert Paul was one of the first elders. The present elders of the church are James Aird, William Potts, and A. Burdick. The Sabbath-school was organized near fifty years since. The attendance at present is about eighty. The library contains two hundred and fifty volumes. Arthur B. Powell is librarian.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The early records of this church are not to be found. The society was organized about 1825. The present officers are Nathaniel Harris, Edwin Stone, Franklin Stone, Jesse Spencer, William Waters, and George Luther. The present pastor is Rev. Lemuel Clark. There are three Sunday-schools in the town, with seven hundred volumes in their libraries, which are all under the charge of this church.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This society is of recent origin, having been formed June 17, 1877. Services are held at present in a hall in the village, which has been fitted for the purpose. The society expect to build a church within a short time. The present trustees are A. A. Orton, R. W. Potts, and N. Graves. Rev. T. B. White is the pastor. The Sunday-school contains about a hundred scholars.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The town officers elected in 1805 were as follows: Isaac Alden, supervisor; Philander Alden, town clerk; Henry Williams, Solomon Goodwin, and Israel Jones, assessors; Daniel Trillman, collector; Daniel Stilson and Ichabod Comstock, overseers of the poor; Newton Nash, Ichabod Comstock, and Benjamin Buel, commissioners of highways; Daniel Freeman, Samuel Bird, and John Thornton, constables;

Solomon Goodwin, Assia Belknap, and Israel Jones, fence-viewers; Isaac Alden, scaler of weights and measures; Obed Smith and John Farman, pound-masters. The overseers of highways (commonly called path-masters) were for the First district, Peter B. Wright; Second, Cary Burdick; Third, Newton Nash; Fourth, Russel Morgan; Fifth, Israel B. Spinner; Sixth, Jesse Merrills; Seventh, John Ingersoll; Eighth, John Thornton; Ninth, Joseph Hurd.

Supervisors.—1805, Isaac Alden; 1806-7, Newton Nash; 1808, Isaac Alden; 1809, Newton Nash; 1810 to 1825, inclusive, Henry Williams; 1826, Samuel Freeman; 1827 to 1832, inclusive, Henry Williams; 1833, William Hempstead; 1834, Asa B. Selden; 1835-37, Henry Potts; 1838, Samuel Freeman; 1839, Jesse Fish; 1840, Jacob Cronwell; 1841, Henry Potts; 1842, Jacob Cronwell; 1843-44, Joseph F. Buckwith; 1845, Jacob Cronwell; 1846, Austin Burdick; 1847-48, Gustavus V. Shelden; 1849, Abijah Towsley; 1850, Michael Freeman; 1851, Abijah Towsley; 1852, W. J. Dodge; 1853-54, William Harding; 1855-56, C. S. Sage; 1857-58, Jacob M. Selden; 1859, O. B. Phelps; 1860, C. S. Sage; 1861, C. L. Carr; 1862, C. S. Sage; 1863, J. M. Selden; 1864, Isaac M. Hempstead; 1865-66, Dwight J. Morse; 1867, Isaac M. Hempstead; 1868-71, Jacob M. Selden; 1872, Edwin Comstock; 1873-74, E. Delos Burton; 1875, Jacob M. Selden; 1876, Channey P. Sage.

Town Clerks.—1806-08, Henry Williams; 1809-10, Gaston G. Comstock; 1811 to 1819, inclusive, Adamus Comstock; 1820 to 1826, inclusive, Asa B. Selden; 1827 to 1831, inclusive, William Hempstead; 1832, Arman Smith; 1833 to 1837, inclusive, Isaac Potts; 1838, Jesse Fish; 1839, Orastin Burdick; 1840, Peter Hull; 1841-42, Jesse Fish; 1843-44, Ambrose W. Barnes; 1845-48, Emilius A. Sperry; 1849, Michael H. Freeman; 1850-52, William Harding; 1853-54, E. A. Sperry; 1855-56, R. S. Paul; 1857-58, E. A. Sperry; 1859 to 1867, inclusive, William Harding; 1868, Egbert Moore; 1869-71, Horace Pierce; 1872-73, Hugh D. Mellon; 1874-77, Frank P. Cromwell.

The following are the town officers: David J. Curtiss, supervisor; Frank P. Cromwell, town clerk; Hugh D. Mellon, C. P. Winsor, Diogenes Freeman, and Alexander McAuley, justices of the peace; Samuel B. Selden, overseer of the poor; John Hughes, commissioner of highways; Madison Winsor, collector; Madison Winsor, John Forley, and John McVee, constables; Michael McDermott, game constable; John McDermott, James Marshall, J. G. Powell, inspectors of election; Harmon Parker, Dennis Ronke, W. A. Crandall, town auditors; Charles Curran, Dennis Austin, and Joseph Gardner, commissioners of excise.

The population of Williamstown in 1830 was 606. Since then, at different periods, it has been as follows: In 1840, 830; in 1850, 1121; in 1860, 1144; in 1865, 1948; in 1870, 1833; in 1875, 1815. It will be seen that the large number added to the population during the wood-cutting period have almost all remained since that business has been substantially abandoned.

The votes at the last five presidential elections have

been as follows: In 1860, Democratic, 147; Republican, 98; in 1864, Democratic, 181; Republican, 103; in 1868, Democratic, 581; Republican, 149; in 1872, Democratic, 20 (!); Republican, 133; in 1876, Democratic, 289; Republican, 122. The change from five hundred and eighty-nine Democratic votes in 1868 to twenty in 1872 is probably the most remarkable political change on record. One would be led to suspect that Mr. Greeley did not have many admirers in Williamstown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CHAUNCEY S. SAGE.

The subject of the notice comes of the Puritan stock which set foot upon Plymouth rock in 1620. His father, Roswell Sage, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in the year 1789, from whence he emigrated to Lewis county, State of New York, in 1812, where he was drafted into the military service of the United States, and served in the war then existing with Great Britain until its close. He then settled on a small farm in Verona, Oneida county, New York, where he resides, at the present writing, with his youngest daughter. Here on this farm was he who is the subject of our sketch born, on the 5th day of September, 1816, and in this town of Verona was he raised, receiving such an education as could be obtained at the common schools of those days, supplemented by one term at the Verona academy. His four sisters are all now living.

In 1840 he became the proprietor of the Verona Centre House, a hotel built on the line of the Utica and Syracuse railroad, then just completed. He followed the business of Boniface but a year and a half in this locality, at the end of which period he exchanged his hotel for a farm near the village of Oneida, and carried on farming operations for the next seven years, and through the financial disasters of 1847. In 1848, Mr. Sage, to better his pecuniary condition, went into the State of Illinois and bought sufficient prairie land to enable him to engage in more extensive farming operations than heretofore, but his wife and her friends not being friendly to the project he abandoned it, and in the winter of 1849-50 turned his attention to Williamstown, where in April following he located on a small farm adjoining the village, where he now resides. Mr. Sage soon after began the manufacture and sale of lumber, buying considerable tracts of timber- and farming-lands during the time. He also subsequently engaged in mercantile trade to a limited extent, conducting his enterprises with a fair amount of success. He has also contributed somewhat to the building up of the village, erecting the Sage House, a store, blacksmith-shop, and several dwellings.

Mr. Sage in politics has always been an anti-slavery man and a Republican, helping to form the latter party, whose principles he has ever steadily maintained and upheld, and though residing as he does in the strongest Democratic town in the county, has been especially fortu-

nate in the hearty support received from his neighbors and townsmen, without regard to party lines, in the many positions of honor and trust to which their votes have elevated him,—tokens of respect and confidence on their part which are highly gratifying to him. In 1855 he was elected supervisor of his town, and re-elected in 1856, and has since then received the suffrages of his townsmen for the same position for three additional terms. In 1857 he was elected member of the assembly from the third district, and has also served in the legislature during the years 1858, 1871, and 1872. He was appointed assistant assessor of United States internal revenue, serving five years as such officer. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of the village, which position he has continued to hold to the present time. He was efficient, during his incumbency in the supervisorship, in filling the quotas of the town under the calls of the president for troops, and especially so in enlisting volunteers for the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and, with Austin Burdick, James L. Humphrey, and Ichabod Allen, contributed a bounty of twenty-five dollars cash to each volunteer from his town in that regiment, in addition to the town bounty of fifty dollars.

In 1840 Mr. Sage was united in marriage to Mary E. Cummings, by whom one son, Hiram L., was born to him, and who now resides in Rockford, Illinois. Mrs. Sage died in 1842. In 1844 Mr. Sage took unto himself another companion, his present wife, Lucy Lee, who has borne to him one son and three daughters,—John L., who is married, and engaged in business with his father; Mary E., married, and a resident of Brooklyn; Lucy L., married, and residing in Williamstown; and Cora E., who resides with her parents.

ASHBEL ORTON

was born at Williamstown, New York, October 2, 1811. His father was engaged in the hotel business, which he carried on in connection with farming. In June, 1826, his father died, and Ashbel left home the same year and began the world for himself, and, after traveling four years, and gaining thereby considerable information, he returned to Williamstown. He then went on his grandfather's farm, where he remained two years, and at the expiration of that time purchased a farm from his own savings. In 1836 his mother died, and he sold his farm, and bought of the heirs the old homestead. In 1831 he was joined in marriage to Mary Bonney, by whom he had seven children,—four sons and three daughters. In August, 1862, his wife died. In December, 1864, he married Lovina Huntley, two daughters blessing this union, namely, Mary L. and Helen F. In 1852, he bought one thousand acres of land adjoining the homestead, and in 1875 bought the pleasant village-home where he now resides, enjoying the comforts his industry and enterprise have secured to him. He owns, in addition to the above, a fine farm of four hundred acres in Iowa, on which is an extensive saw-mill, with general lumbering machinery and facilities. Mr. Orton is a gentleman very much respected by the community in which he resides, and is in every particular an honest and upright



C. S. SAGE.



MRS. C. S. SAGE.



RES. & HOTEL OF C. S. SAGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



A. ORTON.



MRS. A. ORTON.



Res. of WM H. STEELE.

Res. of A. ORTON.
WILLIAMSTOWN, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

man and a good citizen. A fine illustration of the residence of Mr. Orton adorns our pages elsewhere, to the left of which appears that of W. M. Steele, Esq.

MILITARY RECORD OF WILLIAMSTOWN.

David Allen. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 15, 1861; trans. to the 37th Regiment, March 31, 1863; was thirty-four months in the service.

Morgan L. Allen, Jr. Enlisted in the 14th Regt.; supposed to be dead; last seen at battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Joshua Ashpole. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 23, 1862, as 2d lieutenant; promoted to 1st lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1863; resigned after eighteen months' service.

Rensselaer Bailey. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., Dec. 20, 1863; died of accidental wounds, at Fairfax Hospital, Va., Sept. 16, 1864.

Martin S. Ballard. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., Nov. 7, 1861; was thirty-six months in the service; discharged at expiration of term.

Wilbur E. Ballard. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., Dec. 25, 1863; was three years in service.

John Bartlett. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Sept. 26, 1862.

Caleb Becker. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1862; was twenty-four months in service.

George C. Beakwith. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 19, 1862.

Harrison Blasin. Enlisted in the 3d Art., Aug. 27, 1864; was three years in service.

Stephen Bull. Enlisted in the 186th Regt., Sept. 7, 1864; taken to the hospital April 2, 1865; his right arm was amputated.

Walter Bull. Enlisted in the 121st Regt., March 29, 1865; served one year.

Nathan B. Case. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862, as corp.; died of sickness originating in the service, June 2, 1863.

Jonas Caswell. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 1, 1862.

Nelson Caswell. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; died May 1, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.

Harrison Chase. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., Nov. 1, 1863; was twelve months in service.

William Comstock. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., Nov. 1, 1863; discharged after six months' service.

Franklin Edwards. Enlisted in the 14th Art., Nov. 19, 1863.

William H. Gardner. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864; discharged after nine months' service.

Carlos Gilbert. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Oct. 16, 1863.

Herman Goodwin. Enlisted in 32d Regt., Oct. 12, 1863; discharged after twenty-four months' service.

Sanford Gotham. Enlisted in the 93d Regt., Dec. 1, 1863; discharged after eighteen months' service.

Joseph Gould, Jr. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 1, 1862.

Hurace Hale. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Allen Harp. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., Sept. 16, 1861; discharged after thirty-six months' service.

John Hart. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Samuel C. Harding. Enlisted in the 108th Regt., Aug. 13, 1862; died at Memphis seminary, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.

Albert J. Hoogh. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; died in service at Belle Plain, La., Feb. 19, 1863.

Samuel Hoogh. Enlisted in the Onondaga Cav., Sept. 16, 1864; discharged after nine months' service.

William P. Jary. Enlisted in the 97th Regt., Aug. 18, 1863.

Ambrose Kellogg. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864; served one year.

Truman Kellogg. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

La Fayette Tabor. Enlisted in the 3d Art., Feb. 15, 1861.

Daniel Marsh. Enlisted in the 186th Regt., Aug. 29, 1864; transferred to the 5th Cav.; discharged after nine months' service.

James Marsh. Enlisted in the 24th Regt., Aug. 17, 1861; transferred to the 156th Regt., Aug. 24, as sergeant; discharged after twenty-three months' service.

William McLane. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; discharged after thirty-six months' service.

Alexander McNaley. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 29, 1862, as a musician.

Samuel J. Mills. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., Aug. 12, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1863.

William N. Morrison. Enlisted in the 186th Regt., Sept. 7, 1864; discharged after nine and one-half months' service.

Joseph R. Nash. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged after nine months' service.

Francis E. Peabody. Enlisted in the 11th Wisconsin Regt., August 27, 1861; discharged after twenty-three months in the service.

Saglamus Portals. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., Jan. 2, 1864.

Henry Potter. Enlisted in the 97th Regt., Aug. 5, 1863. Discharged after twelve months in the service.

Byron Potts. Enlisted in the 14th Art., Feb. 18, 1863; promoted to 1st lieutenant.

James E. Potts. Enlisted in the 186th Regiment, Sept. 7, 1864.

William R. Potts. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862, as 2d lieutenant; promoted to 1st lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1863; was wounded in the left lung.

Benjamin T. Price. Enlisted in the 14th U. S. Art., in 1863.

Randolph Rathlin. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864; transferred to the 189th Regt.; discharged after nine months' service.

John Redding. Enlisted in the 42d Regt., Sept. 9, 1861; discharged at the expiration of his term.

Wesley Rice. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Sept. 27, 1862; discharged after fourteen months' service.

Alexander Robinson. Enlisted in the 2d Regt., Aug. 16, 1861; promoted to 1st sergeant; resigned after twenty-two months' service.

Sylvester S. Rodgers. Enlisted in the 21st Regt., August 28, 1862; promoted to 1st corporal.

James Rood. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; died at New Iberia, La., Nov. 3, 1863.

Thomas Sedgwick. Enlisted in the 21st Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; discharged at the expiration of his term.

George Sonas. Drafted in the 97th Regt., Aug. 29, 1863.

Michael Spring. Enlisted in the 20th Regt., Sept. 2, 1863; discharged at the expiration of his term.

Whenton Sprink. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Belle Plain, La., Jan. 28, 1863.

William A. Stacy. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 1, 1862; discharged in Aug., 1863.

William H. Sylva. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; re-enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

John Todd. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.

Hugh M. Wallace. Enlisted in the 23d Mich. Regt., Aug. 9, 1862, as corp.; died at Louisville, Ky., May 10, 1863.

Harlow Wills. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Frank Humphrey. Entered the naval service, Sept. 3, 1861, as signal steward on board the "Neptune"; discharged at the expiration of his term.

The following is a list of the residents of Williamstown who served in the war of 1812:

Anthony Lovejoy, Asa Lovejoy, Herman Goodwin, Samuel Goodwin, Daniel Plumb, Gaston Comstock, Asa B. Selden, Daniel Hoogh, Alva Rowley, and Peter Rowley.

HASTINGS.

For a description of the numerous exciting scenes which transpired on the southern borders of Hastings previous to its permanent occupation by the whites, when in time of peace trading expeditions were constantly going back and forth between Albany and Oswego, and when in time of war innumerable bateaux, freighted with armies and munitions, burdened Oneida lake and river, we must refer our readers to the general history of the county. Those operations, extending as they did over the whole southern and western portions of Oswego County, were far too important to be treated of in a sketch of a single town. In this case, as in others, we begin the town's history with its earliest settlement.

Even this takes us well back in the past, for Hastings was the first town to be settled in Oswego County. It was in 1789 that Oliver Stevens established himself by the abandoned Fort Brewerton, and built a rude house, in which he traded with the Indians, and kept a kind of tavern for the accommodation of the boatmen, who were still numerous on the lake and river. In 1791, Major Ryal Bingham also located himself near the fort, having hired some land of those who had purchased it from the State. He only remained a year or two, however, and then moved to Three Rivers point.

According to the best authority we can obtain, the first death was that of Horatio Stevens, in 1792. Two exciting adventures of Mr. Oliver Stevens occurring about this period are narrated in the general history; one relating to the exploits of a bear which captured a boat, and the other to a contest between Mr. Stevens and the wolves in the central part of the county.

In 1794 the Indians appeared so dangerous that Mr. Stevens obtained authority from Governor Clinton, and built a block-house, at the expense of the State, just south of the fort, and on the site of the Fort Brewerton hotel. Some have supposed that the block-house, which remained till a comparatively late day, was an appendage of the old fort, but this is a mistake. Mr. Stevens afterwards left the block-house, though he remained in the vicinity. The government paid no more attention to it, and it was used by various persons when they first came into the county until they could provide another residence.

At this time Hastings was a part of the town of Mexico and county of Herkimer. That town was reorganized in 1796, but Hastings still remained within it. When the first town officers, under the new organization, were appointed, in 1797, by the justices of the peace of Herkimer county, in default of an election, Mr. Oliver Stevens was selected as town clerk. Hastings was also known as survey-township No. 13, of Scriba's patent. It was called "Breda" by that gentleman, but the name was seldom or never used

by the settlers. Mr. Scriba conveyed the title of the whole township to Arent P. Schuyler, he to Philip A. Schuyler, and he to Jacob Mark. The latter gentleman, on the 15th of April, 1800, transferred the title of three-fourths of the township (twenty-two thousand five hundred and forty-six acres) to Solomon Townsend and Samuel Jones, as trustees. Afterwards half of this tract was conveyed to J. I. Roosevelt, while about a fourth of the whole township was transferred to Governor John Jay, and another fourth to a Mr. Menroe.

About 1797, Brainerd Emmons settled in Hastings, and for a while occupied the old block-house. Benjamin Emmons lived on the other side of the river, and soon established a ferry across the stream, which he managed over twenty years.

The first birth of a white child in town was that of John L. Stevens, son of Oliver, in 1802. Timothy Vickery came to Fort Brewerton before 1806, and in that year Betsey Vickery was married to Silas Bellows, that being the first wedding in the present town of Hastings. Several years after, Thomas Vickery took charge of the Block-House hotel, where he remained until 1820. Oliver Stevens, Myron Stevens, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Patterson settled along on the river-bank, near Coughdenoy.

In 1820, Mr. Aaron Snow, a son-in-law of Major Solomon Waring, of Constantia, became the proprietor of the hotel. Mr. Snow had a flat-boat which he used in transporting his property from Rotterdam, or Constantia, to his new home, where he found sale for wheat at two dollars and a half per bushel, and for potatoes at the same price. Mr. Moses Hewitt tells of coming with his uncle on horseback, from near Mexico, to Fort Brewerton, over the Salt road, in 1820, and buying three or four bushels of wheat and several bushels of potatoes at the block-house, at the above prices. They were even obliged to pay a dollar and a half per bushel for potatoes with the eyes cut off.

Mr. Snow moved to Coughdenoy in 1822, and finally, in 1826, settled on a farm in the L'Hommedieu location, where his widow still resides, at the age of eighty-seven, with her son, Leonard Snow.

In 1809 Mr. Solomon Allen had settled a little east of Central Square, on lot 26.

Mr. Allen passed a quiet life in tilling the soil, and died in 1875, at the age of ninety, while on his way to Florida, having lived in town sixty-six years.

The first blacksmith in Hastings was Elijah Goodspeed, who became a resident of this town, on lot 26, in 1815.

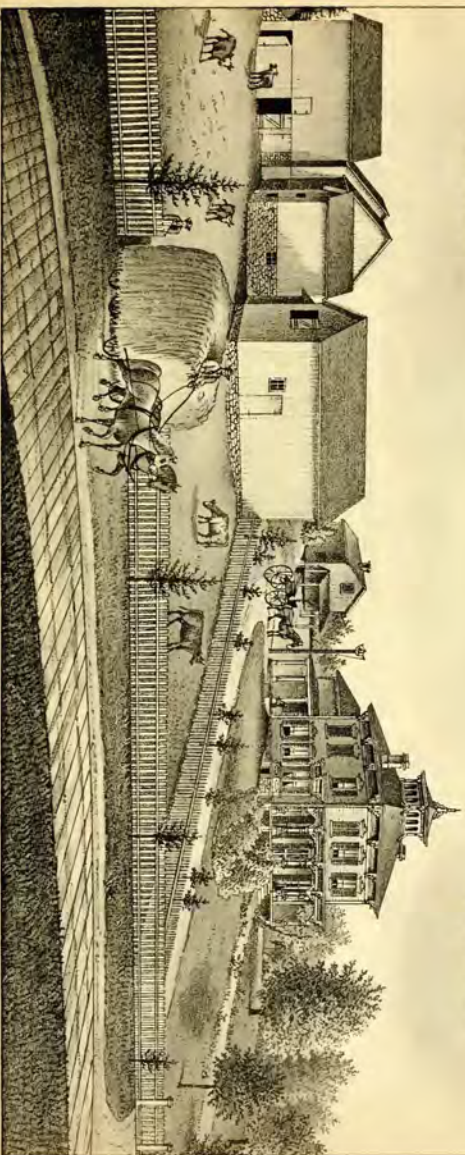
Chester Loomis came from West Monroe and built him a house at Central Square, where he remained five or six years, serving the public as a hotel proprietor. His house was burned about 1818, but was soon rebuilt by Mr. Leo-



WM. B. PARKHURST.



MRS. WM. B. PARKHURST.



RESIDENCE OF WM. B. PARKHURST, CENTRAL SQUARE, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

mis. About 1820 Mr. Loomis sold his farm, which was on lot 41, to Nicholas I. Roosevelt. It is noted for two salt-springs upon it, with which many experiments have been tried, both in earlier and later days.

This same year Hastings Curtiss moved to Central Square, and built and opened a store on the corner now owned by George Campbell. Mr. Curtiss was one of the most enterprising men in the county. He built a brick hotel which was the first brick house in town, kept the first post-office, and was one of the company that ran the first stages from Salina to Watertown, about 1825. As the list of officers both of town and county will show, he held many important positions, and in his honor the town was named Hastings, being formed from Constantia, April 20, 1825.

In 1824 a bridge was built at Fort Brewerton by Mr. Leonard Fuller, as contractor for a chartered company; that being the point where the Salt road from Salina to Watertown crossed the river.

In 1820 Oris C. Orman settled near the fort on the Stotts location, bought of Mr. Ray, and Robert Orman located near him in 1824; both remaining in that neighborhood. Leonard Fuller settled at Coughdenoy previous to 1820.

In February, 1823, Henry Waterbury, with his family, came from Rensselaer county, and settled near Coughdenoy, at the head of the rapids. Mr. E. Bailey, a son-in-law, bought the farm some twenty years ago, and kept it until within a few years, when he sold it to its present owner, Mr. Madison.

Nicholas Keller settled on lot 44 in 1823, building the first house west of Central Square, on the Fulton road. T. Paine was also an early settler on lot 44.

In 1817, Wm. Ladd, from the land of steady habits, located himself, with his brother, on lot 22, on the Salt road, which had then been opened. There were at that time but two houses, between Mexico and Fort Brewerton, on that road. One was a tavern near by, kept by a Mr. Briggs, and the other was the tavern at Central Square, owned by Mr. Loomis.

Mr. Ladd, now aged eighty-two, resides with his son Joseph on the farm which he has cleared and improved, and relates with interest his experience in pioneer life.

In those days the great resource of the people was to convert their timber into ashes, and manufacture those into potash and pearlash, which were about the only articles of export for which they received cash.

Daniel Chappel, Rial Hoisington, and a Mr. Allen settled on lot 22, about the same time as Mr. Ladd.

In 1822, George L. Carley, from Otsego county, located on lot 5, made a clearing, and put up a house, having purchased one hundred and fifty acres of J. I. Roosevelt at four dollars per acre, fifty acres of Mr. Monroe at three dollars per acre, and two hundred acres, at one dollar and a half per acre, of Mr. Parish, situated in the town of Parish, but adjoining the other lots. In 1823 he removed his family to their wilderness home, and the same year built a saw-mill on the south branch of Salmon creek. In a year it was consumed by fire, but Mr. C. soon rebuilt it, and attached a carding-machine to it, which was managed by George Benedict for some ten years. Mr. Carley has built

the fourth saw-mill at this place, two having rotted down or been worn out during his stay of fifty-four years. The place may fairly be called "Carley's mills."

Mr. Peter Carr was another early settler. He located on lot No. 5, in 1825, where he has lived for the past fifty-two years, clearing and improving his farm, and raising a family of nine children.

Mr. James J. Coit came from Connecticut, in 1823, and settled upon a farm on lot No. 26, of the Governor Jay tract, where he remained as a farmer for forty-nine years, raising a family of eleven children. His fellow-townsmen honored him with an uninterrupted term of office for over thirty years, as school commissioner, justice of the peace, assessor, supervisor, etc., and in 1859 he was elected to the assembly.

He taught the first school in Central Square, in the winter of 1824-25. Mrs. Coit taught the first school in district No. 7. Ten out of eleven of Mr. C.'s children have been teachers in the public schools and seminaries. His second wife, as well as his first, was also a teacher. Thirteen teachers out of a family of fourteen, who have taught a hundred and eighty-two terms in all.

Mr. J. J. Coit was agent for Governor John Jay's estate in this town from 1827 till within a few years, when the business was closed up. He now resides at Central Square, at the age of seventy-four, having lived in town fifty-three years. Obadiah Cornell, Amos Burrows (2d), Amos Jackson, and Schooner Russel were also early settlers on lot No. 26, locating there about 1824. Ambrose Hale, Thomas West, and Shuber Button had located on lot No. 25 before 1824.

The early settlers of lot No. 23 were Bishop Hoyt, Alvin Briggs, Mr. Tiffany, and Mr. Daggett.

S. P. Mansel purchased a farm, in 1827, on lot No. 43, on the Fulton road, in what was then known as the Eight-mile woods. He, with his family, endured many hardships and privations, living for some time under a bark roof, with the ground for a floor. When he became more wealthy, and able to improve his residence, he obtained two pine boards ten inches wide, for which he paid twenty-five cents apiece, and made a door out of one of them, and some shelves out of the other. Mr. Mansel carried on his back to the Pelton mill, on Coughdenoy creek, the first bushel of corn that was grown there. At another time he chopped an acre of heavy timber for a bushel of corn and a log-chain, receiving his board, however, while at work.

He still keeps the old log-chain as a link—in fact, several links—between the past and the present. He relates that eels, which were caught in abundance at Coughdenoy, were the principal meat of the inhabitants for many years.

John Young and John Klock were also among the first settlers on lot 43.

In 1827, Benjamin Mallory purchased a farm on lot No. 27, and commenced a clearing. He soon after married, and took his young wife to his home in the woods. He remained on his farm for forty years, when he moved to Central Square, where he died in 1877.

In 1824, Robert Elliott settled on lot 41, moving into a part of the house occupied by N. L. Roosevelt, now occupied by Samuel Sweet. By 1825 he had erected a build-

ing, the lower part of which he used for a wagon-shop, and the upper part for his dwelling. He was obliged to do all the work connected with his business himself; to cut the timber, get it to the saw-mill, take back the lumber and season it, before he could manufacture the wagons, carts, sleds, ox-yokes, etc., which he produced. He made the first wagon, called the "old mud wagon," that carried the mail through on the old Salt road.

In his shop, too, was made the first coach that was used in the stage-line from Salina (now Syracuse) to Watertown. The first stage company consisted of Messrs. Stone & Field, of Salina; Hastings Curtiss, of Central Square; and Hiram Lewis, of Pulaski. Mr. Elliott was employed by the Roosevelts as their land-agent for Hastings until 1876, when he bought the remaining territory.

Jonathan Parkhurst, an old Revolutionary soldier, from Vermont, settled in 1808, where the military road from Rome to Oswego, by the way of Constantia, crosses the old Salt road from Salina to Watertown. He engaged in the timber trade, taking rafts to various ports, and especially to Quebec. He ran a raft into that port in June, 1812, and found that war had been declared, unknown to him, while he was on the river. The British confiscated his raft and gave him and his men three days to leave their territory. Smarting from his loss, he returned home, and afterwards served in the war, first as captain and then as colonel. He was one of the first collectors of the old town of Mexico. His mode of operation was to gather the taxes, which were then all in specie, put them in a bag, place the bag upon his back, and then, with his rifle on his shoulder, wend his way on foot through the woods to Utica, where he had to report. Before he got there his blistered back would painfully attest the round weight, if not the great value, of the Mexican taxes. His son, Gilbert Parkhurst, after having kept a public-house for several years, built, in 1832, the first and only one at what is now known as Hastings Centre, and moved to that point, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Benjamin Prescott settled on lot No. 1 in 1826. This farm was noticeable in this heavily-timbered country for having upon it a little prairie of three or four acres, without a tree, nor a sign of a tree, upon it.

Although there were many changes among the pioneers, yet the easy terms offered them caused quite a rapid settlement. Only ten dollars was required for the first payment; after that nothing but the interest was demanded for six years, and even that was not always collected. By 1835 there was as large a population, outside of the villages, as there is to-day. Yet there were a good many hardships to be endured, even at that period. John M. Case, who settled in 1829 on lot No. 27, where he has since remained, relates that he was obliged at one time to live four weeks on potatoes, milk, and green corn. Neither bread, wheat, nor ripe corn was to be had. Even as late as 1830 to 1835 the bears frequently inflicted considerable loss by tearing down his corn.

Dr. Chester Smedley, of Connecticut, accompanied by his son Ephraim, settled in 1826 on the southern boundary of the L'Honmedieu location, near Fort Brewerton, where he practiced in this and adjoining counties for over thirty

years. He died in 1862, at the age of eighty-one. In 1823 the Roosevelts held their wild land at three dollars per acre, which was the price paid by John H. Ostrum in that year for a part of lot No. 11, now owned by his son, S. P. Ostrum.

Hon. Peter Devendorf, who settled on lot No. 10 in 1831, was throughout his life one of the leading men of the town. He was elected a justice of the peace several times, and for twelve years represented Hastings in the board of supervisors, of which he was frequently chosen chairman. He was also elected member of assembly in 1840 on a general ticket, voted for by the whole county, with General Kenyon, of Fulton, as his colleague, and re-elected in 1841, with A. P. Grant, of Oswego, as his colleague.

The pioneers of this town, coming as many of them did from New England homes, forgot not to lay a good foundation for religious and educational improvements. The school district No. 1, which was at the village of Coughdenoy, was taught by Patrick Vickery in 1820, and this was the first school of which we can learn in town. District No. 4 (Central Square) was organized in 1824 by electing Hastings Curtiss, Aaron Snow, and Rollin Blunt as trustees, who employed James J. Coit as the first teacher, and proceeded to build a school-house. Mr. C. taught three weeks in a private house before the school-house was ready. He received twelve dollars per month for a school of about forty scholars. The present school-building at Central Square was erected in 1873 by Mr. George Elliott, at a cost of six thousand dollars. Three teachers are employed, viz.: Frederick A. Walker, principal; and Misses Emma Star and Clara E. Morse, assistants. It is attended by two hundred and thirty-seven scholars, and the public money drawn during the past year was three hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

District No. 5 was organized with Philo W. Carpenter as the first teacher. G. W. Smith was a trustee for twenty-five years. No. 6 was organized in 1824; the first school being taught by Miss Lois Pierce.

In the spring of 1825, through the efforts of J. J. Coit, district No. 7 was formed, and a log school-house was erected. The roof was made of split logs, properly hollowed out; the lower layer being placed "up side down," and the upper one "right side up." Miss Augusta S. Porter, afterwards Mrs. Coit, taught the first school. The trustees, however, made sure of success by obtaining individual guarantees of a certain number of scholars before they dared try the hazardous experiment of building such a mansion and employing a teacher.

CENTRAL SQUARE.

This village is situated on lots Nos. 41 and 45, where the Constantia and Fulton road crosses the old Salt road from Syracuse to Watertown.

Mr. Chester Loomis built the first tavern at this point, about 1815. It was afterwards burned, but was rebuilt in 1818. N. I. Roosevelt purchased it near 1820, and occupied it as a dwelling. The house is yet in good repair, and is occupied by Samuel Sweet.

Rollin Blunt, who was a surveyor, was here previous to 1824, and erected a saw-mill.



RES. OF D.D. DRAKE, M. D., CENTRAL SQUARE, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



(ERECTED IN 1834.)

RES. OF ROBERT ELLIOTT, CENTRAL SQUARE, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

In 1820, Hastings Curtiss built and opened a small store fronting Mr. Campbell's place on the south. In 1823 he built a brick hotel, which became the centre of a large business. It was a stage station, and the place for town-meetings and almost all other public gatherings. He next built a brick dwelling, in which he resided until his death.

Mr. Robert Elliott, as before stated, was the first wagon-maker. He also carried on the cabinet business for twenty-five years or more. He built a steam saw-mill, and rebuilt it after it was burned, and likewise carried on a tannery at the square for over twenty-five years. The early blacksmiths here were a Mr. Ainsworth and Joseph Bishop. Mr. John Beebe, Jr., also worked for Mr. Elliott at an early day. Mr. Beebe has been engaged in wagon-making and blacksmithing for the past forty-five years. Mr. Judson Skillings has been in partnership with him since 1851. Frank De Lorme is also engaged in the same business.

The old "yellow store" was built in 1827 or 1828, by Rufus Tiffany. Its early mercantile occupants were not very successful. Henry S. Conde was a successful merchant, and was in that business in this place for seventeen years, when he was elected county clerk, and removed to Oswego. Mr. Conde purchased the store built by Gaston Curtis, and now owned and occupied for mercantile purposes by A. T. Lowe & Co. The Corville Bros. are another firm, who occupy the yellow store, the post-office being kept there by George Coville. There is a grocery and feed store kept by Samuel Henry, and another by L. B. Campbell. The doctors and druggists are N. W. Bates and D. D. Drake. Hardware is represented by D. C. and J. W. Wood, who have carried on that business for many years. Harness-making by P. L. Wooden; cabinet-making and undertaking by Gabriel Traub. The hotel proprietor is W. H. Slocum.

A depot is established here where the Syracuse Northern railroad crosses the New York and Oswego Midland, making this a central freighting-place, with a prospect of becoming a large village. About 1856 there were six attorneys at this point at once, and all had plenty of employment. Among them were Gary Castle and his son, Clinton Castle. This was when lumbering and wood-cutting was at its height, creating a great deal of legal business. B. G. Lewis, the present attorney, has been here the most of the time for twenty-seven years. The boot and shoe trade is carried on by T. P. Barker. The *Central Square News* is published by W. G. Bohannon. It is also mentioned in the chapter on the press. The cemetery at Central Square was deeded to the public by James I. Roosevelt, and the first interment was that of Mrs. Anna Goodspeed, in April, 1822.

COUGHDENOV.

Myron Stevens built a house where T. W. Green now lives, in 1797. Timothy Vickery, Mr. Hancock, and Alanson Seymour were also among the first settlers at this point. Mr. Seymour built a saw-mill here not far from 1825. In 1837 and for many years after Robert M. Pelton did a heavy lumbering business, shipping large quantities of oak, pine, and hemlock to the eastern markets.

Mr. Hancock at an early day built a grist-mill with a carding-machine attached, but in a few years it was destroyed

by fire. Wm. Lee settled near here in 1827, and in company with Samuel Britton built a saw-mill on Coughdenov creek, where the Midland railroad now crosses that stream. It was sold to Mr. Gibson in a few years.

A. D. Gibson came to this place in 1837, and has remained ever since, having married a grand-daughter of the old pioneer, Timothy Vickery. Mr. Gibson was in the boot and shoe business for a few years, but has since been engaged in other occupations. His son is now a merchant at this point. Mr. Ralph Warner has been engaged in blacksmithing near and at this village for the past thirty years. The wagon business is carried on in connection with his shop by Charles Smith.

Mr. John Youmans also carried on a wagon-shop, a blacksmith-shop being connected with it. Of late years, however, Mr. Youmans has given his especial attention to "submarine diving," being the possessor of a suit of submarine armor weighing nearly two hundred pounds, and keeping a steam-tug to assist his operations. In 1875 he raised a raft of white-oak timber, which had been sunk at Binton-Ball point, in Seneca river, for fifty-five years. He manufactured it into lumber (forty thousand feet), and found a ready sale for it. While in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company at Oswego, he discovered and raised an anchor supposed to have belonged to a United States ship which was sunk in that harbor in the war of 1812.

James Dutcher has for the past twenty years been engaged in brick-making at Coughdenov, averaging a million bricks per annum.

The first hotel at this place was built by Orson Emmons and Peter Neal. These first proprietors were soon succeeded by P. B. Oakley, who kept the house for many years. Charles C. Burghart is the present proprietor. Lumbering, boating, and the eel trade have been the principal occupations of this place, and at times business has been very lively. For many years from five hundred to one thousand eels were taken daily during four months every season. These were shipped to numerous cities, and had a high reputation among the epicures.

In this historical work we must not omit to mention the most historical personage of Coughdenov. Mrs. Catharine Priest, who has been a resident of the village for the past fifteen years, was born on the 8th day of October, 1776, at German Flats, Herkimer county. She is consequently over one hundred and one years of age, but still retains her faculties to a remarkable degree.

MALERY MILLS.—Edward Smith built a saw-mill as early as 1810, on the east branch of Big Bay creek, on the line of West Monroe. Twenty years since George W. Smith purchased the property, and his son Jerome now owns it. The place was long known as Smith's Mills.

In 1826 a grist-mill, with two run of stone, was built there by Peter and Cornelius Van Alstyne. Afterwards D. C. Smith and Isaac W. Brewster brought the property, and built a saw mill. In 1835 the buildings were burned down. The site was purchased by Daniel Rowe, who built a saw-mill, and managed it for fifteen years, when he sold it to its present owner, Mr. Wilcox.

The third saw-mill at this place was built by William

Hobart. After several changes, it was bought, twenty years ago, by Jared Mallery. In a year it was consumed by fire. Mr. M. rebuilt it, and has done a thriving business ever since.

In 1837, Russel Winchester built and kept the first store at this place. There is also a flourishing store here at the present time. Amariah Ricker was a blacksmith there at an early day; at the present time Andrew J. De Bow and Newton S. Bowne are the representatives of that trade. A post-office was established here in 1858, and a few years ago a depot, on the Syracuse Northern, was located near by.

HASTINGS CENTRE.

A saw-mill was built here by Mr. Blunt, in 1822. It is owned by Daniel Mitchell. The second saw-mill was built by Pearce and Cornell, in 1838. It is now owned by Levi Hamlin.

There has been a post-office here for the past twenty-eight years. Jonathan Parkhurst was the first postmaster, and Martha Holmes is the present one.

Harvey Devendorf opened the first store, and kept it some twelve years, when Mr. Parkhurst occupied it for a short time. M. M. Salisbury has been the blacksmith here for twenty years.

A little west of the centre there is a cemetery, containing an acre of land, which the heirs of Governor John Jay deeded to Gilson Dikeman, as supervisor of Hastings, for the use of the public, on the 12th of November, 1869.

HASTINGS.—In 1821 there was one log house, occupied by Mr. Widger, near where the watering-trough now is, and a small frame one, occupied by William Ford, on the site of the cheese-factory.

The first post-office and store were kept by Willard Hunt soon afterwards. The first blacksmith in this election district was George Storer, who had a shop a mile south of Hastings, in 1822.

The Widger house was turned into a grocery as early as 1830, for the old settlers remember how, in that year, the teacher of district No. 5 took his scholars there for a treat of candy, on their return from a spelling-school, where they had been successful.

The first tavern was built by W. Hunt. Its present proprietor is Willard Johnson. The merchant and postmaster is Lewis Tourot; the wagon- and cabinet-maker is Nicholas Clute. There are also a blacksmith-shop and a cheese-factory at this point.

Mr. Corning built a steam saw-mill a little south of Hastings, in 1854. It was bought by Aaron Benson in 1863, and has been operated by him ever since. Mr. B., with his brother, invented the "Benson water-wheel," which was the principal one in use in this section for many years.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town-meeting of Hastings was held in the "Hastings Curtiss hotel" (George Ives proprietor), on the 7th of March, 1826, when the following officers were elected: Hastings Curtiss, supervisor; Nicholas I. Roosevelt, town clerk; Russel Ford, William Ford, and Myron Stevens, assessors; Rollin Blunt and William Ford, over-

seers of the poor; Russel Ford, Rollin Blunt, and Horatio Vickery, commissioners of highways; Russel Ford, William Ford, and Rollin Blunt, commissioners of schools; Rollin Blunt, Daniel Webster, and Nicholas I. Roosevelt, inspectors of schools; William Ford, collector; George Benedict, Alonzo Rosebreaks, and Heman Tanner, constables.

Hastings Curtiss was a member of assembly in 1824, sheriff of Oswego County from 1828 to 1831, and supervisor of Hastings three years.

Peter Devendorf was a member of assembly in 1841-42, and was supervisor twelve years.

James J. Coit was a member of the assembly in 1860, and supervisor in 1847 and 1848.

William H. Carter was member of the assembly in 1861.

William H. Rice was a member of the assembly in 1867, and supervisor in 1859 and 1860.

Thomas W. Green was a member of the assembly in 1872 and 1876, and supervisor for five years.

Henry Conde was county clerk from 1855 to 1858.

Hastings Curtiss, Huntington Fitch, Lewis F. Devendorf, Mars Nearing, and Robert Elliott have all served as associate judges of the court of common pleas, or as justices of sessions.

Of the supervisors not mentioned above, Gilson Dykeman served four years; Russel Fitch, Jr., two years; Thomas Warner, two years; Gaston G. Curtiss, three years; George Campbell, three years; Charles Breed, one year; Henry Emmons, two years; William C. Hanchett, one year; Robert Elliott, two years; Oscar Beebe, three years; Avery T. Lowe, two years; Charles E. Coville, two years; George W. Woodin, the present incumbent, one year.

ROADS.

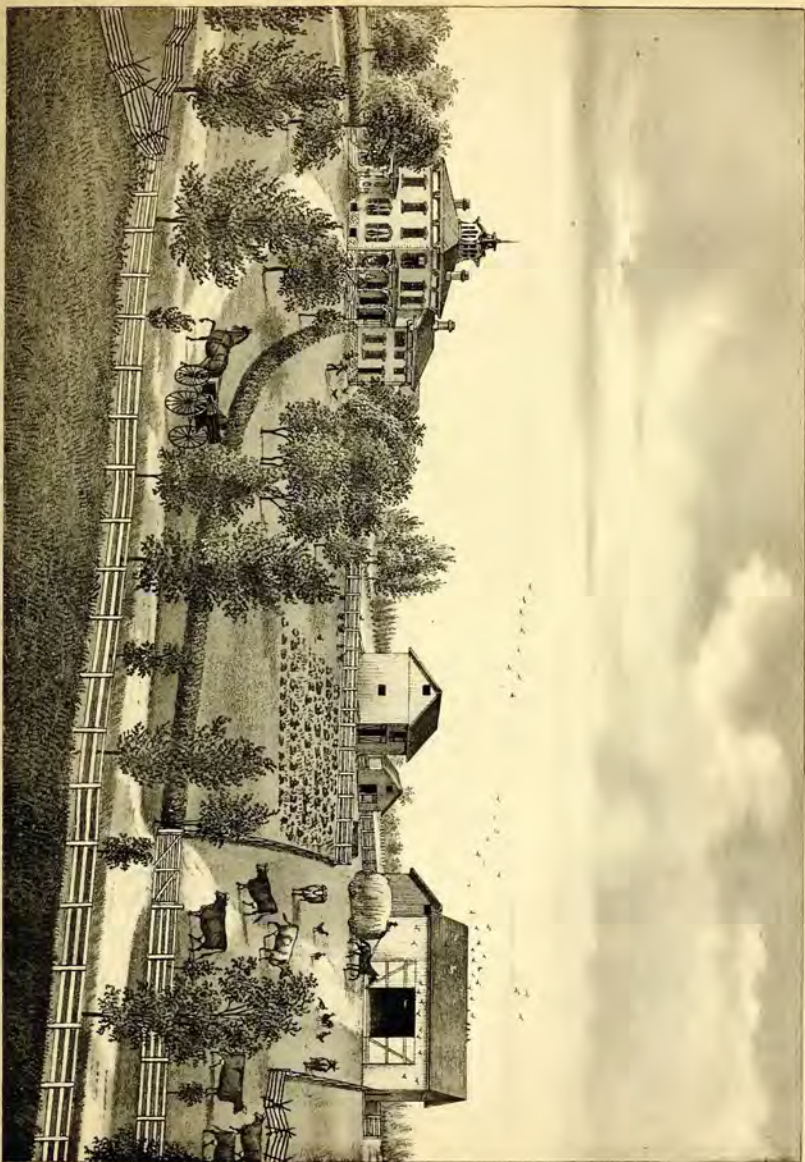
The Salina and Central Square plank-road company was chartered April 12, 1844, for thirty years, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. William D. Bennet was chosen president, and Richard Adams secretary.

In 1848, the plank-road was extended north through the town, under the name of the Central plank-road, John Becker being the president of the company, and Peter Devendorf the secretary.

The Central Square and Pine Hill plank-road company was chartered in 1848, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1851 the road was extended west to Fulton, under the name of Fulton and Central Square plank-road. S. N. Kenyon was then president, and I. I. Wolcott secretary.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first Baptist church in town was organized August 25, 1826, at Mr. Nathan Raymond's, Elder Moore acting as chairman and B. Wheelan as clerk. Stephen Richmond, Charles Smedley, Ferrin B. Wheelan, Nathan Raymond, Rachael Merchant, Abigail Russel, Maria Raymond, and Cordelia Fuller adopted the necessary articles of faith, and united in calling a council, consisting of delegates from the Onondaga, Syracuse, Cicero, and Mexico churches. The council convened September 20, 1826, at a school-house in what is now West Monroe, and recognized the above-named



RESIDENCE OF LEONARD SNOW, CENTRAL SQUARE, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

brothers and sisters as a Baptist church. Elder G. B. Davis preached the sermon, and extended the hand of fellowship.

Covenant-meetings and public worship were held at a Mr. Merchant's, and at several school-houses, but principally at those in Central Square and Coughdenoy. The first church building was erected at Coughdenoy in 1842, Rev. Peter Woodin preaching the dedication sermon.

This church organization was subject to many changes, being at times quite prosperous and at others seriously depressed.

Elders Moore, Graves, Warner, A. Boughton, John B. Parsons, Daniel Dean, H. S. Curtiss, and S. Gardner served the church as pastors; A. Barrows, A. S. Curtiss, S. Hunt, Jehu Seeley, and W. S. Rowe as deacons; B. Wheelan, S. Hunt, W. S. Rowe, and James Rowe as clerks. The church ordained three of her pastors,—John B. Parsons, Daniel Dean, and A. S. Curtiss,—and also sat several times in council with other churches. Finally, however, it became greatly reduced in strength, and on the 30th of June, 1849, it was disbanded.

In the year 1845, Rev. Peter Woodin, of Fulton, had his attention drawn to Central Square as a suitable place for Christian work. As the result of his labors, the Baptist church at that place was organized on the 14th of June, 1845. On the 25th of the same month delegates from the churches of the Oswego Baptist association sat in council, and recognized this as a Baptist church, and it has ever since been a member of that association. There were twenty-two members who covenanted together at its organization, choosing Philip Carter as deacon and T. H. Waterbury as clerk.

A house of worship was built during the year 1846. Elder Woodin, being a carpenter, cut the first stick of timber, and did much of the work. Through the personal labor of members of the church and society, the building was completed with but little cash expense. It was dedicated on the 18th of December, 1846, Rev. Mr. Taggart preaching the dedication sermon.

A leave of absence was granted to Elder Woodin in the spring of 1850, when he went to California, organized a church there, and procured the erection of a house of worship. He returned in May, 1852, the church having been supplied in the mean time by Rev. S. J. Decker and Rev. H. Knapp. Elder Woodin immediately resumed his pastoral labors with this church, and continued them until April 1, 1872, when he resigned on account of age and infirmity. In memory of his earnest and active labors the church has placed a tablet, properly inscribed, within their house of worship.

Rev. D. D. Owen succeeded Elder Woodin, and still remains the pastor. P. P. Allen, David Manning, and W. L. Rowe have served as deacons. The present ones are Jacob Beebe and Robert Elliott. The clerk is D. D. Drake. The trustees are O. Beebe, W. B. Parkhurst, D. D. Drake, J. Simpson, A. T. Low, and J. H. Wood. The whole number of members received since its organization is two hundred and fifty-four; the present membership is one hundred and twenty-three. A Sunday-school has been maintained since the organization of the church. The present superintendent is D. D. Drake; the membership numbers

two hundred and fourteen. The house of worship has been improved from time to time, and is now pleasant and convenient.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The date of the first Methodist church organization is somewhat uncertain; it was probably as early as 1825. When Elder Bibbins was the preacher on this circuit he organized a small class about that time near Hastings Centre. Wm. Ford and wife, Richard Ford and wife, Truman and Daniel Wooster, were in that class. Afterwards three or four classes were formed in different parts of the town. One was organized at Mallory about 1833, of which Edward Duerding and wife, Robert Kenyon and wife, Barnes Baird and wife, Ozar Hoyt and wife, Titus Bowe and wife, and Maria Vrooman were the first members. Rev. Anson Fuller, assisted by Rev. Joseph Cross, was then in charge of the circuit to which the Hastings classes belonged.

In 1842, while Elder Smedley and Salma Chapin were laboring in this field, they enjoyed a refreshing revival, and forty or fifty persons were added to the Mallory class. Being further strengthened in subsequent years, they were enabled to build them a house of worship. It was dedicated in the year 1851, Elder Parker preaching the dedication sermon.

The first trustees were David Baird, Titus Bowe, and Titus Bowe, Jr. The present trustees are Peter House, Jared Mallory, and J. W. Wilcox. The present clerk is Henry Hoyt. The pastor in charge is Rev. Freeman Beebe.

A Sabbath-school was organized about 1841. Milton Flowers served as superintendent for many years. The school is now in charge of Ruth Sedgwick.

There was a class formed at Coughdenoy at an early day, and about 1850 they purchased the house of worship of the Baptist denomination, in which they have ever since met. E. W. Bailey, the present leader, has a class of forty-one members.

The Central Square class was organized near 1830, with a few members. In 1846 they built a house of worship at an expense of one thousand dollars. It has since been much improved. The class now numbers eighty-two members. Rev. Charles E. Beebe is in charge of this as well as of the Coughdenoy class. There is a good Sabbath-school with a hundred and twelve scholars, Lot Fuller being the superintendent.

At an early day there was a class formed at the school-house of district No. 5, of which John North and wife, Peter Vanderwerker and wife, Amos Reynolds and wife, Socrates Borst and wife, and others, were members. It grew to be a large, prosperous class, but finally was broken up, as is said, on account of the slavery question.

In 1874, Rev. Mr. Smedley formed a new class, consisting of fifteen members. A. J. Grant was the first class-leader; F. L. Brown is the present one. The class is under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. F. Beebe, and now numbers twenty members. There is also an interesting Sunday-school with fifty members, under the supervision of R. J. Dimond.

The following is a list of Methodist Episcopal pastors,

in the order of their service: Anson Fuller, assisted by Joseph Cross; Lewis Bell, assisted by John Thompson; Truman Van Tassel, assisted by Isaac Covert; Isaac Hall, C. C. Mason, Augustine C. Munson, Alonzo Chapin, Joseph Suedley, Wm. Peck, Daniel Barnard, Wm. Morse, Thomas D. Mitchell, Isaac Turney, Francis A. C. Farrell, Dennison D. Parker, Reuben Reynolds, Horatio Arthur, Silas Bell, Nathaniel Salisbury, David Stone, Hiram Nichols, William B. Joice, Henry S. Holmes, E. Arnold, R. O. Beebe, R. Webster, W. F. Brown, and Charles E. Beebe, assisted by Freeman Beebe.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

was organized at Bardeen's corners in 1868, with a membership of twenty. Rev. Charles Beardsley was the pastor, and Horace Ladd was the class-leader. The present officers are Moses P. Hewitt, class-leader, and R. J. Dimond, clerk. There are thirty members, who hold their meetings in a school-house. Rev. H. L. Bowen was the last pastor.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1832, by Rev. Benjamin McConn, with the following members: David Linsley, Mr. Cotton, Peter Carr, Mary Carr, Mrs. Delaney Ostrum, Wm. Nutting, and Joseph Maford. Joseph Maford was chosen the first deacon. He afterwards became a preacher, when Mr. Burrows and Mr. Perine were chosen deacons. Rev. Messrs. Nutting, Wilson, Fuller, and Maford have served this church as pastors. Rev. Mr. Finney is the present pastor, and Maltre Grant is clerk. The meetings are held in the school-house at Carley's mills.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A church of this denomination was organized at Central Square, May 20, 1828, with twelve members, by Rev. Oliver Ayer, Oliver Leavett, Clement Lewis, and Daniel R. Dickson. The first members were Daniel Webster, Julia Ann Webster, Jotham Goodspeed and Rebecca his wife; David Lockwood, Rollin Blunt, Lucy Allen, Christopher Hyde and his wife, Flora Durfee, and Nabby Porter. D. Webster and J. Goodspeed were selected as ruling elders, and J. Goodspeed as deacon. The membership afterwards increased to twenty-eight, but was subsequently reduced to a very few. The church held its last regular meeting on the 14th of June, 1836.

On the 10th of October, 1835, Wm. Jay deeded to Caleb Case, Daniel Wadsworth, and J. J. Coit, as trustees of the First Presbyterian church and society of Hastings, fifty-seven acres of land in subdivision 7, lot 5, to promote the worship of God in the town of Hastings.

Mr. Coit, the sole remaining trustee, cared for this property for thirty-nine years, dividing the revenue from it among the various denominations represented in town. In 1874 he sold the property, investing the proceeds in United States bonds, the interest of which he annually divides between the Baptist and Methodist churches, as there is now no Presbyterian church in Hastings.

CENTRAL SQUARE LODGE, No. 479, F. & A. M.—This lodge received its charter June 10, 1826, Hastings Curtis

being its first Master; Jarvis Leonard, S. W.; and Philo N. Carpenter, J. W. In 1867 it was revived as No. 622, when G. H. Strong was chosen Master; T. W. Green, S. W.; Charles Breed, J. W.; D. L. Wood, Treasurer; J. H. Wood, Secretary; T. De Lorme, S. D.; N. W. Bates, J. D.; S. All, Tyler.

The present officers are N. W. Bates, Master; J. O. Brien, S. W.; J. O. Shetler, J. W.; D. L. Wood, Treasurer; D. D. Drake, Secretary; F. Hawkins, S. D.; A. Allen, J. D.; George Richer, Tyler.

MALLERY LODGE, No. 208, I. O. of G. T.—This society was organized August 20, 1875, with twenty members. The first officers were Jerome Smith, W. C. T.; Miss Emily Star, W. V. T.; Arthur S. Hoyt, R. Sec.; Augustus Heglin, F. Sec.; Mrs. Jerome Smith, Treas.; Chester Sedgwick, Chaplain. It has been quite prosperous, having at present about sixty members. The following are the principal officers, as taken in the spring of 1877: Jerome Smith, W. C. T.; Mrs. Jerome Smith, W. V. T.; Arthur S. Hoyt, R. Sec.; Jacob Kils, F. Sec.; Mrs. Chas. Wright, Treas.; Alonzo Dolly, Chaplain.

HASTING LODGE, No. 205, I. O. of G. T.—This lodge was organized February 27, 1867, with thirty-five members. Some of the first officers were Edwin Devendorf, W. C. T.; Jane Fort, W. V. T.; A. Fort, Sec.; Abram Fort, F. Sec. They soon built them a hall, where they continue to hold forth, their organization being in a very healthy condition. The principal officers, as reported last spring, were E. G. Anons, W. C. T.; L. D. Hurley, W. V. T.; R. J. Dimond, R. Sec.; George Rider, F. Sec.; Mrs. R. J. Dimond, Treasurer.

CENTRAL SQUARE LODGE, No. 237, I. O. of G. T.—Organized October 11, 1875. It then consisted of twenty-five members. The following were the first officers: Oscar Beebe, W. C. T.; Miss R. Coit, W. V. T.; W. E. Waterbury, R. Sec.; C. A. Lewis, F. Sec.; Miss Hattie Hawes, Treas.; Rev. W. F. Brown, Chaplain; Romain F. All, M.; Peter Borst, O. G.; Helen M. White, I. G.; Fred. B. Lewis, Mess.; Florence Wood, A. S.; Mary Morgan, D. M.; Mrs. S. M. Coon, R. S.; Miss Roxie Snow, L. S.; S. Mortimer Coon, L. D.

From October 11, 1875, to April 22, 1877, ninety-seven persons were received. Twenty-nine have withdrawn, a number have been expelled, and some have transferred their membership to other lodges, leaving but thirty-seven members at present in good standing. The officers, as reported in April, 1877, were George Richer, W. C. T.; Frank Humphry, Sec.; Mary Simpson, W. V. T.; Seward Allen, F. Sec.; Mrs. U. Miller, Treas.; Alphonzo Allen, Chaplain; Fred. B. Lewis, M.; Charles Marsh, O. G.; Lillie Auringer, I. G.; Miss Ida Beebe, A. S.; Nellie Bates, D. M.; Alida Conrad, R. S.; Mary Allen, L. S.; Florence Wood, L. D.; Willard Waterbury, P. W. C. T.

HASTINGS GRANGE, No. 339, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The "grangers," as they are commonly called, organized their society July 9, 1875. It then consisted of thirty members. The principal officers were George Rider, W. M.; W. W. Wadsworth, O.; R. H. Devendorf, Sec.; George Pelit, Treas. The principal present officers are W. W. Wadsworth, W. M.; R. H. Avery, W. O.; R. J. Dimond, Sec.

MILITARY RECORD OF HASTINGS.

Lewis Fancher. Enl'd Dec., 1863, for three years, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; badly wounded in the arm at Petersburg.

Avery T. Low. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, for three years, in the 110th N. Y. V., as sergt.; pro. adjutant.

Albert N. Bort. Enlisted Sept., 1864, for one year, in the 21st Bat.

Phat B. Wightman. Enlisted Aug., 1863, for three years, in 110th N. Y. V.

Andrew Eastbrook. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

John Lowks. Enlisted Dec. 8, 1863, in the 24th Cav.; pro. sergt.

David Lott. Enlisted Dec. 8, 1863, in the 24th Cav.; pro. sergt.

Issac Baum. Enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, in the 24th Cav.

George E. Allen. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.

Salvo Marsa. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.

Joseph Rudosa. Enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, in the 20th N. Y. Cav., for three years.

Joseph Lorin. Enl'd May, 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; wounded.

Charles Lorin. Enl'd June 7, 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; wounded.

Francis Lorin. Enl'd May, 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; wounded.

Adolphus Fellows. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.

Henry Dewitt. Enlisted March, 1863, for one year.

Oliver C. Smith. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, in the 21st N. Y. Bat.

Jacob Kilts.

Charles W. Kilts.

Daniel Kilts.

Lewis Centel. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 147th N. Y. Inf.

David Descons. Enlisted Aug., 1861, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Daniel Roberts. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Edward Myers. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Liberty Ostrander. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 140th N. Y. Inf.

Henry Hammond. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; promoted corporal.

Henry B. Hoyt. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Joseph J. Hoyt. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Alonso Dolly. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; promoted corporal; re-enlisted in 184th, as sergt., 1864.

Wm. H. Hopkins. Enlisted Dec., 1863, in the 15th N. Y. Cav.

Almer Hopkins. Enlisted Jan., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.

Geo. W. House. Enl'd Jan., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; wounded.

Wellington P. House. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

John W. Baum. Enlisted in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Cris. J. Stokover. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Charles Gero. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Wm. Sanford. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Charles Morsewe. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Amasa Grant. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Aman J. Grant. Enl'd Dec., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav., as corp.

Adelbert Johnson. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Walter Switts, Jr. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; musician; promoted.

Abel Palmer. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in Battery B; discharged, and re-enlisted Feb., 1864.

Wm. Wightman. Enl'd Jan., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; sergt.

Edwin C. Derendorf. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf., sergtant.

James H. Derendorf. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Martin Benson. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Robert Blackman. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Silvanus Wilson. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the Art.; promoted sergt.; re-enlisted 1864.

Elias Lagrange.

Ezra Babcock. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Harrold Danks.

Charles Mallory. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.; re-enlisted in 1863 in the 40th N. Y.; pro. to sergt.; wounded.

James Donley. Enlisted August, 1864, in the 21st Bat.

Lewis De Bow. Enlisted September, 1864, in the 154th N. Y. Inf.; died at home Oct. 1, 1876.

Godfrey Fidler. Enlisted September, 1864, in the 154th N. Y. Inf.

John M. Carver. Enlisted September, 1862, in the 21st Art.

Barney W. Vender. Enlisted April, 1861, in the 24th N. Y. V.; promoted to corp.; then to 2d sergt.; wounded at 2d Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; lay six days on the field without food or help.

Byron H. Derendorf. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 21st N. Y. Bat.

David Gregory. Enlisted Feb., 1861, in the 180th N. Y. Inf.

Horace Ladd. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Curtis A. Fargo. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; promoted to lieut.

William Johnson. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

John Hewitt. Enlisted Oct., 1862, in the Flying Art.; pro. to corp.

Franklin Hewitt. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Lewis Bort. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Charles P. Williamson. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Earl Eggleston. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Onias J. Nellis. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 95th Vt. as lieut.

J. Wilson Bart. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died at Nashville, July 29, 1864.

George Burless. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; died at Camp Stoneman in 1864.

Deafar Russell. Enlisted May 28, 1862, in the 117th N. Y. Inf.; pro. to sergt.; died Nov. 28, 1862, at N. Y., of wounds.

Sylvester Lorin. Enlisted Jan. 7, 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; died Jan. 12, 1864, at Washington.

Austin Barrows. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died Aug., 1863, near New Orleans, from sickness.

Albert Avery. Enlisted in 1863, in the 21st H. Art.; died August, 1864, at Savage Station.

Gilbert Derendorf. Enlisted in 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Inf.; killed Aug. 30, 1862.

John Gillipic. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Jerry Pero. Enlisted February, 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Henry Dudley. Enlisted February, 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Perry Case. Enlisted July, 1861, in the 1st N. Y. Cav.; re-enlisted March, 1864, in Andersonville and Florence prison ten months.

Orrin Case. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 111th Regt. in 1864.

Charles Case. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 21st Battery; sick and discharged; died at Brewerton while on his way home.

Barrett Easton. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 147th N. Y. Inf.

William Church. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.; promoted 3d sergtant.

Tyler Church. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

John G. Smith. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 9th Art.

Ashley Clapp. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Phillip Metzger. Enlisted Nov. 15, 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; sergtant; transferred to 40th N. Y.

Clinton Owens. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Jonathan Babcock. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Henry Davis. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Dexter Shomon. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

George Hitt. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Ovid Johnson. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.

John J. Craig. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

William Shrader. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Franklin Shrader. Enlisted Feb., 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.

Warner Kenyon. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

N-well Smith. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 21st N. Y. Cav.; promoted sergtant; died Oct. 18, 1864, at Norfolk, Va.

James Wilson. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

John Smith. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; killed at Fort Hudson, June 14, 1863.

Andrew Herrick. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.; promoted corporal.

Henry Ramsey. Enl'd as capt., Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Willie Aiken. Enlisted May, 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Inf.

Albert Snow. Enl'd Sept., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; clerk at Gen. Grant's headquarters.

Henry Cams. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Jerry O. Marrow. Enlisted Dec., 1863, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.

Eli Roul. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Charles Root. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Wm. Eiter. Enl'd Aug. 13, 1862, in the 122d N. Y. Inf.; twice w'd.

Aaron Sanders. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Robert Beeby. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.

Gies. W. Woodin. Enl'd as capt., Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 184th, as 1st lieutenant, in 1864.

- Chas. E. Coville. Enl'd as capt., Feb. 15, 1864, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.
 George Fancher. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 21st Art.
 J. Horton Dewey. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 George A.R. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 147th N. Y. Inf.
 Hamilton A.H. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 21st Art.
 George Cop. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Charles Hopkins. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 Andrew Humphrey. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 Alex. Humphrey. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 Edward W. Dean. Enlisted Nov., 1861, in the 3d N. Y. Bat.
 Jacob Farrington. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 21st Art.
 Barber Kenyon. Enlisted as sergt., Sept. 29, 1861, in the 21st Art.; promoted 2d lieut. Feb., 1863.
 Horace Hoyt. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Nelson W. Bates. Enlisted as surgeon, Jan. 17, 1863, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 George S. McAllister. Enlisted March, 1863, in the 3d N. Y. Art.
 Dudley Winters. Enlisted teamster, Mar. 29, 1864, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.
 Lewis Kenney. Enl'd Sept. 5, 1862, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.; prom. corporal at Fredericksburg.
 Samuel Wood. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 John Manny. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Robert Vincent. Enl'd Oct., 1862, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; wounded at Cold Harbor.
 Wm. Nickerson. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Edward Nickerson. Enlisted Jan., 1863, in the 22d N. Y. Cav.
 Warren Harvey. Enlisted June 30, 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Inf.
 Wm. Klock. Enlisted June 30, 1861, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.
 James Kellogg. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.
 John W. White. Enl'd Sept. 1, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.; inj'd.
 John F. White. Enl'd Sept. 1, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.; inj'd.
 Wm. Buckley. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Amos Root. Enl'd Sept., 1863, in the 15th N. Y. Cav.; pro. corp.
 Adalbert Gibson. Enlisted Dec., 1863, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.
 Robert Priest. Enlisted Dec., 1863, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; died Jan., 1867, at Coughdeny.
 Wm. Priest. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Giles S. Bradley. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Arthur Chappell. Enlisted Jan. 8, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.; pro. to corp., then to sergt.
 Montgomery Fuller. Enl'd Sept. 15, 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 49th N. Y. Aug., 1864.
 John Fidler. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Eric D. Ladd. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 John A. Perkins. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.
 David Waterbury. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.; re-enlisted in 101st.
 Philip Waterbury. Enlisted Jan., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.
 James Warr. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.
 George Warr. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; re-enl'd in 1861, in 24th Cav.
 Robert Parker. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Nelson Damutt. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Henry Damutt. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Ira Woodard. Unknown.
 Wm. Tucker. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.
 Horatio Bellows. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Jacob Vanantwerp. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 George Campbell. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Orman Eggston. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; re-enlisted in 1864.
 Aaron Bellows. Enlisted Jan., 1864, in the 3d N. Y. Art.
 Wm. Dean. Enlisted Jan., 1864, in the 21st N. Y. Bat.
 Alvin Pierce. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1864, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died at Coughdeny.
 Andrew Fargo. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 J. M. Barr. Enlisted Nov., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.
 Andrew Stevens. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.; wounded before Richmond.
 Darius Chappell. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Lucius Worth. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Sherry Ladd. Enlisted Jan., 1863, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.
 George Perfield. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 James Perfield. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.
 Constance Southworth. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 189th N. Y. Inf.; lost an arm.
 Jay Salisbury. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 Malcolm Graham. Enlisted in the navy.
 James Rice. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Edwin Graves. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.
 Edwin Wilson. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.
 George Robinson. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.
 Joseph Rushlow. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 93d N. Y. V.
 Jesse Rushlow. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 93d N. Y. V.
 Jonathan Town. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.
 Henry Johnson. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.; promoted corporal.
 Freeman Morse. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.
 Lewis Wilson. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V., as sergt.
 Peter Cole. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 24th N. Y. V.; re-enlisted in 189th in 1864.
 George Miller. Enlisted Feb., 1864, in the 149th N. Y. V.
 George Dunn. Enlisted June, 1862, in the 118th N. Y. V.
 Luke Tryon. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 81st N. Y. V., as corp.
 John Hopkins. Enlisted Sept., 1862, in the 21st N. Y. Bat.
 Charles Hopkins. Enlisted Jan. 3, 1863, in the 16th Regt.; pro. corp.
 George Anderson. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.
 Walter Humphry. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.
 Henry Keller. Enlisted 1861, in the 24th N. Y. V.; re-enlisted in the 110th N. Y.
 Joseph Keller. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.
 James H. Wood. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V., as 1st lieut.
 Henry Beely. Enlisted Aug., 1861, in the 3d N. Y. Cav., as sergt.; re-enlisted in the 22d Cav. as 1st lieut.
 H. C. Devendorf. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V., as sergt.; pro. major.
 Freeman Anderson. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 21st N. Y. Bat.
 James Hoyt. Enlisted Aug., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.
 Francis Hoyt. Enlisted Aug., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V.
 Montgomery Perkins. Enlisted 1864, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Joseph Howard. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 101st N. Y. V., consolidated with the 37th N. G., then with the 49th N. Y.; re-enlisted in the same in 1863.
 Myron Covill. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Hiram Covill. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Frank Covill. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Wm. Dennis. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Eneas H. Potter. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.; after the battle of Fredericksburg sickened, and died in hospital.
 Folger Graves. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Charles Malliner. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.; pro. sergt.; re-enlisted in the 49th.
 Luther Hayes. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 George Hall. Enlisted in 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Charles Hall. Enlisted in 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Augustus Cunningham. Enlisted in 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.
 Harvey Travis. Enlisted in 1861, in the 24th N. Y. V.
 Edward Myers. Enlisted in 1861, in the 24th N. Y. V.; re-enlisted.
 Armon Northway. Enl'd in 1861, in the 101st N. Y. V.; was shot.
 Orange Hoyt. Enlisted in 1864, in the 184th N. Y. V., trans. 23d N. Y. Art.
 John Carver. Enlisted in 1862, in the 21st N. Y. Bat.
 Avery Tinker. Enlisted in 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.
 Lorenzo Cable. Enlisted in 1864, in the 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.
 John Houck. Enlisted in 1862, in the 12th N. Y. V.
 Oliver Munsel. Enlisted in 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.
 Hulbert Morehouse. Enlisted in 1862, in the 110th N. Y. V.; died, 1870, at Brewerton.
 John W. Walrath. Enlisted in 1861, in the 24th N. Y. V.; wounded in the arm.
 Porter Warr. Enlisted in 1864, in the 24th N. Y. Cav.
 Curran Ladd. Enlisted in 1862, in the 9th N. Y. Inf.
 Leroy Ladd. Enlisted in 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 Urbane Ladd. Enlisted in 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.
 Dr. Wm. H. Rice. Enlisted in 1862, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.
 Benjamin C. Barnes. Enlisted in 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.
 Harvey Gregory. Enlisted in 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.

Robert Vincent. Enlisted in Sept., 1862, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.; died May, 1863, at Falmouth; buried at Brewerton.

Moses Potter. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1863, in the 21st Art.; a prisoner eight months; died at Hastings.

Andrew J. Bowers. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf., as sergt.; died Sept., 1862, at Chantilly battle-field.

Alver Fanchir. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in the 101st N. Y. V.; died Dec. 23, 1862, at Fortress Monroe.

Gilbert Devendorf. Enlisted in 1861, in the 20th N. Y.; wounded; missing.

Alfred Parmenter. Enlisted August 7, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died March 10, 1864, at Tortugas.

Stephen Young. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died Oct. 30, 1862, at Baton Rouge.

Joseph Chrisman. Enlisted Nov. 1861, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died June 3, 1863, New Orleans.

Martin Flowers. Enl'd Sept. 15, 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; pro. to corp.; died Sept. 22, 1862, at Douglas.

Alexander Rushlow. Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.; died April 2, 1864, at Elmira.

Ezra Hall. Enlisted 1864, in the 149th N. Y. Inf.; died June 8, 1865, at Savannah.

Robert Shephard. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died Oct. 15, 1863, at New Liberia.

Edgar Waterbury. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; died August, 1862, at Harrison's Landing.

Edwin Waterbury. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died July, 1863, at New Orleans.

Mengo Ottman. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died March, 1863, at New Orleans.

Isaac Waterbury. Enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; died at Hastings, June, 1862.

Henry Ladd. Enlisted August, 1861, in the 101st N. Y. Inf.; died at Harrison's Landing, August, 1862.

Lowell Ladd. Enlisted May, 1861, in the 20th N. Y. Inf.; died at 1st Bull Run.

Hiram Lincoln. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf., as ord. sergt.; died on his way home.

Irvin Carl. Enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 184th N. Y. Inf.; hospital steward; died on his way home.

George Hoyt. Enlisted August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Inf.; died in Louisiana.

Henry Hopkins. Enlisted 1864, in the 21st N. Y. Battery; died in Louisiana.

WEST MONROE.

WEST MONROE was formed from Constantia March 21, 1839. It is situated upon the north shore of Oneida lake, southeast of the centre of the county. The southern portion of the town is (with the exception of a small tract upon the bank of the lake) a wild, swampy region, wholly unfit for cultivation. One of these marshes covers a surface of upwards of one thousand acres, a considerable portion of which produces cranberries. The northern part of the town is wild, broken, and stony, and is but thinly settled.

The principal building stone is the red, or Medina, sandstone, which crops out along the valleys. An iron ore has been discovered in the northern part of the town, and it is said that traces of lead and silver have also been found. The soil is a sandy loam, which sometimes produces good crops of wheat and corn, but is better adapted to grazing.

Until the past few years there were two post-offices within the town. That at Union Settlement has been discontinued, and the only one remaining is at West Monroe station, on the New York and Oswego Midland railroad, south of the centre of the town. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of lumbering.

The first settlement was made in 1806, by Martin Owens, Abel Ames, Joseph B. Ames, Ebenezer Loomis, and Sylvanus Allen. Martin Owens came from Falmouth, Onondaga county, and located upon the farms now occupied by Mrs. Oyer and Mr. Julius Beardsley. Mr. Owens remained an inhabitant of West Monroe until the year 1847, when he moved to the State of Wisconsin, where he died a few years later. Abel Ames settled upon the farm owned at present by Mr. John Slocumb. He died in the town in the year 1844, leaving four sons, one of whom is still living. Joseph B. Ames was without a family; he lived with his brother Abel for a number of years.

Ebenezer Loomis located upon the farm now occupied by

Hiram Rea. He lived upon the old place until 1830, when he moved to Cicero, Onondaga county, where he died. Sylvanus Allen was a native of Shelburne, Massachusetts. He took up the land now occupied by Mr. George Campbell, and built a rude log house, which he afterwards replaced by a frame building. He lived upon this place until the year 1841, when he moved to the town of Lysander, Onondaga county. He returned to West Monroe in 1854, and died at the residence of his son, in 1865. Mr. Allen had, at the time of his death, been married sixty years, his family consisting of his wife and nine children. His death was the first in the family, and the death of his wife, in 1871, was the second. The children are all living, with the exception of a son, who died in 1873.

Deacon Smith came into the town from Massachusetts in 1808, and located upon the line between Hastings and West Monroe. He came for the purpose of carrying on the lumbering business, and during the year he not only completed his house, but commenced the construction of the first saw-mill within the town, which was completed and in operation the year following. Hiram Nickinson came into the town from Massachusetts in 1810, and located upon lot 75 of this township. During that year also a company of fishermen from Cape Cod, having heard of the remarkable number of salmon that were taken annually in Oneida lake, came to West Monroe with their families. Some of this company were Enoch Nickinson, Captain Walker, and the five sons of the latter. They brought their nets, and endeavored for a time to gain a livelihood by catching salmon for the city markets. This, however, soon became unprofitable, and the few of the company who remained in town located near the shore of the lake, and turned their attention to farming.

During the year 1810 a log school-house was erected upon

the main road, about a mile west of the present post-office. The first school taught in the town was in this building during the fall and winter following. In the year 1811, Deacon Smith erected a frame building, which he kept as a hotel (the first in town) through the war of 1812.

During the years that followed, but few settlers came into this locality. Those who had done so spent their time in making improvements. Roads were opened through the woods to various points. Every year found more acres under cultivation. The rude log cabins, which had been hastily constructed during the first years of settlement, were replaced by comfortable frame houses.

In the year 1820 an unusually large number of settlers came into the town. Among them were Samuel Atherton, Aaron Raymond, John Pierce, Samuel P. Baker, John Wilson, Joseph Stall, Eleazer Slocum, Isaac Simmons, James Simmons, Silas Penoyer, Riswell Gates, James Penoyer, and Anasa Davis. Most of this company located in the eastern part of the town, at what is now known as Union Settlement. Mr. Aaron Raymond, during the year following, erected a saw-mill at this place. This was the first mill built east of the centre of the town.

About this time Mr. George Phillips located upon the lake, on the west side of the road leading to the harbor. The year following Mr. Linus Walker settled upon the west half of the lot taken up by Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Walker was unfortunately subject at intervals to attacks of insanity, during the continuance of which he is said to have performed wonderful feats in skating upon the ice. One day, early in the winter of 1829, he took down his skates and informed his family that he intended to skate across Oneida lake. As the lake was as yet but partially frozen over, his family and neighbors used every means in their power to prevent his venturing upon the ice. Endowed, as it seemed, with almost superhuman strength, he succeeded in effecting his escape, and, with a wild laugh of derision, glided out over the treacherous covering of the lake. His friends, who had gathered upon the bank, could hear the ice crack beneath his weight, and used every endeavor to persuade him to return. Heedless of their entreaties, he continued his course. When last seen alive he was gliding swiftly past Frenchman's island, still steering directly towards the open water in the centre of the lake. Then his form vanished from view in the distance, and for many months no tidings were heard of the unfortunate skater. In the following June all doubts as to his fate, however faint, were set at rest by the finding of his body on the south shore of the lake. It is a noticeable fact that out of the five children left by Mr. Walker, two sons were afterwards accidentally drowned in the same water where their father had met his doom.

In the year 1834 the first store in West Monroe was built by Mr. Charles P. Jewell. The building is still standing, though it has for several years been used as a dwelling. From this time settlement was carried on more rapidly, and the town in 1840 contained nine hundred and eighteen inhabitants. A school had at this time been opened at Union Settlement. Although there were no church buildings or organized religious societies within the town, services were occasionally held in private buildings.

In the year 1844 a post-office was established at Union Settlement. Mr. Silas Penoyer was appointed the first postmaster, and retained the office during the sixteen years of its continuance. In 1849 the first church was built by the Presbyterians. It was dedicated August 22, 1849. Mr. Samuel Leonard supplied the pulpit for a number of years.

During the next few years several mills were erected within the town, and lumbering was extensively carried on.

When the Rebellion broke out West Monroe did her full share in furnishing men and means to suppress it, and the feeling of the people is shown by the resolutions which were passed at a special town-meeting held on the 6th day of September, 1862. This, it will be remembered, was before any draft was ordered, and the bounty then provided for was offered merely out of a patriotic desire to furnish the due proportion of the town as speedily as possible. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, It is the duty of the public and of loyal citizens to afford every aid within their power to sustain the general government in this hour of peril; to furnish our proportion of men and means to subdue an accursed rebellion which threatens to overthrow civil and religious liberty in our beloved country;

"Resolved, That we will pay to each and every volunteer, until our full quota for said regiment shall have been raised, the sum of twenty dollars; provided, that the sum of said bounties shall not exceed five hundred dollars; to be paid upon the mustering in of each and every such volunteer.

"Resolved, That we, as citizens of this town, will aid our government in every respect to the extent of our ability in putting down this causeless rebellion, now rampant and raging in our land; that we will not cease our efforts until traitors receive their just reward; until peace is again proclaimed; until the government is fully restored and is in possession of all its legitimate rights and franchises in each and every State of this Union, and the tribute thereunto belonging."

These were no idle words; they were carried out in deeds by the soldiers of West Monroe in the field, many of whom laid down their lives for their country upon the soil of the rebellious south.

The most important event since the close of the war was the building of the New York and Oswego Midland railroad, which was put in operation through the town in October, 1869. The village of West Monroe became a station on the road.

We must not omit, however, to mention the first grist-mill in town, which consisted of a single run of stone, set in operation by Mr. Alvin Raymond in the year 1875, for the purpose of grinding corn. It must not, however, be inferred that no grain was previously raised in West Monroe, but the town is narrow, and there are mills within easy reach on each side.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The first town-meeting was held on the 7th day of May, 1839, at the house of James D. Spencer.

The following is a list of the officers elected at that time: Supervisor, Russel King; Assessors, Marcus Patterson, Benjamin Spencer, Eleazer Slocum; Commissioners of Highways, Horace Spencer, Azor Hoyt, George Getman; Over-

seers of the Poor, Edward Dundin, Abram Buskin; Commissioners of Schools, George C. Hoyt, Peter Phillips, Henry Stall; Inspectors of Common Schools, Lucius Patterson, Benjamin G. Lewis, Joseph Shaw; Collector, Hiram Fluing; Constables, Hiram Fluing, Solomon Ouer, David Baird, Abraham Merchant, Joel Merchant; Justices, Joel Merchant, Willet Miller; Surveyor, Augustus G. Jewell.

The following is the succession of supervisors: 1839-40, Russel Kingston; in 1841-42, Philip Rea; 1843-44, Marcus Patterson; 1845-46, Philip Rea; 1847, Eleazer Slocum; 1848, Philip Rice; 1849, Avery Williams; 1850-51, Marcus Patterson; 1852-53, John F. Slocum; 1854, Henry J. Jewell; 1855-56, Henry A. Baker; 1857-58, John F. Slocum; 1859, Levi Stow, Jr.; 1860, J. F. Slocum; 1861, James A. Baker; 1862-63, Lucius L. Strickland; 1864-65, John F. Slocum; 1866-67, Merritt Burgess; 1868-72, John F. Slocum; 1873, John A. Webb; 1874, John F. Slocum; 1875, John A. Webb; 1876, J. W. Phillips; 1877, Merritt Burgess.

Town Clerks.—In 1839-40 there is no record of the election of a clerk. In 1841-42, Samuel Atherton was chosen; in 1843-45, William Hurlbert; 1846, Avery Williams; 1847, Henry J. Jewell; 1848, Avery Williams; 1849, William Hurlbert; 1850-51, John F. Slocum; 1852-53, Abram Moyer; 1854, Joel Merchant; 1855, Abram Moyer; 1856, E. Slocum; 1857-60, James A. Baker; 1861-63, Henry E. Miller; 1864, John W. Sperry; 1865, Henry A. Baker; 1866, A. C. Ingersoll; 1867-69, Daniel L. Sweet; 1870, Henry Sweet; 1871, Daniel L. Sweet; 1872, Charles B. Smart; 1873, O. F. B. Drusdin; 1874, Wm. Ostrum; 1875, Wm. Rea; 1876-77, Charles Notgrass.

The following is a list of the present officers of the town: Supervisor, Merritt Burgess; Town Clerk, C. H. Notgrass; Justices of the Peace, J. O. Shelton, J. E. Sperry, Adam Farr; Highway Commissioner, C. W. Pettit; Assessors, Henry Greenslit, Charles Smith, W. N. Burgin; Overseer of the Poor, James Hooker; Collector, Charles Jewell; Inspectors of Election, F. B. Ingersoll, Silas H. Green, Henry Carter; Town Auditors, Solomon Gurver, Henry R. Hendrix, Ephraim Fuller; Constables, Joseph Reyo, Merritt Raymond, Peter Coleman, Fluvus Rice; Game Constable, John Judge; Commissioners of Excise, Adam Moyer, Merritt Burgess, George Altzshurer.

The population of West Monroe at various periods has been as follows: In 1840, 918; in 1850, 1197; in 1860, 1416; in 1870, 1304; in 1875, 1321.

The strength of political parties at four successive presidential elections was thus manifested by the respective canvasses: In 1860, Republican 159, Democratic 111; in 1864, Republican 115, Democratic 134; in 1868, Republican 128, Democratic 136; 1872, Republican 124, Democratic 129.

MILITARY RECORD OF WEST MONROE.

Frederick Allemann. Enlisted Jan. 27, 1864; transferred to the 189th Regt.

Russel M. Ames. Enlisted in the 149th Regt., Feb. 23, 1865; died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 14, 1865.

Peter Bowman. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Sept. 25, 1862; promoted to corp.; trans. to the 37th R. I. Cav.; was thirty-three months in the service; dis. at Staunton, Va., upon the hospital surgeon's certificate.

Eugene Brown. Enlisted in Bat. K, 1st L. Art., Feb. 26, 1861.

Ira B. Bryant. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to sergt.

Miles Bryant. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Warren A. Burgess. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corp.; dis. after five months' service on account of wound received in action.

Edwin N. Burger. Enlisted in the 21st Regt., Sept. 21, 1864.

Anson Buskin. Enlisted at Syracuse.

Rector J. Butler. Enlisted in the 149th Regt., Feb. 19, 1864; transferred to the 162d Regt.

George W. Caldwell. Enlisted in the 149th Regt., March 1, 1864; killed in battle near New Hope church, May 26, 1864.

Henry N. Caldwell. Enlisted in the 8th Mich. Regt., April 16, 1862; pro. to corp.; dis. on account of wound, after twenty-six months in the service.

James G. Caldwell. Enlisted in the 26th Cav., Sept. 13, 1863; died at Portsmouth hospital, Va., Oct. 31, 1864.

Jas. S. Coudreman. Enl'd in the 149th Regt., Feb. 1, 1865; died in the service; place of death unknown.

Charles Devendorf. Enlisted in the 188th Regt., Sept. 14, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded in the left wrist by gun-shot; dis. upon expiration of his term of enlistment.

Leroy A. Emmons. Enlisted in the 22d Cav., Dec. 24, 1863.

Warren C. Emmons. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp.; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., Jan. 29, 1865.

Adolph J. Fix. Enlisted in the 149th Regt., Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded in the side by a musket-ball.

William T. Graves. Enlisted in the 100th Regt., Jan. 21, 1862; discharged on account of gun-shot wound in the forehead.

Henry P. Greene. Enlisted Sept. 27, 1862, in the 147th Regt.; died in the hospital at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1864.

George Greyson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted to sergeant.

Lewis P. Gillen. Enlisted in the 189th Regt., Sept. 8, 1864; discharged after nine months' service.

William Haight. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 17, 1865.

Andrew Henna. Enlisted in the 3d L. Art., Feb. 8, 1864.

John Henna. Enlisted in the 3d L. Art., Jan. 26, 1864.

Ephraim B. Hilday. Enlisted in the 47th Regt., Feb. 15, 1865.

John Hilday. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., Dec. 1, 1864; wounded in the left side by gun-shot.

Reubin Hilday. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., Dec. 1, 1865; wounded in the thigh by gun-shot.

William T. Hilday. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1861.

George H. Holmes. Enlisted in the 149th Regt., Feb. 24, 1864.

James Holmes. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 31, 1861; promoted to corp.

Xavier Hounkerlet. Enlisted in the 1st Art., Sept. 10, 1861; discharged February 1, 1864.

Franklin R. Hoyt. Enlisted in the 20th Regt., Jan. 2, 1863; pro. to corp.; trans. to the 26th Bat.

Dennis Hyes. Enlisted in the 1st Lt. Art., Sept. 16, 1861; re-enl'd Dec. 25, 1863; wounded in arm and leg.

Adelbert P. Ingason. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864, as a musician.

Frederick Jeandrot. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Feb. 15, 1865.

Frank Jeandrot. Enl'd in the 101st Regt., Oct. 11, 1862; died of sickness originating in the army, May 26, 1865.

Henry Johnson. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Sept. 1, 1862; died at Annapolis hospital, December 29, 1864, of starvation while a prisoner.

James Johnson. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., August 31, 1862; died at Belle Plain Landing, Va., Jan. 10, 1865.

Nelson Johnson. Enl'd in the 164th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864.

Job Langworthy. Enlisted in the 18th Regt., Sept. 15, 1864; discharged upon expiration of term of enlistment.

Sanford Langworthy. Enlisted in the 1th Ver't Regt., Jan. 1, 1864.

Edmund Lord. Enlisted in the 119th Regt., Jan. 1, 1864; died at Savannah hospital, March, 1865.

John Lord. Enlisted in Bat. F. Art., Dec. 9, 1862; died at St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 20, 1864.
 Welton Lord. Enl'd in the 116th Regt., Dec. 9, 1862.
 Lawrence Lynch. Enlisted in the 185th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Daniel Marks. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Aug. 8, 1864.
 Charles Manwarren. Enl'd June 19, 1864; died of accidental w'ds.
 Abraham W. Mathews. Enlisted in the 1st Art., Sept. 16, 1861; died at West Monroe, April 5, 1863, of sickness caused in the service.
 Charles C. Mathews. Must. in the 184th Regt., Sept. 9, 1862, as 2d lieutenant; pro. to 1st lieutenant; dis. upon surgeon's cert. of sickness.
 La Fayette Mead. Enl'd in the 185th Regt., Sept. 13, 1861; dis. upon the expiration of his term of enlistment.
 Wm. H. Merchant. Enlisted in the 2d Bat., Oct. 28, 1863; died at Atlanta hospital, Sept. 3, '64, of sickness acquired in the service.
 James Megney. Enlisted in the 16th Regt., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Adam Miller. Enlisted in the 97th Regt., Aug. 2, 1861; discharged upon the surgeon's certificate of sickness.
 James K. P. Miller. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 21, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., April 1, 1863.
 William A. Miller. Enlisted in the 43d Regt., Aug. 7, 1861; died at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1863.
 George Morgan. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., January 4, 1864.
 Thomas W. Morrison. Enlisted in the 2d H. Art., Dec. 19, 1863; died at City Point, Va., June 25, 1864, of sickness acquired in the service.
 Alpheus N. Norcott. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Henry J. Watkins. Enlisted in the 13th Regt., Oct. 4, 1861.
 John A. Nibb. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 15, 1864.
 Martin P. Phillips. Enlisted in a Syracuse regiment, Aug. 1, 1861; discharged upon the surgeon's certificate of sickness, after sixteen months in the service.

Daniel Pierce. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864.
 Joseph Piggy. Enlisted in the 16th Regt., January 13, 1863; died at Wilson's Landing, July 18, 1863.
 Constant Rice. Enlisted in the 119th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; died at New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1863.
 George N. Rice. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864.
 George H. Reins. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., Jan. 23, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1864, of wounds received in battle.
 Solomon F. Reins. Enl'd in the 149th Regt., Aug. 23, 1862; trans. to the 37th Cav.; dis. upon certificate of surgeon.
 Amos K. Rose. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 16, 1864.
 Daniel M. Rose. Enlisted in the 2d Art., June 27, 1864; wounded in the foot.
 Myron Russell. Enlisted in a Syracuse Regt., Sept. 1, 1863.
 John B. Simpson. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; died at Franklin City, La., Jan. 26, 1864.
 George Smith. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 1, 1861; transferred to the 37th Regt.
 Manis Sneider. Enlisted at Syracuse, Jan. 26, 1863.
 Benjamin Tabor. Enlisted in the 1st Cav., Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to 111th Regt.; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 14, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
 Oliver P. Tabor. Enlisted in the 14th Regt., August 13, 1861; disch. upon the expiration of his term of enlistment.
 Adelf Taylor. Enlisted in the 22d Cav., Dec. 19, 1863.
 Abraham Trime. Enlisted in the 184th Regt., Sept. 9, 1864.
 Levi Valley. Enlisted in a Wisconsin Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 James Warren. Enlisted in the 81st Regt., Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fair Oaks, Va., of wounds received in battle.
 B. N. Watson. Enlisted in the 13th H. Art., February, 1864; pro. to corporal.
 Wm. York. Enlisted in the 1st Regt., Feb. 27, 1864.

BOYLSTON.

It was not until the spring of 1812 that the forests of Boylston rang with the woodman's axe, it being the last town in the county to be settled, except Albion, which was occupied the same year. The first pioneers of Boylston were John Wart, of Cherry valley, and Michael Sweetman, of Montgomery county, who, unknown to each other, both came, by the inevitable ox-sled conveyance of that era, about the same time. Mr. Wart, however, arrived two days the earliest, and was consequently the very first settler of Boylston. Though he was already a married man, he is still living, and remembers well the events of that period, and it is from his lips that we have received a large part of the early history of the town.

Wart and Sweetman both located in the northwestern part of the present town of Boylston, which was then a part of Richland. It was more particularly designated as survey-township No. 6, of the Boylston tract, and on the survey maps it was also called Campania. Mr. Sweetman built his cabin close by the site of the present residence of William Wart, and Mr. Wart established himself half a mile farther east. Up into Lorraine it was two miles to another house, and a like distance west into Ellisburg. To the southward nearly ten miles of forest frowned between the two hardy pioneers and the settlements of Orwell, while on the east the oaks and hemlocks stretched in an unbroken mass to the distant valley of Black river.

The war of 1812 broke out immediately after the arrival of the pioneers, immigration ceased, and for two years the two families remained alone in the wilderness, with the exception of a man named Gordon, who lived a part of the time in the vicinity. Mr. Wart's oldest son,—Alonso,—born on the 12th of December, 1812, was the first child born in town, and as he only survived until February, 1814, he had also the unfortunate celebrity of being the earliest victim of death.

Mr. Wart and Mr. Sweetman both hastened down to Ellis village at the time of the capture of the British force near there, as related in the general history, and both turned out in arms for the defense of Sackett's Harbor; so it can be truly said that the whole adult male population of Boylston served as soldiers in the war of 1812. In 1814 one more citizen was added, by the name of Rhodes Streeter.

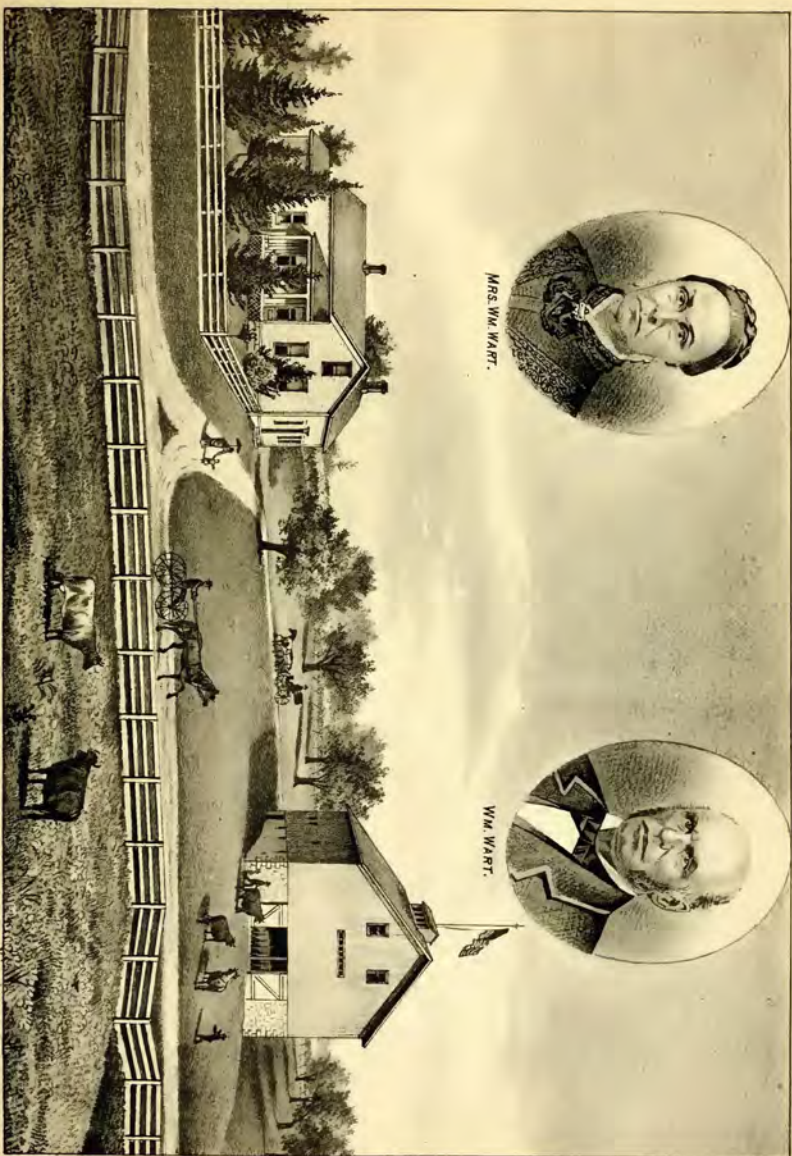
In 1815 there was a heavy immigration, consisting of four families: those of Peter Wells, Martin Lillie, John F. Dean, and Asa B. Copeland. These settled near where Boylston church (Methodist Protestant) now stands. Of all their members Mrs. Lillie is the sole survivor now in Boylston; she lives close to the spot where she came with her young husband over sixty-two years ago, and near the stream the waters of which flowed over their ox-sled as they made their way to their home in the wilderness. Morris Wart, a young brother of John, came in 1816, living with



MRS. WM. WART.



WM. WART.



RES. OF WILLIAM WART, BOYLSTON, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

him a while, and then locating in the same neighborhood. He, too, has survived till 1877 the perils and toils of pioneer and farmer life.

In most of the towns we have not given the names of early settlers subsequent to the war of 1812, but Boylston was settled so late that the pioneer era extended far past that time. Among those who located in town from 1816 to 1822 were Andrew Bortles, George Huffstater, Joseph Shoecraft, Matthew Shoecraft, Peter Barga, Jacob Wiedrich, Peter Huffstater, Jesse Blue, and Jacob, Reuben, Henry, Jonathan, and Abram Snyder. It is easy to see from their names that they were of German descent, and they were mostly substantial farmers from the valley of the Mohawk. Those first named settled near the site of the Methodist Protestant church, and thence southward. The Snyders were still farther south towards Orwell. Elisha Stevens also settled in the Snyder neighborhood as early as 1822.

As soon as 1817 the half-dozen families then in town determined to have a school-house. They built a log one, and covered it with bark, near the site of the church before referred to. Teachers were then paid principally by the parents of the pupils. There were not enough of these to support a teacher, but the unmarried men of the settlement agreed to contribute for the families they ought to have had, and thus a sufficient amount was raised to hire Polly Allport to teach the first school in Boylston.

In that year, also, township No. 6, which had previously been a part of Richland, was set off into Orwell on the formation of that town. Mr. Wart was appointed one of the justices of Orwell the same year, being the first who held that office in the present town of Boylston. As such he married the first couple wedded in town, viz., Jonathan Snyder and a Miss Stevens. There had previously, however, been a Boylston couple (Samuel Wells and Betsey Gordon) united in the silken bonds of matrimony, but they went east to have the knot tied.

In 1822, Reuben Snyder built the first saw-mill in Boylston. It was on Sandy creek, near the west line of the town.

By 1824 there was a fringe of settlement all along the west side, but the central and eastern portions of the town were still a dense forest, where the bear and the deer roamed at will, frequently visiting the neighborhood of the settlers' cabins. Our venerable friend, Mr. Wart, recounts how, when out in the woods, one day, with a dog but without a gun, he came on the track of a big buck. Following it up in the deep snow, he soon brought the animal to bay. The dog ran back to the protection of his master. The latter struck the buck over the head with a stick, which broke with the blow. Wart sprang upon the deer and attempted to hold him down in the snow, while calling to John F. Dean, who was near, to come and cut the animal's throat.

But the buck reached up a hind leg and struck Wart on the head, cutting him to the bone and knocking him several feet away. The deer made a few bounds, but soon stuck fast in the snow again. With the blood streaming over his face from his wound, the mark of which he still carries, Wart sprang astride his wearied opponent and held him until Dean came and cut his throat.

But the most noticeable event in the hunting line of which the veteran pioneer has to tell occurred when, in one of those early summers, the labors of the hay-field were diversified by the slaughter of three bears in a single afternoon. A man drove them into trees near where Mr. Wart was at work. A little crowd quickly gathered. Two of the animals were speedily shot from the trees in which they had taken refuge. The third, ensconced in the thick bushes, evaded the marksman's bullet; so the tree was felled, and the poor fellow was pounded and dogged to death as soon as he struck the ground.

Notwithstanding the primitive nature of the country, the people thought they could afford a new town. Accordingly, on application to the legislature that body passed an act on the 7th of February, 1828, forming the town of Boylston with the same boundaries as the old survey-township No. 6, otherwise called Campania. The following were the first officers elected:

Supervisor, John Wart; Town Clerk, Joseph Shoecraft; Assessors, Jesse Colman, Matthew Shoecraft, Barnabas Porter; Commissioners of Highways, Daniel Chase, Peter Wells, Zaben Cole; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Dutcher, Martin Lillie; Collector, Henry D. Prayn; Constables, Henry D. Prayn, Philip A. Bortles; Commissioners of Common Schools, John Wart, John Dunbar, Jr., Reuben Snyder; Inspectors of Common Schools, Miller R. Larnmouth, Peter Wells, Philip A. Bortles.

It will be seen that it was somewhat difficult to fill up the official list, as not less than four of the worthy citizens were required to occupy two offices each. Even after the formation of the new town settlers frequently fastened a bag of grain to the yoke of their cattle and carried it to Sandy Creek to mill, and sometimes, in low water, nearly to Adams, Jefferson county. About 1830 a small grist-mill was built in Boylston, but it was not very valuable nor very enduring.

At the town-meeting in 1830 the sum of forty dollars was voted for the support of the poor. Cattle were declared free commoners, but horses, sheep, and hogs were denied the privileges involved in that appellation. The height of a lawful fence was fixed at the very moderate elevation of four feet,—a demoralizing temptation even to the best regulated animals. It was raised, however, two years later to four feet and a half.

Up to 1850 settlement was confined almost entirely to the western half of the town, and even there progress was slow and painful. But after the rough land was once thoroughly reduced to subjection it was found that some very good grazing farms could be made on the Boylston hills, and the population began to increase. People sought the eastern portion. After numerous saw-mills had devoured the timber, settlers resolutely opened farms there and renewed the scenes of pioneer life. During the last twenty years more ground has probably been cleared up in Boylston than in any other town in the county.

In 1856 a Wesleyan Methodist church was erected near the line of Sandy Creek, south of the centre of Boylston, and in 1869 the Methodist Protestants built one in the northwest part of the town.

A few years ago Abraham Snyder opened a store between the two churches, but it was subsequently discontinued.

Farming and lumbering constitute substantially the whole business of the town. There is a large cheese-factory close to the Wesleyan Methodist church. J. P. Smart & Son have a saw-mill near the centre of the town, and the locality is known as Smart's Mills. Besides this, there are the stove-mill of Ira Service and the saw-mill of — Weaver, a mile northeast of the Snyder store, the saw- and shingle-mill of Ransom Tanner, two miles east of the Snyder store, and three large steam saw-mills in the northeast part of the town.

Even to this day Boylston possesses many characteristics of primeval times. Though the deer have all been driven east of Black river, yet it is no very unusual thing for a bear to stray from the forests of Lewis county among the farms of Boylston. This very summer of 1877 one made his leisurely way from the eastern line past the centre of the town. His presence being suspected, a spring gun was set for him. Bruin seized the bait, and a bullet through his shoulder was the result. Smarting and crippled, he trudged on westward, but the Philistines were on his track. Men and boys gathered fast to the sport, and the fugitive was overtaken and slain just east of the main road, which runs north and south through the town, less than a mile from the line of Sandy Creek.

Yet looking from that road westward the traveler this same summer sees nothing to remind him of bears or wolves. A finer prospect is rarely displayed beneath a cloudless sun. The whole of the town of Sandy Creek, and parts of Ellisburg and Richland, are in sight at once, composed of hundreds of well-cultivated fields, dotted with white farm-houses, and relieved with gleaming groves. Beyond, seeming hardly three miles away, but actually almost ten, the long, narrow, land-locked bay, known as Sandy Creek pond, sparkles brightly in the sunlight. A dark, slender line separates it from the lake, which spreads far away into the distance, a mass of molten silver tipped with gold. Distance lends enchantment to the view of both lake and land, and if beautiful prospects took precedence over corn and cheese, Boylston might outrank all the rest of the county.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF BOYLSTON.

The records are imperfect, but, as near as can be ascertained, this church was first organized in the year 1845. For many years there was no settled pastor. Daniel Calkins, Loomis Chase, Daniel Hollis, and James Francis officiated for brief periods at various times. In 1856 a small church edifice was erected in Boylston, but only a few rods from the line of Sandy Creek. Thenceforward the pulpit was most of the time regularly supplied.

In 1859, Matthew Presler was the pastor; in 1860-62, Edward Halsey; in 1863, Sybrant Nelson; in 1864, A. P. Burgess; in 1865, Alonzo Fassett; in 1866, R. Barton; in 1867-69, J. P. Pierce; in 1870-72, Elijah Gaylord; in 1873-75, J. M. Waite. For a year there were no regular services. The pulpit was then occupied by the present pastor, Rev. Harvey Barnes.

There are now seventy-one members of the church, and the Sabbath-school connected with it contains about the same number. The present church officers are: Class-

leader, Ira Van Auker; Assistant Class-leader, Ellery Crandall; Clerk, J. K. Crandall; Stewards, F. W. Slater, Mrs. F. W. Slater, A. Schermerhorn; Mrs. A. Schermerhorn, Hiram Getty, A. W. Miller, L. J. Baker; Trustees, John H. Hastings, S. E. Carpenter, Joseph Crozman, J. L. Bortles, Henry Lester.

NORTH BOYLSTON CIRCUIT (METHODIST PROTESTANT).

This circuit was set off from the Boylston and Orwell circuit in 1868. Previous to that time meetings had been held for a long time at the school-house near the present church. Rev. Messrs. Becker, Cook, Huff, and others officiated as pastors from time to time. The circuit organized in 1868 consisted of one class in Boylston and one in Lorraine, Jefferson county.

In 1869 a small but well-appointed church edifice was erected in the northwest part of the town, the pulpit of which has since been regularly supplied. The pastors of the circuit since its separate organization have been Charles Wiedrich, three years; Snell, one year; H. L. Bowen, one year; Peter Daley, one year; T. Prindle, one year; M. F. Cutler (the present pastor), two years. There are now about fifty-six members of the Methodist Protestant church in this circuit within the town of Boylston.

The following are the present officials resident in that town: Stewards, Geo. W. Rudd, Nelson L. Williams, Calvin Williams, Leonard R. Huffstater; Trustees, N. L. Williams, John A. Odenkirk, Hiram D. Rudd, Tunis Gordon, Christopher J. Huffstater.

The Boylston and Orwell circuit of the same denomination has three classes in town, and two in Orwell. Those in Boylston hold their meetings respectively at the Van Auker school-house, the "hemlock school-house," and at Smart's Mills. They have no church edifice. The present pastor of the circuit is the Rev. Mr. Gaskell, who resides at Smart's Mills, but we have not been able to obtain any further data regarding it.

Supervisors of Boylston, with years of service.—John Wart, 1828-29; Joseph Shoecraft, 1830-35; Henry Snyder, 1836-37; Joseph Shoecraft, 1838; John Wart, 1839-40; Jacob V. Gordon, 1841-43; Joseph Shoecraft, 1844; Jacob V. Gordon, 1845; Daniel Shoecraft, 1846-48; James Lowry, 1849-50; Azariah Wart, 1851-52; Abraham Snyder, 1853-54; Azariah Wart, 1855-56; Joseph L. Bortles, 1857-58; Henry J. Snyder, 1859-60; James Lowry, 1861; Henry J. Snyder, 1862; Christopher J. Huffstater, 1863-64; Joseph S. Bortles, 1865-66; Henry Lester, 1867-70; David Hamer, 1871-72; Henry Lester, 1873; John Odenkirk, 1874-75; George W. Rudd, 1876-77.

Town Clerks of Boylston, with years of service.—Jos. Shoecraft, 1828-29; John Etheridge, 1830; Reuben Snyder, 1831; John Wart, 1832; Moses Snyder, 1833; Miller R. Larmouth, 1834; Henry Snyder, 1835; James Wart, 1836; Miller R. Larmouth, 1837; James Wart, 1838; Joseph Shoecraft, 1839-40; Daniel Williams, 1841-42; Jacob Coppernoll, 1843-45; Lyman Moore, 1846-47; Thurston Baxter, 1848; Turner Lillie, 1849; J. V. Gordon, 1850; Lyman Moore, 1852; Joseph L.

Bortles, 1853-54; J. V. Gordon, 1855-56; Abraham Snyder, 1857-58; Lewis D. Cummings, 1859-60; Reuben Pruyn, 1861-62; Francis Shoecraft, 1863; Luther J. Baxter, 1864; Reuben Pruyn, 1865; Lyman J. Baker, 1866-67; Ira Cummings, 1868-70; Lewis D. Cummings, 1871; Ira Cummings, 1872; William A. Snyder, 1873-74; Adam Coppernoll, 1875-76; Lyman J. Baker, 1877.

The present officers of Boylston are as follows: Supervisor, Geo. W. Rudd; Town Clerk, Lyman J. Baker; Justices of the Peace, Aaron Fuller, Potter Soule, Orrin Stowell, John Phelps; Assessors, Wm. H. Presley, Norman Wart, David Brown; Commissioners of Highways, Ellery Crandall, Sylvester Hathaway, Elijah Rowe; Collector, Vincent Delong; Town Auditors, Abram Snyder, J. L. Bortles, and William Keeney; Inspectors of Election, Frank W. Snyder, Barnum Ostrum, Jacob Oderkirk; Constables, Joseph Crandall, Wm. Cummings, Charles Fuller, Barnum Ostrum, Wm. Flanders; Game Constable, C. W. Smart; Commissioners of Excise, Solomon Finster, Ira Van Auken, Alfred Schermerhorn; Overseer of the Poor, Roswell Rudd.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM WART

was born in Boylston, September 4, 1819, at which time Boylston was a part of Orwell township. His parents removed from Otsego county, New York, and settled in the northwest corner of what is now the township of Boylston. They were among the first settlers of the township. Mr. Wart was the eldest son of eight children, and lived with his father up to nineteen years of age. In 1847 he purchased eighty-six acres of land where his present home is. He was married July 4, 1847, to Margaret Dingman, daughter of John Dingman, a resident of Boylston. They moved into their home March 23, 1848. One son and one daughter were born to them,—Wm. Franklin and Emma-gene. The son married Hattie Worlie, of Otsego county, and the birth of a daughter gave a great-grandchild in the house,—four generations under one roof.

Mr. Wart has added to his lands until he is the owner of two hundred and fifty-four acres in the home-farm, and seventy-four in the east part of Boylston. His home is finely situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and of Lake Ontario. Mr. Wart has always taken pride in raising and keeping good stock. Two span of horses, one owned by himself and one by his son, and sired by a stallion (Little Mack) owned by him, are among the finest in the country.

Mr. Wart has always been a Democrat, voting for Martin Van Buren in 1840, and has not missed voting at any presidential election since. Though not a member of any religious denomination, he has always responded with his share of means to their support.

Affectionate and kind in his family, a genial companion, no one would be more missed from his neighborhood than would William Wart.

MILITARY RECORD OF BOYLSTON.

Robert Bush. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept., 1861; disch. in summer of 1865.

Otis J. Hor. Enlisted in the 35th Inf., Jan. 1, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vt. Cav., Aug. 16, 1863; promoted to corporal; discharged in summer of 1865.

Smith T. Calkins. Enlisted in the 110th Art., Aug. 16, 1862; discharged in the summer of 1865.

Jacob Hafdorf. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Aug. 24, 1864; discharged in summer of 1865.

John Casler. Enlisted in the 10th Art., Aug. 16, 1862; discharged in 1865.

Henry Hor. Enlisted in the 35th Inf., Jan. 1, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 21, 1864; discharged in 1865.

John A. Wait. Enlisted in the 24th Inf., Nov. 17, 1861.

Turner Little. Enlisted in the 94th Inf., Nov. 15, 1861; discharged in 1864.

James McDaniel. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; resigned October, 1863.

Peter Cogan. Enlisted in the 16th Art., Jan. 15, 1864; discharged in the summer of 1865.

Thomas Allen. Enlisted in the 157th Inf., Aug. 17, 1862; discharged in the summer of 1865.

George Smith. Enl'd in the 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. during the summer of 1865.

Wm. Harty. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. in the fall of 1865.

Alpheus Bridgway. Enl'd in 147th Inf., Sept. 23, '62; dis. Aug., '64.

Edward W. Cook. Enlisted in the 75th Inf., Oct. 8, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 7, 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

J. W. Snyder. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Chas. De Long. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; dis. in summer of 1865.

Wm. McDougall. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Abraham Schermerhorn. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; dis. in the summer of 1865.

David Brown. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; dis. in the summer of 1865.

George E. Porter. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; discharged in the summer of 1865.

De Witt Comstock. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.

Vincent De Long. Enlisted in the 24th Inf., Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Antietam; discharged Nov., 1862.

Lewis Cummins. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; discharged Aug., 1865.

Calvin Williams. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; discharged Nov., 1863.

Charles Warloff. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; discharged Sept., 1863.

Lyman J. Baker. Enlisted in the 75th Inf., Oct. 8, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; discharged in summer of 1865.

D. A. Snyder. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; discharged in the summer of 1865.

Wm. A. Snyder. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; discharged in 1865.

James Bridgway. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; discharged in the summer of 1865.

Luther Baxter. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; discharged in summer of 1865.

Theodore Woodruff. Enlisted in 93d Inf., March 16, 1863; discharged in summer of 1865.

David McDougall. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; disch. in summer of 1865.

Stephen Baker. Enlisted in the 111th Pa. Regt., Sept. 29, 1861; lost his right arm in battle near Atlanta, Ga.; res. in spring of 1863.

David Hamer. Enlisted in the 24th Inf., May 24, 1861; prom. to orderly; disch. in fall of 1863.

Jacob O. Bartlett. Enlisted in the 10th Art., Sept. 1, 1862; disch. in summer of 1865.

William Avery. Enlisted in the 10th Art., Sept. 10, 1862; disch. in summer of 1865.

Jesse Tanner. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; disch. in summer of 1865.

Zaphett Cobby. Enlisted in the 20th Cav.

Amarah Cobby. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862.

James Hunt. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1862; disch. in summer of 1865.

Elijah Van Anhim. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; disch. in 1865.

Ira Van Anhim. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; disch. in summer of 1865.

Jerome B. Ostrum. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Aug. 20, 1862; disch. in June, 1865.

Jas. More. Enlisted in the 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; prom. to corp.; disch. in the summer of 1865.

De Witt C. More. Enlisted in 40th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862.

Lewis Foster. En'd in 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1862; disch. in summer of 1865.

Byron More. En'd in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; disch. in summer of 1865.

Wm. H. Bramer. En'd in the 61st Inf., Oct. 1, 1861; re-en'd Dec. 6, 1863; disch. in summer of 1865.

Geo. W. Rogers. En'd in the 24 Cav., Sept. 7, 1864; disch. in summer of 1865.

Geo. Edgett. En'd in the 110th Inf., Aug. 25, 1862; dia. Feb., 1864.

Jerome Eldridge. Enlisted in the 10th Art., Dec. 24, 1863; killed near Petersburg, July 13, 1864.

George Sitter. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 23, 1863, of sickness acquired in the service.

Peter Duggall. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., April 20, 1863.

John Tanner. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 23, 1862; died while a prisoner at Andersonville, Feb. 18, 1865.

David Chase. Enlisted in the 193d Regt., March 31, 1865; died April 12, 1865, of sickness acquired in the service.

Joseph More. Enlisted in the 24th Cav. 2, Jan., 1864; killed in battle at Cold Harbor, March, 1864.

Henry J. Snyder. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 30, 1864, of sickness acquired in service.

Edwin Cummins. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., of sickness acquired in the service.

Stephen Remington. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 10, 1864.

Mathew Asher. Enlisted in the 34th Regt., April 1, 1861; killed at Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

Osher Wilcox. Enlisted in the 94th Regt., Aug. 25, 1861; died Aug. 22, 1862.

Washington Greenwood. Enlisted in the 31th Regt., March, 1862; died at Aquia Creek, Jan. 21, 1863, of sickness acquired in the service.

Richard Barker. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; died at Washington, Jan. 8, 1864.

Samuel H. Brown. Enlisted in the 61st Regt., Oct. 13, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

SANDY CREEK.

In the month of April, 1803, two men, with their families and household goods loaded upon ox-sleds, were to be seen making their painful way along the scarcely-opened State road through Redfield and Boylston. Arriving at a point which, as near as he could judge, was about opposite the locality he sought, one of them, William Skinner, plunged into the pathless forest and made his way with infinite difficulty to the bank of Sandy creek, at the upper end of the present village of Lacona. The other, Stephen Lindsay, went through Ellisburgh, where there were already a few settlements, but finally located on the flat in the extreme northwest corner of the present town of Sandy Creek, about half a mile from the great pond which occupies the western part of that town.

Sandy Creek was then a part of the town of Mexico, in the county of Oneida. It was also a part of the survey-township of "Rhadamant" (or No. 10), in the Boylston tract, and was the property of the heirs of William Constable, among whom H. B. Pierrepont was the principal.

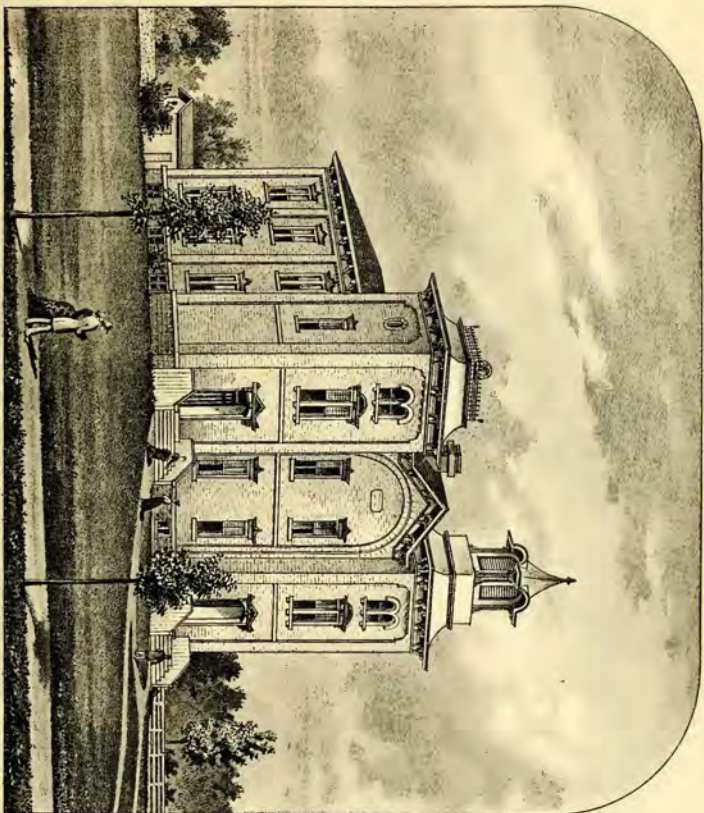
Mr. Skinner was a man of considerable property for those times, and had taken up four hundred acres of land on the fertile shores of Sandy creek. One of his household was an adopted son, Levi Skinner, then five years old, but who has now reached the good old age of seventy-nine, and is unquestionably the earliest surviving resident of Sandy Creek, though for a long time he has lived just over the line, in Ellisburg. He is still active about his business; his memory goes back readily to the time of his first

arrival in the former town, and in a long interview he gave us many interesting facts regarding that period.

Two young men, named Moreton and Butler, who, if married, were not accompanied by their families, came with William Skinner, and lived with him all summer, though engaged in clearing land for themselves which they had taken up. Skinner had hired men engaged in the same occupation for him. He was a free liver, and they all seem to have had a pretty jolly time through the pioneer summer. The creek was alive with speckled trout, and game, of course, was plenty all around. As the stream was hardly deep enough for bathing purposes, the men built a dam across it, between where the villages of Lacona and Sandy Creek now stand, so as to have a pond to swim in. Mr. Skinner bought Moreton out in the fall, and the latter and Butler both returned to Augusta, Oneida county, whence all the earliest settlers came.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lindsay's daughter Eunice, a girl of twelve or thirteen years, had sickened and died during that first summer, being the first death in the present town of Sandy Creek.

In the spring of 1804 Joseph Hurd and Elias Howe came from Augusta, and settled on Sandy creek below Skinner. Hurd bought out Butler's claim. A Mr. Noyes and a Mr. Robinson also located themselves in the vicinity that year, and a Mr. Knickerbocker settled about that time some three miles northeast of Lacona. That summer Skinner and Hurd built the first saw-mill in the present



HIGH SCHOOL, SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

town of Sandy Creek. It was then Williamstown, that town having been set off from Mexico on the 24th of March, 1804, with boundaries which included the whole northeastern part of what is now Oswego County, excepting the town of Redfield.

Immigration continued even in midwinter, for in February, 1805, Laura Hard came to town,—being the first white child born within its limits. She is still living, being a resident of Peoria, Illinois. The 7th of the next May the second child, Polly, daughter of Elias Howe, was born. She, too, still survives, being now the venerable widow of Pardon Earl, Esq., and a resident of Mannsville, Jefferson county.

That spring George Harding located in the same neighborhood. With him came his daughter Pamela, a girl of fourteen, now Mrs. Pamela Robbins, over whose head eighty-seven winters have passed since she became a resident, close by the spot where she now lives. She, too, is remarkably clear in memory, and corroborates Mr. Skinner's statements. When she came the elder Mr. Skinner, who was a somewhat unstable person, had bought some land in Ellisburg, and was moving back and forth between the two places. His adopted son says he moved seven or eight times in the course of two years. Finally, however, in 1807 or 1808, he sold his Sandy Creek farm to Peter Whiteside, and took up his permanent residence in Ellisburg.

There was now quite a little settlement on the creek, and clearing went on rapidly. John Meacham, Simon Meacham, and Ephraim Brewster settled in the south part of the town, close to the present Richland line, making the first opening in the forests of that locality. James Hinman came to the Sandy Creek neighborhood in 1805 or 1806, and in the latter year built the first grist-mill in town.

In the spring of 1806 Pamela Robbins and Betsy Hurd learned that Mrs. Knickerbocker was lying sick with consumption alone in the woods three miles distant. Pamela was fifteen, and Betsy about the same age. Anxious to afford help and sympathy to the suffering woman, the two brave girls went on foot to her bedside through the dark forest, in which the wild beasts still roamed in numbers. She felt cheered by their visit, and most grateful for it, but consumption had laid its deadly hand upon her, and in June she slept the sleep of death. A minister was sent for from a long distance, probably from Redfield, and a sermon was preached over her, being the first ever delivered in town, unless one was preached at the burial of Eunice Lindsay.

Mrs. Robbins remembers the noticeable circumstance that in June of each of three successive years there was a death in the locality, and no others occurred within her knowledge. That of Mrs. Knickerbocker was in 1806, that of Mrs. Elias Howe in 1807, and that of a Mr. Brown in 1808. On each of these occasions a funeral sermon was preached, and these were all the sermons heard in town during that time. After that Elder Osgood, a Baptist, Elder Bishop, a Methodist, and other itinerant preachers, visited the locality at long intervals.

The first marriage in the present town took place in the Meacham neighborhood in 1806, between Henry Patterson

and Lucy Meacham. In that year, also, Mr. Simon Meacham opened the first tavern in town, and kept a few goods, which constituted the first similitude of a store.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Robbins' sister, Manrie Harding, in the winter of 1806 and 1807. There was no school-house, and she taught in a room of her father's house. The next fall (that of 1807) a log school-house was built at Lacona, and Mrs. Robbins mentions that she, and her children, and her grandchildren, have all attended at a house on the same site.

Simon Hadley and Clark Wilder, both young, unmarried men, came in 1806, and opened clearings on the creek road west of the village; and doubtless there were many others in various parts of the town, whose names have been washed away by the tides of time. Jabez Baldwin settled three miles west of the village in 1809. John Pierce and Daniel Ackerman came to the same locality about the same time. Amasa Carpenter, who came about the same period, was one of the early schoolmasters. His brother Asa, who came a little later, located two or three miles southeast of the village. He has been for nearly half a century the clerk of the Congregational church at Sandy Creek, and still takes an active interest in its welfare.

P. T. Titus came in 1810, by way of Orwell, and settled about three miles southeast of the village. He helped build the "Ridge road," and soon after located upon it, where his daughter, Mrs. Jotham Newton, now resides. Clearings were now being made on every side. Among others who came before the war of 1812 were John Darling, Mr. Broadway, John Snyder, Samuel Goodrich, Amos Jackson, and John and Abel Bentley.

In 1812, Samuel Hadley settled in the locality still occupied by his descendants, northwest of the village, where it was then an unbroken wilderness. With him came his son, Jesse F. Hadley, then ten years old, now seventy-five, who gives a good description of that part of the town at that time. There was a road down the creek from the village, and another near the Ellisburg line, but in what is now Sandy Creek. Between those two roads was nothing but woods. On the northern road there was quite a number of settlers,—Pickett, Winters, Harris, Shеды, Harmon Ehle, John Spalsbury, Peter Combs, and finally Stephen Lindsay,—nearly to the pond. A little log school-house stood near John Spalsbury's. James Hinman was then keeping a tavern, part log and part frame, at the creek settlement, and there were already two or three frame houses in the vicinity,—landmarks of advancing civilization.

When the war of 1812 broke out, the people of Sandy Creek, being on the immediate frontier, were kept in a continual tremor. From the lake-shore they could see the enemy's vessels sweeping over the adjoining waters, now driving the American craft into their harbors, now in turn pursued by Chaucney's increased fleet. Mrs. Robbins recounts the exciting scene which occurred one summer Sabbath, when the people had gathered at Mr. Hinman's to hear the gospel preached by some wayfaring minister. Suddenly a messenger came galloping up, crying out, "The British have landed!" and designating the point assailed. Immediately all was confusion, men hurrying away to get their arms, children crying, and women shuddering with

terror at the thought of the Indians, whose presence was always taken for granted when British troops appeared at that time.

Again and again the militia was called out to repel an attack on Sackett's Harbor. There was probably not a man in the town of sufficient age who did not perform considerable military service during the two years and a half that the war lasted. Smith Dunlap was captain of the militia company from that section, Nicholas Gurley was lieutenant, Samuel Dunlap ensign, and Reuben Hadley orderly sergeant.

Late in April, 1814, Colonel Mitchell, with a small body of regular infantry, came marching along the old Salt road on their way to defend Oswego from a threatened attack. A few days later came the news that the defense had been unsuccessful and Oswego had been captured. For a while rumors flew thick and fast. On the 29th of May the dwellers in the western part of the town saw the curious spectacle of a body of *Oueda* Indians, in their war-paint and feathers, and accompanied by a few soldiers, marching along the shore of Little Sandy pond, while those who looked out upon the lake descried nearly twenty large and heavy-laden boats, carrying the American flag and impelled northward by hundreds of stalwart oarsmen. It was Woolsey's flotilla, bearing cannon and stores for Commodore Channcsey's new ship, "Superior," as related in the general history.

The next morning messengers came hurrying through the country, informing every one that Woolsey had run up Big Sandy creek, in Ellisburg, that the British were about to follow, and urging all to come to the rescue. The militia were speedily mustered and hastened to the scene of the expected conflict, but ere any of them arrived the thunder of cannon startled the whole town from the shore of the lake to the slopes of the Boylston hills, and in the northern part the rattle of small arms could be distinctly heard. The militia, on their arrival, found that every man of the assailing force had been killed or captured. There was no fighting to be done, but some of the Sandy Creek men took part in the celebrated feat of carrying to Sackett's Harbor on their shoulders the great cable of the "Superior," weighing nearly five tons. When that vessel had been equipped and sent to sea the British commander was willing to take a retired position, and the Americans along the lake felt less anxiety about a hostile incursion.

After the war immigration set in with redoubled force. Reuben, Rufus, Nathan, and Daniel Salisbury all came within a short time. In fact, the immigrants were so numerous as to prevent naming any but those connected with some marked profession or business.

Dr. James A. Thompson located at the little settlement on the creek in 1815, being the first physician who became a permanent practitioner in town, though there had been a Dr. Porter there for a short time. Dr. Thompson practiced till his death, forty-four years later. Yet this long professional career was certainly not the result of an easy life. The labors of a country physician in those early days were arduous almost beyond the conception of their successors. Dr. Thompson's rides, says his son, often extended over twenty miles. They were not buggy rides either, but were

invariably performed on horseback, over roads which language could but poorly portray. Sometimes, after making one of these long circuits, on coming along the shore of the great pond to the mouth of Sandy creek, after dark, he would find it at the top of its banks. Taking off his clothes and holding them aloft with one hand while clinging to the horse's tail with the other, he would make the passage of the torrent; then dress, remount and ride home, fortunate if he had a few dry threads upon him on his arrival. Before leaving this point it may be proper to notice that Dr. A. G. Thompson, the son of the gentleman just mentioned, has also practiced in Sandy Creek and vicinity forty-three years; so that there has been no time since the close of the war of 1812 when one of that family has not been ministering to the needs of the people of that locality.

Another doctor of long practice was John G. Ayer, who came in 1822, and remained the greater part of the time (though absent several years) till his death a few years ago.

Turning from the medical to the spiritual department, we find the first church in town (the First Congregational) organized on the 23d of July, 1817. The first settled minister was Rev. Oliver Ayer, father of Dr. John G. Ayer, who was installed over that church in 1822. There had, however, been a Methodist "class" organized as early as 1811.

Meanwhile, improvements were going on in all directions. For a few years Smith Dunlap kept a store at the creek settlement, then a cluster of houses without any particular name. There, too, about 1817, a carding-machine and fulling-mill were built by Anson Malthy, to the great convenience of the people, for whom "fulled cloth" was then the principal wear. In 1821 it was bought by J. M. Hooker, who carried on the business for no less than thirty-seven years, and survives in a vigorous old age to tell the story of his early experience. He says that when he came, in 1820, the store at the settlements had been temporarily abandoned. There was one hotel, kept by Nathan Salisbury, and five or six houses, mostly frames.

The farming population had increased much more rapidly, for Jotham Newton, who came only a year or so later, says there were nearly as many houses on the Ridge road as there are now, though they were all of logs, and were surrounded by comparatively small clearings.

All this time we have been talking about "Sandy Creek" and "the town," as a convenient designation for the territory included in the present town of that name, feeling assured that our readers would understand that it was all Richland from the time when that town was set off from Williamstown, in 1807, until they should be notified of the formation of a change in the municipal arrangements.

But about 1824 and 1825 the people began to get their ideas up. It was thought desirable to have a local name for the little settlement where the Salt road crossed Sandy creek. Dr. Ayer and Anson Malthy proposed the somewhat pretentious one of Washingtonville. It was assented to by the inhabitants, but it never stuck very close. A single word of four syllables is a little too much for an American village to carry, notwithstanding the example of Philadelphia.

By the beginning of 1825 the population of the north



William Bishop



Cynthia S. Bishop



RES. OF WM. BISHOP, SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO CO, N.Y.



part of Richland was deemed sufficient for a separate municipal organization, and on the 24th day of March, in that year, the town of Sandy Creek was formed with its present boundaries by an act of the legislature. The first town-meeting was held on the first Tuesday in May, 1825, when the following officers were elected :

Supervisor, Simon Meacham; Town Clerk, Edwin C. Hart; Assessors, Anson Maltby, Thomas S. Meacham, and Amasa Carpenter; Commissioners of Highways, Barnabas Munroe, Amasa Carpenter, Ellery Crandall, and Simon Hadley; Overseers of the Poor, Geo. Read and Truman Hawley; Collector, John Pierce; Constables, John Pierce, Peter Hinman, and Nathan Salisbury; Commissioners of Schools, Asa Carpenter, Alden Crandall, and Charles Alton; Inspectors of Schools, John G. Ayer, Oliver Ayer, Jr., and Joseph M. Hooker; Fence-viewers, Cornelius Hadley, Ammi Case, and Andrew Place; Pound-master, Luther Howe.

In addition to the election of officers the meeting voted to raise double the amount of school-money received from the State; to allow commissioners fifty cents per day for their services; to levy two hundred and fifty dollars for roads and bridges; to allow cattle to be free commoners; and to require a lawful fence to be five feet high.

The next year it was resolved that each path-master should be a fence-viewer, and it seems that there were then thirty-two road districts in town. In 1828 the number of constables was reduced to two, which is the lowest number we have observed recorded in any town. Nearly all the early town-meetings were held at the house of Nathan Salisbury.

In 1831 it was resolved that cattle might go at large from the opening of spring to the first of November each year; and the height of a lawful fence was reduced from five to four and a half feet, when built of good rails or stone, but if logs or brush were used it must be five feet high. That year a bounty of twelve and a half cents was offered by the town on all crows killed within its limits. Speaking of bounties, one would infer that the people of Sandy Creek could not have been much troubled by wolves after the formation of the town, as no bounties for that animal are to be found on its records. The crow-bounty was raised to fifty cents in 1834.

The amounts raised for the support of the poor varied from fifty to a hundred dollars a year; those for roads and bridges were generally about two hundred and fifty dollars.

Though there were few so poor as to need aid from the town, there were plenty who struggled along in their conflict with the wilderness, submitting with true American pride and grit to the severest pressure of fortune rather than call on others for assistance. There was generally something to eat, and every farmer's family calculated to make their own clothing, but money was scarcer than people can well comprehend at the present day, even in the hardest of hard times.

"Your taxes are seventy-five cents," said the collector to a Sandy Creek farmer in the early days.

"Bless my soul, sir, I haven't got seventy-five cents in the world, and I don't know where I can get it, nor when I can get it."

"Well, now, that's bad," replied the official, "but you'll have to manage it some way. We have got to have the taxes, sure."

After much negotiation it was agreed that the collector should take two bushels of rye and assume the taxes himself.

The schoolmaster, of course, always boarded around at that day, and his presence in a family was usually the signal for the best efforts of which they were capable in the way of entertainment. One of the most prosperous citizens of Sandy Creek tells of the mortification his mother felt when, on handing the teacher a piece of pie at dinner, he laid it on the table, in default of a plate, to eat it into mouthfuls.

Between 1825 and 1835 times began to improve, so that frame houses generally took the place of log ones on the principal roads. This is usually considered as marking the transition from a pioneer settlement to a farming country. The section of the town adjoining Richland was especially devoted to dairying. This was before the age of cheese-factories, but no small amount of butter and cheese were produced by the personal labors of Sandy Creek housewives. The Meachams, who have been mentioned as early settlers, were still the most prominent citizens of that locality.

Colonel Thomas S. Meacham, one of the younger members of the family, was a very enthusiastic personage, fond of remarkable enterprises,—one of the kind of men who are called great geniuses if they succeed, and great lunatics if they fail. In the autumn of 1835, when speculation was rife throughout the country, the colonel's farm, on the Salt road, about a mile from the Richland line, presented a curious scene. An immense cheese-hoop and press had been constructed, the milk of all the proprietor's hundred and fifty cows was turned into curd, and for five successive days it was piled into the great hoop. At first the projector had intended to content himself with a cheese weighing half a ton, but when it was completed it did not appear large enough, and so he added to his hoop from time to time, till he had an article weighing fourteen hundred pounds. It was designed as a present to President Jackson.

When completed the colonel was determined to have it sent forth on its travels in grand style. So he obtained forty-eight gray horses, placed the cheese on a big wagon covered with flags, and started for Port Ontario. John Sage, now residing in the western part of Sandy Creek, worked for Colonel Meacham at the time, and, as he happened to have a gray team, he was called on to take part in the display. All the farmers for miles around, even if not blessed with gray teams, were invited to drive before or after the monster cheese.

The procession, nearly a mile in length, moved to Pultaski, where a halt was made, and the hoop removed from the large cheese, allowing the multitude gathered at that rural hamlet to feast their eyes upon the monster cheese of the world. They proceeded to the port, where the cheese was shipped on the 15th of November, 1835. The boat moved from the wharf amid the firing of cannon and the applause of the vast concourse of people, who waved farewell to Colonel Meacham as he started on his tour.

Nevertheless, it was conveyed to Washington *via* Oswego, Syracuse, Erie canal, Albany, and New York, and the entire trip was a series of ovations. That was a proud day for Colonel Meacham, when this cheese was uncovered at the capital of the nation and formally presented to the president of the United States in the name of the "governor and people of the State of New York."

This was doubtless the largest gift (in one sense) ever made to a president. General Jackson duly returned thanks for both the honor and the cheese, and presented Colonel Meacham with a dozen bottles of wine as a complimentary return.

Some men might have been at a loss in regard to the manner of disposing of this mammoth production. Not so Old Hickory. He kept it until the 22d of February, and then directed that it be cut in pieces, and that an invitation be extended to all the people in Washington to *eat cheese*! The following description of that scene was given by an eye-witness:

"This is Washington's birthday. The president, the departments, the senate, and we, the people, have celebrated it by eating a big *cheese*! The president's house was thrown open. The multitude swarmed in. The Senate of the United States adjourned. The representatives of the various departments turned out. Representatives in squadrons left the capitol,—and all for the purpose of eating cheese! Mr. Van Buren was there to eat cheese. Mr. Webster was there to eat cheese. Mr. Woodbury, Colonel Benton, Mr. Dickerson, and the gallant Colonel Trobridge were eating cheese. The court, the fashion, the beauty of Washington were all eating cheese. Officers in Washington, foreign representatives, in stars and garters; gay, joyous, dashing and gorgeous women, in all the pride and panoply and pomp of wealth, were there eating cheese. Cheese, cheese, cheese was on everybody's lip and in everybody's mouth. All you heard was cheese. All you saw was cheese. All you smelt was cheese. It was cheese, cheese, cheese. Streams of cheese were going up in the avenue in everybody's fists. Balls of cheese were in a hundred pockets. Every handkerchief smelt of cheese. The whole atmosphere for half a mile around was infected with cheese."

The enterprising colonel also sent off a number of cheeses weighing seven hundred pounds each,—one to Vice-President Van Buren, one to Governor William L. Marey, at Albany, one to the mayor of New York, and one to the mayor of Rochester. From the latter he received in return an immense barrel of flour, containing ten ordinary barrels, and weighing, of course, nearly a ton.

Several years later Colonel Meacham got another grand idea in his head. He would build a fine agricultural hall on his farm, on the Salt road, to be devoted to agricultural and horticultural fairs, lectures on agriculture, etc. In this case, as in that of the cheese, he kept adding to his original design until he had a long, two-story frame building, with the head of the great Rochester flour-barrel built into its front,—a structure far beyond any possible wants of that quiet neighborhood. "The hall," as it is still called, yet stands where the colonel built it, but all idea of using it for its original purposes has long since been abandoned.

Meanwhile Washingtonville grew very slowly. In 1837,

when Oren R. Earl came there to live, there were two public-houses, two small stores, and about a dozen frame houses.

In 1840 Sandy Creek shared the general excitement over the great log cabin campaign; and the largest meeting ever held in that part of the country was convened in the northwest corner of that town. It was a joint meeting for Oswego and Jefferson counties; and the log cabin for the occasion was built partly in Sandy Creek and partly in Ellisburg, close where the Methodist church now stands. The Whigs for forty miles around assembled almost *en masse*, and some of the most distinguished orators of the party poured forth their eloquence on the occasion, within sound of the place where old Stephen Lindsay struck one of the pioneer blows in the town of Sandy Creek.

For many years little occurred in Sandy Creek requiring the notice of the historian. The progress of time showed itself in improved buildings, better farms, finer carriages, handsome school-houses, and all the usual indications of prosperity. In 1851 the people at town-meeting voted two hundred and fifty dollars to provide for a town-hall at Washingtonville; and a large room was accordingly fitted up for the purpose.

But though the name of Washingtonville was still retained on official documents and on published maps, yet it was never a popular favorite. Washington might have done very well, but Washingtonville was too heavy. The place was more often called Sandy Creek, and at length the quadro-syllabic appellation was entirely dropped, leaving Sandy Creek master of the field.

The town-hall was evidently provided for when the people were getting their ideas worked up by the Watertown and Rome railroad. That thoroughfare was opened through Sandy Creek and as far as Pierrepont Manor in May, 1851. It ran about three-fourths of a mile east of Sandy Creek village; consequently the idea soon arose of building another village around the depot. After a few houses had been erected the question of a name came up, and the very convenient and euphonious one of Lacona was adopted.

In looking over the town records of Sandy Creek, one cannot but notice an extraordinary growth of the poor expenses almost coincident with the railroad and other improvements. They rose from a hundred and ninety dollars in 1854 to six hundred dollars in 1856, to thirteen hundred dollars in 1864, and to seventeen hundred dollars in 1870, besides large sums to pay indebtedness on the poor account. This is certainly astonishing. For several years the sum appropriated for that purpose has been a thousand dollars.

In the war for the Union, Sandy Creek took her full share, as is shown by the list of her soldiers appended to this sketch, and by the record, elsewhere given, of the regiments to which they belonged.

At a special meeting held in August, 1864, a resolution was carried, by a vote of three hundred and one against three, to raise the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred dollars to pay bounties to volunteers. At a special meeting, held on the 1st of January, 1865, it was resolved that twenty-one thousand dollars should be raised by bonds to pay bounties and fill the quota of the town; the money to



Orrin W. Earle



RES. of O. R. EARL, SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

be used at the discretion of a committee consisting of O. R. Earl, W. T. Tift, P. M. Newton, H. E. Root, B. G. Robbins, and Monroe Sargent.

Since the war the two villages of Sandy Creek and Lacona have gone forward with rapid steps. The space of three-quarters of a mile which formerly lay between them has been almost entirely built up on the old street connecting them, and several new avenues have been laid out which are already taking on quite a street-like appearance. No other village in the county has shown so rapid a progress in the same time. The population of Lacona and Sandy Creek is about thirteen hundred. The following are the principal professional men, hotels, mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the town, besides blacksmith-shops, shoe-shops, etc.:

SANDY CREEK.

THE SANDY CREEK TANNERY.—This was established in 1826 by John B. Smith. It was owned and managed by him until 1837, when he sold it to Oren R. Earl. That gentleman carried it on until 1868. Since then it has been owned by A. N. Shepherd & Co., Shepherd, Dunn & Co., A. H. Dunn & Co., and now by Alexander Mosely & Co., all of Boston. It turns out eight hundred hides per week, and its business is constantly increasing. It is run by steam, and employs about eighty hands. Most of its bark comes from Boylston. It has a forty horse-power engine, two boilers, and ninety-two vats. Since 1868 it has been under the superintendence of L. J. Brown.

Oren R. Earl's bank (private); established March, 1870, by Earl & Newton; now owned by O. R. Earl; M. M. Earl, cashier.

Wright, Sherman & Wart's marble- and granite-shop; established by Warriner & Soule; employs twelve men.

Henry Soule's marble-shop.

M. J. Salisbury's grist-mill.

Leman Baldwin's machine-shop.

A. C. Skinkle's machine-shop.

Sargent & Harding's general store.

Byron Allen's general store.

Pitt M. Newton's general store.

C. Seeley & Son's general store.

E. S. Harding's grocery, etc.

E. Williams' grocery, etc.

S. R. King's clothing store.

Cooke & Salisbury's drug-store.

L. A. Baldwin's book-store.

C. V. Harbottle's boot and shoe store.

I. K. P. Cottrell's boot and shoe store.

C. W. Colony's stove and hardware store.

N. M. Moulton's furniture-store.

Mrs. C. B. Bush's millinery and fancy goods store.

Mrs. C. S. Henderson's millinery and fancy goods store.

The Salisbury House, by B. F. Salisbury.

The Sandy Creek House, by P. D. Clark.

Azariah Wart, counselor-at-law.

Henry L. Howe, counselor-at-law.

D. E. Ainsworth, counselor-at-law.

Allen L. Thompson, M.D., physician and surgeon.

J. L. Bulkley, M.D., physician and surgeon.

S. J. Crockett, M.D., physician and surgeon.

D. W. Lewis, dentist.

J. S. Thompson, dentist.

LACONA.

B. F. Pond's tannery; built in 1876; capable of tanning five or six thousand hides per year.

Salisbury & Powers' grist-mill.

Irwin E. Fiaster's cheese-factory, making thirty cheeses a day.

Wm. T. Tift, land agent, and produce and commission merchant.

Gilbert N. Harding, insurance agent, etc.

Fuller & Son's grocery and drug store.

Hydorn & Tilton's grocery and provision store.

Nathan Davis' flour and feed store.

C. R. Grant's stove and tin store.

Albert Powers' boot and shoe store.

The Union Centre House, by J. Marenness.

Besides the foregoing, there are in the town, outside of the two villages, four cheese-factories; one, half a mile north of Sandy Creek, carried on by J. W. Porter, which makes fifteen cheeses a day; one, by Wm. Weaver, in the west part of the town, making twelve per day; another, also in the west part of town, by Mr. Hollis, making twelve per day; and one, in the southeast part of the town, by Geo. S. Meads, making ten per day.

In the southeast part of town, too, there is a tannery, built about 1836 by Miles Blodgett, who still owns it. It turns out from ten to twenty thousand calf-skins a year.

There is also a saw-mill by Mr. Woodward, three-fourths of a mile east of Lacona; another, by Aaron Peck, two miles west of Sandy Creek; and a shingle-mill, by Jerome Hadley, half a mile below Sandy Creek.

A hotel, kept by Charles Lindsay, in the northwest part of the town, closes our list.

The farming interest is, of course, the most important in town. The number and capacity of the cheese-factories show the extent to which dairying is carried, nor are stock-raising and grain-raising by any means neglected. Nearly the whole town is composed of arable, rolling land, just beginning to rise into hills at the eastern line, and though the sand is sometimes rather profuse near the lake, it adds warmth to the soil without causing barrenness. It is well watered by Sandy creek and its branches, but there are so many Sandy creeks that the name is somewhat indefinite. Even the maps are quite dubious. According to the best authority there are Big Sandy creek and Little Sandy creek, each with two main branches. Big Sandy is entirely in Jefferson county, and its north and south branches unite in Big Sandy pond on the west part of Ellisharg. Little Sandy creek also has a north and a south branch, the former running through Mannville, Jefferson county, and thence into the town of Sandy Creek, the latter flowing through Lacona and Sandy Creek villages. The two branches of Little Sandy unite in Little Sandy pond, which occupies the west part of the town now under consideration. It is much larger than Big Sandy pond,—that is, it is the largest pond but the smallest Sandy.

Little Sandy pond is the most marked topographical

feature of the town of Sandy Creek. It is divided into North pond and South pond, the former covering over a thousand acres, the latter from two to three hundred. A narrow sand-bank, a few rods wide, stretches for five miles between the lake and the ponds, the waters of which are conveyed into the lake through the ridge by an estuary near its centre.

That long line of sand, once considered worthless, has now become quite valuable as a base of operations against the white-fish. A boat starts from the shore, between ten and three o'clock at night, with a large seine and several miles of rope. From a mile to a mile and a half of rope is paid out at right angles with the shore. Then a hundred rods or so of seine is thrown into the water parallel with the shore, the upper end being attached to the rope; and then the boat goes back, paying out another mile or mile and a half of rope made fast to the lower end of the seine. Then the two ropes are drawn in with windlasses, and in still water immense numbers of fish are caught in the seine. Mr. O. R. Earl states as high as thirteen thousand white-fish have been caught in one seine at one haul. This was extraordinary, but it was not uncommon to pull in at once five or six thousand fish, weighing from three to four pounds apiece. They are not as numerous now as formerly, but even this summer several hundred fish have been caught at a haul. Bass and pickerel are also caught in the ponds in winter by cutting holes in the ice.

Thus Sandy Creek is not without some sport to remind its people of the pioneer times of seventy years ago, though the most of their energies are devoted to the prosaic duties of the farm, the store, and the workshop.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This religious body was organized as a Presbyterian church on the 23d day of July, 1817, by a council of three ministers of that denomination, when the following persons united with it: Thomas Baker, Mary Baker, Allen McLean, Vada Rogers, Phoebe Rogers, Nathaniel Baker, Sally Baker, George Harding, and Polly Baker. Thomas Baker and George Harding were ordained as ruling elders.

For five years there was no regular minister, only occasional supplies, among whom were Rev. John Dunlap, Rev. Oliver Leavitt, and Rev. Jonas Coburn. During this time sixteen additional members were received. Rev. Oliver Ayer, the first settled pastor, was installed in March, 1822. A society for church purposes was organized the same year, —Nathaniel Wilder, Solomon Harding, Smith Dunlap, and Simeon Duncan being the first trustees. It was ten years, however, before they had any church edifice to attend to, —school-houses, private houses, and barns being used instead. Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Rev. Caleb Burge, under whose administration, in 1831, there was a powerful revival commenced by a four-day meeting in David Bennett's barn. Prayer-meetings were continued in this barn until it was wanted for hay. Meetings were then held at a barn in the village until cold weather, when they were transferred to the school-house. Between thirty and forty converts joined during this revival. Doubtless, too, the erection of a church edifice on what is now Railroad street,

which took place in 1832, was the result of the increased vigor caused by the revival of 1831.

Mr. Burge was succeeded by Samuel Leonard, he by Chas. B. Pond, and he by Rev. Wm. B. Stow, who remained from 1839 to 1844. In December, 1842, the church adopted the Congregational form of government, but remained connected with the presbytery, on what was called the "accommodation plan." There were several intervals between ministers. Rev. Fred'k Graves preached a year, beginning in 1845, after which the pulpit was vacant till 1849. Rev. H. H. Waite then occupied two years, Rev. R. A. Wheelock one year, and Rev. Richard Osburn seven years. The church was rebuilt during the administration of Mr. O., and eighty-five new members were admitted.

Rev. J. R. Bradnach served from 1860 to 1864, Rev. N. B. Knapp from 1864 to 1868, Rev. H. H. Waite from 1869 to 1872, and Rev. J. N. Hicks from 1873 to 1876. Rev. J. H. Munsell, the present pastor, was installed in April, 1876. Under his administration the church and the society have been invited and placed in full connection with the Congregationalists. Their commodious edifice has been remodeled this season, having received a Gothic front and a spire a hundred and thirty feet high.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and thirty-five. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with it, having two hundred and ten volumes in its library. The following are the present officers: Pastor, Rev. J. H. Munsell; Clerk, Asa Carpenter; Deacons, Asa Carpenter, Stephen Scripture, L. A. Warriner, and Willis A. Harding; Trustees, J. S. Robbins, L. A. Warriner, H. E. Root, L. H. Brown, and E. H. Sargent.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Methodist class was formed in town as early as 1811, as Mrs. Clarissa Hadley, a still surviving member, was converted and joined it in that year. The class gradually increased in numbers as the country settled; but it was not legally incorporated until 1830. The following year the present commodious church edifice was erected on what is now Railroad street, in the village of Sandy Creek. Rev. Elisha Wheeler was the pastor at that time, but we have been unable to obtain the names of his successors.

This church has flourished greatly, and is now much the largest of any in town, the number of full members being about two hundred and fifty, and that of probationers forty. There is a very large Sabbath-school connected with it, having twenty officers and teachers, one hundred and fifty scholars, and two hundred volumes in its library.

The church edifice is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars, and the parsonage at three thousand, and the whole property is entirely free from debt.

The present officers, as furnished us, are as follows: Pastor, Rev. W. Watson (in his third year); Superintendent of Sunday-school, Henry L. Howe; Trustees, George S. Buell, Henry S. Davis, Lewis L. Wilder, Henry F. Howe, and John Hollis.

There is also a Baptist church, now under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Martin, with a house of worship on Main street, in the south part of the village of Sandy Creek; but



RESIDENCE OF GILBERT N. HARDING, MAIN ST., LAONA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF WM. JAY STEVENS, MAIN ST., LAONA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

after repeated applications we have been unable to learn anything regarding its history.

THE WEST SANDY CREEK CIRCUIT (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

From a very early day there were a considerable number of "Reform Methodists" in the west part of Sandy Creek, and a less number of the Methodist Episcopal churches. The former had at one time a class of eighteen members. Revs. Jacob Hadley, Josiah Chapin, and Ashbel Frazier, of the Reformed Methodists, and Rev. Mr. Stevens, of the Episcopal Methodists, who all lived in the vicinity, preached for nearly fifty years at the various school-houses along the lake-shore.

In the fore part of 1859 a shoemaker, named Mellen-drick Paddock, living in that locality, began preaching at the neighboring school-houses, though then belonging to no church. He preached but two or three sermons at each school-house, gaining a remarkable number of converts. At the first he obtained twenty-five, at the Goodenough school-house fifteen, at the Leach school-house eighteen or twenty, at the mouth of Sandy creek twenty-seven, at the May school-house over twenty. At the next one on the south he obtained none, and he then stopped his revival work. He preached to his converts till June, and then advised them to join some church. He himself, with the most of his converts, united with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and he became a Methodist minister.

This curious revival was the origin of a flourishing Methodist circuit, which was at once organized with three classes; one meeting at the mouth of Sandy creek, one in the "Goodenough" neighborhood, on the line of Ellisburg, and one at Port Ontario, in Richland. Mr. Paddock was the first pastor, preaching for a year. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Frazier, and he by Rev. Mr. Bowen.* Rev. W. C. Smith preached from 1864 to 1867. His successors in turn were Rev. William Empey, Rev. A. S. Nickerson, Rev. Lucius Whitney, Rev. Mr. Hubbell, Rev. J. Jenkins (1874), Rev. J. G. Benson (1875), and Rev. Edward Everett (1877).

In 1872 a neat little church edifice was built just south of Sandy Creek. A church had also been erected in the "Goodenough" neighborhood, but it is just over in Ellisburg. The class there has about thirty-three members, of whom three-fourths are in the town of Sandy Creek. That at the mouth of the creek has about forty. The members of the Port Ontario class all reside in Richland.

The following are the officers of the circuit, which includes the three classes: Pastor, Edward Everett; Stewards, Richard Ehle, John Patterson, Elisha Reynolds, Joel Morey, Charles Learned, Judah Roberts, Alonzo Tryon, and Edward Everett. The trustees of the Centre church property are Nelson Sprague, Asa Lindsay, Chas. Learned, Alonzo Tryon, and Judah Roberts.

SANDY CREEK AND LACONA UNION SCHOOL.

Up to 1871 there had been nothing but the ordinary district school in Sandy Creek. At a meeting of the voters of districts 9 and 10, comprising the villages of Sandy Creek and Lacona, held on the 15th of April, in that year,

it was voted to consolidate the two districts in one, and to elect nine trustees, constituting a board of education. The first board consisted of William T. Tift, Hamilton E. Root, H. L. Howe, Rev. H. H. Waite, S. H. Barlow, P. M. Newton, E. L. Nye, William L. Hadley, and A. L. Thompson. The first officers of the board were H. E. Root, president; S. H. Barlow, secretary; and W. A. Hadley, treasurer.

H. L. Howe, Esq., was delegated to go to Oswego and other points to examine buildings, consult teachers, etc., regarding the proper kind of structure to erect. Oren R. Earl, Esq., donated four acres for the purposes of the school, in a fine, slightly location, on the principal new street, between Sandy Creek and Lacona.

The school building was erected in 1872, at a cost of eight thousand dollars; and we think any one who sees it will admit that it is an extremely cheap structure. It is built of brick, the main part being forty-three feet by seventy-five, and two stories high. Two projections, of moderate size, add diversity to the aspect, over one of which rises a handsome tower, while above the other is a lower tower, in which swings a bell. On each floor is an audience-room, with three recitation-rooms adjoining. The whole edifice is heated by a furnace in the basement. It is supplied throughout with patent folding-seats, and all the rooms are surrounded by slate-finished blackboard. Two thousand dollars were expended in furnishing it.

The first school was held in the winter of 1872-73, Rev. B. E. Whipple being the first principal. He was succeeded by John G. William, and he by the present principal.

The school system of the Union district is now organized as follows: The senior and junior departments meet at the Central school, under a principal, a preceptress, and three assistants. The Western primary school is at the Sandy Creek school-house, with two teachers; and the Eastern primary at the Lacona school-house, with one teacher. All are under the general supervision of the principal.

The nature of the primary department is sufficiently indicated by its name. The junior department embraces the common English branches, and the senior department includes the higher English branches and classics, so far as to fit the student for college. The average attendance during the past year has been one hundred and ninety. The present principal is J. Edmon Measee, and the present preceptress is Miss Mary E. Menger. The board of education is now composed of Henry L. Howe, president; William L. Hadley, secretary; P. M. Newton, W. J. Stevens, H. I. Davis, W. T. Tift, J. S. Robbins, Alvin Hadley, and Perry Bartlett. W. A. Harding is treasurer of the board, and Henry Ainsworth collector. The examining committee consists of D. E. Ainsworth, Esq., Rev. J. H. Munsell, and J. L. Bulkley, M.D.

Thoroughly organized, amply appointed, liberally supported, and situated between two thriving villages, the school promises a long life of vigorous usefulness.

SANDY CREEK LODGE F. AND A. M.—This lodge was instituted on the 22d day of June, 1865, with H. L. Howe as Worthy Master, J. L. Bulkley as Senior Warden, and W. J. Stevens as Junior Warden.

Since that time the following gentlemen have officiated as Worthy Masters, their respective terms beginning in June of the years set opposite their names: H. L. Howe, 1865-66; J. L. Bulkley, 1867-68; G. N. Harding, 1869; J. L. Bulkley, 1870-73; R. N. Gurley, 1874-75; J. L. Bulkley, 1876.

The lodge has flourished greatly since its institution, and now contains seventy-six members. Its meetings are held at a handsome hall in Sandy Creek village, on the evenings of the second and fourth Fridays of each month. The following are the present officers, as furnished to us: W. M., R. N. Gurley; S. W., M. H. Smith; J. W., G. N. Salisbury; Treas., H. W. Seeley; Sec., A. E. Sherman.

SANDY CREEK DIVISION, S. AND D. OF T.—This institution meets weekly at Sandy Creek. The following is a list of the officers, as given us in August, 1877: P. W. P., J. L. Bulkley; W. P., W. H. Soule; W. Associate, Delia Crocker; R. Scribe, Edward Copeland; A. R. Scribe, Celia James; F. Scribe, I. R. Allen; Treasurer, S. A. Soule; Chaplain, Mrs. M. E. Baldwin; Conductor, Geo. Howe; A. Conductor, Mary Johnston; I. S., Lelia Kaulbach; O. S., Eva Mahaffy.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN CLERKS.

Supervisors.—Simon Meacham, 1825-28; John Jacobs, 1829-32; Abel Rice, 1833; Alden Crandell, 1834; Abel Rice, 1835; Orrin House, 1836-37; Nathan Salisbury, 1838; Orrin House, 1839; Nathan Salisbury, 1840-41; Orrin House, 1842; Nathan Salisbury, 1843; John P. Clark, 1844; Oren R. Earl, 1845-46; Allen L. Thompson, 1847-49; Oren R. Earl, 1850-55; Truman C. Harding, 1856; Allen L. Thompson, 1857-58; Pitt M. Newton, 1859-60; Benjamin G. Robbins, 1861-62; Oren R. Earl, 1863-64; Benjamin G. Robbins, 1865-66; Henry L. Howe, 1867; John Davis, 1868; Oren R. Earl, 1869-71; Pitt M. Newton, 1872-73; Hamilton E. Root, 1874-76; Allen L. Thompson, 1877.

Town Clerks.—Edwin C. Hart, 1825; Oliver Ayer, Jr., 1826-27; Nathan Salisbury, 1828; Edwin C. Hart, 1829-32; Orrin House, 1833-35; Lyman Mallory, 1836; Edson Wilden, 1837-40; John G. Ayer, 1841-46; E. V. Robbins, 1847; John G. Ayer, 1848-49; Robert Jamieson, 1850; Benjamin F. Salisbury, 1851; Pitt M. Newton, 1852; Smith E. Walsh, 1853-54; Hymeneus Cole, 1855-56; Edmund H. Sargent, 1857; Minott A. Prayn, 1858; Hymeneus Cole, 1859; Almon Chapin, 1860; Edward W. Copeland, 1861; Hymeneus Cole, 1862; Moreau J. Salisbury, 1863; Almon Chapin, 1864-77.

PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor, Allen L. Thompson; Town Clerk, Almon Chapin; Justices of the Peace, Martin S. May, Wm. F. Baker, and Albert Hadley; Assessors, Geo. S. Buell, Wm. L. Hadley, and Newman Tuttle; Commissioners of Highways, Edward C. Upton, Henry Stevens, and Admetha Hadley; Overseer of the Poor, Porter M. Corse; Collector, Harrison I. Cole; Town Auditors, Pitt M. Newton, Smith H. Barlow, G. N. Harding; Constables, Theodore Salisbury, Henry A. Leavenworth, Ira West, Benjamin C. Near; Game Constable, Allen C. Leight.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. OREN R. EARL

was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, November 2, 1813. His parents moved from Rhode Island, and settled in Ellisburg at what is now the village of Pierrepont Manor, in 1805. His father was twice married. By the first wife he had five children; by the second, two. The second wife, whose maiden name was Polly Howe, was the second child born in Sandy Creek. The subject of this sketch was the third child of the first set. He worked on the farm with his father until thirty-three years of age. He moved to Sandy Creek in 1844, purchasing an eighty-acre lot about one mile north of Sandy Creek. For a number of years Mr. Earl dealt in cattle, driving them to the Albany market. From 1857 to 1868 he operated the large tannery in Sandy Creek, making it a success. Was vice-president of the Syracuse Northern railroad from its organization until its sale to the R. W. & O. R. R. In politics, Mr. Earl is Republican. He was elected supervisor in 1845, and has served in that capacity, at different times, for fifteen years. He was elected to the assembly in 1847. He was married June 20, 1845, to Jennett Salisbury, daughter of Nathan Salisbury, one of the early settlers of Sandy Creek. They have no children. At the present time (1877), Mr. Earl owns and carries on three farms,—altogether five hundred and thirty acres,—and the only banking-house in Sandy Creek. Energetic and thorough in all his undertakings, no interest, public or private, committed to his hands has ever suffered, and whether as farmer, tanner, banker, or public servant, he has been almost uniformly successful.

HON. ANDREW S. WARNER

was born in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, January 12, 1819, the second of ten children,—two sons and eight daughters. Mr. Warner moved to Sandy Creek in April, 1837, and settled on the farm he has owned and occupied ever since. He was first married to Mary E. Greene, daughter of Henry K. Greene, of New Haven, Oswego County, October 19, 1842. Five children were the result of this marriage,—four sons and one daughter,—only two of whom are now living, Adelbert A. and Gerrit S. His wife died June 22, 1859, and October 3, 1861, he was married to Cloe Monroe, daughter of Barnabas Monroe, one of the early settlers of Sandy Creek. Four children were born to them, all living,—viz., Wilbert, Monroe, Warren W., and Mary T. F.

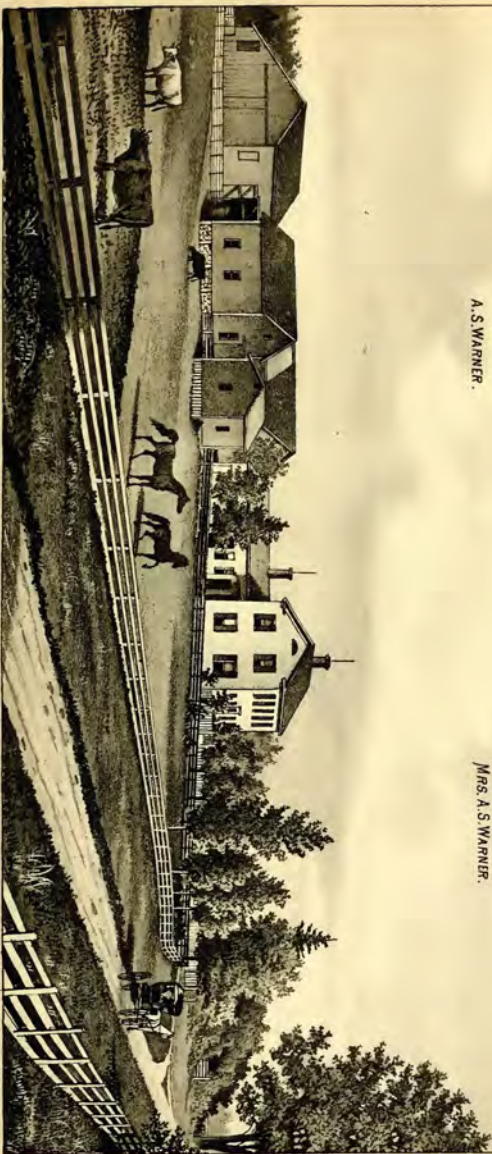
In politics Mr. Warner is a Republican. He was twice elected to the assembly, serving in the years 1855 and 1856. Was elected to the senate, and served in the years 1860 and 1861. Entered the army as colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, and



A. S. WARNER.



MRS. A. S. WARNER.





B. G. Robbins



Julia K. Robbins



RESIDENCE of MRS. JULIA K. ROBBINS, SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

his health failing, received an honorable discharge. Few men in the county have led a more active life than has Mr. Warner, and none are more closely identified with all interests which conserve the prosperity of a community.

JULIUS S. ROBBINS

was born in the town of Palmyra, Ontario county, New York, October 18, 1816. His grandfather on the mother's side, George Harding, moved into that portion of Richland township which now constitutes the township of Sandy Creek in the year 1809. His parents moved to Sandy Creek in 1818, and settled on a farm on the Ridge road, now occupied by James Snyder. About the year 1836 they purchased the farm then known as the "Whiteside," now as the "Robbins," farm. Mr. Robbins lived with his father until thirty-one years of age. In 1814 he married Hester Raymond, of the town of Litchfield. One daughter was born to them, who died in infancy. His wife died March 2, 1850.

January 14, 1852, he married Elizabeth Clark, of Sandy Creek. Four children—two sons and two daughters—were the result of this marriage. One son and one daughter died in infancy. The two living are Marshall C. and Mary P. Leaving the farm in 1850, Mr. Robbins engaged in mercantile business at Sandy Creek, first as clerk then as partner, with his brother, E. V. Robbins, and afterwards by himself in general merchandising, dealing largely in farm products. He built the house he now occupies in 1857.

His first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, as a Democrat. He also voted for the same gentleman as the Free-soil candidate. He joined the Republican party at its organization, and has since been identified with that party. Though not a seeker for office, Mr. Robbins has filled the offices of school commissioner and town assessor, and was postmaster for ten years under the administrations of Lincoln and Grant.

In religion he is a Congregationalist, and has been one of the main pillars in that church, always contributing largely of his means to its support.

Mr. Robbins has passed an active business life, and is justly entitled to the respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

BENJAMIN G. ROBBINS.

The subject of this sketch—son of Valentine W. and Parmelia Robbins—was born in Oswego County, New York, November 11, 1823. He was the fourth son of a family of seven children. He married Julia Grennell, of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, January 3, 1849. The result of this marriage was one son and five daughters, namely, Ross J., Mary J., Flora M., Eva P., Benjamin A., and Lottie J.,—four of whom are now living.

Mr. Robbins—one of Sandy Creek's noblest sons, one who stood among the first in the hearts of the people, one who stood high as a public officer, a private citizen, a neighbor, and a Christian—was brought up a farmer, in which peaceful occupation he spent his life. Born and educated in Oswego County, it was here he found a sphere for usefulness. Having many times been elected to the highest place of public trust within the gift of the people of the county, he was ever found unwavering in his integrity and fidelity to their best interests.

Industrious and economical, yet never withholding his hand to any appeal for a good cause. Where duty called he obeyed.

For twenty-two years he was a member of the Congregational church of Sandy Creek, during which time he lived a consistent Christian life, holding the office of superintendent of the Sabbath-school for fifteen years, and was one of the trustees of the church at the time of his death, March 3, 1871.

He held the office of supervisor during the years 1861, '62, '65, and '66; was town superintendent of common schools for several years. He also occupied many positions of trust in the county, such as loan commissioner, plank-road inspector, and was a member of the Republican county committee at the time of his decease. He had just entered upon his forty-eighth year when he was "called from his labors," leaving to his family a pleasant home,—a view of which, together with the portraits of himself and wife, is presented elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM BISHOP,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, December 21, 1818. He was the oldest of a family of twelve children, of whom nine are now living. His grandfather, Hiram, and his father, Morris W., came from Vermont at an early day, and settled in Rensselaer county, and were among the early pioneers of that county. William Bishop married Cynthia S. Maxham, of Oswego County, on the 2d of March, 1842, and soon after purchased the farm upon which he now resides. The result of this union was two sons and one daughter,—namely, Abner S., born October 4, 1843; Asa M., born March 12, 1848; Rosa J., born November 4, 1853. The last two named still survive.

Mr. Bishop ranks among the enterprising farmers of Sandy Creek, and by industry has succeeded in placing himself in thriving circumstances. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Bishop followed the lake, and for a portion of the time held the position of captain, since which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Bishop was at one time a Democrat, but for the last fifteen years has been a Republican. An illustration of the residence of this gentleman, together with portraits of himself and wife, can be seen elsewhere in this work.



AZARIAH WART.

HON. AZARIAH WART

was born in that portion of Orwell which now constitutes the township of Boylston, March 4, 1822. He was the fifth child of John and Rachel Wart, the first family which settled in that township. He was married on the 13th of October, 1841, to Almira Ormsby, daughter of Almon Ormsby, of Boylston. There were five children by this marriage, viz.: Pheba A., wife of C. E. Thomas, of Sandy Creek; George, deceased at twenty-seven years of age; Sherman, Leonard, and Almon.

His wife died September 9, 1862, and he was again married, on the 26th of July, 1863, to Eliza Castor. Two sons are the issue of this marriage, viz., Wellington H. and Gilson A.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Wart tried his first cause in a justice's court, and from that time on he frequently interchanged his work on the farm for the trial of causes, until finally, in 1853, his services as counselor and advocate were in such demand, he determined to leave the farm and devote himself exclusively to the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. Mr. Wart has filled various offices of public trust. At the age of twenty-nine he was elected supervisor of his town, and re-elected in 1852, 1854, and 1856. In 1853 he was elected to the assembly, receiving at this election all the votes cast in his own township but three. For the last three years he has filled the offices of clerk and attorney of the board of supervisors of Oswego County.

Few men with his limited advantages for education and the study of the law have attained a higher place in the profession. Possessed of a natural legal mind, strong "common sense," a good gift of language, coupled with long experience at the bar, he is justly regarded a formidable antagonist in the legal arena.



J. LYMAN BULKLEY.

MILITARY RECORD OF SANDY CREEK.

- William De Witt Ferguson, captain, Co. G, 24th Inf. Enlisted May 4, 1861; wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; mustered out May 29, 1863; re-mustered as major, 184th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864; mustered out July 13, 1865.
- Henry B. Corne. Mustered in Co. G, 24th Inf., as 2d lieutenant, May 17, 1861; promoted to 1st lieutenant, May 23, 1862; killed in 2d Bull Run battle, July, 1862.
- Willis A. Harding. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 27, 1861; wounded at 2d Bull Run battle, July, 1862; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Byron Hinman. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 27, 1861; promoted to sergeant, mustered out May 29, 1863; re-enlisted as 2d lieutenant, 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.
- Curtis C. Hinman. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; mustered out May 29, 1863; re-enlisted, regiment unknown.
- Edwin Weston. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 27, 1861; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Morcan J. Salisbury. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 29, 1861; promoted to sergeant, Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Delos Watkins. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861; promoted to corporal; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Edward S. GHet, Co. G, 24th Inf. Enlisted May 4, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; mus. out May 29, 1863; re-enl'd as sergeant, Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 26, 1863; dis. May 29, 1865.
- Merrick Salisbury, Co. G, 24th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 24, 1861; died in hospital, Oct. 10, 1862, from wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 18, 1862.
- Ephraim P. Potter, Co. G, 24th Inf. Enlisted Apr. 21, 1861; pro. to non-commissioned staff, May 1, 1862; mus. out May 29, 1863.
- John M. Harding, Co. G, 24th Inf. Enlisted Apr. 27, 1861; died of fever at Upton Hill, Va., Nov. 12, 1861.
- Solomon S. Harding, Co. G, 24th Inf. Enlisted Apr. 27, 1861; mus. out May 29, 1863; re-enl'd Dec. 26, 1863, as sergeant, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; taken pris. Dec. 16, 1864; never heard of; supposed to have been murdered.
- Thomas Cox. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 27, 1861; mustered out May 29, 1863.



RESIDENCE OF J.S. ROBBINS, COR. OF RAILROAD & EAST FIRST STS. SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO CO. N.Y.



"SALISBURY HOUSE", B.F. SALISBURY, PROP^r SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

- James Sharpe. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 29, 1861; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Hiram E. Taylor. Enlisted Apr. 27, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; died of fever, July 12, 1861.
- Joseph K. Crandall. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Dec. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; mustered out May 29, 1863; re-enl'd Jan. 1, 1864, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; prom. to sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; to ord. sergt. June 3, 1865; mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Andrew J. Barkes. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Apr. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1862; re-enl'd Dec. 26, 1865, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; pro. to com. sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 24, 1865.
- Wm. Wallace. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 27, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 19, 1862.
- Asahel C. Wallace. Enlisted Apr. 27, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Wm. H. Wheeler. Enl'd Apr. 27, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; must. out May 29, 1863; re-enl'd in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863, as sergt.; mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Chas. E. Thomas. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Apr. 27, 1861; prom. to sergt. May 4, 1862; must. out May 29, 1863; re-must. Sept. 8, 1864, in Co. E, 189th Inf.; prom. to sergt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out June 12, 1865.
- Granville S. Thompson. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; pro. to non-com. staff, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out May 29, 1863.
- Benjamin C. Nrar. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 4, 1861, as musician; dis. for disability, Aug. 26, 1861.
- Barzille Lampman. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Apr. 27, 1861; must. out May 29, 1863; re-enl'd Dec. 29, 1863, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; wounded again at Farmville, Apr. 4, 1865; mustered out June 24, 1865.
- Solon W. Martin. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Apr. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. May 24, 1861; wounded Aug. 29, 1862; dis. Nov. 26, 1862; re-enl'd in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 28, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.
- Ira K. Stevens. Enlisted Apr. 30, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Harrison Murray. Enlisted May 3, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; dis. for disability, Feb. 3, 1862.
- Samuel Snyder. Enlisted Apr. 29, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; dis. at Elmira by substitute; re-enl'd in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.
- Wm. F. Mosier. Enl'd Apr. 27, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf., as corp.; detached on gunboat service Feb. 16, 1862; died of fever at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 26, 1862.
- Geo. W. Weaver. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Apr. 21, 1861; disch. for disability June 17, 1862.
- Harry Murray. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 3, 1862.
- John Beecher. Enl'd Apr. 26, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; died from wounds rec'd in an affray at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1861.
- Walter Woodard. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Apr. 29, 1861; must. out May 29, 1863.
- Jehiel A. Rogers. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Geo. W. Lampman. Enl'd Nov. 9, 1861, in Co. G, 24th Inf.; disch. for disability Nov. 2, 1862.
- Wm. S. Goodrich. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 3, 1861; must. out May 29, 1863; re-enl'd in Co. G, 184th Inf., Aug. 19, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.
- Richard D. Ehle. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; must. out May 29, 1863.
- John A. Wilda. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf.; must. out; re-mustered Sept. 2, 1864, in Co. G, 184th Inf.; mustered out.
- Vaice W. Newton. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 19, 1862, as 1st lieut.; resigned Feb. 8, 1864.
- James K. P. Cottrell. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862, as sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 6, 1863; to 1st lieut. Dec. 23, 1864; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
- James H. Streeter. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, in Co. C, 110th Inf.; died at New Iberia, La., Dec. 5, 1863.
- Albert Wright. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
- Warren Wheeler. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in Co. C, 110th Inf.; died at New Orleans, La., April 17, 1863.
- Robert C. Austin. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 14, 1863; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
- Elijah S. Crandall. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 4, 1864; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
- Horatio Orris. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1862, in Co. C, 110th Inf.; disch. for disability, Nov. 13, 1863.
- Elbert Howe. Enlisted in 110th Inf., as musician; Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
- Ira West. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug., 1862; discharged for disability.
- Thomas Roberts. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 2, 1862; promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
- Nelson Sparks. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
- William Lilla. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, February 2, 1863.
- Hiram Wilda. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., August 5, 1862; disch. for disability, May 23, 1865.
- James M. Lindsey. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. C, 110th Inf.; disch. for disability, Dec. 17, 1863.
- George S. Munderlack. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 1, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., on his way home.
- William R. Towin. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1863.
- Simon T. Leigh. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 3, 1863; died while awaiting transportation home.
- Thomas V. Joslin. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, March 8, 1864.
- Crocker Snyder. Enl'd in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 11, 1864, on account of wounds through the lung.
- Leroy Salisbury. Enl'd in Co. C, 110th Inf., August 6, 1862; died March 23, 1863.
- William S. Morey. Enl'd in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862, as corp.; died Sept. 10, 1863.
- Samuel Mahaffy. Enl'd in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862, as corp.; pro. to sergeant, March 28, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt., July 21, '63; died August 23, 1863.
- Andrew S. Warner. Mustered as colonel of 147th Inf., Sept. 23, '62; resigned.
- Harvey E. Chapin. Mustered as chaplain of 147th Inf., Sept. 23, '62; resigned February, 1863.
- Elhanan C. Seely. Mustered Sept. 23, 1862, as captain, Co. E, 147th Inf.; resigned.
- John L. Nichols. Enl'd in Co. E, 147th Inf., July 31, 1862; dis. for disability, March 26, 1863.
- Walt Wheeler. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.
- Andrew J. Newton. Enlisted August 6, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.; mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Sylvester J. Taylor. Mustered Sept. 23, 1862, as sergt., Co. E, 147th Inf.; pro. to lieut.; killed July 4, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- William E. Sparks. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Phineas Shorey. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Edwin Goodrich. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. Francis E. Goodrich. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.
- John Williams. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Thomas Wille. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.
- Ira B. Briggs. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Briggs Lindsay. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.
- Joseph A. Robison. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 30, 1861; dis. for disability, March 10, 1862; re-mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., as sergt., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Oscar D. Leach. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; des. Charles B. Philbrick. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.
- Peter Murray. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; des.

John Chango. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Calvin A. Harrington. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Henry Cronk. Enl'd Aug. 21, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.; deserted.

Joseph A. Upton. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; died in hospital at Washington, D. C.

James Wright. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; deserted.

Jehiel West. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; starved to death at Salisbury, N. C.

Olibert Harris. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Harrison H. Cole. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862.

George Tryon. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; deserted.

Theodore H. Weaver. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June, 1865.

Justus Sprague. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Asa S. Brown. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862.

Eliam Goodrich. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; discharged on account of wound received at Gettysburg.

John D. Wart. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; discharged for disability.

Burton White. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; died in service.

Edwin Kiblin. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.; deserted.

Oren N. Sprague. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.; mustered out June 7, 1865.

William M. Howard. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.; wounded at Gettysburg; lost a leg at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; mustered out June 22, 1865.

William H. Chango. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.

Newton G. Ehle. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, in Co. E, 147th Inf.; died in hospital at Windmill Point, Va., April, 1863.

David Welch. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; died of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Charles Cobb. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; discharged for disability.

Levi M. Wallace. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; died in hospital of fever.

Samuel Carpenter. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; died July 10, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

David Williams. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.

Henry Burdick. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, '62; deserted.

Virgil M. Powers. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.

Asa W. Goodrich. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862.

Adelbert Warner. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; must. out June, 1865.

Eduard Rotherham. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; died of fever in service.

Samuel Shears. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; dis. for disability.

Frederick W. White. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.

Seth Porter, Jr. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Edwin L. West. Must. in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

Lyndon J. Cole. Must. in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 19, 1864, as 2d lieutenant; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1864; to captain, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.

Nelson West. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; deserted Feb. 23, 1864.

Sylvestre Schuyler. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 16, 1863; deserted Feb. 23, 1864.

Palmer Cross. Enlisted Dec. 27, 1863, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Newell E. Howe. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; taken prisoner near Appomattox-Court House, April 9, 1865; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Kratus Crocker. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; mustered out July 19, 1865.

James A. Beeman. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Edwin Crandall. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; promoted to corps, March 3, 1865; mustered out June 24, 1865.

Isaac Williams. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; discharged from hospital.

Harrison Woodard. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; died at Camp Stoneman, D. C., March 25, 1865.

Malcolm Upton. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; mustered out.

Henry Mosier. Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; mustered out June 24, 1865.

Aaron E. Hunter. Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863, in Co. G, 24th Cav.; mustered out July 19, 1865.

George Wart. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; promoted to sergeant, March 3, 1865; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 24, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Joseph Lampman. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 24, 1863; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; died of his wounds, July 16, 1864.

Philip Hamer. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.

Aaron V. Youman. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 30, 1863.

Elliot Noyes. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Elbert E. Ward. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Josiah Bettinger. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; killed by a shell, June 3, 1864.

Alfred Goodenough. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; transferred to the navy, April 24, 1864.

Henry Munderbaeck. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.

John Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; discharged November, 1864.

Wellington Pruyn. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Daniel Bettinger. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Burt Littlefield. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; deserted Feb. 1, 1865.

John Tubbs. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; taken prisoner June 3, 1864, near Cold Harbor, Va.; must. out July 19, '65.

George W. Weaver. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Cav., Jan. 4, 1864; deserted Nov. 1864.

Hiram Grant. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; promoted to 2d lieutenant, and afterwards to 1st lieutenant; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Eugene Wheeler. Enlisted in Co. G, 184th Inf., Aug. 19, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Joel E. Parmeter. Enlisted in Co. G, 184th Inf., Aug. 12, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Geo. E. Porter. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Joel Stewart. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Alonso Mandigo. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

David Scrimshaw. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Squire Bishop. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Bela H. Mellen. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Alfred Brumme. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Milo Sprague. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Fra D. Peck. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Chas. H. Orr. Enl'd in Co. G, 184th Inf., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Daniel Hillaker. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Henry Lighthall. Must. in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp., Sept. 3, 1864; died Oct., 1864.

Benj. Hastings. Enl'd in Co. G, 184th Inf., Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to sergt., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Albert E. Sherman. Enlisted in Co. E, 189th Inf., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 9, 1865.

Wilton Barney. Mustered in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.

George D. Thomas. Mustered in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.

Sherman Wart. Mustered in Co. E, 189th Inf., Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.

Sidney Weldon. Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Gear Allen. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John Chrisman. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Judah Macy. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Henry T. Stevens. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Samuel Sadler. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Elijah Roberts. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Theodore D. Woodruff. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., Mar. 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John B. Olmstead. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; promoted to non-commissioned officer; mustered out with regiment.

James L. Koullie. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; pro. to non-commissioned officer; mustered out with regiment.

Lyman Learned. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; must. out with regt.

John Lindo. Enl'd in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 29, 1861; pro. to corp., March 1, 1862; dia. Jan. 19, 1863; remustered March 9, 1865, in Co. I, 193d Inf.; must. out with regiment.

Henry Dunbar. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; must. out with regiment.

Philo Dagget. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; must. out with regiment.

Martin Phillips. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; must. out with regiment.

Seymour H. Jey. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; must. out with regiment.

Theodore Macy. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; must. out with regiment.

Frank H. Mahaffy. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

William Irwin. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 10, 1865; must. out with regiment.

Lucien Cronk. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 12, 1865; died in hospital at Auburn, N. Y.

C. R. Pond. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

James M. Chrisman. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 12, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

James Covey. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 11, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

James Conger. Mustered in Co. I, 193 Inf., March 11, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Chester Chon. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 11, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Thomas D. Smith. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 11, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Oliver Vanderkuyzen. Mustered in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 10, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Sewell J. Baldwin. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 1, 1861; wounded at South Mountain; mustered out May 29, 1863.

Lorenzo Goodrich. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., May 3, 1861; discharged for disability, July 1, 1861.

Theodore Holmes. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., April 27, 1861; mustered out May 29, 1863.

Henry C. Martin. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; promoted to corp., May 1, 1863; mustered out May 29, 1863.

Alonso Sprague. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; discharged for disability, April 9, 1862.

Holton M. Porter. Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; promoted to corporal, Jan. 4, 1861; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.

Edward Lampman. Mustered in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 12, 1862.

James H. Curry. Mustered in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 12, 1862.

Minott A. Prayn. Mustered as 1st lieutenant, Black Horse Cav., autumn of 1861; disbanded with regiment in spring of 1862; remustered as capt. 1st Mounted Rifles; promoted to major; mustered out with regiment.

Egbert Covey. Private, 14th Inf.

Hiram Allard. Private, 14th Inf.; died in service.

Zadeck Kiblin. 7th Bat. Art.

Alpheus Ridgeway. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 26, 1862.

John M. Wells. Must'd in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; deserted.

Adelbert Hillaker. Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Thomas Baird. Must'd in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; deserted.

John Nagle. Enlisted in Co. G, 24th Inf., Nov. 9, 1861; mustered out May 29, 1863.

Emery T. Williams. Enlisted in Black Horse Cav., Oct., 1861; disbanded with regt., spring of 1862.

Hamilton Pruyn. Enlisted in Black Horse Cav., Oct., 1861; promoted to sergt.; disbanded with regt., spring of 1862.

Eugene Wood. Enlisted in Black Horse Cavalry, Oct., 1861; disbanded with regiment, spring of 1862.

Byron Wilder. Enlisted in Black Horse Cav., Oct., 1861; disbanded with regiment, spring of 1862.

Augustus Learned. Enlisted in 10th Art., Dec. 25, 1863; must. out.

Calvin Goodrich. Enlisted in Black Horse Cav., autumn of 1861; disbanded with regiment, spring of 1862.

The following residents of Sandy Creek were not credited to the town, and their record is therefore very imperfect.

Uri Crocker. Enlisted in the 26th Cav.

David Crocker. Enlisted in 20th Cav.

Martin J. Fuller. Enlisted in 7th Cav.; died in service.

Ebenezer Jacobs. Enlisted in 101st Inf.; died in service.

John W. Reynolds. Enlisted in 10th Art.; died in service.

Lyman J. Hall. Enlisted in 94th Inf.; died in service.

Smith S. Beasley. Enlisted in 20th Cav.; died in service.

Joseph Glude. Enlisted in 81st Inf.; died in service.

William Goff. Enlisted in 71st Inf.; died in service.

Augustus Goff. Died in service.

Geo. Robinson. Died in service.

David Glude. Killed in action.

Edson Weldon. Taken prisoner, and starved to death.

William Wood. Taken prisoner, and starved to death.

Warner Horton. Taken prisoner, and starved to death.

John M. Weldon. Enlisted in Co. C, 4th Artillery.

John Welch. Enlisted in 10th Art., Sept., 1864; must. out with regt.

GRANBY.

GRANBY is another of the towns that lie on the great highway of traffic and of war, which in the last century ran through the Oneida lake and the Oneida and Oswego rivers. The important events which took place along that route could not be treated of in a mere sketch of a town, but have been fully depicted in the general county history with which this work begins. As in the case of all the other towns, the modern history of Granby commences with the first settlement made here by white men.

This, too, as being one of the first in the county, has been mentioned in the general history, but will be more fully set forth here. It occurred in the spring of 1792. Before beginning upon purely local matters we will premise that in 1792 what is now Granby was a part of the survey-townships of Hannibal and Lysander, in the Military tract, the origin of which is described in the general history. The line between them started at the Oswego river, a few rods above the falls, and ran due west to the northwest corner of lot 1, in Lysander, and thence south to the southwest corner of lot 26 in that township, leaving thirty-three lots of the survey-township of Lysander in a notch between Hannibal and the river. Municipally considered, the territory now called Granby was then a part of the town of Mexico, in the county of Herkimer. Herkimer county then comprised all the central part of the State, with its county-seat at Whitesboro', in the present county of Oneida, while Mexico extended to the western bounds of the Military tract, and from Lake Ontario nearly to Pennsylvania, most of its inhabitants living in what is now Onondaga county. The Indians had ceded the land to the State, but still roamed over it for the purpose of hunting and fishing.

The survey-townships of Hannibal and Lysander had already been surveyed into lots, comprising about six hundred acres each, which had been distributed to the soldiers for whom they were designed, or to their assignees. Lot 74, in Hannibal, adjoining the river at the lower end of the rapids, had fallen to the gallant General Peter Gansevoort, the defender of Fort Stanwix. Lot 75, extending from Gansevoort's tract along the river to the south line of the township, had been drawn by a soldier named Abraham Barnes, while another soldier named Seth Jones had received lot 4 in Lysander, just above the falls.

To the locality just described, came, in the spring of 1792, Major Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, Captain Henry Bush, and a Mr. Lay. Captain Bush had purchased lot 74 of Gansevoort, Major Van Valkenburgh had acquired, or supposed he had, an interest in lot 75, and Mr. Lay had become the owner of lot 4 in Lysander. They all came from Stillwater, in what was then Albany county, but is now Saratoga. They are supposed to have come by water along the usual route through Oneida lake, but the major

had a yoke of oxen after he got here, which couldn't have come in that way. Perhaps he bought them at the nearest settlement, "Salt Point." The men were all unaccompanied by their families, but the major had in his employ two white men named Schermerhorn and Valentine, and a young negro slave, commonly called "Har." At least, he was generally reported to be the major's slave, though some have said he was not.

After the arrival of the party, Major Van Valkenburgh set his men to making a clearing, at a spring a little below the falls. Bush began work near the west end of the present lower dam, and Say made a start on lot 4. All of them soon had log houses erected, that of Bush being quite a good one. Shortly after the pioneers had thus commenced operations, a Mr. Olcott came from New York, and began trading with the Indians in a tent near the falls.

In the course of the season all three of the proprietors returned to Stillwater, leaving Olcott, Schermerhorn, Valentine, and "Har" in full possession of Granby. Soon after this Schermerhorn suddenly died. His companions wrapped him in an Indian blanket instead of a shroud, supplied the place of a coffin with large sheets of bark, and buried him in some unknown locality, but probably not far from the major's house. The first funeral in Granby was certainly sufficiently simple to gratify the most severe taste.

The little colony seemed fated to misfortune. A short time after Schermerhorn's death Valentine got into an affray with an *Onondaga* Indian, either at the major's house or close by, and struck him with a hoe, inflicting a mortal wound. Tradition assigns the cause of the conflict to amorous advances made by the white man to the squaw of his adversary. All was instantly in confusion. The rest of the fishing-party to which the dead man had belonged bore away the body vowing vengeance, which it is somewhat strange they did not execute on the spot. The colony scattered. Valentine took the major's oxen and gun to Oswego, sold them to the British there, and then fled to Canada. Olcott and the negro started in the opposite direction.

At Three Rivers point they met Major Van Valkenburgh on his return. Confident in his skill in managing the Indians, he continued on his way, taking "Har" with him; but we believe Mr. Olcott did not again risk his merchandise in the unpromising locality around Oswego falls. The major succeeded in pacifying the Indians, being assisted by the British commander at Fort Ontario, who at one time during the trouble sent a small detachment of soldiers up to the falls to preserve order. In the fall Major Van Valkenburgh went back to Stillwater (as did also Lay and Bush, if they came out a second time that season), leaving Oswego falls entirely uninhabited. Gov-



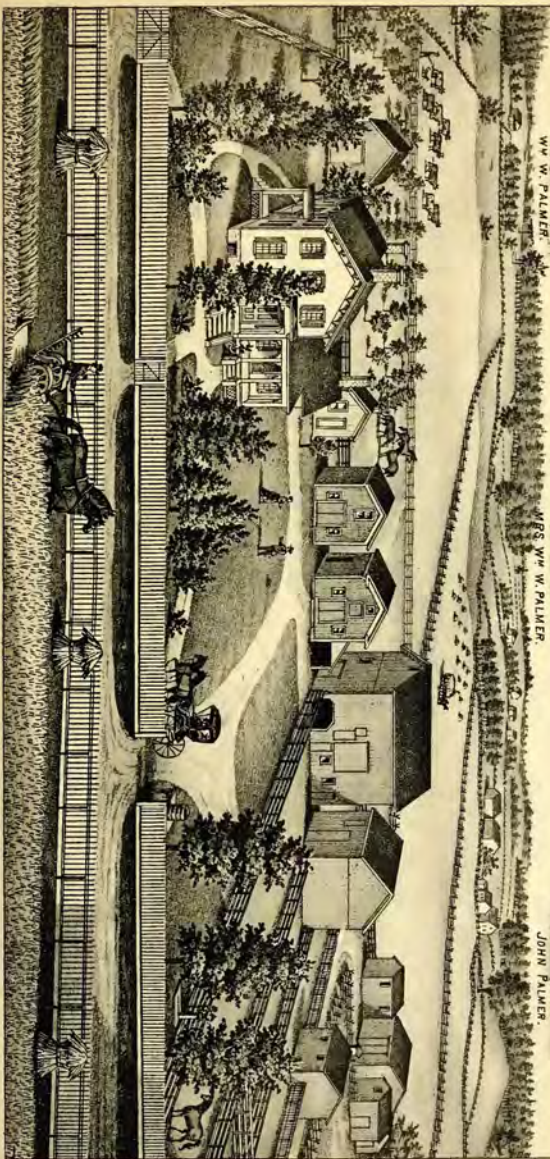
WM. W. PALMER.



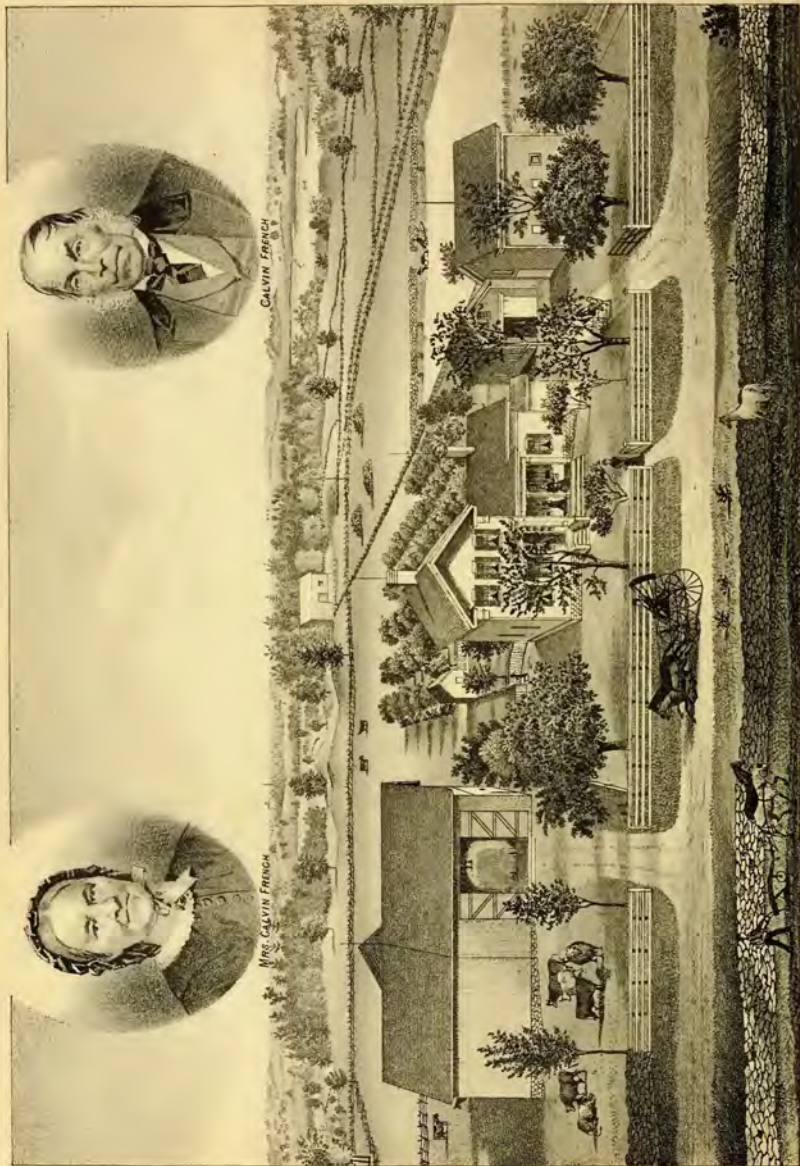
MRS. WM. W. PALMER.



JOHN PALMER.



RESIDENCE OF WM. W. PALMER, ESQ., SOUTH GRAMMY, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



MRS. CALVIN FRENCH

CALVIN FRENCH

ernor Clinton offered a reward for Valentine. He came back and stood his trial at Whitesboro', which, as before stated, was the county-seat of Herkimer county. The people of the Mohawk valley were still enraged over the injuries inflicted by the Indians during the Revolution, and it would have been almost impossible to convict a white man for killing an Indian. Perhaps Valentine acted in actual self-defense, but at all events he was promptly acquitted. It is said that he came back from Canada (which he could not have been compelled to do) with the understanding that he was to have half the reward paid to his captor, but that the latter ran off with all the money.

In the spring of 1793, Van Valkenburgh, Bush, and Lay all returned with their families, and occupied the houses built the year before. The major's household, besides himself, his wife, his youngest son, James, and the negro "Har," contained, properly speaking, another family, consisting of his son, Abram Van Valkenburgh, and his wife, Zilpha, a newly-married bride of sixteen. Death was still active on the shores of the Oswego, and during that season both Mr. and Mrs. Lay fell victims to the destroyer. Shortly afterwards a Mr. Penoyer occupied their place. The other pioneers continued their improvements and prepared to spend the winter. During one of the first years of his residence Captain Bush built a barn, which was afterwards quite celebrated; being about thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and twelve feet high. It was built of logs over a foot in diameter, and those who afterwards saw it could not but wonder where Mr. Bush got help enough to put it up.

In November, 1793, Mrs. Zilpha Van Valkenburgh gave birth to a son, who received the name of Lawrence, from his grandfather, and was the first white child born in the present town of Granby. He has generally been considered, also, as the first one born in Oswego County, but he was probably the second; the first being Camille Desvaines, born in 1791 or 1792, the child of Monsieur Desvaines, the actual Frenchman of the celebrated "Frenchman's island," in Oneida lake. The Van Valkenburghs and Bush, with their families, all spent the winter in their new homes.

In the spring of 1794 the county of Onondaga was formed from Herkimer, including the whole Military tract. A new political town, called Lysander, was also organized, which included the survey-township of that name and also that of Hannibal, thus bringing the whole of the present Granby within its limits. The distinction between political towns and survey-townships must be constantly kept in mind by those who would understand the changes of that day.

It does not appear that there were any new settlers during 1794. Warned by the severity of the past winter, the coming one looked very forbidding to Major Van Valkenburgh and his family. He had, however, made good friends with the Hessian, Captain Schroeder (misnamed "Shade" by some of the old settlers), in command at Fort Ontario; a friendship doubtless facilitated by the fact that Van Valkenburgh himself was of German or Dutch parentage. The captain invited Major Van Valkenburgh to bring his family down to the fort and spend the winter, an invi-

tation which the latter gladly accepted. All the Van Valkenburghs stayed at the fort until the spring of 1795. The exciting domestic outbreak which occurred near the close of their visit has been narrated in the general history.

In the spring of 1795 the major purchased a tract of land on the other side of the river, where he ever after resided, abandoning his improvements on the west side. There was a good deal of difficulty about the title of many lots on the Military tract, the soldiers who drew them having apparently sold them several times over, and the facilities for recording deeds and ascertaining titles being much poorer than now. It was doubtless on account of a defect of title that Van Valkenburgh abandoned the land he had first chosen.

Near 1796, John Van Buren, Jr., originally of Kinderhook, located himself on "Indian point," near the lower landing, on the west side. He and his sons—Peter, John, Jacob, and Volkert—were afterwards noted as stalwart boatmen on the river. About 1797, Captain Bush moved away. Soon after, the Van Burens occupied the same premises, and there, in October, 1798, the youngest son, David Van Buren, was born, now the oldest native of this town. In a little while, however, the whole family moved to the east side of the river, where most of them made their homes throughout their lives. Bush's vacant clearing was cultivated for a while after the Van Burens left it by some of the Waterhouse family, residing on the east side of the river. Thus all of the original pioneers of Granby, Van Valkenburgh, Bush, and Lay, had died or moved away, and in 1799 there does not appear to have been a solitary resident on this side of the river except the Frenchman, Penoyer, and it is not certain but that he had left. From the place he occupied southward to Three Rivers point there was not a single house on this side the river, and but one on the other side. Just about the beginning of the century Henry Bakeman, a mulatto from New Jersey, purchased the part of lot 4 previously occupied by Lay and Penoyer, and became a permanent resident there.

The next person we hear of in what is now Granby was David Webster, who settled, about 1802, on the river-bank, a little below the outlet of Lake Neatawanta, remaining near three years. About the time he left (1805) Barnet Mooney, afterwards quite prominent in public affairs, located himself just above the mouth of the outlet. Luke Montague took Webster's place farther down. We think it was in 1804 that Peter Huginin, a relative of the family so prominent in the early history of Oswego, came and occupied lot 74, previously owned by Bush. His son, James, soon after bought the north half of that lot of Bush, and made his home upon it. By this time people had begun to find out that there were two sides to the river, and to make settlements accordingly. Still, not a single immigrant had built a cabin or made a clearing away from the river-bank. There was no road, even along the west side of the river, except between the clearings in the vicinity of the falls. The Oswego furnished the only means of communication with the outer world.

Abraham Barnes, the original owner of lot 75, came and lived on it in 1805, apparently intending to revive his title, which he was supposed to have conveyed away.

In the year 1805 two young men, on their way to Oswego on business, stopped for the night at the house of Ebenezer Wright, a justice of the peace, residing on the east side of the river. One of them was John T. Hudson, afterwards canal commissioner of this State, and the other was Martin Van Buren, subsequently president of the United States. After supper, Mr. Wright invited his guests to cross the river with him and be present at a marriage ceremony which he was to perform. The young men assented, and were soon set across to the other shore. They proceeded to a house some distance above the lower landing, and in due time the ceremony was performed. The bridegroom was only nineteen years old, and the bride sixteen. This, according to the best attainable authority, was the first wedding ever solemnized within the territory now comprising the town of Granby, the youthful parties being John, otherwise "Jack" Waterhouse, and Polly, better known by her friends as "Pop" Hagonin. Thirty or forty years later Mr. Hudson related the adventure to William Schenck, and the sketch of early days, afterwards furnished by B. B. Waterhouse to Peter Schenck, gives the date of the marriage.

Before going further in noticing the course of immigration, we will give some attention to the natural characteristics of the territory to which this chapter is devoted. As all who reside in this vicinity know, the Oswego river forms the eastern boundary of Granby. Perhaps, however, all do not know that the river-front of the town has a length of about thirteen miles. This stream, which was originally rapid and turbulent along all its course, was broken by several rifts and by the renowned Oswego falls, which, though not very high, acquired great celebrity from being on the main route between the east and the west. All travelers had to dash over them or plod around them, and were sure to remember all about them.

There are also several small islands in the river, but the largest of them belongs to the town of Volney.

The most noted of these is the celebrated Bradstreet's island, or "Battle island," as it has latterly been called, opposite lot 46, in the northeast corner of this town; and it was in Granby that General Bradstreet rallied his men, after the fight on the island, marched them up to the mouth of Lake Neatawanta's outlet, and routed the enemy from the swamp in which they had ensconced themselves, as narrated at full length in the general history.

All along the river the ground was considerably broken, frequently rising into bluffs, though of moderate height. This tract was covered with a heavy growth of pines, hemlocks, oaks, and chestnuts, all of the finest kind. The pioneer, who, with rifle on his shoulder, roamed over the country away from the river, in search of deer or bear, found the surface of the ground more level, occasionally degenerating into swamps, and covered with a dense forest of beech, maple, elm, and hemlock, with occasional ridges of chestnuts.

A little more than half-way from the southern to the northern limits of the present town, and only half a mile west of the principal fall in the Oswego, the pioneers found a beautiful little lake, sparkling in a dense, dark frame of pine, hemlock, and oak. The surveyors determined its area

at about eight hundred acres, and inquisitive youths found its lowest depths to be near twenty feet. The Indians called it "*Ne-ah-tah-wau-tah*," and the linguists of the day interpreted that as meaning "The little lake near the great lake."

The Indian name has been very properly retained, but in printing it in other places in this work we have taken the liberty of omitting the h's and hyphens. All Indian words of more than one syllable had marked pauses between the syllables, and guttural sounds at the ends of them. But though we adopt their names, we invariably make them conform to our smoother and more rapid pronunciation. Naturally and properly we usually write them without the hyphens and h's, which denote the Indian pauses and gutturals. Occasionally some one tries to make an exception, but without good reason. There is no more sense in writing *Ne-ah-tah-wau-tah* than there would be in writing *Oha-tay-ree-oh*, or *Cuy-goo-gah*, or *On-on-dah-gah*. Doubtless the Indians pronounced those names thus, but we moderns don't, and it would be foolish to write them so. Therefore the little gem of Granby shall be Neatawanta, so far as we are concerned.

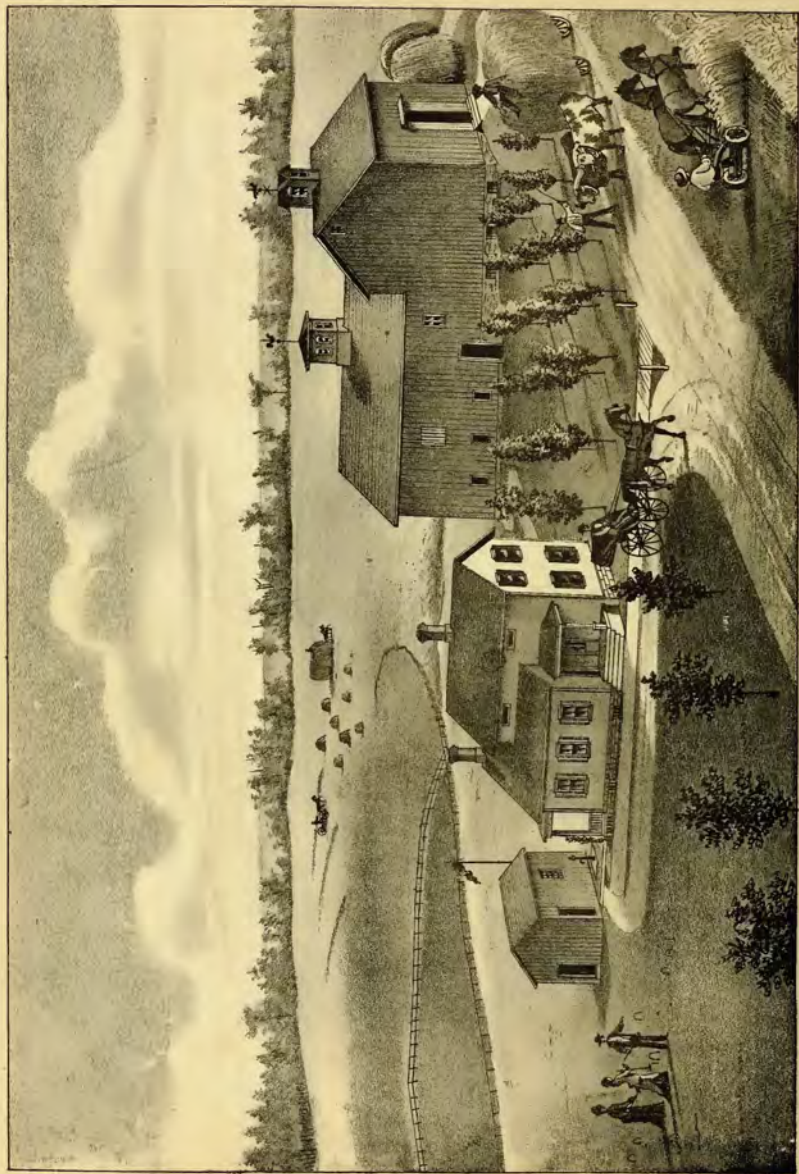
Subsequent investigations showed that Lake Neatawanta was a hundred and twenty feet above Lake Ontario. Its outlet ran nearly north for two miles and then turned into the Oswego. It did not, however, afford sufficient drainage, and several marshes along the lake-shore generated malaria and disease.

The territory of Granby was drained by several small streams. The largest of these was Ox creek, which rose on the edge of Hannibal, ran in tortuous course a little north of west, and emptied into the Oswego some four miles below the present southern line of Granby. Three or four much smaller streams ran into Lake Neatawanta, while in the north part of the present town were the head-waters of Rice creek and Eight-mile creek.

The pines and oaks along the river were extremely fine, and large quantities of them were cut down and rafted to Montreal and Quebec, where they found ready sale to English ship-builders. The first clearings had usually been made by girdling the large trees, cutting down the small ones and the underbrush. When the tops of the girdled trees died, the sun came down between the trunks with sufficient freedom to bring out very fair crops from the virgin soil. In the spring of 1806 the town of Hannibal was formed from Lysander. It included the whole of the survey-township of Hannibal, and the thirty-three lots of the survey-township of Lysander, before mentioned as lying in a notch between Hannibal and the river.

To return to the course of settlement. In 1806, Barnett Miller located in the neighborhood of Barnett Mooney. Cornelius H. Miller moved over there from the east side shortly after. In 1807, John L. Walradt purchased a part of lot 74 of James Hagonin, and put up a small frame house, which was the first clapboarded residence we can hear of in town. He was an active, enterprising man, and soon afterwards was engaged in portage on the west side of the river.

Previous to 1807 the portage business had been carried on entirely on the east side. A "portage," however, did not involve the investment of any great amount of capital.



FARM VIEW OF THOS R. WRIGHT, GRANBY, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



T. R. WRIGHT



MRS. T. R. WRIGHT.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS R. WRIGHT, OSWEGO FALLS, N. Y.

A yoke of cattle and a stout wagon were the principal necessities, though several teams might be used. Goods were brought from the east, through the Mohawk river, Oneida lake, and Oswego river, to a point just above the falls, in what were called Durham boats,—large, flat-bottomed boats, carrying about twenty-five tons of freight each, and propelled on the river by men going from stem to stern on "running-boards," provided with cleats, and pushing with poles against the bottom. At the point just mentioned the freight was transferred to ox-wagons on one side of the river or the other, carried down about a mile and a quarter, and re-embarked below the rapids in bateaux, propelled by oars, carrying about eight tons each, and sent down to Oswego. Sometimes, it is true, Durham boats were found below the falls, and still more frequently bateaux were used above them, but this was the usual course. The portage on the west side was carried on with great vigor for two or three years by Mr. Waldrat and others, but was finally abandoned to the residents on the otherside.

In 1809, Barnet Mooney was elected to the general assembly from Onondaga county, being the first person ever sent to that body from the territory now comprising Oswego County. He was also chosen for the same position in 1810, 1812, and 1814.

About 1810 the house built by Bush on lot 74 was occupied by Truman Bronson, and the next year Moses Ives settled on the same lot. In 1811, also, a portion of that lot was taken possession of by a gentleman who was a leading pioneer, whose sons were prominent citizens, and whose descendants still live near where he first located. This was Mr. Jacob Schenck, who had visited the locality in 1808, who began preparations for a residence in 1811, and who brought on his family in 1812.

Up to about this time, nearly twenty years after the first improvements had been made in Granby, there was not a solitary settler away from the immediate vicinity of the river. But in 1810 or 1811, John Hutchins located himself near what is now called Bowen's Corners, four miles southwest of Oswego falls. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain why so good a country as the interior of Granby has proved to be should have remained so long unsettled, while other tracts without its facilities of river communication had filled up with a numerous population before the war of 1812. Doubtless, however, one reason is to be found in the extremely heavy timber that covered the ground, which indeed attested the strength of the soil, but which obstructed the operations of the pioneer. There was also considerable low, wet ground, which interfered with the opening of roads, but which, when once drained and subdued, has become some of the most valuable land in the county.

At all events, the testimony of the early settlers and their sons is substantially unanimous that nothing was done towards settling up the back country until just before the war of 1812, and very little until after it. In March, 1812, William Wilson and Zadock Allen moved into the locality where Hutchins had established himself. Mr. Wilson's year-old boy Charles, now a hale old man of sixty-six, residing only about two miles south of the point where his father located, is, so far as we can learn, the earliest surviving resident of the interior of the town.

During the first year or two, of course, the new settlers had to buy their grain. Mr. William Wilson and his oldest son, also named William, then about seventeen, used to go on foot—there being no road passable for a team—to Betts' Corners, in Lysander, buy some grain, and carry it home on their backs through the woods. The next day they would carry it in the same way to Burrows' mill, now Hannibal Centre, and return with a grist.

On one of these trips, being somewhat later than usual, night overtook them ere they reached home, and they soon lost their way. After vainly endeavoring to reach home in the dark, and floundering around hopelessly in the woods for some time, they gave up and sat down to wait for morning. A pack of wolves got scent of them, and came howling and gnashing their teeth altogether too close for pleasure. The youth climbed the tree, but the old man was not sufficiently agile for that, and awaited the expected onslaught at the foot. However, the foe did not make the attack.

Next morning they were delighted to hear the crowing of cocks near by. Shouldering their sacks they started for the sound, and in a few moments they came to their own little clearing, having stayed on their own land all night.

Jesse Green and his son Amos settled at Bowen's Corners in the summer of 1812, and William Dewey about the same time, or perhaps the year before.

Mr. Cyril Wilson settled about the same time on the place now occupied by Isaac Pierce. His brother-in-law, Mr. Hale, also lived there then, and was a zealous wolf-catcher. In 1811, Deacon Elijah Mann had made his home on the river, below Mooney's place, where he was long a prominent citizen. Near the same period a settlement was made about a mile west of Mann's, by Abraham Shepherd, Samuel Colby, and John Miller, generally known as "Yankee Miller," to distinguish him from the numerous Millers of German descent living along the river.

Other early settlers of the period were Daniel and John Cody, the first residents in the southeast part of the town.

But a sudden stop was to be put to the small stream of immigration that had begun to flow into Granby. William Schenck well remembers when a horseman came galloping at full speed along the road, stopping for a moment to tell the startled pioneers that war was declared with Great Britain, and then hurrying on to warn the people at Oswego. Visions of invasion immediately arose before the minds of the scattered settlers, accompanied by dreams of Indian massacre, which was then considered to be the inevitable accompaniment. Yet the pioneers nearly all held their ground, and the women often had to care for their families alone during the absence of the men on military duty.

John I. Waldrat was an officer in the army, doing gallant service with the American forces in Canada. His wife, the oldest daughter of Daniel Huginin, of Oswego, and endowed with all the force of character which distinguished that family, managed the property during his absence.

Throughout the war the river teemed with business, to an extent unknown before since great armies passed along it during the old French war. Vast amounts of artillery, munitions, and stores were frequently collected at the falls, either awaiting transportation or because that was considered a safer place than Oswego.

About twenty large cannon and a very extensive and valuable assortment of warlike stores, intended for the great ship-of-war "Superior," were thus assembled at the falls when the British attacked Oswego, in May, 1814. The thunders of cannon came rolling up the river, re-awakening the fears of invasion and massacre which had been lulled to sleep by two years of safety. Resolute Mrs. Walradt, knowing that her friends in Oswego were in great danger,—especially two of her brothers, one of whom was in the land and the other in the naval service,—could not sit still and await the result. Mounting her horse, as narrated by her daughter, Mrs. Howell, she galloped off towards the scene of battle, often obliged to bend low to escape the boughs which overhung the narrow trail that served as a road. She soon met the fugitives streaming up the river-shore, and learned the unfavorable result of the conflict, but also learned the safety of her friends. Every one expected an immediate advance of the enemy to capture the stores at the falls, but the British had received sufficient punishment at Oswego, and were willing to leave in brief order.

One afternoon about a fortnight later, both shores of the river at Oswego falls were astir with several hundred soldiers and sailors, and the river itself was crowded with heavily-loaded boats, for Lieutenant Woolsey was about setting forth on his hazardous expedition to take the guns and stores of the "Superior" through to Sackett's Harbor. The success of that expedition, and the complete defeat inflicted on the foe who undertook to capture it, have been described at length in the general history.

Notwithstanding the difficulty and discouragement produced by the war, Jacob Schenck, in 1814, erected his saw-mill, on which he had begun work as early as 1811. Cyril Wilson purchased a share in it before it was raised, and helped finish it. This was the first mill of any description built in Granby. Young William Schenck went up along the river, through the present Oswego town, nearly to Oswego village, and back into Hannibal, to invite men to the raising. There seems not to have been a very cordial feeling between the people on this side of the river, who were all farmers, and those on the other, who were mostly boatmen, and hardly any of the latter were invited or were present. From all the country thus scoured about twenty men were got together to put up the mill.

After the war, immigration recommenced, though still with faltering steps. Seth Camp made the first settlement at West Granby about that time, though the exact year is not known. In March, 1816, Oswego County was formed, the town of Hannibal, which still included Granby, being the only one west of the Oswego river in the new county. As the territory of the present Granby had had the honor of having the first assemblyman from what is now Oswego County, so it furnished the earliest "first-judge" of that county, and in the same person,—the Hon. Barnet Mooney.

By this time there was a regular road opened through the whole length of the town along the west side of the river, and considerable travel on that side. As Mr. Walradt had probably the best house in the settlement, and as tavern-keeping was then the most high-toned business there was going, the people insisted that he should open a tavern.

In fact, travelers were determined to stop with him any way. Accordingly he hung out a sign, and this was the first tavern in Granby. For many years it was the centre of business on the west side of the river, town-meetings, general trainings, and similar gatherings being usually held there.

There was now sufficient population, so it was thought that the great town of Hannibal, which contained over a hundred square miles, would bear division. Accordingly, by an act passed on the 20th day of April, 1818, two new towns were formed from Hannibal,—Oswego and Granby. The latter included the thirty-three lots of the old survey-township of Lysander, which had previously been a part of the political town of Hannibal, and nineteen lots of the survey-township of Hannibal; that is to say, it included all the land within the present limits of Granby, the north part of lot 46, and the whole of 37. The two tracts last named formed a triangular piece running down the river almost to Minetto. This triangle was subsequently cut off from Granby and annexed to the town of Oswego. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Cyril Wilson, on the first Tuesday of May, 1818, Barnet Mooney acting as moderator and Peter Schenck as clerk, when the following officers were duly elected:

Supervisor, Elijah Mann, Jr.; Town Clerk, John Schenck; Assessors, John I. Walradt, Alfred Clark, and Stephen McCabe; Collector, Samuel Fairbanks; Overseers of the Poor, Seth Camp and John Miller; Commissioners of Highways, Cyril Wilson, Daniel Cody, and John Miller; Constables, Samuel Fairbanks and Samuel Colby.

There were nine road districts in the new town, which had been laid off when it was a part of Hannibal. These were recognized as road districts of Granby, and the following path-masters were appointed: In district No. 1, Cornelius Miller; No. 2, John Schenck; No. 3, Stephen McCabe; No. 4, Western Allen; No. 5, William Dewey; No. 6, Amos Green; No. 7, William Fairbanks; No. 8, Rufus Spencer; No. 9, Samuel Whitman. It was also resolved that the path-masters should be fence-viewers and pound-masters in their respective towns.

At the same meeting Elijah Mann, Seth Camp, and Cyril Wilson were chosen commissioners of common schools, while no less than six inspectors of common schools were appointed, viz.: Benjamin Robinson, John Miller, Abraham Shepard, William Wilson, Gamaliel Fairbanks, and Peter Schenck. A petition was also directed to be sent to the council of appointment at Albany asking for the appointment of Elijah Mann, Jr., and Seth Camp as justices of the peace for the new town.

It will doubtless seem a little curious to those who have long honored their town under the name of Granby to learn that at the very first town-meeting a resolution was adopted directing that a petition be sent to the legislature asking that the name be changed to De Witt. This was doubtless out of compliment to Simeon De Witt, who had been for over thirty years surveyor-general of the State of New York. For some reason the legislature declined to comply with this request, and fertile Granby has long since gained a reputation which would make its citizens very unwilling to relinquish that time-honored name.



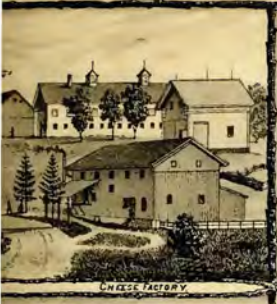
MRS J. H. WHITCOMB.



VIEW OF RESIDENCE LOOKING S. W.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF THE FARM & RESIDENCE OF



CHEESE FACTORY



J. H. WHITCOMB.



J. H. WHITCOMB, ESQ., GRANBY, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

The "rules and regulations" previously in force in the town of Hannibal were re-adopted at this meeting. Among them was a resolution that hogs should not be suffered to run at large; that double the sum appropriated by the State should be raised by the town for school purposes; that lawful fences should be five feet high, and that for at least two feet from the ground the rails should not be more than six inches apart. Another resolution read as follows: "Resolved, That the former bounty of ten dollars be given to each inhabitant of this town who shall kill a wolf in the said town. Also three dollars for each bear." The bears couldn't catch sheep and were dangerous only to hogs. Of these they occasionally killed one for food, but did not destroy them wantonly, as the wolves slew the sheep.

Two of the assessors failed to act, and it seems to have been ascertained that there were too many inspectors of schools. So, at a special town-meeting at the house of John I. Walradt, held on the 18th of June following, the people elected John I. Walradt and William Wilson as assessors, and Benjamin Robinson, Abraham Shepard, and John Miller as inspectors of schools. At the same time it was voted to raise two hundred dollars for the repair of roads and bridges.

In this year (1818) Seth Williams made his home at the place which was for a long time called "Williams' Corners," after him,—a name that has hardly yet been displaced by the newer one of "Granby Centre." His son, Amasa Williams, then a boy, now a resident of Oswego Falls, declares it to have been a terrific country around there for big trees, snow, bears, and wolves. A man named Fenton had located there and cleared an acre or two of land, but had moved away two or three years before. Aside from that, Seth Williams was the first settler there. A mile or two north lived Rufus Spencer, and about a mile south was a settler named Crofoot. Eastward, there was no one between Mr. Williams' house and the immediate vicinity of the river, while on the west the forest stretched in unbroken density far within the limits of Hannibal.

The old settlers generally agree in representing the snows of those days to have been something wonderful. Mr. Amasa Williams says his father, during the first years of his residence at the Corners, used to take enough grain to mill in Hannibal to last the family till spring, and then come back and "deu up" for the winter. He declares that during the first two winters they saw only one person not belonging to the family. That was a man who came through on snow-shoes, and was welcomed as if he had been a visitant from a better world; or, as Mr. W. himself says, "we were tickled to death to see him." Yet a stranger was such an unwanted phenomenon that the children were somewhat shy of him. Two or three of them ensconced themselves under their mother's loom, and thence looked out with alternate joy and fear at the strange apparition.

About 1817 or 1818, Benajah Bowen bought out Mr. Hutchins and settled in the locality, which has since then been generally called Bowen's Corners. Around this locality and that of West Granby there was beginning to be considerable settlement, while on the Hannibal road, running through Williams' Corners and Dexterville and still farther north, there was almost none. Benjamin Pierce (father of

Isaac Pierce) settled about half a mile south of Williams' Corners in 1820, on the place previously occupied by Cyril Wilson. The next year Calvin and Isaac French located in the same neighborhood. The former has ever since resided on the farm which he then took up. He, too, mentions the heavy timber and the snows as the reason for the slow settlement. When he came there was no one between Williams' and Hannibal except a man named Smith, who had lately located himself at the point now called Dexterville.

About 1819 or 1820, Seth Camp built a saw-mill and a small grist-mill with one run of stone at what is now West Granby, this being the first grist-mill in town. Three or four years later Mr. Fairbanks opened a store there, also the first in Granby. Shortly after, he erected a distillery at the same point, and this, too, was the first institution of its kind in town. "Camp's Mills" then bade fair to become a flourishing country village. A tavern was soon under way, of which Simon Ockabock was one of the first landlords. Among other early settlers there were Martin Kelsey, George Ockabock, Alexander Sprague, John Bullock, and William Draper.

About 1828, Jacob Bakeman, a thrifty mulatto, and a son of the Henry Bakeman who had settled near the falls at the beginning of the century, went out and bought Seth Camp's mills, which he owned and managed for many years. A colored man who owned mills was thought to be something of a phenomenon, and attracted considerable attention. There were no others of his race in the vicinity, but as he was a prominent property-owner outsiders insisted on calling the place "Niggerville." It was so called for many years, and even to this day the more high-toned appellation of "West Granby" finds hard work to maintain itself in current use.

Mr. Rodman Dexter settled at the point now called Dexterville in 1829. Even then, as we learn from his daughter, Mrs. Clark, it was almost all woods in that part of the town; only once in a while there was a little clearing, with a log house in it. A man named Welsh lived at Dexterville; and there was one other clearing, which Mr. Dexter bought. No one lived west of that point, in Granby, and the first settlement eastward was in the vicinity of Williams' Corners. In all the section of the town northward there were only a few scattering clearings.

Meanwhile, however (between 1825 and 1828), the Oswego canal had been constructed on the east side of the river, business became brisk, and long-neglected Granby began to increase rapidly in population. People found out that when once the great trees had been cleared away, and the occasional marshes had been drained, a fertile soil and easily-tilled surface rewarded the enterprise of the farmer, and from a wilderness the whole town was rapidly transformed into a smiling agricultural region.

Efforts were also made to utilize the water-power of the Oswego. A saw-mill was built at "Horse-shoe dam," about a mile above the mouth of Ox creek. It was run for many years by Messrs. Geer & Paine, but was finally abandoned. In 1826, Nehemiah B. Northrop had built a grist-mill at the falls, the first along that side of the river between Three Rivers point and Oswego. At a still earlier period

(about 1820) he had built a nail-factory in the same locality, but this was converted into a saw-mill shortly after the building of the canal.

Great changes took place all through the town between 1830 and 1840, principally in the development of the farming interest. Oswego Falls had not yet begun to put on the appearance of a village.

There was only a small cluster of houses at Bowen's Corners, and another at Williams' Corners, which then began to be called Granby Centre. But decidedly the liveliest place in town was the locality with the unsavory name, which we need not repeat, using rather the modern designation of West Granby. About 1835 there were at that point a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a distillery, a store, two taverns, and no less than four blacksmith-shops, besides fifteen or twenty dwellings. A large amount of travel passed through from Lysander, Ira, and other southern towns to Oswego and Fulton; so that both blacksmiths and tavern-keepers had plenty of business.

But with the great financial crisis of 1837 business was sharply checked, and when it revived travel had been diverted to other routes, and the glory of West Granby became a thing of the past. John Bullen, John Draper, and others kept the store. Alfred Higgins at one time owned both mills, a tavern, and a store. Andrew Decker, still a resident there, kept tavern in what was facetiously designated as the "Astor House" about 1840. Business was then rapidly dying out; as if West Granby was bound to be first in everything, the first church building in town was erected there in 1842. It was built by the Episcopalians, who had established the parish of St. Luke's several years previously.

With the building of the Syracuse and Oswego railroad, in 1848, running as it did for twelve miles through the town, the facilities of communication with numerous markets were greatly increased. Streets and blocks were laid out at Oswego Falls, and the village of that name began to take form and shape. A plank-road was built from that point to Hannibalville, which has been one of the most successful in the country, being only abandoned about two years since, although almost all other roads of the kind were given up ten or fifteen years ago. Another was built at the same period from the falls southwest through Bowen's Corners, and thence into Hannibal. This was abandoned many years since. Plank-riding has evidently had its day.

Since 1850, Granby has shown a moderate, steady growth, the pursuits of her people being still principally agricultural. The forbidding forests, which so late as fifty years ago covered more than three-fourths of the town, have given place to one of the finest farming tracts in the State. The traveler who in midsummer drives over its gently-rolling surface, sees broad fields, covered with ample crops, of all kinds of grain spread out in every direction around him, while bright green groves occasionally relieve the eye, and handsome white houses, with substantial farm-buildings, adorn the sides of the roads,—an almost infallible proof of the goodness of the soil.

And not in peaceful pursuits alone have the sons of Granby played well their parts. The long list of her soldiers, subjoined to this sketch, accompanied by that of the

host of battles in which they took part, shows that when their country called none were more prompt to respond or more ready to meet the foe.

VILLAGE OF OSWEGO FALLS.

As has been stated, this place did not begin to assume the likeness of a village until after the building of the railroad, in 1848. An act had been passed providing for its incorporation in 1847, but so few were the inhabitants that no steps were taken to carry it into effect until 1854. In the autumn of that year a petition was presented to the county court, and on the 12th of October an order was made by Hon. Ransom H. Tyler, county judge, directing the holding of an election by the electors of the proposed village, to determine whether it should be incorporated or not. The election was held on the 19th of November following. Only one hundred and ten votes were cast, of which fifty-eight were in favor of the incorporation, and fifty-two against it.

By the original act five trustees were to be chosen by the people, and these were to elect the village president out of their own number. The following were the first officers of the village, chosen in the fall of 1853, and re-elected the succeeding spring: President, Peter Schenck; Trustees, Peter Schenck, James Parker, William Andrews, John V. Smith, and ——— Holden; Treasurer, Orrin R. Jaycox; Collector, Stephen Roberts.

The growth of the village has been principally at two points, opposite the two bridges which lead to Fulton. In these localities, besides a few elsewhere, a population of over a thousand have made their homes, and the building of new houses, especially in the upper part of the village, is continually going forward. The principal manufacturing establishments are as follows:

In the northwest part of the village there is a large tannery, established about twenty-eight years ago, by George Salmon. It is now owned by Barnett & Humberger, of Syracuse. It is run by steam, employs ten hands, and is capable of turning out three hundred and fifty hides per week. A short distance above the lower bridge is the paper-mill of William Waugh & Bro., which has been in operation seven years. It makes all kinds of brown and tissue-papers, and runs night and day; turning out on an average two tons per day, and employing twelve hands, besides teamsters and other outsiders. The building is owned by William Schenck, and for three years previous to the establishment of the paper-mill it was occupied by his sons as a chain-factory; it having originally been erected for that use. Near by is a large saw-mill, also belonging to Mr. Schenck.

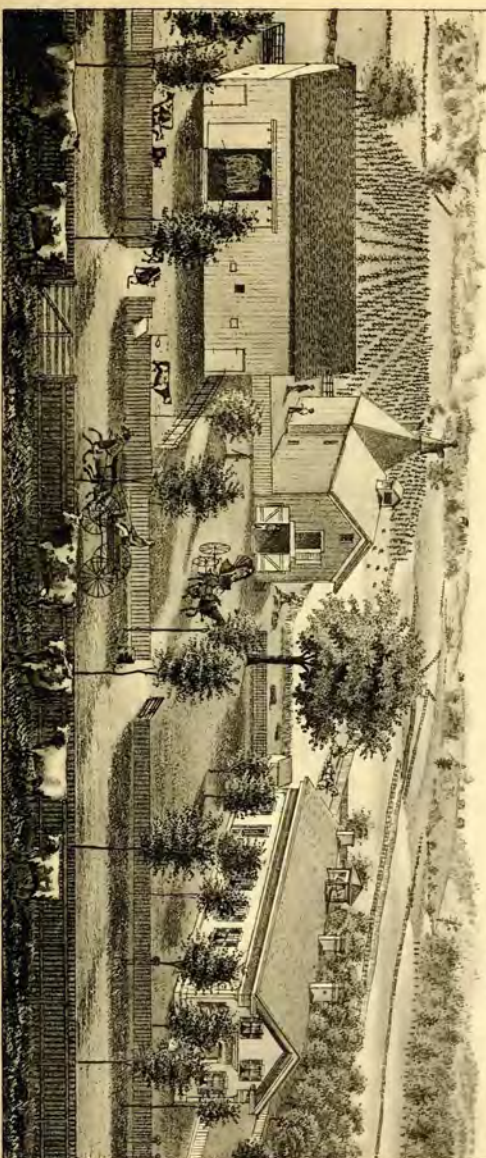
Just above the upper bridge are two extensive factories, both owned by the Oswego Falls manufacturing company. Each is of brick, four stories high, with a basement. The westernmost factory was built about 1862; the other, several years later. The latter is and has been employed in the manufacture of prunella, alpaca, and other worsted goods; the former has hitherto been a woolen-factory, but is now being refitted with new machinery, and is henceforth to be devoted, like the other, to the making of worsted goods. In the rear of the western building are fifteen



MRS. F. M. RICE



F. M. RICE





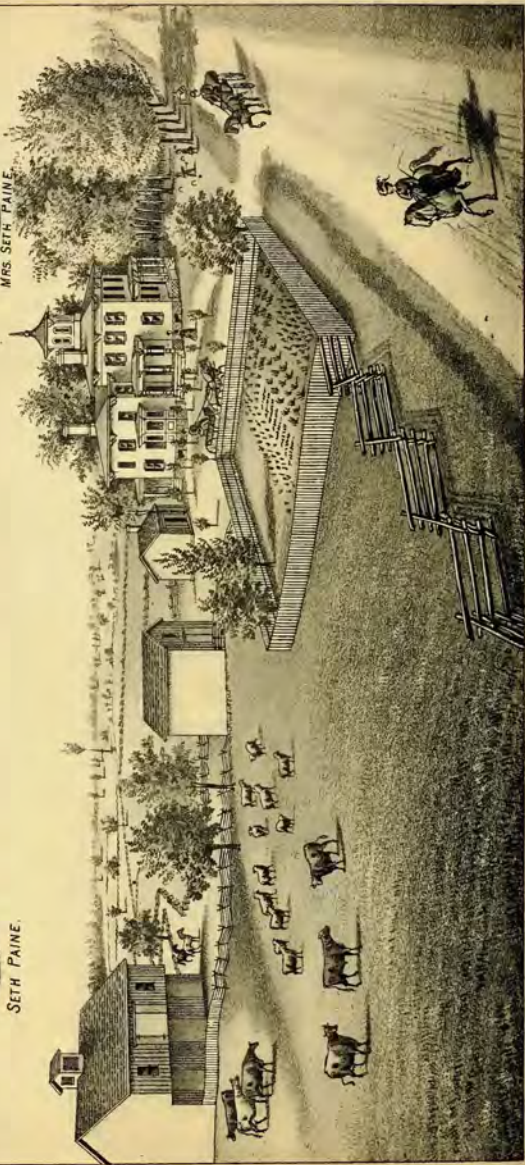
SETH PAINE.



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE SETH PAINE.



MRS SETH PAINE.



brick "weaving-sheds," in which the looms are situated. Of these, about five hundred are now kept running, with a strong probability of an increase to a thousand in the course of a year or two. Besides the buildings before mentioned, a large four-story brick building has lately been erected near the river-bank, which is also to be devoted to the same business. An extensive machine-shop is likewise connected with the factory.

Besides the above, there are in the village one hotel, four stores, two school-houses, and several shops, restaurants, etc. The Oswego Falls agricultural society has its grounds, and holds its annual meetings, in the western part of the village, on the shore of Lake Neatawanta. A full account of this institution has been given in the general history of the county, but when it was written none of the compilers of the work had actually seen one of the fairs of that society. The writer of this sketch, having witnessed that of 1877, is prepared to indorse the general opinion that the Oswego Falls agricultural society is one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the State.

The following is a list of the presidents of Oswego Falls since its incorporation: Peter Schenck, 1853-54; John V. Smith, 1855; Peter Schenck, 1856, '57, '58, '59; John V. Smith, 1860; Peter Schenck, 1861-62; J. G. Willard, 1863; Peter Schenck, 1864-65; Philander H. Wandell, 1866. A new charter was then granted, by which the village presidents were elected directly by the people. The subsequent presidents have been as follows: Dorastus Kellogg, 1867; C. K. Howe, 1868; Ransom G. Alger, 1869; John Wall, 1870; C. P. Dutcher, 1871; F. W. Baker, 1872; James Parker, Jr., 1873; Edgar M. Baker, 1874; Abram G. Hugunin, 1875; Edgar M. Baker, 1876-77.

The following are the present officers of the village: President, Edgar M. Baker; Trustees, Timothy Sullivan, F. M. Baker, Almon Wilcox, John McCarthy, William Gillard; Assessor, W. F. Stephens; Treasurer, F. M. Baker; Collector and Clerk, Daniel Sullivan.

Of the hamlets situated in various parts of the town, Granby Centre (formerly Williams' Corners), two miles west of Oswego Falls, is now the most considerable. It contains a church, a grocery, a post-office, a sash-making shop, a cheese-factory, a wagon-shop, and between twenty and thirty quite fine houses, handsomely shaded with trees. The cheese-factory belongs to a stock company, and turns out about eight cheeses per day. Two steam-mills were in operation here about a quarter of a century ago, but both have long since been abandoned.

Dexterville, two miles farther west, has a grocery, a post-office, and about a dozen houses. A steam saw-mill was built here in 1851 by Rodman Dexter. It burned down in 1857, but was rebuilt by Erastus Dexter. It was torn down in 1873.

West Granby contains a neat church, a blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen houses.

Bowen's Corners has a very handsome, commodious, and substantial brick school-house, a cheese-factory, a grocery, and twelve or fifteen houses. This factory also belongs to a stock company, and makes from ten up to twenty-five cheeses per day.

South Granby is a station on the Syracuse and Oswego

railroad, four miles up the river from Oswego Falls, which, though surrounded by a fertile and wealthy agricultural county, has as yet made no progress toward city grandeur.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The parish of St. Luke was organized as early as 1838. Rev. G. B. Engle had charge of this parish, in connection with one at Fulton and one at Baldwinsville, in 1838-40. In 1841 he had charge of this and the Baldwinsville parish. In that year, or the one following, the church edifice of St. Luke's parish was erected at West Granby. After that the parish, in connection with that at Fulton, was under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. C. Treadway, Rev. O. P. Holcomb, Rev. Geo. S. Porter, Rev. T. N. Bishop, and Rev. L. D. Ferguson. The latter gentleman's ministry closed in 1861, and shortly after the church building was sold to the Methodists, and the communicants became permanently connected with the Fulton parish.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This was organized about thirty years ago, but owing to the loss of the records the exact date cannot be fixed. There was a class at Granby Centre, and another at West Granby, which met in school-houses. They were sometimes connected in circuits with other classes outside of the town. About 1852 a small church building was erected at Granby Centre, and about twelve years ago, as before stated, the Episcopal house of worship at Granby Centre was purchased. Some of the later ministers who have officiated have been the Rev. Messrs. Gurrington, Clark, Tarney, Allen, and Grant. The circuit is now organized with classes at West Granby, Granby Centre, and at Minetto, in the town of Oswego. The following are the present officers: Pastor, Rev. C. H. Harris; Stewards, Elisha Hyde, Isaac Pierce, and Benjamin Wells.

The Reformed Methodists have also had a class for many years, which met at the school-house at Bowen's Corners, but its numbers are now greatly reduced, and only occasional services are held.

Supervisors.—Elijah Mann, Jr., 1818-19; Seth Camp, 1820; Elijah Mann, Jr., 1821; Seth Camp, 1822-23; Ambrose B. Kellogg, 1824-31; John Sammons, 1832; Edmund Branchall, 1833-35; John Phillips, 1836; Edmund Branchall, 1837; Amory Howe, 1838-39; George Kellogg, 1840; Alanson Dodge, 1841-42; William Schenck, 1843; Almarin Fuller, 1844; W. B. Gaylord, 1845-46; Alanson Dodge, 1847; William Schenck, 1848; Alanson Dodge, 1849; Jas. D. Lasher, 1850-51; Alanson Dodge, 1852; James D. Lasher, 1853; Willard Osgood, 1854-58; J. G. Willard, 1859-62; James Parker, 1863; J. D. Lasher, 1864; Charles Howe, 1865; J. G. Willard, 1866; B. Frank Wells, 1867-68; Isaac W. Marsh, 1869-72; I. F. Pierce, 1873; J. C. Wells, 1874-75; Ezra S. Hogeland, 1876; T. R. Wright, 1877.

Town Clerks.—John Schenck, 1818; Nehemiah B. Northrop, 1819; Benjamin Robinson, 1820-21; Artemas Curtis, 1822; Benj. Robinson, 1823-24; Artemas Curtis, 1825-28; Benj. Robinson, 1829-30; Loren Golding, 1831; John Phillips, 1832-35; Elijah Phillips, 1836-38; Alviny Wright, 1839-41; Peter Schenck, 1842-49;

Willard Osgood, 1850; J. G. Willard, 1851; James Parker, 1852; J. G. Willard, 1853-54; Darius R. Bellows, 1855; Harvey Smith, 1856; J. G. Willard, 1857-58; Charles T. Wood, 1859-60; Elvin A. Hempstead, 1861-62; Peter Scheuck, 1863; Benj. R. Howe, 1864; Peter Scheuck, 1865; Amory L. Howe, 1866; B. R. Howe, 1867-72; C. A. Northrop, 1873-74; B. R. Howe, 1875; F. M. Baker, 1876-77.

PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor, T. R. Wright; Justices of the Peace, Melvin F. Stephens, J. J. Fort, Washington Lampman, and Hiram Ballard; Town Clerk, F. M. Baker; Assessors, Nathaniel Stewart, H. M. Fuller, and William D. Edgerton; Overseer of the Poor, William H. Tompkins; Commissioner of Highways, M. A. Kealey; Collector, James Gilhooley; Constables, Eugene Van Buren, John E. Parker, Michael Ward, Major F. Phelps, and John E. Kinney; Game Constable, Major F. Phelps; Commissioners of Excise, John Cornell, William Kilfoyle, Samuel D. Andrews; Town Auditors, Daniel H. Gilbert, Jackson Reynolds, and Isaac W. Marsh.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN C. WELLS.

The origin of the "De Welles" family of Lincolnshire, barons by summons to parliament, was in the Vaux, or de Vallibus family of France, one of the most illustrious families known to history. The derivation is traced back over a thousand years to the year 794, from which period they held the highest rank personally, and by royal intermarriages. It was founded in England, at the Conquest, by Harold de Vaux, and his three sons, Barons Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert, who were all surnamed de Vallibus. The descent is through the younger son Robert, whose grandson William had four sons, one of whom was William de Welles, of Lincolnshire, 1194, who became the founder of that long line of noblemen of Lincolnshire whose history is given in full by Dugdale, in his standard work on the baronage of England.

As early as 1638, three brothers, George, Richard, and William, emigrated, and were among the first settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts. From this family the subject of this sketch traces his descent, through ex-Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut.

John C. Wells was born in the town of Trenton, Oneida county, New York, January 9, 1821, and was the son of Elisha G. Wells, a native of Connecticut, who settled in Oneida county when John C., eldest son, was only ten years of age. There were six children in the family, whom the father, being a teacher himself, gave as great opportunity for an education as his limited means would permit.

One son, Lucius, graduated at Union college and Cambridge law school; Franklin graduated at the Albany Normal school; John C. in his earlier life was a teacher, farming during the summer and teaching winters. He remained at Trenton until twenty-four years of age, and removed to Granby township, Oswego County, and settled

on lot 65, buying one hundred and twenty-five acres, clearing and making tillable a large part of it.

He married Miss Lucretia Augusta Meigs, daughter of Edward Meigs, of Delaware county, New York, and a descendant of Vincent Meigs, who came from Devonshire, England, 1638, and settled at Guilford, Connecticut.

Of this marriage were born two children, viz., Laura Crocker Wells and Edmund Meigs Wells. The daughter now resides at home. The son graduated at a Philadelphia dental college in the class of 1872.

John C. Wells has been identified with the Episcopal society, and contributed to support religious interests around him, and encouraged all enterprises looking to the education of the rising generation.

His wife united with the church when only sixteen years old, and has remained a member of the Episcopal church until the present time, engaging actively in Sunday-school work.

In politics, he was first a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, remaining firm in its principles, receiving various local offices from the suffrages of his townsmen, and was supervisor and assessor of his town, and loan commissioner for the county.

He is now in his fifty-sixth year, and still engaged in the active duties of life as a farmer.

ISAAC BOGARDUS

was born in Greene county, New York, July 23, 1817. He was the son of Peter Bogardus, whose great-grandfather came from Holland.

He came to Lysander, Onondaga county, with his father, at the age of fourteen years, and in the year 1831, and followed the occupation of farmer; and about the year 1850 removed with his father to the town of Granby, Oswego County, and settled on one hundred acres of land, where his widow now resides, he having died September 24, 1873. At the age of forty-four he was married to Miss Harriet Morris, daughter of Reuben and Harriet Morris, who emigrated from Sussex county, England, and settled first in Lysander, Onondaga county, and afterwards in Granby, Oswego County. Of this marriage were born two children,—Helen and Alice Bogardus. Helen died in infancy; Alice lived to the age of twelve years, and died January 31, 1877, leaving the mother and widow alone and bereft of her whole family.

Isaac Bogardus was a moderate man and temperate in his habits; a model of integrity and uprightness of character; respected by all who knew him; and at his death left a devoted wife to mourn his loss and care for the results of their industry and toil. He had accumulated a fine property during his life, surrounded with all that makes life pleasant; and although for the few years before his death his health was giving way as the result of extra exertion and activity to make his surroundings comfortable for his last years, he was still active and persevering. Mrs. Bogardus carries on the farm; her sisters—Amy and Eliza—reside with her; her brothers—Charles, Reuben, and William—are residents of the same town, living near her.



JOHN C. WELLS.



MRS. JOHN C. WELLS.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. WELLS, GRANBY, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.



"THE WALRADT PLACE," RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. HOWELL, OSWEGO FALLS, N. Y.

JOHN I. WALRADT,

the subject of this sketch, was born August 26, 1782, in Canajoharie, New York, his forefathers being of German descent. He learned early in life the trade of tanning and currying and harness-making from his father, and followed this until he came to Oswego County. He settled at Oswego Falls in the year 1807, bought a timber lot and began clearing off the forest, and on the site of the first building erected for a dwelling during his pioneer days, he, in 1851, erected a dwelling, a lithograph of which is placed above this sketch, and is now occupied by his two surviving daughters. At the time of his death he had lived here longer than any other citizen, and his decease, November 18, 1858, recalls several incidents of general interest in connection with its settlement and growth, many of which will be found in the history of the early days of the town.

Coming into the county before the breaking out of the war of 1812, he served as lieutenant-captain in defending the frontier of the State against the attacks of the British.

In the year 1801, before coming to this county, he married Miss Lucretia Huguin, daughter of Daniel Huguin, of New York, who was partly of French and partly of German extraction.

Of this marriage were born Gertrude, Mary, and Ellen Eliza Walradt. The eldest died in the year 1875.

Before the mother was twelve years of age she was seriously interested in religious instruction, and after her marriage, having removed to Oswego city for a few months, she joined the church in that place, but moving back to Fulton again, she afterwards connected herself with the Presbyterian church of that place.

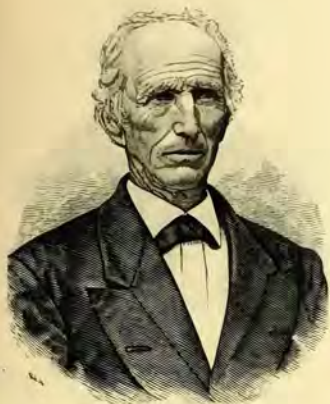
Her eldest daughter was one of the first three members of that church upon its organization, 1828.

On account of her religious character and active benevolence, the first Sabbath meetings were held at her house, and the first Sabbath-school was organized in Mr. Walradt's barn. In the religious instruction of her children she early impressed the need of preparation for future happiness; living over sixty years a professed Christian, she died at the age of seventy-one, in 1857.

Mr. Walradt followed the occupation of a farmer, and selected as a site for his residence the most sightly and conspicuous of any upon the banks of the river, overlooking the beautiful scenery along its banks, and a large part of the now beautiful village of Fulton. His farm, since his death, has been sold in lots, and is now the north part of the village of Oswego Falls.

Belonging to the old Whig party, he joined the Republican party at its formation, but took very little interest in politics further than to cast his vote for the man who, in his estimation, represented honesty and integrity.

He was a church-going man; received hospitably all who had a mission work to do, and contributed liberally for the support of church and school. Taking a deep interest in the establishment of the Fulton Female Seminary, he contributed for its building and support, and gave his youngest daughter, Miss Ellen Eliza, the benefit of its advantages, who now, with her sister, Mrs. Howell, desire to place upon the pages of history a lasting tribute to his memory, with the above engraving of his late residence and this short sketch of his life.



BENJAMIN WELLS.



MRS. BENJAMIN WELLS.

BENJAMIN WELLS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Northfield, Massachusetts, November 17, 1802. He was the son of Solomon Wells, of New England parentage and of English descent, and the fifth child of a family of seven children. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and of limited means, and gave his children little opportunity for an education. The father died when Benjamin was only fifteen years old, and in the year 1817. The mother died in 1814. The family removed from Massachusetts, and, settling in Norwich, Chenango county, in 1807, bought fifty acres of land. Carrying on his farm and working at his trade, the father kept his family together until he died. The children being left orphans, Benjamin learned the clothing business in Norwich; afterwards went to Monroe county, and remained for three years in that business, and returned to Chenango county.

In the year 1827 he came and settled in the town of Granby, on lot No. 1, buying twenty acres, remaining there until 1816, and removed to lot No. 2, where he now resides, having cleared off the original forest of fifty acres, and made tillable the most of it. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Harriet Shattuck, daughter of Ephraim Shattuck, of Massachusetts, and of English descent. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells seven children, viz., Oscar, Adeline, Marion, Ambrosia, Kizzie,

Fanny, and Chester. Of these, Oscar died 1829; Marion died 1837; Fanny died 1870.

Adeline married Chauncey B. Hancock in 1853, having one child,—Nellie,—who, after spending four years in Falley seminary, graduated in music at the Maplewood seminary, Connecticut.

Ambrosia married T. B. Reynolds, and resides in Oswego city; they have two children,—Addie and Adell.

Kizzie married Rev. John S. George, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who died at Scriba Corners in 1875. Mrs. George resides at Fulton, and has two children,—Ernest and Daisy.

Chester married Miss Ettie Mattison, daughter of Wellington Mattison, of Hamibal, Oswego County, in 1874, and carries on his father's farm.

Benjamin Wells was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican, never taking a very active part in politics. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1832, his wife uniting with the same church in 1830,—both remaining members of that body until the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells joined the first temperance society organized in the town of Granby, and have instructed their children in the principles of morality and religion, and now are numbered among the representative pioneer families of Granby township.



BENJAMIN B. PIERCE.



MRS. BENJAMIN B. PIERCE.

BENJAMIN B. PIERCE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Orange county, New York, August 13, 1785. His father was a native of the New England States, and his ancestors came to America at an early day, from England, and settled in the State of Connecticut. In his father's family there were six children, of whom he was the third son. He was left an orphan by the death of his father when only seven years old, and was bound out to a cruel master, by whom he received very severe treatment. At the age of fourteen he left his master, and thereafter worked his way through the world as best an orphan boy could. At the age of twenty-three, and in the year 1808, March 10, he married Miss Polly French, daughter of Asher and Joanna French, of Connecticut, of English parentage.

He left his native county and settled in Chenango county, in the town of Norwich, just before he was married, and became one of the pioneers of that county. He bought and cleared a farm for himself, besides doing much for others. In the year 1820 he, with his wife and two children, Philander and Lucy, removed to Oswego County, and settled in the town of Granby, on lot 73, where he chopped and cleared off another farm, of seventy acres, being a part of his original purchase of two hundred acres, an engraving of which will be seen on the opposite page of this work, under the portrait of his son, Isaac F. Pierce, Esq., showing the rude log cabin of his pioneer life supplanted by a commodious residence of modern times, and, instead of the original forest, fruit-bearing trees of a half-century's growth, from seeds planted by his own hands. Alone and unaided he carved out for himself a fine property, being always ready to assist those in need, hospitable, and generous.

To him and wife were born, after coming to the town of Granby, three more children,—Jonathan, Isaac F., and Sylvester. Philander married Miss Belinda Stanton, lived near his father, in the same town, and died at the age of sixty-eight, in the year 1877. They had three children,—Emily C., Memory A., and Duane L.

Lucy married Nicholas Mosher, lived in the State of Illinois, and had eight children, four of whom are living. Jonathan married Miss Cestlia Burnham, of Cortland county; live in Michigan; have five children. Isaac F. Pierce was never married, lives on the farm formerly owned by his father, has added to it some seventy-nine acres, and now is classed among the representative farmers of the county, and has been identified with the interests of his town publicly as supervisor one term, and justice of the peace two terms, or eight years. His opportunities in early life for an education were limited, but he, self-reliant, gave his leisure time to study, and, with the exception of a few terms at Falley seminary, has acquired his education without the aid of teachers, having the experience of some twenty-eight terms as an instructor.

The youngest child, Sylvester, married Miss Charlotte Cary, but lived only about three years, and died in 1854.

Benjamin B. Pierce was denied the advantages of a common-school education while young, but was liberal in his views of education, and gave for the support of both church and school.

He was a member of the old Whig party, and upon the formation of other parties taking its place, joined them, casting his vote for the candidates of the Republican party during its day.

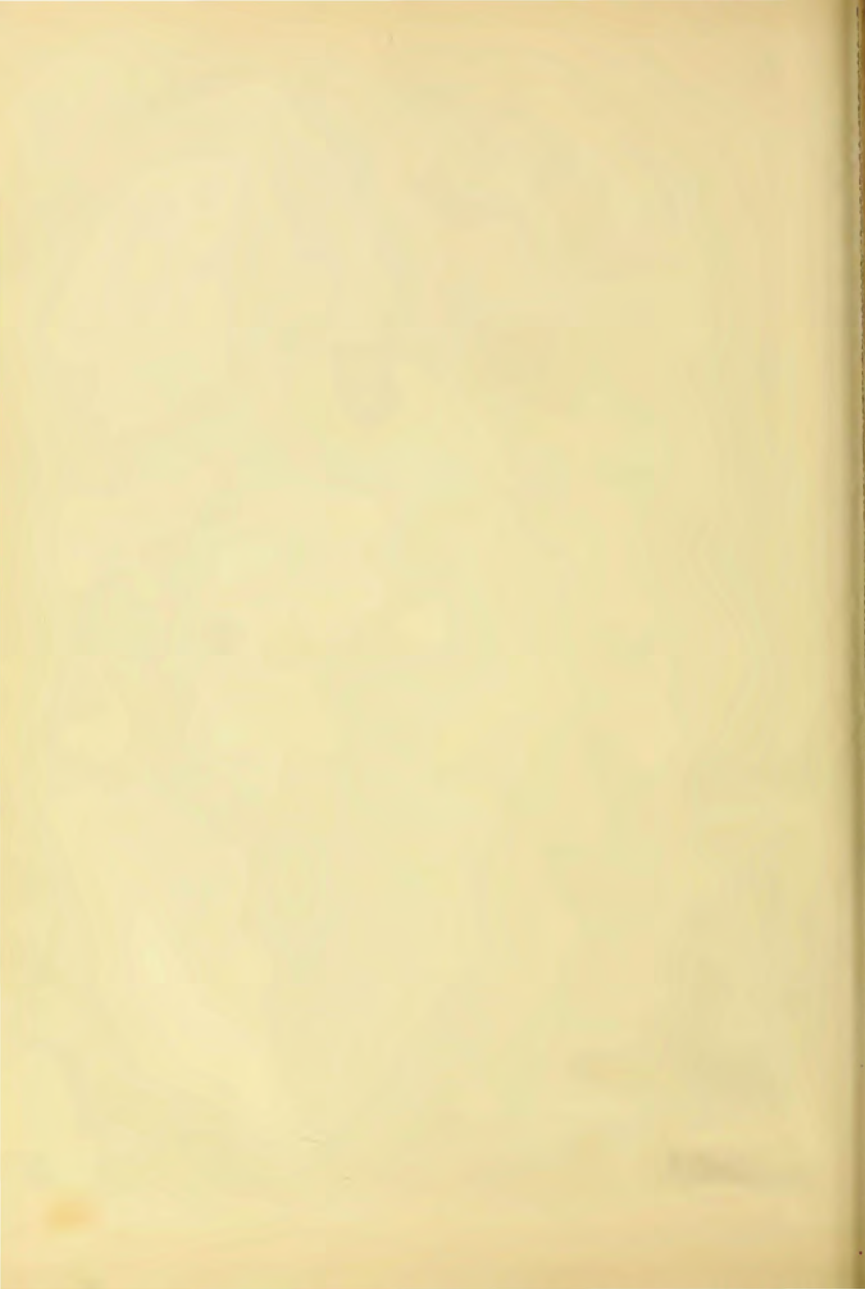
The mother of these children, and wife of Benjamin B. Pierce, as early as 1810 joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and it is said of her that she loved the gates of Zion and the courts of the Lord's house. She was the oldest member of the class first formed at Granby Centre when she died. Her instruction to her children was of the highest type of morality and Christianity, and her pure example and unspotted life leave their imprint on the minds and character of her offspring. She died March 11, 1869. Mr. Pierce lived to see four generations in his own family; he was a man of hardy constitution at first, and active as a business man, but after a life of care and toil he died in his ninetieth year, in the year 1875, January 10.



ISAAC F. PIERCE



RESIDENCE OF I.F. PIERCE, GRANBY, NEAR GRANBY CENTER, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.





MRS. WM. B. GAYLORD.



WM. B. GAYLORD.



RES. OF W. B. GAYLORD, TOWN OF GRANARY, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

WILLIAM B. GAYLORD,

the subject of this sketch, was born in New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York, in the year 1814, being the son of Minor Gaylord, who was of New England parentage, born in Connecticut, and of English descent from William Gaylord, who emigrated from England at an early day, and obtained his land from the Indians. The grandfather of William B. Gaylord was captain of a company in the French and English war. His father removed from Connecticut, and settled in Otsego county as early as 1810, and afterwards returned to his native place, and married Miss West, of which marriage were born two children. The mother dying, he afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Burr, of New England parentage. Coming back to New York State, where he had previously purchased a farm, commenced clearing off the forest, and began farming. Of this marriage were born five children, of which the subject of this sketch was the eldest son. The family resided in Otsego county some twenty years, and then removed to Lafayette, Onondaga county, 1830, and again engaged in farming. Remaining there only six years, the family then came to the town of Granby, Oswego County, and settled on lot No. 21, a part of which is now occupied and owned by William B. Gaylord, an engraving of which will be seen in another part of this work, showing the improvement in agriculture during his day, and the result of his ambition and labor.

At the age of twenty-five years he married Miss Harriet Tator, daughter of Frederick I. Tator, whose parents were natives of Dutchess county, New York, and of German descent.

Of this marriage were born seven children, viz., Jehial A., Mary Frances, James M., Edwin P., Lydia Ann, Willis C., William F. Gaylord, all of whom are now living, and the four eldest married and settled as farmers. The other three live at home with their parents.

Among the most enterprising farmers of Granby township is found William B. Gaylord, engaging largely in raising hops and tobacco as specialties, but keeping a small dairy on the farm, most of which he cleared of its original forest, and now has in a high state of cultivation.

Taking an active part in politics, he has been identified with the Democratic party since he first had a vote, but always weighing the man by the platform upon which he stands, or the principles he represents. He has received on several occasions the suffrages of his townsmen, and held the offices of supervisor, commissioner of schools, and assessor.

Receiving sufficient education to become a teacher in his younger days, he has always been favorable to the advancement of education in the country.

Now, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, William B. Gaylord is classified with the representative families of the town of Granby, and has contributed largely to the interests of good society wherever his duty has called him, and now past the meridian of life, he and his wife live to enjoy the result of many years of toil and labor, surrounded with dutiful children, who appreciate the remembrance of a loving mother and a kind father upon the pages of history, which they have assisted with others to make.

JACKSON REYNOLDS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Westchester county, New York, April 10, 1816. He was the son of Eli Reynolds, of Connecticut, and whose forefathers were of English birth on the father's side, but of Dutch descent on the mother's. His father having been married twice, he was the only child by the second marriage, his mother's name being Hester Lent, daughter of Borden Lent, who was a guide in General Washington's army during the Revolutionary war. By the first marriage of his father to Miss Verniliar, daughter of Isaac Verniliar, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, were born three children, viz., Isaac, John, and Julia; the first two being dead. Julia resides at Glenham, Dutchess county, and is the widow of Henry Atwood.

Jackson Reynolds, during his early days, had little opportunity for an education, and as soon as he was old enough, after being in the employ of Bronson & Crocker, boating on the Oswego and Erie canal, purchased a boat for himself and commenced transporting wood to Syracuse and salt back to Oswego. When he was nineteen years old, in the year 1835, he came with his father to Oswego County, and settled in the town of Granby, on lot No. 45, where he now resides. His father bought one hundred acres, a timber lot, and with his son began clearing off the original forest. After nine years the father died (1844), leaving the son and mother to take care of the property. The son bought the shares of the heirs of his father's estate, and has since cleared and made tillable a large part of the farm, building a fine farm residence, and surrounding it with fruit-growing and ornamental trees, an engraving of which may be seen on another page of this work, as the result of his ambition and toil, together with the portraits of himself and wife. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Charlotte Hewitt, daughter of Christopher Hewitt, a native of Connecticut, of English descent, her mother being of Welsh birth. Miss Charlotte Hewitt was born in Saratoga county, February 17, 1813, in the second frame house erected in that county, and built by her grandfather, who was a major under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were born two children, both of whom died in infancy. By a life of industry and economy they have acquired a fine property, and now having passed the meridian of life, live to enjoy the result and fruits of their labors.

Jackson Reynolds united with the Presbyterian church of Fulton, New York, some twenty years ago, and still remains a member of that body.

His father belonged to the Democratic party, and he, on arriving at the proper age to use the right of suffrage, although opposed to slavery, adopted the balance of the Democratic platform, and has since been connected with that party.

He is classed among the pioneer representative families of Oswego County, and has always been identified with every interest in his town and neighborhood that had for its object the enlightenment of the people and the furtherance of principles of right.

He has been connected with the public interests of his town as commissioner of highways and auditor, and is known

by his fellow-men as an example of integrity and stability. His mother died January, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are among those families of the town of Granby who are its bone and sinew, without which society would lose all its highest interests, and the town be a blank in the county.

MORGAN BLAKEMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Berne, Albany county, March 26, in the year 1813. He was the twelfth child of a family of fourteen children of Simeon Blakeman, a native of Connecticut, and of English descent, from three brothers who came from England and settled in the east about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The father came from Connecticut to Albany county, and afterwards married Miss Lydia Fuller, daughter of William Fuller, of Dutch descent. Morgan Blakeman was hired out by his mother when only thirteen years old (his father having died).

At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Lydia Baker, daughter of John and Susan Baker, of New England descent.

After two years, and in the year 1837, he, his wife, and one child, came by canal and settled in the town of Granby, on lot No. 30, buying ninety-six acres of timberland. Remained on his farm for about fifteen years, and cleared off nearly all the timber and erected buildings.

In the year 1852 he moved again and settled on the same lot, buying seventy acres, and made considerable improvements; remained some fifteen years, and removed again, and settled on lot No. 29, in same town, where he now resides. An engraving of his residence and surroundings, together with portraits of himself and wife, will be seen in another part of this work.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman were born ten children, viz.: John, Sarah, Cynthia, Elizabeth, Aaron, Susan, George, Lydia, Lydia E., and Lois. All of these children are now living except Lydia, who died in infancy. The mother of these children early in life united with the Baptist church, remained firm to its doctrines, careful in the moral training and religious instruction of her children, an example of true womanhood, and died October 11, 1855. He married for his second wife Mrs. Coffin, daughter of John H. Lamson, of Lysander, Onondaga county, and widow of the late Enoch Coffin, of the same place, in the year 1864.

Morgan Blakeman is now in his sixty-fifth year, having led a life of activity as a farmer, and now, having passed the meridian of life, is surrounded by the result of his labor, and has accumulated a fine property.

He has taken an active part in the political matters of his town, but never desired any office, and is a member of the Democratic party.

His father dying when he was only eleven years of age, his opportunities for an education from books were very limited; but his success in acquiring property, his representative character as a man, by all who know him, have gained for him the reputation of an honorable man.

ASA PHILLIPS.

Identified with the pioneer history of Oswego County far more than in name was the late Asa Phillips. He was the principal germ of the village of Phillipsville, located on the west side of the Oswego river, now called Oswego Falls, in the town of Granby, and may justly be called the patron and founder of that prosperous village. Thus prominently identified with the early history of that part of the county where he spent most of his life, a biography of him demands a place in this history.



ASA PHILLIPS.

Asa Phillips was great-grandson of Michael and Freelove Phillips, grandson of Elijah and Rhoda Phillips, and second son of Rev. Asa Phillips, of English descent, who married Miss Anna Works, daughter of Inglesby Works.

He was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, January 12, 1794. About this time his father removed to Marcellus Hills, Onondaga county, New York, purchased a farm, and settled down with his family. By economy and energy he not only provided a comfortable living, but gave his children a liberal education, sending his eldest son to college. The father died in 1813, at the age of forty-four years. After a few years Asa Phillips bought the other children's shares of their father's estate. In 1816 he came to Geddes, Onondaga county, bought a large interest in the salt-works, shipping and transporting his own salt to Albany and other places. He soon conceived the idea that the great water-power at Oswego falls would give greater scope for his operations, and removed there in 1824, then only a wilderness with one log house. He at once built a shingle-factory, several saw-mills, blacksmith-shop, and dwelling-houses for his men, and soon after built a very large hotel (1828), which remained until 1868, and was burned.

The canal being completed in the year 1830, he put packet-boats on it, and carried on trade for several years. He at first bought a mile square tract of land,—a soldier's right,—but



MORGAN BLAKEMAN.

MRS. MORGAN BLAKEMAN.

MRS. MORGAN BLAKEMAN,
(DECEASED)



RES. OF MORGAN BLAKEMAN, GRANBY, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.





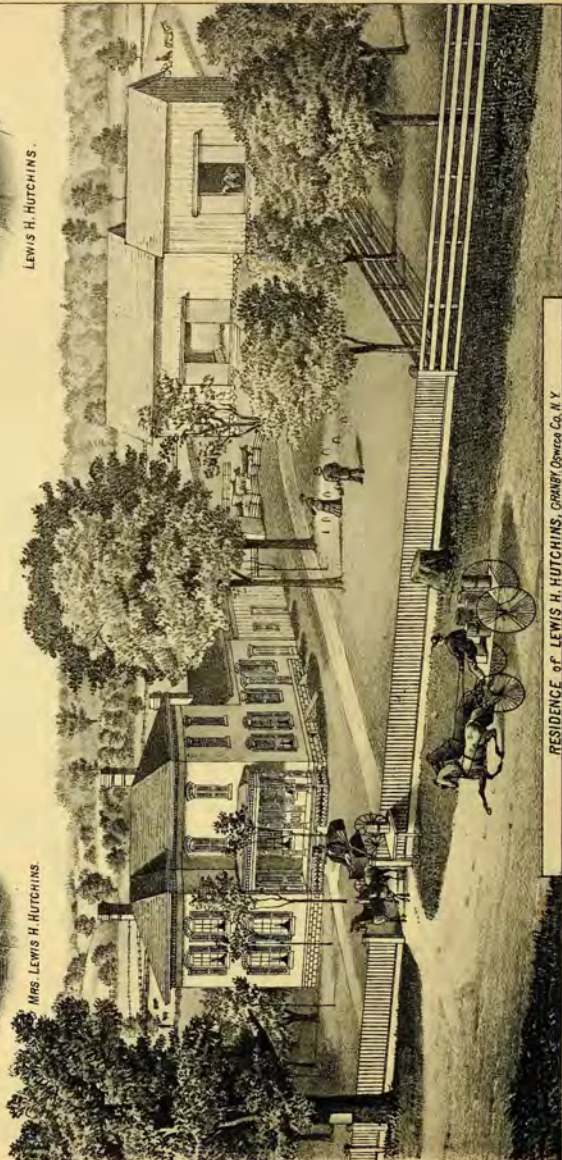
OLD HOMESTEAD



LEWIS H. HUTCHINS.



MRS. LEWIS H. HUTCHINS



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS H. HUTCHINS, GRANT, Oswego Co., N. Y.

afterwards disposed of it by sale in New York. Afterwards purchased another large tract of land on the opposite side of the river, divided it into lots and sold, where a large part of the village of Fulton is now located. His ambition for enterprise and speculation increasing, he went to New York, engaged in banking and speculation, which proved unprofitable. Returning to Fulton, New York, in the year 1844, he began again at the bottom of business, not weighed down with reverses, and by undaunted ambition and energy soon began to control operations in business circles, and was again in possession of a large property.

Often opposed by strong men in matters of public interest, yet his resolution, firmness, and good judgment led others to seek his counsel.

In politics, first a Whig, afterwards a Republican, he stood in the front rank; considered principles rather than men; never consented to take a public office, although often solicited. He was a warm supporter of the constitution and laws of our country, and lived to see the bane of the Republic, slavery, abolished.

He was consistent in his views of religion and education, and always gave liberally for the support of both, having built the first school-house at Oswego Falls, and employed a teacher at his own expense.

He married Miss Polly Barnes, of Johnstown, New York, January, 1815, and of this marriage were born two daughters, Julia A. and Ordeia Phillips, the second one dying in the year 1842. After a life of active toil and an almost unparalleled record as a pioneer, he died in the year 1865, aged seventy-two, his wife dying some four weeks before, aged also seventy-two years, leaving his property with his only surviving and eldest daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Broadwell, a lady of good executive ability and high culture.

SETH PAINE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer county, in the year 1797; his father being a native of Connecticut, and of English descent. At the age of twenty-five, in the year 1822, he married Lucy Brewster, whose parentage was also of New England origin, and who was born in 1801; she being the daughter of Frederick Brewster, who was a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, from Rev. William Brewster, who came with the Puritan fathers from England in the "Mayflower" December 11, 1620, and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and afterwards removing to the State of Connecticut in the year 1648. Seth Paine, while quite young, came to Onondaga county, New York, with his mother, his father having been killed before they removed, about three years, by the falling of a tree. The mother and son settled in Camillus, the mother having been married again to Mordecai Ellis before they removed. He lived at home with his step-father for a few years, and at the age of twenty started for himself; took charge of Judge Geddes' farm while he was surveying for the Erie canal; engaged in boating when the canal was finished, 1833-34. He, at the age of thirty-four, and in the year 1831, came to Oswego County and settled on lot No. 24 in the town of Granby, buying some one hundred and

eighty-two acres of timber land, a large part of which he cleared himself.

He is justly classified among the pioneers of the county, locating first in a rude cabin, but the next year built the house where he spent the remainder of his days, an engraving of which will be seen between his and his wife's portraits in another part of this work.

Before removing from Onondaga county with his family he came to what is known as Horse-shoe dam, in the town of Granby, and built a saw-mill, in company with his brother-in-law, William S. Geer. He, in the year 1812, enlisted in the military service, and was engaged in defending the frontier at Oswego and other points against the attacks of the British, receiving afterwards title and land-warrant,—a soldier's claim; was promoted to the office of captain of the State militia. In politics he was originally a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, remaining firm to its principles through his life, and voting for every president of the United States from the time of casting his first vote, regarding the right of suffrage a boon conferred upon every American citizen; was school-superintendent, and held town offices, never soliciting an office; held in high estimation by his fellow-men.

At an early period in his married life he and his wife connected themselves with the Baptist church of Jacksonville, Onondaga county, taking a very active part in the interests of that body, having held the office of deacon in the church for many years before his death. He was a warm supporter of the common schools of his town, and ready to contribute liberally to advance education about him, not having enjoyed the highest privileges himself while young. He was especially interested in Bible history and chronology, and to those subjects he addressed all the energies of his determined mind more like a student than like a laboring farmer. His researches were well repaid by the amount and kind of knowledge which he secured. He wrote an article on the subject of Northern-lights, which was generally received as giving a very correct theory and the result of much study and thought.

To him and his wife were born three children, viz., Lucy G., Clarissa S., and Oliver Paine. Of these, Clarissa S. married Marshall Hale, of Phoenix, Oswego County, and had one child, named Oliver A. Hale, who resides with his father in San José, California. The mother died June 3, 1852, at his father's house, at the age of twenty-four years.

Lucy G. married Charles S. Fuller July 8, 1845. To them was born one daughter, Clarissa P. Fuller, who married Mr. Wm. G. Betts in 1875, and resides with her parents.

Oliver Paine married Miss Sarah E. Works, daughter of Andrew Works, of Oswego County, in 1864. Of this marriage were born two children, viz., Fred. Brewster and Clara E. Paine.

At the death of Seth Paine, October 30, 1860, his son Oliver came into possession of his father's estate, and now has erected one of the finest residences in the town of Granby, an engraving of which, showing the result of his ambition and energy, may be seen under his father's and mother's portraits, contrasting as the picture does the rude structure of a half-century ago with the enterprise and thrift of the present generation.



AARON STRANAHAN.



MRS. AARON STRANAHAN.

AARON STRANAHAN

was born in Columbia county, New York, in the town of Chatham, October 18, 1807, being a son of Aaron Stranahan, grandson of John Stranahan, and great-grandson of James Stranahan, who emigrated from Ireland in the year 1725, and settled in Rhode Island.

Aaron Stranahan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer by occupation, and had a family of seven children, of which Aaron, Jr., was the third son.

Means for obtaining a good education from books being very limited, he only received instruction sufficient to be able to read and write very poorly, but his success in after-life shows clearly that one's education does not all come from books.

Brought up to the occupation of a farmer, he has mainly followed it through life. At the age of nineteen years he removed to Onondaga county from Herkimer (his father having previously removed to that county), and engaged in farming and teaming. In the year 1830 he came to Oswego County, and settled in the town of Granby, in which town he has since resided, buying various pieces of timber-lots, clearing off the timber and making the land tillable, and in all has cleared and caused to be cleared several hundred acres, engaging very largely in the lumber trade and wood business, delivering to Salt Point.

In the year 1829 he married Miss Mercia Eggleston, daughter of Paul W. Eggleston, who was of English descent, and of New England parentage. Of this marriage were born eleven children, six of whom died in infancy. The second daughter, Elsey, died at the age of twenty-three years, in the year 1864, having married Mr. Isaac Dann; they lived in California at the time of her decease, she, with her two children, having been burned to death in their own house at the time of its destruction by fire.

The names of the surviving children are Adeline J., Smith N., Gipson, and Lavilla. The eldest is in California; Smith N. resides in the town of Granby, near his father; Gipson lives near his father, and carries on his father's farm, looking after his every want in his declining years, and as his sun sets in the horizon of life.

The daughter, Lavilla, now Mrs. Cooper, resides in the town of Hannibal, in this county.

Learning early in life from the father the secret of success as business men, the sons stand among the first farmers of the town and county in which they reside.

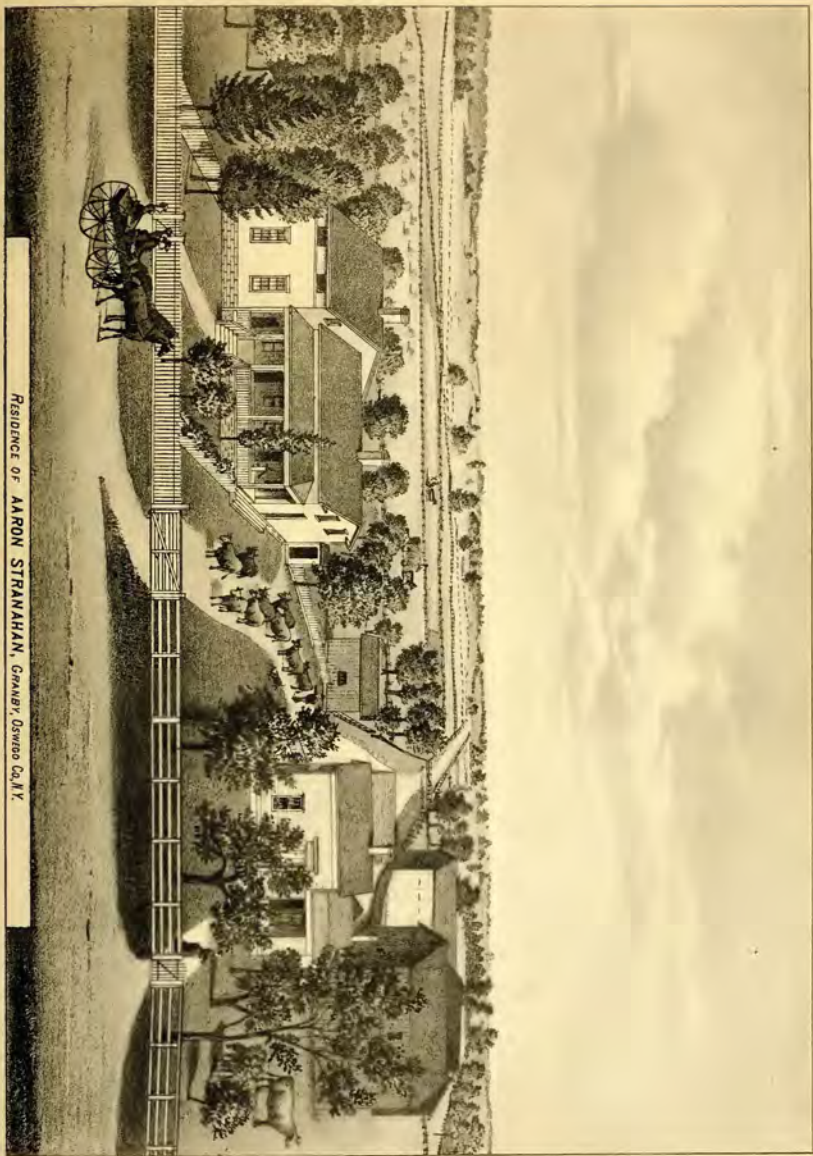
The mother, now in her seventy-second year, has lived to see her children grow up and ripen into manhood and womanhood; a woman of high moral culture, and always caring for the needy and helpless.

Aaron Stranahan was first identified with the Whig party, casting his first vote for Henry Clay, for president of the United States. At the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and has never swerved from its principles, at all times asking of his party to put forward its best men, looking to the representative principles held by the man as sufficient guarantee to command his vote.

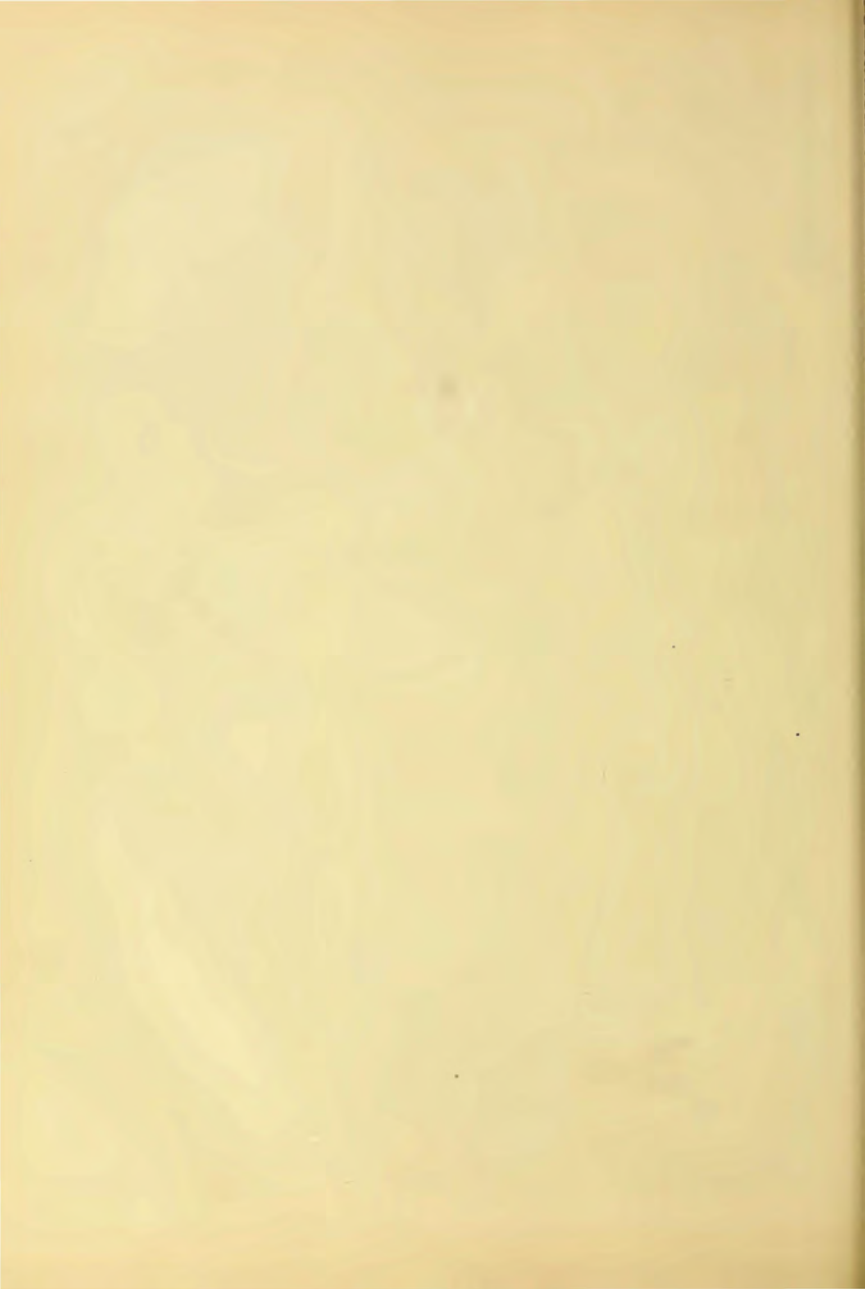
He now resides on the homestead (an engraving of which will be seen on the opposite page) where he has lived for some twenty-five years, having accumulated sufficient of this world's goods to place his children in comfortable circumstances, and have enough left to supply the comforts of life during the balance of his days here.

He has willingly supported the cause of education in the vicinity, and only asks that inasmuch as means are provided for the education of all, let all be educated.

Very few men have spent so long a life of activity and usefulness as has the subject of this sketch, and he now lives to see the results and fruits of some of his labor.



RESIDENCE OF AARON STRANAHAN, GRANBY, OSWEGO CO., N.Y.

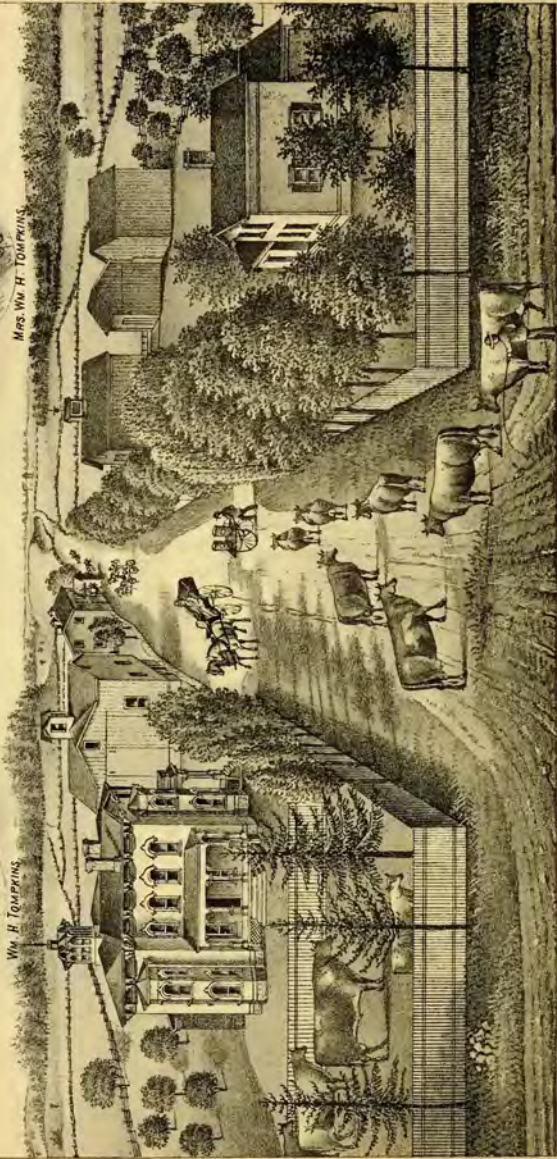




Wm. H. TOMPKINS.



Mrs. Wm. H. TOMPKINS.



RESIDENCE OF Wm. H. TOMPKINS, GRANBY, OSWEGO Co., NEW YORK.

WILLIAM H. TOMPKINS

was born in Saratoga county, New York, January 23, 1823. He was the son of Benjamin Tompkins, of Greene county, New York, of New England parentage and of English descent. His father, in the year 1827, moved from Saratoga county, and settled in Jacksonville, Onondaga county, having at that time two children, of whom William H. Tompkins was the eldest. In the year 1835 the father, with his family, which at that time consisted of himself, wife, and four children, viz., William H., Israel, Phebe, and Charles, all of whom are now living, removed from Onondaga county, and settled in the town of Granby, on lot No. 17, on Oswego river. His father followed the occupation of a farmer, and was among the pioneers of this State, but not so early in this county as many. He gave his children only a limited opportunity for obtaining an education, but all that his means would afford at that time.

William H. was reared upon a farm, and accustomed to the hardships coincident with clearing off the forest and making the land tillable. At the age of twenty-five years, and in the year 1848, he married Miss Harriet Emeny, daughter of James Emeny, who emigrated from England in the year 1831, and settled in Herkimer county, and after ten years came to Oswego County with a family of two children, of whom Harriet was the eldest, and was born January 28, 1823. To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tompkins were born two children, Daniel James and Hattie E. The father, by a life of great industry and activity, has accumulated a fine property, making a specialty of fine stock-raising, and as an example of his ambition will be seen an engraving of his intended new residence on another page of this work. He is classed among the most enterprising farmers of the town of Granby.

His son, Daniel James, after receiving the advantages of a common school, first graduated at the Falley seminary, at Fulton, and in the class of 1875 graduated at Cornell university, Ithaca, New York, and has now connected himself with the law firm of Pratt, Garfield & Brown, in the city of Syracuse. As a mark of his ability and standing, he represented the university of which he is a graduate, in New York, at the inter-collegiate oratorical contest, and stood second.

In politics William H. Tompkins is a Democrat, but with such standing as a man in the town in which he lives as to command the support of both parties. He and his wife both united with the Methodist Episcopal church of West Granby in the year 1865, and still retain their membership with that body. His father died in the year 1858, but his mother still lives, being in her seventy-seventh year.

He has held the office of postmaster for three years, and was also poor-master of his town.

JASPER H. WHITCOMB.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rutland county, Vermont, March 7, 1822. He was the son of Ephraim Whitcomb, of New England parentage, and grandson of Colonel Elisha Whitcomb, of the war of 1812, and of English descent.

His father, when Jasper only fourteen years of age, was

killed while engaged in raising a barn. Of his father's family there were ten children, six by the first wife and four by the second, he having been married twice.

His father married Miss Olive Harris, daughter of Deacon David Harris, of New England origin, for his first wife.

Jasper H. was the fifth child of the first family. His father came to Oswego County in the year 1827, and settled on lot 22, buying one hundred and seventy acres, in company with his brother-in-law. He put up a log cabin, and began clearing off his land, making quite large improvements before he was killed.

Jasper H., in after-years, bought the other shares of the children of his father's estate, and has since resided on the same farm; and a reference to the engraving on another page of this work will show not only the improvement in agriculture by fields of wheat and tobacco in place of the original forest, but the rude cabin supplanted by the fine brick farm residence in the town of Granby, as the result of his ambition and toil.

Since he came in possession of the estate he has from time to time added some one hundred and forty acres, which now commands one of the finest locations in this part of the county.

In the year 1852, January 8, he married Miss Louise A. Harris, daughter of David and Polly Harris, of New Hampshire, and of English origin.

Of this marriage were born seven children, viz., George H., Herbert E., Mary L., Frank I., Emma F., James D., Charles E., and Fred. E. Whitcomb, all of whom are now living. The eldest son is a graduate of Union college, New York, and a practicing physician in Phoenix, Oswego County, and ranks high not only as a medical man but as a member of society.

The rest of the children still remain at home. He received a very limited education from books while young, but his success as a business man gives a record showing that one's education does not all come from books.

Willing to assist others in what he was denied of, he has contributed liberally for the support of schools and church, and taken all pains to give his children an opportunity to receive more than a common-school education.

Although his father was a Democrat of the old school, he cast his first vote for the president of the United States for James K. Polk; but, at the next election, being opposed to the extension of slavery, joined the Free-Soil party, and latterly merged into the Republican party, where he has since remained firm to its principles.

He was drafted into the home guards during the late Rebellion, but never served.

He is now in his fifty-fifth year, and, although in middle life, ranks as a farmer among the first of Oswego County.

He was the main man in establishing a shipping-post for produce at South Granby, and as in that, so in all public enterprises in his vicinity, stands in the front rank.

Jasper H. Whitcomb is very favorably known among his fellow-men as a man of high morals and integrity; never was a seeker of public patronage, but has held some town offices, and his residence has been the central location for the polling-place of district No. 2 in his town for the last twenty years.



DAVID WILLCOX.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, October 20, 1797. His father, Stephen Willcox, was also of New England parentage, and descended from an English family who early came from England and settled in the New England States.

There were six children in his father's family, of whom David was the eldest, and when he was only six months old his father removed to Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, with his wife and son, traveling the entire distance with an ox-team, being some twenty-one days on the road.

Coming into a new country he at first rented a piece of land, but in the course of two years bought seventy-five acres of timber-land, and in the course of time cleared most of it of its original forest. Brought up to endure the hardships of real pioneer life, and subject to its privations, David Willcox received only a very limited education from books, but the hardy lessons of economy and labor being early put into practice, he became successful in business as life progressed. At the age of thirty-seven, and in the year 1834, he removed to the town of Granby, Oswego County, and settled on the farm where he now resides, buying then four hundred acres, and since adding to it some five hundred acres more,—all of which, except one hundred and forty acres, he has now divided among his children.

At the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Sally Starr, daughter of Ephraim Starr, of New England parentage. Of this marriage were born ten children, viz, Milo,

George, William, Emmet, Stephen, James, Cyrus C., and David. There were two daughters, but both died in infancy. Six of these sons are now living, and located near their father.

Among the old men of this county few, if any, can look back upon a life of so much hard labor as David Willcox,—having cleared of the original forest, and caused to be cleared, some five hundred acres of land.

The mother of these children was an example of high moral worth and true womanhood to all who knew her, although obliged to leave her children while some were quite young. She died about the year 1857.

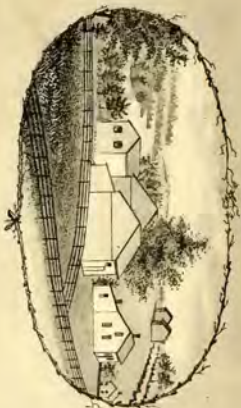
Originally a Federal, afterwards a Whig, and latterly a Republican, and at times casting his vote for men in the opposite party, when their principles advocated coincided with his views of right, but never took a very active part in politics.

In his earlier days David Willcox did much to support educational interests in his vicinity, often paying the taxes of the poor from his own funds.

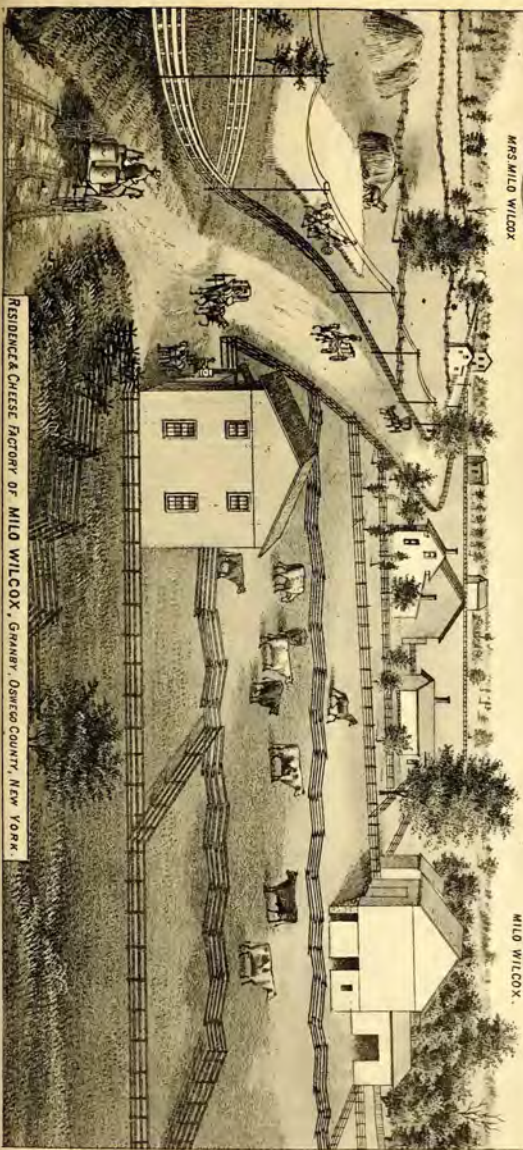
Like many other men who were and are now the bone and frame-work of the country, he now lives, in his eightieth year, one of the few old living landmarks of our country's pioneers, surrounded with kind children to smooth his pathway as his time of release from earth draws near,—having led a life of integrity and uprightness of character, honored by all who knew him,—and at the writing of this brief sketch bids fair for more years of usefulness to his friends.



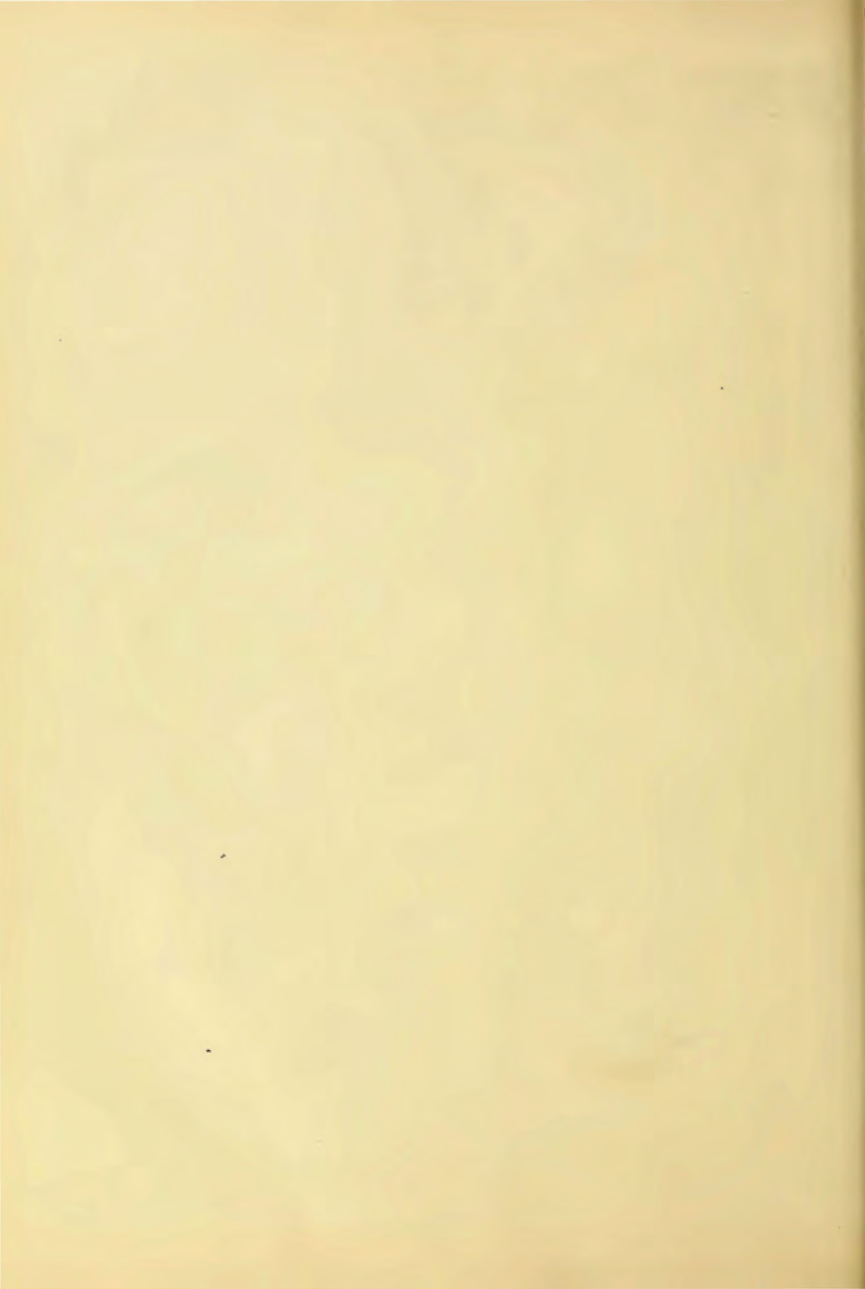
MRS. MILO WILCOX



MILCO WILCOX.



RESIDENCE & CHEESE FACTORY OF MILCO WILCOX, GRANBY, OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

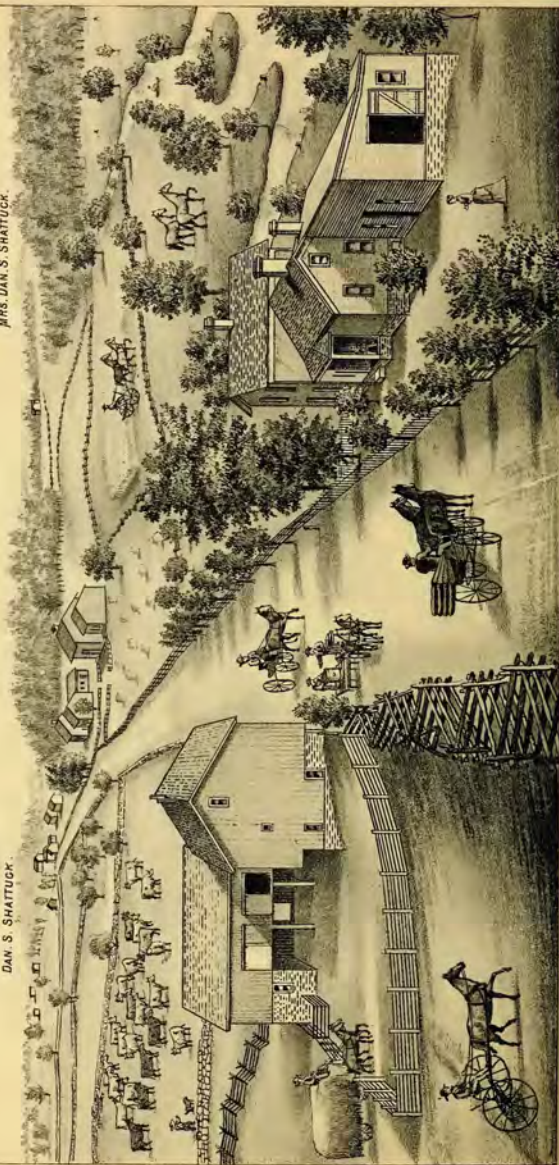




DAN S. SHATTUCK.



MRS. DAN S. SHATTUCK.



DAN S. SHATTUCK.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, New York, May 13, 1839. He was the son of Smith and Sarah Shattuck, now residing in the town of Hannibal, Oswego County, but natives of the State of Connecticut. His father and mother came to Onondaga county in 1840, and settled in the town of Lysander, having five children, viz., Lurett, Juliett, William, Sarah, and Dan S. Shattuck. After removing to New York State they had three more children, viz., Caroline, Nat, and Desire. All of the children are now living.

The parents remained in Lysander only one year, and removed to the town of Ira, Cayuga county, and engaged in the occupation of farming; and in the year 1863 removed to the town of Hannibal, Oswego County, where they now reside.

Dan S. Shattuck, fifth child, remained at home until of age, engaged with his father as a farmer. At the age of twenty-two years he married Miss Amanda Osborn, daughter of Leonard Osborn, of Cayuga county, and formerly of Connecticut, whose forefathers were among the early settlers of that State, and of English descent. She was born December 21, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck have one child, viz., Verner W. Shattuck.

Dan S. Shattuck commenced farming in Cayuga county, in the town of Ira, but remained there only four years, and removed to Bowen's Corners, in the town of Granby, Oswego County, 1864, and settled on lot No. 11, remaining only six years; removed to the place where he now resides, consisting of two hundred and nine acres, on lot No. 5. An engraving of his farm and residence, showing his prosperity in business as the result of a life of industry, will be seen on another page of this work.

Although only in middle life, he ranks among the representative farmers of his town. While at his father's home he enjoyed liberal means for obtaining an education from books, and spent some time in teaching.

Like his forefathers, who were among the standard-bearers of the old Whig party, he accepts the Republican platform of to-day.

He and his wife, before they were married, and in early life, united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and remain members of that body, contributing liberally for the support of both church and school, and taking an active part in the work of Sabbath-school instruction in the vicinity in which they live.

CALVIN FRENCH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Norwich, Chango county, New York, June 22, 1800. He was the son of Asher French, who was a native of Connecticut, and whose parentage was of English origin. Asher and Joanna French had a family of eight children, of whom Calvin was the second son. His father died before he was thirteen years of age, and in the year 1812; and, as in the early times of our country's history means for securing property or getting an education were very limited, it was so with

this family. During the time after his father died and before becoming of age, he worked out and earned money to enable him to support his mother, whom he continued to care for up to the time of her death, which took place about 1850.

At the age of twenty he married Miss Eunice Stanton, daughter of Daniel Stanton, a native of Massachusetts, and of English descent. This was in the year 1820. Of this marriage were born Eliza M., Erastus D., Asher D., Martha E., and Calvin W. French.

All of these children are living except Erastus D., who died in 1853, and Martha A., who died in 1856.

Eliza married Cyrus S. Hall, lives at Granby Centre, and has three children.

Asher D. resides at home with his father, and is an invalid.

Calvin W. French carries on his father's farm, and cares for him in his declining years. He married Miss Cynthia Cary, daughter of William Cary, of Albany, New York, whose ancestors were of Irish birth. He has one daughter living, named Cora E. In the year 1821 Calvin French, his wife, and mother, came and settled on lot No. 73, in the town of Granby, Oswego County, buying twenty-five acres of timber-land at first, but had not one dollar to pay for it with. For the first five years he lived in a log house, previously erected on the lot, and at the end of that time he built a frame house on the spot where he now resides, which has since been supplanted by another and more commodious one, an engraving of which will be seen in another part of this work.

He and his wife encountered all the hardships of pioneer life, added to their first purchase from time to time, and cleared off its original forest until they had one hundred and twenty-five acres, which may now be seen with fruit-bearing trees of over half a century old, and the results of a life of hard labor.

Only receiving a limited education himself, he has given his children the advantages of competent teachers in the common school and in the seminary at Fulton.

At the age of thirty-one he united with the Methodist church, his wife connecting herself with that body about two years after; since which time he has remained steadfast to its principles, consistent in his views of religion, giving as liberally as his means would afford for the support of church and school. The wife and mother, after a life of industry and anxiety for the moral and religious training of her children, died May 2, 1877, at the age of seventy-three, respected and honored by all who knew her; hospitable and generous.

In politics Calvin French is a Republican, originally a Democrat; but at the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1861 stood firm for the union of the States and the emancipation of the slave, looking upon the rights of men as equal in nature, but unequal by the acts of men.

He is now in his seventy-eighth year, having been born with the eighteenth century; and as his sun sets in the horizon of life, although active and with a prospect of many years to come, still looks to the end of life's journey as only a little way, being surrounded with the results of a life of labor, and cared for by a kind son and daughter.

H. H. MERRIAM.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Cicero, Onondaga county, New York, April 25, 1832. He was the son of Noah Merriam, who was a descendant of Nathan Merriam, of New England origin, and of Scotch and Welsh descent. His father, at the age of fifteen years, came from Delaware county to Onondaga county in the year 1820, and was one of the pioneers of the town of Cicero. He was a farmer by occupation, had seven children, all of whom are now living, and of whom H. H. Merriam was the eldest son. He lived with his father until twenty-one years old, and at the age of twenty-three years married Miss Isabella McLeish, daughter of William McLeish, of Scotch birth, her mother being of Dutch descent.

To Mr. and Mrs. Merriam were born William, Harvey, Elsie, Lizzie, Noah, and Mary. All of these are now living, except William and Harvey, who were drowned in Lake Neatawanta, December 17, 1870, taking from a happy and genial home two very promising boys, aged fourteen and twelve years. Both boys were members of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and the eldest, William, was a student at Falley seminary, and stood high up in his classes. This melancholy accident cast a gloom over the community, and chilled a father's and mother's heart forever.

In politics Mr. Merriam is a conservative Republican, never taking a very active part in political matters.

In the year 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Merriam both united with the Presbyterian church at Fulton, still remaining members of that body. By occupation he is a farmer. Having come from Cicero in the year 1865, he located on parts of lots 8 and 9, in the town of Granby, a comparatively unsettled farm, and, with progressive energy and judicious management, has his lands under a good state of cultivation, and an engraving of his residence and farm may be seen on another page of this work as the result of his labor.

His advantages for obtaining an education while young were very limited, but his perseverance has gained him a not unenviable reputation as a careful business man. He has been one of the executive committee of the Oswego Falls agricultural society for ten years, and is now its president.

He ranks among the enterprising farmers of his town, a man of great activity, honored and respected by his fellow-men.

JOHN PALMER

was born in Greene county, New York, in 1782; was the son of Nathaniel Palmer, of New England parentage and of English descent. Nathaniel was a blacksmith by trade, was of a family of children all of whom served in the Revolutionary war of 1776. He made a large chain and stretched it across the Hudson river to prevent the British from coming up the river. He had a family of eleven children, of whom John was the second son.

John also learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father, and served in the war of 1812.

At the age of thirty-four, and in the year 1816, he

came to the town of Lysander, Onondaga county, and settled on lot No. 36, buying a timber-lot of fifty acres. Built a log house, and began clearing off the forest. He was one of the pioneers of that county and town, and endured the privations coincident with the early settlers, denying himself the common comforts of life, and one summer lived on leeks and berries. This was in the year 1816. (The frost had killed all the corn the year before.) He remained on the same farm for twenty-five years, and in the same town until the year 1849, when he removed into the town of Granby, Oswego County, and settled on lot No. 38, where he now resides with his son, W. W. Palmer, Esq., in his ninety-fifth year. An engraved portrait of him will be seen on another page of this work, above the engraving of his son's residence.

At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Lucinda Jumph, of Dutch descent. Of this marriage were born seven children, Reuben, Levi, Peter, Edwin, Elizabeth, William, and Jennett. Of these, four are living. Reuben died in 1840; Edwin died in 1832; Jennett died in infancy.

John Palmer united with the Baptist church in the town of Lysander over sixty-five years ago, and stood prominently identified with that body, having held the office of deacon for some forty years, and now lives, a monument of the church's history, a righteous and honorable old age. His wife united with the church at the same time, and, after living a life of devotion to the church and her family, died in 1857.

Learning from the father habits of industry and economy, the sons are among the successful business men of Oswego and Onondaga counties.

In politics John Palmer has been a life-long Democrat, casting his last vote, in his ninety-fourth year, for president of the United States.

His youngest son, William W. Palmer, Esq., married Miss Pamela L. Palmer, daughter of Behm Palmer, of Lysander, Onondaga county. She is of English descent. They have four children, viz., Edward W., Frederick W., Clara Belle, and Clarence D. Palmer. All live at home. The two eldest sons have been students of Falley seminary. The eldest, Edward W., has given considerable attention to surveying and school work as a teacher. The second son, Frederick W., has also taught school one term. William W. Palmer is numbered among the intelligent and judicious farmers of Oswego County, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, having been elected several terms successively as justice of the peace.

DAVID HUTCHINS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Winchester, Massachusetts, in the year 1792, October 9. He was the son of John Hutchins, of New England parentage, and supposed to be of English descent. He was second son of a family of fifteen children,—ten of the first family, and five of the second. His father moved first to the State of Vermont, thence to Cayuga county, New York (now Seneca county), and settled in the town of Junius, remaining there four years. In the year 1808 he removed to the



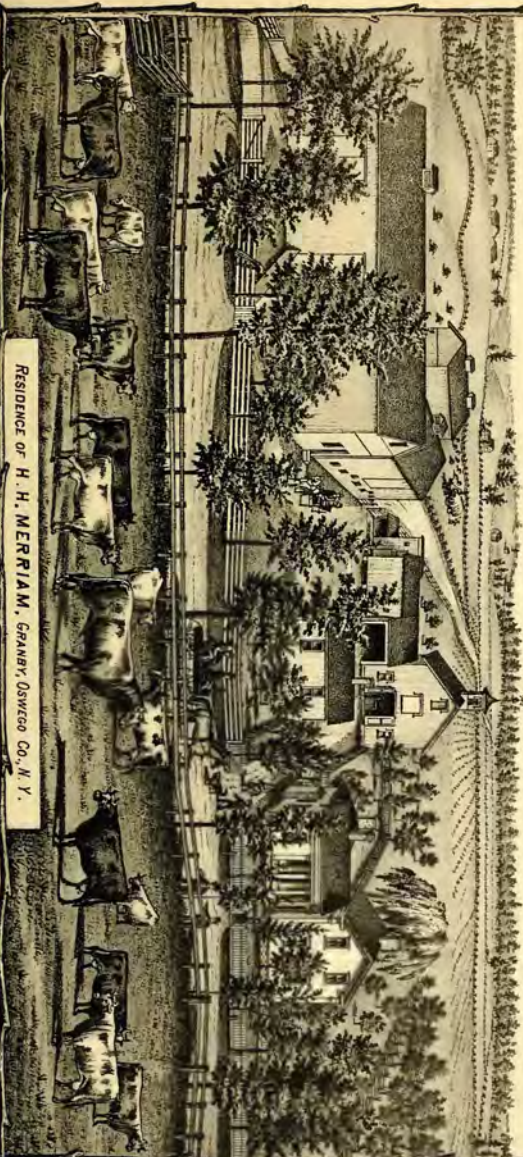
MRS. H. H. MERRIAM.



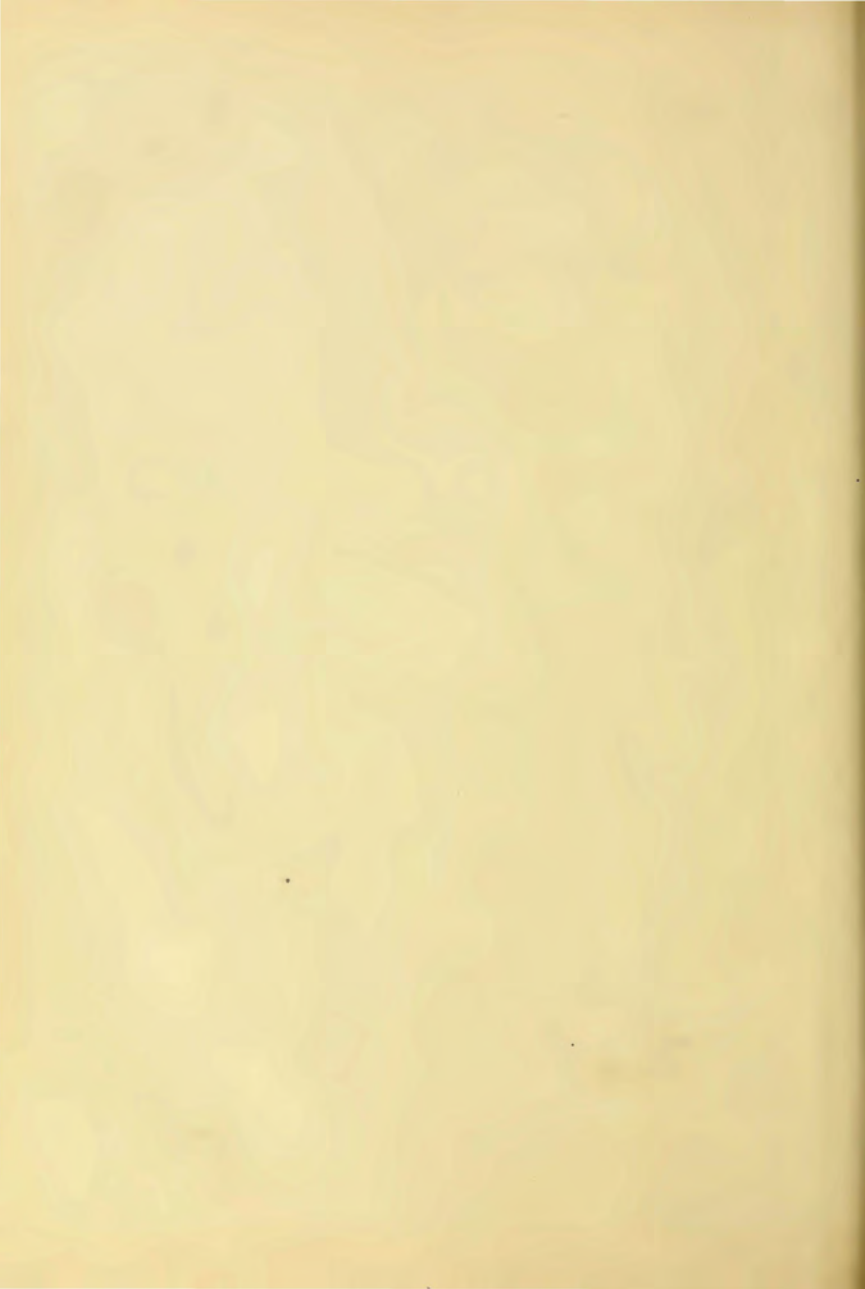
NEANTAWANTAH LAKE.



H. H. MERRIAM.



RESIDENCE OF H. H. MERRIAM, GRANBY, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.





ALICE BOGARDUS.



MRS. ISAAC BOGARDUS.



town of Granby, Oswego County, and bought two hundred acres of timber-land on lot No. 11, and commenced clearing it. He, in the year 1818, removed to the town of Oswego, and afterwards to the State of Ohio, where he died.

David Hutchins remained in the town of Granby, enlisted in the war of 1812, and served three and a half years in the Twenty-third Regiment United States infantry; was transferred at close of war to Second Regiment light infantry, under Colonel Brady, Company B, Captain North, and was discharged August, 1816, under law of Congress giving permission to any soldier to furnish a substitute to fulfill term of five years and go home.

He then settled on lot 16, a part of which belonged to his father, and remained there until 1835. He then bought forty-eight acres on same lot, on which he afterwards built a small frame house, an engraving of which will be seen on another page of this work, and on same page with an engraving of a fine brick residence erected by his son, L. H. Hutchins, showing the progressive prosperity of the family. He made additions of fifty acres to his original farm after a time. In the year 1829 he married Miss Electa Finch, daughter of Henry Finch, of English descent, and son of a Revolutionary soldier.

To them were born three children, Almira, Lewis H., and Lucretia Arminda. The eldest of these, Almira, died in 1860. The second daughter married Chauncey B. Hannum, of Granby; they now reside in Michigan, and are farmers.

The only son, Lewis H., took charge of his father's estate about five years before his death, and now resides upon the old homestead. He married Miss Eliza F. Harris, daughter of John H. Harris, of Granby, of English and German descent, and have one child named Genevera Elnetta.

David Hutchins at the formation of the Democratic party joined its ranks; was a Republican in 1872, remaining so until his death.

He willingly supported schools; having a very limited opportunity for an education in his early days, he appreciated the value of the same to the rising generation.

He died November 25, 1873, aged eighty-one years. His wife died March 29, 1876, aged sixty-nine years. She belonged to the Episcopal church, and was a member of that body for fifty years, and took an active part in that church as long as she was able. She was an example of true womanhood, and gave her children the strictest moral and religious training.

He never sought public office, and was satisfied with the common walks of life. He was the oldest male settler of the town when he died, and had lived in the town longer than any man at the time of his death.

Always very active in business and temperate in his habits, he lived to see very many changes in the county, being among the pioneers, and living to see the fourth generation from the settlement of the early fathers.

JESSE REYNOLDS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, New York, January 24, 1813. He was the son of Richard Reynolds, who married Miss Cynthia Kimball, and settled

in Greene county, afterwards removing to Oswego County, thence to Onondaga county, where he settled on a six-hundred-acre lot near Lamson's depot. Remaining there until 1829, he, with his family of twelve children, moved again to Oswego County, and settled on lot 33, in the town of Granby, buying two hundred acres, clearing off a part of its original forest. He remained on this farm until his death in the year 1856. His wife died in 1850.

Jesse was the sixth child and second son, and received no assistance from his parents pecuniarily, and had very little opportunity to get even a common-school education.

Before he was of age he aided his father in paying for his farm, which was reduced to fifty acres by sales from the original purchase.

At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Lucy Vickery, daughter of Thomas and Roxa Vickery, of English descent, who were among the first settlers in the town of Schroepfel. She was born September 17, 1814.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have six children, viz.: Wellington J., Adelphia, Hulbert H., Willden J., Dora A., and Francis Marion.

Wellington J. married Miss Ada De Bois; have two children, and live in Jackson, Michigan.

Adelphia married Theodore Doyle; have two children, and live in Mexico, Oswego County.

Hulbert H. married Miss Amanda Connell; have two children, and reside in Phoenix.

Willden J. married Miss Ida White; have one son, and reside near his father.

Dora A. married Rev. W. Irving Carrier; have two children, and reside in the town of Volney.

Francis Marion married Miss Louisa Miller, and resides in New Haven, Oswego County.

Jesse Reynolds added from time to time to his father's first purchase (which he bought of him) some hundred acres, cleared the greater part of it of its original forest, erected a fine residence and commodious barns, and now may be seen on another page of this work an engraving of the result of a life of labor and economy.

For forty-two years Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have, unassisted, step by step, secured one of the most beautiful locations for a homestead in Oswego County, and now are enabled to look around them and see ornamental and fruit-growing trees of more than a half-century's growth.

Jesse Reynolds is classed among the representative men of his town, an intelligent and judicious farmer, and respected by his townsmen.

He has given liberally of his means to support church and school interests in his vicinity, and has been, with his wife, connected for many years with the Wesleyan Methodist church. Mrs. Reynolds united first with the Baptist church at the age of seventeen, but some thirty years ago united with the Wesleyan Methodist church. She lives to see many of her children influenced by the lessons of morality and religious instruction early given by her, and now, at the age of sixty-three, still remains steadfast to the principles of her youth.

Jesse Reynolds is a member of the Republican party, using his right of suffrage with care, looking rather to principles than to men. He is now in his sixty-fifth year.

MILITARY RECORD OF GRANBY.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—John A. Ladd, Co. H. Enlisted May 9, 1861, two years.

Hiram Ladd, Co. E. Enlisted Nov., 1861, two years; dis. Jan., 1862.

Robert A. June, Co. C. Enlisted May 17, 1861, three months.

Thomas Cotes, Jr., Co. C. Enl. Sept., 1861, three years; in several battles; lost arm at 24 Bull Run.

Ambrose P. Chase, Co. E. Enl. Aug. 21, 1861, two years; in battle of Chancellorsville; dis. and re-enl. Feb. 14, 1865, in 9th U. S. V.

Adelbert Warren, Co. A. Enl. 1861, two years; promoted to Lieut.; in battle of Fredericksburg; dis. and re-enl. 24th Cav.

Thomas Field, Co. E. Enl. May, 1861, two years; died Aug. 6, 1861.

Thomas H. Howe, Co. E. Enl. May, 1861, two years; dis. 1863.

Peter Cathcart, Co. E. Enl. Sept. 23, 1861, three years; promoted to sergt.; dis. Sept. 22, 1864.

Burt Cathcart, Co. E. Enl. Sept. 23, '61, three years; dis. April 6, '63.

Francis H. Howes. Enl. May, 1861, two years; dis. in 1863; took part in seven battles.

Reuben M. Johnson, Anson Heffron, Stephen E. Chambers, Henry Collins, Levi S. Church, Benjamin F. Darling, Abner D. Graham, Charles Murray, Richard Rolfe.

Twenty-fourth Cavalry (being Twenty-fourth Infantry, reorganized).—Dustin Ladd, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 13, 1864.

William Ladd, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness and Spottsylvania; promoted to corporal; dis. July 19, 1865.

John B. Nichols, Co. A. Enl. Dec. 15, 1863, three years; went through battles of Grant's campaign in 1864; died of wounds received at Petersburg.

Charles Murray, Co. A. Enl. Dec. 15, 1863, three years; in twelve battles under Grant; wounded in shoulder; dis. June, 1866.

Albert E. Miller, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; promoted to corp.; prisoner at Richmond and Andersonville three months.

George Ladd, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg; dis. July 9, 1865.

Jacob T. Hall, Co. E. Enl. 1863, three years; dis. Oct., 1864; in battles of Wilderness, and others.

Charles H. Graham, Co. M. Enl. June 22, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Weldon R. R.; taken prisoner at Petersburg; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.

Abner Graham, Co. A. Enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; dis. July 19, 1865; in all battles of Grant's campaign of 1864, except Hatcher's Run.

James Stewart, Co. I. In several battles and wounded.

Franklin Allen, Co. I. Enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years; dis. July 6, 1865; in battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor.

Edwin Bradshaw, Co. I. Enl. Jan., 1863, three years; killed by accident on his way home.

Henry Collins, Co. A. Enl. Dec. 19, 1863, three years; dis. July 19, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Weldon R. R.; wounded twice.

Charles Jennings. Enl. Jan. 15, 1864, three years; wounded at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Richard Rolfe, Co. A. Enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; dis. July, '65.

Caleb Conklin, Co. E. Enl. Sept., 1863, three years; dis. July 20, 1865; in battles of Antietam and Roanoke Island.

Thomas M. Cole, Co. E. Enl. Dec. 16, 1863, three years; promoted to corporal; dis. Sept., 1865.

Thomas Cole, Co. E. Enl. Jan. 4, 1863, three years; prisoner at various places, and finally eleven months at Andersonville; dis. 1865; in several battles.

Levi S. Church, Co. A. Enl. Dec. 7, 1863, three years; dis. Aug. 27, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and many others; wounded before Petersburg.

Erastus Perkins, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 12, 1864, three years; dis. June 15, 1865; in battles of Grant's campaign, 1864; wounded before Petersburg.

Adolph Warren, Co. I. Enl. Dec., 1863, three years; dis. July, '65.

B. F. Darling, Co. A. Enl. Dec. 12, 1863, three years; dis. July 28, 1865; in battle of Cold Harbor; wounded at Petersburg.

Thomas R. Gillard, Co. K. Enl. June 14, 1864, three years; dis. July 19, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Peebles' Farm, and others.

William Brown, Co. I. Enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years; dis. Aug. 1, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; wounded.

Marvin Showers, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal; died at Winchester, Va., Oct. 30, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek.

Thomas Showers, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; dis. April, 1865; in attack on Charleston, etc.

James S. Brown, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Grant's campaign, spring of 1864; killed before Petersburg, June 24, 1864.

Andrew J. Bassett, Co. I. Enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; dis. July 8, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and others.

Warren Woodbridge, Co. E. Enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years; died July 7, 1864.

Benjamin Brown, Co. E. Enlisted September 3, 1865.

Gilbert Chiler, Co. A.

Stephen E. Chandler, Co. A. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863.

Edward Dowling, Co. E. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.

Charles E. Hiney.

William H. Niles, Co. E. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

Tunis Williams, Samuel Warren.

Sixteenth Infantry.—David Perry. Enlisted 1861, three years; died Dec. 23, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Romano Watson, Co. E. Enlisted March 27, 1865, three years.

David Burke. Enlisted February 29, 1864.

Thomas Bell. Enlisted February 29, 1864.

John Dowling, Charles Dunham, John Earight, Charles Le Roy, Hiram S. Miller, James Young.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.—George E. Fisher, Co. A. Enlisted July 29, 1862, three years; in battle three times at Fredericksburg; also at Mine Run, Gettysburg, Wilderness;—about forty in all; twice wounded; promoted to sergeant; dis. July 3, 1865.

Charles M. Stevens, Co. G. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, three years.

George Look, Ephraim Look, Henry Look, Thomas Pritchard, Wm. H. H. Look, Judson Rice, Merritt Stephens, Samuel Stephens, all for three years.

Eighty-first Infantry.—Andrew H. Yeomans, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861, three years; re-enlisted; was in battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Arthur Yeomans, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, three years; re-enlisted; was in battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff, and Petersburg.

John Marshall, Co. B. Enlisted Dec., 1861, three years; dis. Dec. 8, 1864; in battles of Bull Run and Fair Oaks.

Frank Stewart. Enl'd for three years; in several battles, and w'd.

Ransford T. Chase. Enlisted Sept., 1861, three years; re-enlisted in 9th N. Y.; in battles of Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill.

Walter Burch. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1863, three years; in battles of Williamsburg, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, and others; killed at Cold Harbor.

Norton Cerey. Enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; three years; in battles of Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff, and many others; discharged and re-enlisted; promoted to sergt.

Francis M. Cole. Enl'd Sept. 23, 1861, three years; dis. Feb. 19, '62.

Samuel L. Brogo, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861, three years; dis. Jan. 16, 1862.

Joshua Dooley, Co. G. Enlisted Nov., 1861, three years; dis. Jan., 1864; in battle of Fair Oaks; re-enlisted; in battle of Wilderness, and subsequent ones; killed at Cold Harbor.

Warren Woodbridge, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1861, three years; dis. April, 1862.

Chandler Lybalt, Co. I. Enlisted 1861, three years; in the battles under McClellan, 1862; died in Virginia in 1862.

Higgins Coffinger, James W. Fuller, Wm. F. Stewart, Joseph Weeks.

One Hundred and Tenth Infantry.—Thos. Wood, Co. H. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862, five years; dis. Aug. 27, 1865; in battles of Port Hudson, Vermilion, etc.



MRS. JESSE REYNOLDS.



JESSE REYNOLDS.

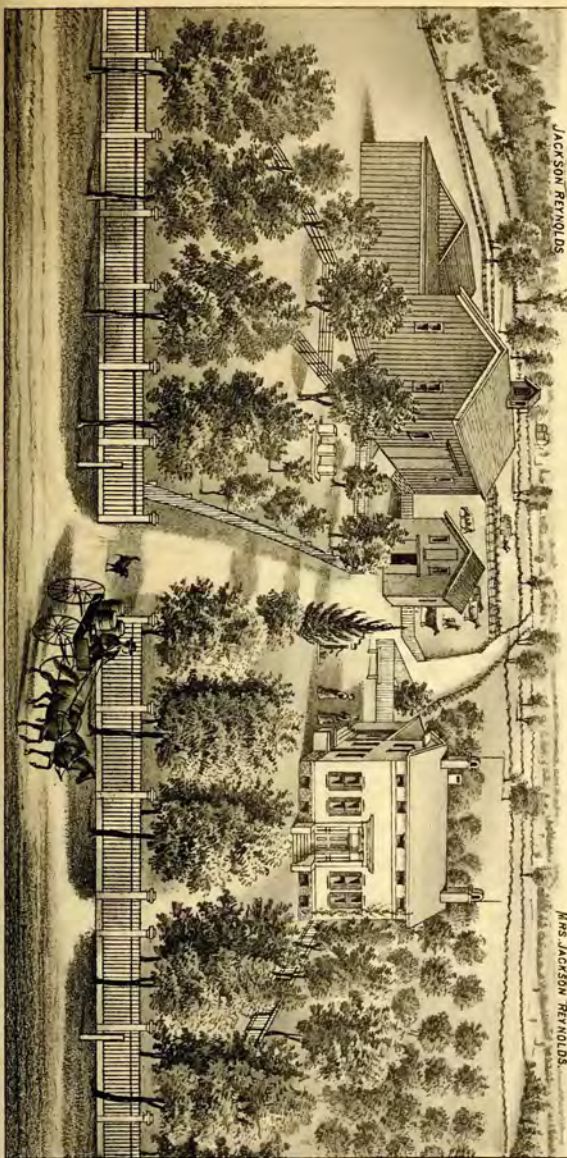




JACKSON REYNOLDS



MRS. JACKSON REYNOLDS



RESIDENCE OF JACKSON REYNOLDS, GRADY OSWEGO COUNTY N. Y.

Geo. W. Allen, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862; prom. to hosp. steward; dis. Aug. 27, 1865; in battle of Port Hudson, Vermilion Plains, etc.

Jas. McKennie, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862.

Geo. A. Danton, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Aug. 15, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson.

Samuel B. Alger, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 12, 1862; prom. to lieut., capt., and major in 1st La. Cav.; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Bisland, and Pleasant Hill.

Joseph B. Whitney, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. Sept. 1, 1863; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Bisland, and Vermilion.

Albert Bellows, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 1863; dis. 1863.

Henry Atwood, Co. H. Enl. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1862; in battles of Port Hudson and Camp Bisland.

Jas. H. Stewart, Co. H. Enl. Aug. 15, 1862; in several battles, and wounded.

John M. Post, Co. H. Enl. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Sept. 1, 1865; in siege of Port Hudson.

Franklin B. Chase, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863; at siege of Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Wm. A. Chase, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died near Brashear City, La., Apr. 13, 1863.

Jacob Vanderlinder, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Aug. 31, 1863; in battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson, and others.

Geo. Westcott, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863; in battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson, etc.

Elisha H. Carmon, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. June 20, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, etc.

Jos. Benway, Co. G. Enl. Aug. 23, 1862; in battle of Port Hudson; died Apr. 5, 1865, at the Dry Tortugas.

Chas. Ruffe, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 12, 1865.

Wm. Boom, Co. G. Enl. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863; in battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson, and others.

Nicholas Boom, Co. G. Enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in 1863, of wounds received at battle of Carrion Crow Bayou.

Samuel Brackett, Co. A. Enl. July, 1862; dis. March, 1865.

Warren S. Stebbins, Co. A. Enl. July 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1865; in battles of Port Hudson and Carrion Crow Bayou.

Wm. H. Stebbins, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 5, 1862; prom. to capt. of Florida cav.; in battle of Port Hudson, St. Marks, etc.

M. Allen Fairbanks, Co. I. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 8, 1863; accidentally wounded.

Jas. Dougherty, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. Aug. 26, 1863; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Bisland, and others.

Edwin Hollock, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in 1863, at N. O. C. Perry Jones, Co. I. Enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1863; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Bisland, and others.

Geo. Cornelius, Co. I. Enl. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. Sept. 1, 1863; in battles of Camp Bisland and Port Hudson; wounded in both hands and side.

Chas. M. Foster, Co. F. Enlisted July 30, 1862; in siege of Port Hudson; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.

Cornelius Adams, Co. F. Enl. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Jan., 1863.

Thos. Jackett, Co. I. Enl. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. April 18, 1864; in battles of Port Hudson and Irish Bend.

Sidney Mariett, Co. I. Enl. July 30, 1862; dis. Aug. 5, 1863; in battles of Port Hudson and Camp Bisland; wounded and taken prisoner at Brashear City.

Daniel W. Harris, Co. A; Chas. H. Lee, Co. A; Hiram Morlett, Co. I; Wm. Morlett, Co. I; Geo. W. Marshall, Co. I; Jas. H. Follock, Co. E; Orville Reynolds, Co. D; Henry Satterlee, Co. A; Addison Satterlee, Co. A; John B. Taylor, Co. H; Patrick Waters.

Our Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry.—Edward Schenck, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; arm broken in the service by accident; dis. July 1, 1865.

Martin B. Schenck, corp., Co. D. Enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; detailed as chief clerk in military prison at Washington, D. C.

William P. Schenck, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st lieut.; died July 27, 1863, of wounds at Gettysburg.

James K. Nichols, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 4, 1862, three years; dis. June 29, 1863; in battle of Fredericksburg; wounded at Gettysburg.

Samuel Delano, Co. E. Enl. Sept. 4, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; died in Libby prison, Dec. 22, 1863.

Daniel Chapman, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 29, 1862; at Gettysburg, Petersburg, Mine Run, Hatcher's Run, Weldon Railroad, Laurel Hill, Wilderness, Pratt's Farm, Surrender of Lee; dis. Jan. 7, 1865.

Dwaine Chapman, Co. D. Enl. Feb. 24, 1864, three years; dis. July 3, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Petersburg, Southside Railroad.

Chauncey G. Miller, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 2, 1862; dis. June 13, 1863; was in all the battles of his regt.; wounded at Gettysburg.

William Flannery, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. May 23, 1863; in battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; wounded at Gettysburg.

Joel E. Mapes, Co. D. Enl. Feb. 7, 1864, three years; dis. Aug. 4, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, etc.

George R. French, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. June 28, 1863.

Jonathan Pierce, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 13, 1862; dis. Jan., 1863.

Albert E. Hartley, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

George Vanderlinder, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and many others; wounded twice in the Wilderness.

Henry W. Wetling, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 26, 1862; dis. June 5, 1863; forage-master at division headquarters.

Chas. W. Beers, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. June 24, 1865.

John Bad, Jr., Co. D. Enl. Aug. 24, 1862; supposed to have died on a transport, and to have been buried at sea in Aug., 1864.

German Hill, Enl. Aug. 3, 1863; dis. July 22, 1865; in the battles of Grant's campaign, 1864.

William R. Hancock, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 26, 1862; dis. June 4, 1863; in battles of Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Mine Run; wnd.

William Perry, Co. G. Enl. Sept. 2, 1862; dis. Sept. 2, 1863; in battle of Gettysburg; taken prisoner at the Wilderness; wnd. at Mine Run.

John Perry, Enl. Sept., 1862; dis. 1863.

Lansing Bristol, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; in all the battles of the regt.; killed at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865.

Darius T. Dexter, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died of smallpox in Phila. hospital, March 10, 1863.

David Dexter, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. June 19, 1863; in most of the battles of his regt.; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; wounded in Wilderness.

Henry Rice, Co. D. Enl. Aug., 1862; dis. April, 1863; in battle of Fredericksburg.

Martin H. Cox, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 5, 1862; in battles from Wilderness to Surrender of Lee; pro. to serg.; dis. June 26, 1863.

Daniel Whitney, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 2, 1862.

Richard Day, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. June 19, 1863; in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Thomas Murphy, Co. D. Enl. Aug., 1862; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Alexander Allen, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. June 19, 1863; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and many others.

William C. Spade, Co. K. Enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., March 19, 1863.

Nathaniel D. Spade, Co. K. Enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. 1863; in battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor.

David Anson, Co. K. Enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Feb. 2, 1863; in battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg; wounded at Gettysburg.

James A. Scribner. Enl. Aug., 1862; died in hospital near Fredericksburg, Jan., 1863.

Alexander King, Co. D. Enl. Aug., 1862; pro. to sergt., lieut., and capt.; dis. 1863; in battle of Chancellorsville; wounded at Gettysburg; in battles of Grant's forty-day campaign.

Patrick Bond, Co. D. Enl. Aug., 1862; dis. 1863.

Leonard Fargo, Co. D. Enl. 1862.

John Q. Adams, Co. D.

Joseph H. Eldred, Co. D. Enl. 1862.

Wm. R. Fleming, Co. D. Enl. Jan. 16, 1863.

George Farmon, Co. A; Jonathan Green, Co. D.

Thomas Harrison, Co. A. Died at Washington, D. C., 1863.

Orange Judd, Co. K.

James Nolan, Co. D. Enl. 1862.

Orlando J. Parker, Co. A. Enl. 1862.

Lyman Randall, Co. D. Enl. 1862.

John P. Schofield, Co. A.

Our Hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Joseph Stearns, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year; in battle of Cedar Creek.

- John Seymour, Co. E. Enl. Sept. 20, 1864, one year; dis. July 12, 1865.
- Michael Lawler, Co. K. Enl. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- John J. Stephens, Co. F. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; detailed as clerk in adjutant-general's office.
- Wm. Haynes, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- John Chipman, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; dis. June 24, 1865.
- Levi Salmon, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
- Henry Burr, Co. E. Enlisted August 27, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.
- Frank Robertson, corporal.
- Ezra Dings, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 27; dis. July 13, 1865; in battle of Cedar Creek.
- Cheever P. Strong, Co. A. Enlisted July 26; dis. Jan. 25, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut.; in battle of Cedar Creek.
- Ephraim Book, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 4; dis. July 12, 1865.
- Elyon T. Ingersoll, Co. A. Enl. Aug. 26, 1864; dis. July 11, 1865; in battle of Cedar Creek.
- Peter Goodnew, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865; in battles of the Shenandoah valley, under Sheridan.
- Jeremiah Maloy, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Silas Euel, Co. E. Enlisted August 31, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Samuel Moon, Co. E. Enlisted August 31, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Eugene Moon, Co. E. Enlisted August 31, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- James Ost, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 1; dis. Jan. 12, 1865.
- Aaron H. Stoudering, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 2; dis. Jan. 29, 1865.
- Aaron J. Stoudering, Co. A. Enlisted July 29, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865; wounded at Cedar Creek.
- Almer E. Lasher, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- James H. Lasher, Co. C. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865; pro. to hospital steward.
- Wallace Hannibal, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- James Carey, Co. C. Enl. August 29, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865; in the battles of the Shenandoah valley.
- Edwin C. Dutton, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; dis. June 29, '65.
- George W. Blanchard, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864.
- Louis La May, Co. A. Enlisted August 25, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865; wounded at Cedar Creek.
- Charles F. Carter, Co. E. Enl. August 29, 1864; dis. June 29, '65.
- Almon W. Cheney, Co. A. Enl. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- John Bissett, Co. E. Enlisted September 3, 1864.
- Samuel S. Brega, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864; dis. July 10, 1865; see 31st Inf.
- Wm. H. Victory, Co. A. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; supposed killed at Cedar Creek.
- John Stewart, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- Alexander Ramage, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; dis. July 12, '65.
- Levi Harris, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1864; died at Winchester, Va., November 21, 1864.
- Tunis Cody, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 1864, one year; dis. July 3, '65.
- George Frost, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 26, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- Nelson D. Palmer, Co. A. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; dis. June 29, '65; in battle of Cedar Creek.
- Richard Baker. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Chauncey R. Cook, Co. E. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1864; dis. June 29, '65.
- Andrew German, Co. E. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. July 4, 1865.
- Luke Tallon. Enlisted August 26, 1864.
- Edmund Taylor. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1864.
- One Hundred and Ninety-third Infantry*—Chas. H. Nichols, Co. I. Enlisted March, 1865, one year.
- Geo. Coles. Enlisted March, 1865, one year.
- Cassius M. Drury, Co. D. Enl. March, 1865, one year; pro. to corp.
- Delos Durfee. Enlisted Feb., 1865, one year.
- Wallace Bradshaw, Co. I. Enlisted Feb., 1865, one year.
- Orson B. Parker, Co. I. Enlisted March 16, 1865, one year.
- Wm. Herrington, Co. I. Enlisted Feb. 29, 1865, one year.
- Frederick Thurston, Co. I. Enlisted Feb. 1, 1865, one year.
- Drayton Thurston, Co. D. Enlisted Feb. 1, 1865, one year.
- Adolphus W. Powell, Co. I. Enlisted Feb. 27, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal.
- Hudson Drury, Co. D. Enlisted March, 1865, one year; re-enlisted, and died at Cold Harbor.
- Harrison Viger, Co. D. Enlisted April 10, 1865, one year.
- Jeremiah Viger, Co. D. Enlisted April 10, 1865, one year; pro. to corp.; dis. Aug. 2, 1865; in battles of Winchester and Bunker; wounded at Cedar Creek.
- Grove G. Cook, Co. D. Enlisted March 3, 1865, one year.
- Anson House, Co. I. Enlisted March 11, 1865, one year; discharged Aug. 8, 1865.
- Almer Pooler, Co. I. Enlisted March, 1865, one year.
- James Holton, Co. I. Enlisted March, 1865, one year; in service after war.
- Eugene Warren, Co. I. Enlisted March, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal.
- William Summerville, Co. I. Enlisted March, 1865, one year.
- Edward P. Summerville, Co. I. Enlisted March, 1865, one year.
- Clark Burt, Co. I. Enlisted Feb. 20, 1865, one year.
- Chas. L. Lando, Co. I. Enlisted March 30, 1865, one year.
- Peter Green, Jr., Co. I. Enlisted March 30, 1865, one year.
- Liberty Arnold, Co. I. Enlisted March 28, 1865, one year.
- Nelson Cooper. Enlisted March 28, 1865, one year.
- Jeremiah Williams, Co. I. Enlisted March 28, 1865, one year.
- Wm. H. Hosen, Co. I. Enlisted March 24, 1865, one year.
- Wm. Roberts, Co. I. Enlisted March 18, 1865, one year.
- Edward Murphy, Co. G. Enlisted March 18, 1865, one year.
- Jacob English, Co. I. Enlisted March 23, 1865, one year.
- George Turpeny, Co. I. Enlisted March 23, 1865, one year.
- John H. Scribner, Co. I. Enlisted March, 1865, one year.
- George Cragg, Weston Clark, Richard Lando, Edward Keats, Michael McGrath, David H. Pratt, Norman Pelen, Justin Showers, Wm. E. Stimpson, Wm. H. Storms, Abijah Vinton, Henry Williams, Theodore D. Warlock, Wm. Weckley, Burt. Catheart, Levi Albright, Henry Basher.
- Cavalry*—James I. Stewart, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Enl. Dec. 30, 1863, three years; re-enl. Scott's 900.
- Herman Schenck, Co. I, 3d N. Y. Enl. Aug. 19, 1861; killed by guerrillas, near Washington, N. C., May 3, 1863.
- John H. Scribner, Co. I, 3d N. Y. Enl. Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., 1864.
- Ward Southard, Co. A, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. March 29, 1863.
- Amos Faerber, Co. A, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Plymouth, N. C.
- Henry C. Wilcox, Co. A, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1863; in Andersonville prison 4 mos.; in battle of Tarboro', N. C.; taken prisoner at Plymouth.
- Miller Wilcox, Co. A, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1865; in battle of Kingston, N. C.
- Melvin F. Stephens, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Enl. Sept. 13, 1862, three years; at taking of Washington and Kingston, D. C.; promoted to 1st sergt.; dis. May 29, 1865.
- Robert A. Jurg, 12th N. Y. Enl. July 12, 1863, three years; killed by guerrillas at Swansboro', N. C.
- Hector Martin, Co. C, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; dis. May, 1864.
- Alfred Kelsey, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. July 19, 1864; in battle of Kingston, N. C.
- James N. Carvey, Co. A, 12th N. Y. Enl. Oct. 8, 1862; promoted to corp.; prisoner at Andersonville, and died there Oct. 19, 1864.
- Chas. Ouderick, Co. A, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug., 1862; promoted to corp.; died at Newbern, N. C., Aug. 7, 1863.
- Lawrence Ouderick, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Enl. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865; wounded at Kingston, N. C.
- Chas. Baker, A. S. Brown, Wm. Cornell, Wm. Martin, David McLaughlin, Sidney Polen, Henry Whipple, J. M. Wilcox, Jr., Melvin Hume, Andrew Perry, Bernard Sullivan, Judson Snyder—12th N. Y.; John Howe, 15th N. Y.
- First New York Artillery*—Lyman Durfee, Co. F. Enl. Dec. 24, 1862, three years; dis. June, 1865.
- Chas. H. Stewart, Co. B. Enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; in battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Centerville, and many others; re-enl., and dis. June 22, 1865.
- John E. Stewart, Co. E. Enl. Jan. 14, 1864, three years; dis. June 22, 1865; was in battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Chapel's House, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg.
- Anthony Premo, Co. F. Enl. Jan. 24, 1863, three years; dis. June 25, 1865; in battle of Williamsburg.
- Chester Cooper. Enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years; dis. June 23, 1865; in battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and others under McClellan; also Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; re-enl., and in Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and others under Grant.

Thomas Abbey. Enl. March, 1864.

John Dacy. Enl. March 18, 1861.

Joseph Preme, Co. F. Enl. July 23, 1864, three years.

— Petrie, Co. F. Enl. Feb. 29, 1864.

James Nicholson.

First New York Light Artillery.—Chas. Waters. Enl. March 3, 1864, three years; dis. June 23, 1865.

Chester Cooper, Co. B. Enl. Oct. 5, 1861; dis. Dec. 23, 1863; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville.

Louis Bush, Co. F. Enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Francis Champion, Co. F. Enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

Andrew Hickey, Co. F.

Brazilla Pepper, Co. F. Enl. Feb. 29, 1864.

Joseph Stratton, 1st lieut.

Nathan P. Reynolds.

Other Artillery enlistments.—Wm. Donn, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Enl. March 13, 1863, three years; dis. Feb. 3, 1865; in battle of Cold Harbor; wounded at Petersburg.

S. W. Houghtaling, Co. B, 3d N. Y. Enl. Jan. 16, 1863.

Clark Gregory, 9th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; dis. Jan. 14, 1865.

Joseph H. Wilber, Co. K, 9th N. Y. Enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died July 16, 1865.

Geo. McDougal, Co. I, 12th N. Y. Enl. March 9, 1864.

Wm. H. Case, Co. F, 2d N. Y. Heavy. Enl. Feb. 27, 1864; dis. June 5, 1865; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, and Petersburg.

Geo. Pooler, Co. C, 2d N. Y. H. Enl. 1863, three years; supposed killed in Wilderness.

Henry C. Welsh, Co. I, 9th N. Y. Heavy. Enl. Jan. 9, 1863, three years; dis. May 25, 1865; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg; taken prisoner at Winchester.

John L. Whipple, Co. K, 9th N. Y. Heavy. Enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; dis. July, 1865; in battles of Martinsburg, Cold Harbor, and others.

Robt. T. Whipple, Co. L, 16th N. Y. Heavy. Enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; dis. June 16, 1865.

Timothy Beebe, Barry's Lt.

Fiftieth Engineers.—Daniel F. Schenck, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 21, 1861, three years; dis. Oct. 21, 1864; pro. to lieut. and capt.

John Lynch, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 21, 1861, three years; dis. Sept. 22, 1864; pro. to serg.; in battles of Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and others.

James L. Frost, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 6, 1861, three years; served time, and re-enl. 47th N. Y.

Julius Ferrin, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 25, 1861, three years; dis. July 12, 1865; wounded at Fredericksburg.

Linns Frost, Co. D. Enl. Aug. 21, 1861, three years; pro. to serg.; dis. Sept. 21, 1864; in battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

Silas Brown, Co. D. Enl. Sept. 7, 1861, three years; dis. Sept. 24, 1862.

Abraham Fancher. Enl. 1861; dis. 1862.

Andrew Betts, Thomas Green, Elias Randall, Hiram Thorp, Henry J. Dunham.

Scattering Enlistments.—Henry Goodfellow, Co. A, 40th Inf. Enl. Jan. 1, '65; dis. July 1, '69; in battles of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and others.

James C. Hennessy, Co. G, 48th Inf. Enl. Feb. 21, 1865, for three years; dis. Oct. 8, 1865.

Andrew Provod, Co. E, 50th Inf. Enl. Oct., 1862, for three years; dis. Oct. 29, 1863; re-enl. in 193d Inf.; in battles of Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run; wounded at Antietam.

Francis M. Woodruff, Co. E, 50th Inf. Enl. Oct. 4, '61, for three years; pro. to 1st lieut., 76th Inf.; dis. April 12, 1865; in battle of Antietam, and many others; captured at the Wilderness.

George Whipple, Co. H, 69th Inf. Enl. Aug. 26, 1861; wounded at Hatcher's Run; dis. June 13, 1865.

Peter Morrison, Co. I, 92d Inf. Enl. Oct. 8, 1865; in battles of Fredericksburg, and wounded at Vicksburg; wounded before Richmond; killed before Petersburg, Oct. 7, 1864.

David H. Rice, Co. C, 93d Inf. Enl. Jan. 1, 1862, for three years; dis. Jan. 1865.

Erna C. Salmon, Co. H, 97th Inf. In all the battles of the campaign of 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1864.

Charles Gregory, Co. K, 138th Inf. Enl. Aug., 1862, for three years; dis. Jan. 1, 1863; accidentally wounded.

John Whipple, 138th Inf.

Chas. C. West, Co. F, 146th Inf. Enl. Aug. 4, 1863, for two years; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.

John De Groot, Co. F, 148th Inf. Enl. Jan. 1, 1864, for one year.

Sylvester Yeomans, 149th Inf.

Martin Russell, 155th Inf. Enl. Sept. 3, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, etc.; dis. Jan. 22, 1865.

Amos G. Payne, Co. I, 189th Inf. Enl. Sept. 13, 1864, for one year; dis. May 26, 1865; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and others.

Martin Montague, Co. D, 67th Penna. In battle of Hatcher's Run; wounded at Petersburg; dis. July 24, 1865.

Peter Goodness, Co. C, 9th E. I. Enl. May 22, 1862.

Peter Murray, Scott's Nine Hundred.

Miles Burke, Scott's Nine Hundred. Enl. Jan. 10, 1864.

James Carlisle, Scott's Nine Hundred.

Jas. Nicholson, 1st M. Rifles. Enl. Aug., 1862; prisoner at Petersburg. In the Navy.—Lucien Downey.

William Flannery, Ship "North Carolina." Enl. Feb. 28, 1864; dis. Feb. 28, 1865.

Michael Griffin. Enl. Aug. 1864, for one year; dis. in Aug., 1865.

Robert Cushing. Enl. Aug., 1864.

Names of men of whom no further record is to be found.—Abraham Barber, David Harvey, E. F. Cleaveland, Silas Withey, Seth Kelsey, Mark N. Bates, A. B. Eldridge, H. N. Rumsey, Coughlin, Michael Hammill, George Wilson, Andrew J. Washburn, Daniel W. Washburn, William P. Thomas, Chester Smith, Andrew Staudinger, Robert M. Rich, William Pentaton, Martin Jones, Chas. P. Lewis, George Look, Edward Galvin, Adam W. Gilbert, Francis Havens, Charles E. House, Joseph E. Eddes, Charles Fox, Fernando D. Chywood, George Armstrong.

SCRIBA.

SCRIBA lies upon Lake Ontario and the east bank of the Oswego river. It is admirably located with reference to railroad and other accommodations, and is in close proximity to the city of Oswego. It is crossed in the north by the Rome, Ogdensburg and Watertown railroad station of North Scriba, being located within its limits, while along its western part, parallel to the river, runs the Oswego canal, which, except in the winter months, affords the citizens abundant competition in the carrying trade, of which they have availed themselves, much to their profit, as shown by the increased prosperity of the agriculturist.

The early settlers were mostly from Herkimer county in this State, with a sprinkling of the Puritan element of New England, representing that restless, industrious class which can best draw out the hidden resources of a virgin country. A people prosperous and intelligent, they are justly noted for hospitality and the social virtues, while their broad charity and public spirit find them foremost in every enterprise conducive to the general welfare. The first pioneers who penetrated the wilds of Scriba at the close of the last century and the dawn of this, found an interminable forest of hemlock, beech, and maple, interspersed with cedar, beneath which was a dense undergrowth, the home of the deer, the wolf, and the deadly rattlesnake, and where even the treacherous panther crept and watched for his prey. To add to the unpleasantness of pioneer life in this section, the settlers were subject to the intrusions of the Indians, who often frequented it while on their hunting and fishing excursions.

With axe and gun, with sturdy arms and iron will, the grand work of carving out the civilization of to-day was commenced. Trees were felled to make room for the little cabin in the forest, which was laid up of logs and covered with bark; the floor consisting of basswood hewed on one side; the window and door of small openings, generally covered with blankets, skins, or boards, though it is said of the more aristocratic that instead of glass "they sometimes used greased paper." The only substitute for a stove was the old-fashioned stone fireplace, taking in logs of wood eight feet long, with an opening in the roof for the passage of the smoke. Let us imagine furniture in accordance with such a house, and we have a fair picture of the forest homes of 1800. When the scattered clearings began to admit the sunlight, the stagnant pools made by obstructed water-courses, and the many swamps, sent forth in the heat of summer malaria impregnated with disease and fruitful of suffering.

This town, it is needless to say, was named in honor of George Scriba, whose career has been described in the general history of the county. The name was conferred by the legislature, although at least a portion of the people

were dissatisfied with it, and forwarded a petition that the town should be called Boston. Scriba was formed April 5, 1811, from Fredericksburg (now Volney), which was then a part of Oneida county. Since then quite a portion has been taken off, and is included in the city of Oswego.

The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, moderately fertile, pretty well supplied with stone, and best adapted to the raising of fruit, apples being the staple product of the town. Grain and potatoes are raised to a considerable extent. There is also a growing interest in the dairying business, both butter and cheese being produced. At present three cheese-factories are in operation. The surface is rolling, the ridges extending north and south with a general inclination each way from the centre, and most of the land is well adapted to agriculture. It is sufficiently well watered for all farming purposes, springs being abundant in every part, and numerous streams with their small tributaries flowing both north and south. Some of these, Black creek in particular, afford valuable mill privileges. Of the twenty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four and a half acres composing the area of the town, seven thousand four hundred and thirty-nine and a half acres remain unimproved.

To encourage immigration and the rapid development of the country, land was sold to the settlers for two dollars per acre, and on indefinite time, by paying the cost of executing the contract, keeping up improvements, and paying the annual interest. Lots were also given for church buildings to religious societies that wished to build, and in some instances mill-sites for private mills.

SETTLEMENT.

The standard of civilization was first planted in this town by Henry Everts, who came in here with his family in 1798. He selected and purchased a farm in the southwest part of the town, on the bank of the river. Here he felled the first tree cut by a white man, and while it was falling, although he was entirely alone, with no white person within several miles, he took off his hat, swung it around his head, and made the forest ring with his cheers. It is said of him that, having no seed with which to start a meadow, he went farther down the stream, cut up sods from some grassy spots there, and transplanted them on to his own land. The first birth in Scriba was that of his child, Henry, Jr. Mr. E. remained here but a few years, when he moved across the river into the town of Oswego.

In 1801, Asahel Bush and Samuel Tiffany, each with a family, migrated from the east, bringing their "all" on two sleds drawn by oxen, and took up land in the vicinity of Everts. They were the first settlers who lived and died upon their places. Mr. Bush preached occasionally, and



RES. OF J. H. LANGDON, COR OF 1ST & HANNIBAL STS, OSWEGO FALLS, N.Y.



RES OF GEORGE FRADENBURGH, SCRIBA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

was unquestionably the first to advocate the teachings of the Scriptures in the town, which practice he continued more or less for many years.

The families of William Burt and Hiel Stone, each consisting of husband and wife, six sons and four daughters, and each largely identified with the early interests of this town, migrated from Ovid, Seneca county, in the spring of 1804, and took up large farms near the centre of the town; the former occupying the two western and the latter the two eastern lots at Scriba Corners. The journey was made by way of Cayuga lake, Seneca and Oswego rivers, in a kind of a vessel known as a "Durham boat," which was either rowed or pushed as occasion required. Mr. Stone brought with him three cows, a yoke of oxen, and a few sheep, which were driven along the banks of the streams. Upon arriving at the mouth of the Oswego river, arrangements were made to stop in the old fort until the spring following, which they accordingly did. In the mean time the above-named place for location had been selected, log houses built, and the State road cut out this far. Burt's cabin was situated on the site now owned and occupied by David Stone; Stone's on the village lot recently purchased by the Grange society. Clearings were made, and crops planted among the stumps and logs, neither plow nor drag being used. The orchard on the farm now owned by B. C. Turner was set out by Mr. Stone. This he continued to enlarge until it became quite extensive, and being the only one for miles around, it became very celebrated.

The first inn was kept by Mr. Stone, who made an addition to his house in 1806, and was the only person to take the responsibility of host in this vicinity for many years. His log hotel gave way in a few years to a larger one, situated on the village lot now owned by Frank Stone, which was constructed of brick made by Mr. Stone himself. This building was recently burned. Mr. Stone was a major in the war of 1812, and Mr. Burt was Scriba's first justice of the peace. John, Daniel, Harvey, and Calvin, sons, and Grace Ann, a daughter of the latter, also Mrs. James Church and Sally Parkhurst, daughters of the former, are still living in town.

Joseph Worden located on lot 81 in 1806. On his death the property passed into the hands of his son, P. H. Worden, who now occupies the homestead. The farm across the road was purchased about the same time by Oliver Sweet, and that adjoining by John Coon. This same year Ludwick Madison took up a farm on lot 104, which he sold in 1807 to Whitman Church, and moved to Volney. The latter was originally from Otsego county. He first migrated to the pine woods, where he remained but a short time, and then came on to Scriba. During the war of 1812 he returned to Otsego. A son James, hale and hearty at the ripe age of eighty-one, resides at Scriba Corners. He has been justice of the peace for fifteen years, and has occupied other positions of trust in the town.

Lot 94 was settled by Joseph Myers, who remained but a short time, and returned to the east. The first settlement on lot 78 was made in 1806, by Daniel Hall, a native of Herkimer county. The following year he sold to Joseph Turner, who occupied the place until his death, since when it has been in possession of his son Russel. Samuel Jacks

purchased, in 1805, a farm on lot 89, the possession of which he retained but a short time. This place was owned as early as 1805 by Solomon Madison, whose descendants still retain the title to it. Merritt and Justin Hall, brothers, early located on lot 103. They came from Connecticut in a wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen and a horse hitched on before, bringing along a supply of pewter buttons to defray their travelling expenses. This place was sold to Simon Phillips, and by him to E. Robinson; it was afterwards purchased by I. Parkhurst, its present owner.

George Cyrenius located on lot 90 in 1806, and the place has remained in possession of descendants of the family until recently. In the spring of this year, Paul Sheldon, accompanied by his son, Paul, Jr., then sixteen years of age, came in on foot from Herkimer county, making the journey in three days, and commenced improvements on one hundred acres of land, situated on the State road, within the present city limits, which he had purchased for three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre the year previous. The father and son, during the summer, cleared two acres and forty rods of ground, which was planted to corn and potatoes. After harvesting a splendid crop in the fall, they returned to Herkimer. The winter following, the family, consisting of himself and wife and eleven children, came back, bringing with them a cow, a hog, and a pair of steers. Mr. S. lived on the place until his death. Paul, Jr., early located on lot 41, where he now resides, being the only surviving member of the family.

He informs us that the settlers considered themselves well accommodated when a grist-mill was put up at Mexico, as previous to this the nearest one was at Camden, Oneida county. When the meal was manufactured at home, one method much in vogue was as follows:

"The pioneer felled a good solid maple-tree at a convenient point near the front door of the log mansion, cutting off the top of the stump as squarely and smoothly as possible. He then cut a hole in the top of the stump as deep as could be made with an axe, and as near round as might be. This being done, a few good coals were placed in the cavity and the hole burned out smoothly and evenly until it was of the proper shape and size. After this the proprietor, who could now almost boast that he owned a corn-mill, with a peculiar tool scraped out the charred and burned wood until the hole aforesaid presented a smooth and even surface, and was about twelve or fourteen inches deep and ten inches across. Then a spring-pole was erected, to which a wooden pounder, nicely rounded on the lower end, was attached. All being thus in readiness, the miller seated himself upon the stump astride the hole, which, being filled about a third full of corn, he proceeded to pound until it was sufficiently broken and crushed to make his Johnny-cake."

In 1807, Dr. Deodatus Clark, from Onondaga county, located in what was afterwards the town of Scriba, but is now Oswego city. He was the first physician who had any considerable practice in town.

Hiram Warner, a wheelwright, was the pioneer on the farm now owned by J. Randall, as early as 1807. Ephraim Parkhurst settled on lot 70 in 1807. His brother Daniel was a pioneer on lot 66. Three sons of the former,

Nelson, Rufus, and Charles, also two sons of the latter, Isaac and Sylvester, are yet living in town. Silas Bacon, a soldier in the war of 1812, settled on lot 16, where he resided until his death. The place is now owned by his grandson, George Bacon. As early as 1810, Geo. Potter had commenced improvements and lived in a log house on lot 88. He was accidentally shot at a training prior to the war of 1812.

Other early settlers were Eliphalet Parkhurst, on lot 108; Holden and Daniel Corp, on lot 17; Henry Potter, on lot 90; Harvey and Abel Butler, on lot 31; Chapman Morgan, on lot 43; James Farley, on lot 44; Reuben Seely, on lot 95; Samuel Frazier, on lot 105; Daniel Burt, son of William, on lot 96; Aaron Parkhurst, a short distance east of the corners; William Woolson, on lot 94; also Erastus Stone, son of Hiel, took up a large tract on lots 23, 24, and 44. We also find the following, whose names should appear on the roll of pioneers: Rev. Samuel Baldwin, T. S. Morgan, Daniel Du Bois, Alfred Sabins, Joshua Miner, Hezekiah Lathrop, John Shapley, Orlo Steele, Joseph F. Sweet, Philo Fowler, J. Meacham, Peter D. Hugunin, Amasa Newton, Mr. Pickett, and Mr. Whitney.

THE FIRST SCHOOL AND POST-OFFICE.

The first school-house was erected in this town, in 1807, a short distance west of Scriba Corners, on land then owned by Wm. Burt, and now by his grandson William. It was a log structure, one and a half stories high, and very small. The seating accommodation was limited to five short benches, made of slabs, and one chair. The first school was kept here by a Mr. Edgecomb, who lived in the school-house with his wife and two children. For two summers Mr. E. labored here imparting instruction to the aspiring youth. In the spring of 1809 a larger and more commodious school-house, accommodating perhaps sixty pupils, was built on the four corners north of Scriba. For a number of years the only school in town was kept in it. Others among the pioneer teachers were James Taggart, John and Francis Dean, Levi Reed, Hezekiah Lathrop, Wm. Rasmussen, and a Mr. Loomis. Among surviving pupils of these schools are Mrs. P. Potter; Philo, Wm., and Anson Stone; John and Daniel Burt; Mrs. A. Parkhurst, James and Mrs. Church, Polly Burt, Mrs. S. Adams, Mrs. T. Hall; Russell, Benjamin C. Morris, and Sylvester Turner; Alvin, Cyrenius, Nelson, Rufus, and Isaac Parkhurst.

The first post-office was established at a very early day, and received the name of Scriba post-office, which it has ever since retained. Hiel Stone became the first post-master, which office he held for many years. This post-office was on the old mail-route between Oswego and Utica, and the only mail-carrier for a long time was Joseph Worden, who made the journey on horseback.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The first marriage was that of John Masters and Elsie Baldwin, in 1806. It is believed that this ceremony was performed by Rev. Samuel Baldwin, the bride's father. The second marriage was that of Walter Reed and Susan Morrow, who were joined in wedlock in 1807, by Wm. Burt, justice of the peace. The parties came on foot from

near the lake-shore to his house, a distance of about two miles. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wife returned home, and the husband, having urgent business in Utica, continued the journey. The frequency of matrimonial alliances was regulated by the influx of the marriageable, and it is to be regretted that no record has been kept by justice or minister.

The first cemetery was that known as the Burt burying-ground, at Scriba Corners, and the first interment therein was that of a son of Hiram Warner, in 1807, this being the first death in town. Phoebe Pickett, George Potter, Fannie Shelden, Mrs. Joseph Sweet, and several members of the Whitney and Lathrop families were among the early burials here. This place was succeeded for mortuary purposes by the Worden burying-ground, which was used as early as 1820.

Early roads were rare, usually consisting of an enlarged foot-path at first, but keeping range with the advance of other improvements. The first one in this town was the old State road, the main thoroughfare from Oswego to Utica, which became passable as early as 1812. At this time it ran north from Scriba Corners, and thence east on the middle road. It has since been used as a plank-road.

Much more might be written without our being able to make the reader realize half the privations and difficulties of the early inhabitants; yet that very simplicity of fare and life laid the foundation of great vitality. Food was made of the squirrel that depredated upon the growing crop, and the housewife found the gooseberry, cranberry, and wild-plum no poor substitute for the sauce and preserves of the east. Sickness was added to hardship, and the fever and ague kept them alternately shivering and burning throughout the summer. The women did their carding by hand, and colored with bark of the butternut. Summer clothing was made from the fibre of flax, and for males homespun was the only wear.

Orrin Stone and Aaron Parkhurst kept the first store, in 1819. It was situated a short distance from the log tavern, and for at least twenty-five years was the only store in town. It was a small frame building, the first in the vicinity, one story in height, and a "pocket concern," as it has been termed, in every respect.

VILLAGES.

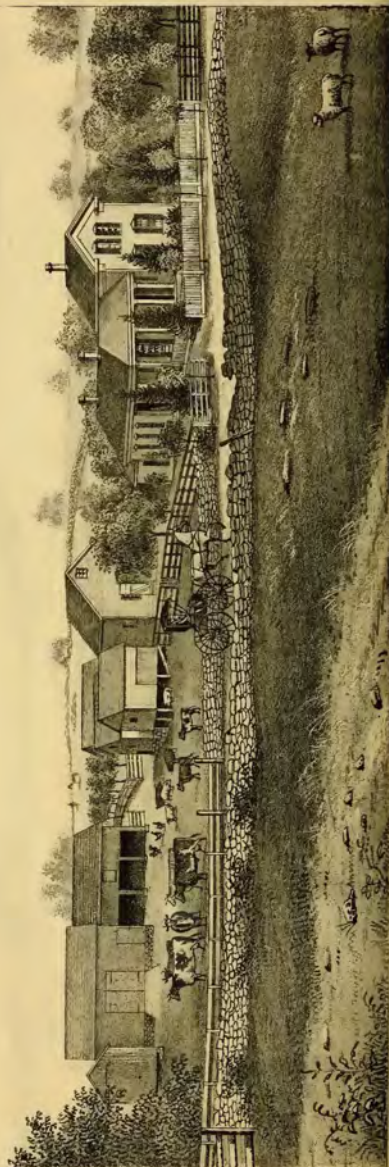
Scriba Corners (Scriba post-office) is a small village with a population of about three hundred, and is located near the centre of the town, on the plank-road, four miles east of the city of Oswego. It contains two stores, two physicians, — Drs. A. C. Taylor and G. W. Snyder, — one church (Methodist Episcopal), a school, a cooper- and blacksmith-shop, and other minor interests.

This place commenced with Stone's tavern. W. Woolson kept a shoe-shop and Amos Grafton a blacksmith-shop here at an early day.

North Scriba is a hamlet and station on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, and is situated northeast of the centre of the town. It contains a post-office, two stores, a harness-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a school, and two churches (Methodist and Baptist). The population is about two hundred.



RUSSELL TURNER.

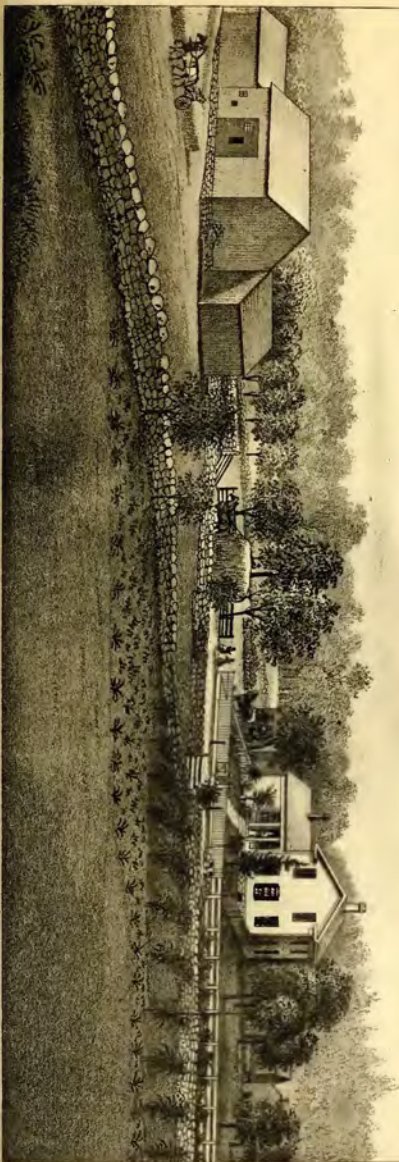




PHILO H. BURNHAM.



LYDIA A. BURNHAM.



South Scriba is a hamlet situated in the southeast part of the town, and has a post-office, grocery, saw-mill, and blacksmith-shop.

Lansing, situated two and one-half miles southwest of Scriba Corners, contains a post-office, a grocery, a harness-shop, a church (Methodist), a school, and about twenty-five houses.

CIVIL HISTORY.

From the old town-book it appears that the first town-meeting in Scriba was held March 3, 1812, at the house of Hiel Stone, agreeable to an act of the legislature passed April 5, 1811. The following officers were chosen: Captain Henry Potter, supervisor; John King, town clerk; Samuel Tiffany, Joshua Miner, and Hiel Stone, assessors; Samuel B. Morrow, collector; Hiel Stone and Walter Read, poor-masters; Joshua Miner, Walter Read, and Hiel Stone, commissioners of highways; Samuel B. Morrow and Wm. Coe, constables; and Orrin Stone, pound-master.

It was further voted at this meeting,—

"First. That a lawful fence shall be four and one-half feet high, and well wrought from bottom to top.

"Second. That Canada thistles shall not be left standing on any man's or woman's land after three days' notice is given by any person. Any landholder neglecting this forfeits the sum of five dollars to the good people of this town, to be recovered with costs.

"Third. That any wolf caught within this town by any inhabitant of the town, and if said person kill it, he or they shall be entitled to the sum of ten dollars each wolf."

The following is a list of the principal officers of the town since its organization, with the time of their election:

| Date. | Supervisors. | Justices of the Peace. |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1813... | Henry Potter. | |
| 1814... | " " | |
| 1815... | Samuel Tiffany. | |
| 1816... | " " | |
| 1817... | T. S. Morgan. | |
| 1818... | " " | |
| 1819... | " " | |
| 1820... | " " | |
| 1821... | " " | |
| 1822... | " " | |
| 1823... | " " | |
| 1824... | Peter D. Huganin. | |
| 1825... | T. S. Morgan. | |
| 1826... | " " | |
| 1827... | " " | |
| 1828... | Joseph Turner. | |
| 1829... | " " | |
| 1830... | T. S. Morgan. | |
| 1831... | Charles King. | |
| 1832... | Peter S. Smith. | |
| 1833... | " " | |
| 1834... | Henry Fitzhugh. | |
| 1835... | John C. Huganin. | |
| 1836... | Edwin C. Hart. | |
| 1837... | " " | |
| 1838... | John B. Edwards. | |
| 1839... | Lucius Van Schaack. | |
| 1840... | James Lyon. | |
| 1841... | Daniel Hall. | |
| 1842... | Samuel B. Morrow. | |
| 1843... | Simoon Bates. | |
| 1844... | George Wales. | |
| 1845... | Jacob Richardson. | |
| 1846... | Oreille J. Harmon. | |
| 1847... | E. C. Hart. | |
| 1848... | Daniel Hall. | |
| 1849... | " " | |
| 1850... | Thomas Ackey. | |
| 1851... | " " | |
| 1852... | " " | |
| 1853... | Daniel Jones. | |
| 1854... | " " | |

| Date. | Supervisors. | Justices of the Peace. |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 1855... | Wm. H. Wales. | Wm. Congdon. |
| 1856... | Robert Simpson. | Charles Lamb. |
| 1857... | " " | Ebenezer Jerrold. |
| 1858... | " " | Robert Simpson. |
| 1859... | " " | Wm. Congdon. |
| 1860... | " " | Joel Baker. |
| 1861... | " " | V. H. Burch. |
| 1862... | " " | Robert Simpson. |
| 1863... | " " | Wm. Congdon. |
| 1864... | " " | Joel Baker. |
| 1865... | " " | Wm. E. Blossom. |
| 1866... | " " | Robert Simpson. |
| 1867... | " " | Wm. Congdon. |
| 1868... | Joel A. Baker. | Amos Kingsbury. |
| 1869... | Robert Simpson. | W. E. Blossom. |
| 1870... | " " | Robert Simpson, Jacob Whitmarsh, J. E. Vincent. |
| 1871... | Joel A. Baker. | Wm. Congdon and Silas Baker. |
| 1872... | John B. Sewel. | Silas Baker. |
| 1873... | " " | Jacob Whitmarsh. |
| 1874... | H. L. Hart. | I. R. Parkhurst. |
| 1875... | John B. Sewel. | E. J. Lawton. |
| 1876... | H. L. Hart. | Joseph Otis. |
| 1877... | " " | J. Newton Peck. |

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Contemporary with settlement begins the history of religion. It is needless for us to say that the efforts with which our forefathers aided every means of mental or moral instruction have been greatly blessed. They labored for the right, for their own good, and for that of posterity, and their works attest their zeal. Below we give a history of the different church organizations as obtained from the records and from the older members of the churches.

METHODIST CHURCH, SCRIBA CORNERS.

The first movement towards the organization of a society at this point was made by William Kilburn; he advocated the formation of a Methodist church here. An interest having been aroused in the neighborhood, Rev. Burris Holmes, who became its first pastor, was called to organize a society of that denomination, which he did in 1841. It consisted of seven members, viz.: William and Margaret Kilburn, Mrs. James Adams, Isaac Sewel and wife, and Mr. Knight and wife. Previous to the building of the church edifice, which was in 1853, the meetings were held in the school-house. "The Scriba society was made a station, agreeable to request of the quarterly conference of the New Haven circuit, during the session of the Black River conference, held at Camden, Oneida county, New York, commencing May 31, 1854."

It will be seen by the above extract from the church records that it had belonged to a circuit until this year. Among the preachers prior to this we find the names of Rev. Messrs. Holmes and Hiscock; Benjamin F. Brown and E. A. Munson; Reuben Reynolds and Rev. Mr. Chapin.

At the time of the building of the church M. M. Rice was the pastor. Since then the following persons have officiated in that capacity: Rev. Messrs. Isaac Turner, L. L. Adkins, M. D. L. B. Wells, William Jones, C. Phillips, Addison Wheeler, J. H. Back, H. M. Danforth, S. B. Crozier, O. H. Holton, H. W. Howland, J. G. George, and the present pastor, W. F. Purrington.

The church edifice is a wood structure thirty-five by sixty feet in size, nicely furnished, with good basement and gallery. The church property is valued at six thousand dollars. The present organization of the Sunday-school was effected in 1871, and Dr. A. C. Taylor chosen superintendent.

It has an average attendance of about one hundred and twenty-five scholars, and a library of one hundred and seventy-five volumes.

THE METHODIST (PROTESTANT) CHURCH OF NORTH SCRIBA.

This society was organized in 1843 by a Rev. Mr. Fowler, and at that time contained but very few members. For a while it was prosperous, but was finally allowed to run down. The early meetings were held in the town-line school-house. This church was until recently a part of the Richland circuit. By the annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church, held September 9, 1875, this class was made a station, and Rev. C. M. Boughton was appointed pastor. The church building is located at North Scriba Station, and was dedicated by Rev. J. J. Smith, of New York, January 20, 1875. It is a wood structure thirty by forty-eight feet in size. The society has a membership of sixty-seven. There is a Sunday-school in connection with it.

THE LANSING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This, with the society of the same denomination at the centre, forms one charge. Meetings were held here for many years, but there had been no regularly-installed pastor, or real organization of the society, until the spring of 1873. Samuel Du Bois, Mrs. Ann King, Zachariah Allport, Daniel Bronson, Oliver Hall, Hugh Downs, David Whitaker, and Galen Hall were among those who early represented the religious interest at this point. In 1873 a movement was made towards the building of a church, whereupon all members of the different denominations united in a general and successful effort. It was agreed that it should take the name of the "Lansing Methodist Episcopal Church," on condition that the seats should be free and open to all religious denominations for worship. The building is thirty-six by fifty-six feet in size, has a good basement, and is nicely located.

It was dedicated December 10, 1873, by Bishop Jesse Peck. The church property is valued at four thousand five hundred dollars.

At present the church has sixty members and a Sunday-school of fifty scholars.

THE FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF NORTH SCRIBA.

This society was organized January 7, 1828, by the Rev. David Marks, and received the name of the "Free-Communion Baptist Church." The original number of members was seven, viz.: Daniel Knapp, Daniel and Lucy Gorsline, Stephen Krumb, William Coon, Samuel Frazier, and John Sweet.

On the thirteenth day of December, 1831, this organization was dissolved and the present society formed. Meetings were held at the homes of its members and in school-houses until 1848, when a plain wooden meeting-house was built, forty-four by thirty-two feet in size, and located on the north road, six miles east of Oswego. The present handsome church building, occupying the old site, is of the Gothic form of architecture. The stone basement contains two commodious rooms, well furnished,—the second floor being divided into three apartments, viz.: a lecture-, an audience-,

and a class-room, arranged with folding doors. This church was dedicated December 1, 1875, by Rev. G. H. Ball, D.D.

There is a good parsonage in connection with it. The present value of the church property is about seven thousand dollars, and the membership one hundred and thirty-two.

The following-named persons have filled the office of pastor since the institution of the church, viz.: Revs. William Nutting, J. Wilson, A. Griffith, and S. Krumb; and, since 1848, M. Stanley, L. Hanson, J. Noye, J. J. Allen, C. Prescott, J. Wilson, and A. E. Wilson, the present minister, who has entered upon the seventh year of his pastoral labors. There are one hundred and thirty scholars in the Sunday-school.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS ASKEW

was born at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England, March 8, 1802. He pursued the business of brewing in England, which he learned in his youth. In 1831, he with his wife and two children emigrated, and on reaching New York



THOMAS ASKEW.

formed the acquaintance of the Messrs. Burckle and Hawley, and by them was induced to come to Oswego, with the intention of purchasing the then newly-erected brewery situated on the Burt (now Murry) farm; but not succeeding in that enterprise, he purchased a farm in Scriba, where his plain, unostentatious, and honest life was spent tilling the soil, and in the perusal of the leading periodicals of the day, and the study of various works on farming and agriculture. His creed that "theory and practice" go hand in hand was fully demonstrated by the scientific and



DANIEL HALL, 2^d

DANIEL HALL (second), son of John and Margaret Hall, was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer county, New York, May 22, 1789. In 1815 he came with his father to Oswego County, and located in the town of Scriba, on the farm now occupied by Galen Hall. He had worked at the carpenter and joiner trade previously to his settlement in Oswego, and upon arriving here continued to labor in this honorable calling, and the first few years were passed in erecting buildings in the city of Oswego.

Mr. Hall had been a resident of Scriba but a few years when he was called to fill various offices within the gift of his townsmen, and he discharged the duties of the various positions with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. We find upon examining the records that he was elected assessor in 1823, and, besides other minor offices, was chosen, in the years 1841, 1848, and 1849, to the office of supervisor.

Mr. Hall married Jerusha, daughter of David and Lydia King, of Herkimer county. Their family consisted of

eight children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Hall died May 10, 1844. March 12, 1846, he united in marriage with Miriam Littlefield, who was born August 1, 1801. She died October 24, 1867.

Mr. Hall was an active member of the old Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party became an earnest supporter of its principles. In all matters concerning the welfare of the public generally, and the community wherein he resided, he ever manifested a lively interest. He was a consistent Christian, and a member of the Baptist church at Scriba Corners. As a father he was kind and indulgent, and as a citizen his course was ever marked with honesty of purpose. Daniel Hall will long be cherished in the memory of his friends and fellow-citizens as one who was ever ready to assist in all good works. He died January 4, 1874.

"There is no man who hath power over the spirit, to retain the spirit, neither hath he power in the day of death, and there is no discharge in that war."



ERASTUS STONE.

intelligent manner in which he conducted his well-cultivated farm. After having made his home in the "new world," Mr. Askew received his naturalization papers from the hands of the present Judge Allen, then in law partnership with George Fisher, Esq. During the prime of his life, Mr. Askew officiated in several township offices, and was elected supervisor for three successive terms. In the year 1852 he was the Democratic candidate for member of assembly for this district.

Through all of his useful life he was the strenuous advocate of every good cause benefiting the public. In him the free-school system found a most earnest supporter, and the "Stone school-house," on the middle road, remains a monument of his energetic influence.

His death occurred January 12, 1875, at his home in Scriba township, where his much-respected widow still lives, surrounded by her children, in good health, and very active.

Mr. Askew was married October 13, 1828, to Miss Anna F. Cozzens, daughter of George Cozzens, Esq.

Anna F. Cozzens was born at the stamp-office (of stamp-act notoriety), Bristol, Somersetshire, England, January 12, 1804, and is consequently now in her seventy-fourth year. She is a much-respected and estimable lady, beloved by her children, and cherished by her numerous acquaintances and friends.

ERASTUS STONE,

son of the late Major Hiel Stone, the first settler of the township of Scriba, was born at Norton Hill, on Provost's patent,* in the township of Greenville, Greene county, New York, in the year 1791. He moved to Oswego with his father's family in the year 1803, and in the year following they removed to Scriba (then called Fredericksburg). It was then a dense forest, and he was very efficient in surveying and locating land and in constructing highways in the townships of Scriba and Volney, and assisted in surveying, and superintended the construction, of the first public highway from New Haven to Oswego.

Mr. Stone was a patriotic and active supporter of the war of 1812, was a "volunteer," and on guard at the time of the embargo, and used to relate some amusing incidents connected therewith.

He purchased a large tract of land, and in the year 1818 married Miss Alma Everts, daughter of the late Solomon Everts, Esq., one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Mexico. He then began to clear the then wilderness; built a saw-mill and had quite an extensive lumber business, furnishing quantities of lumber for buildings in Oswego, and employment for a great many men. He lived to see the growth and progress of Oswego from a small settlement, containing but a few buildings, to a flourishing city. He was very active and generous in everything for the advancement of the good of the public. He was the most extensive fruit-grower in his vicinity; his home was surrounded by a body-guard of fruit-trees. He barreled from eight

hundred to a thousand barrels of apples for many successive years.

Among the prominent traits of Mr. Stone's character was his liberality in the cause of education. The free-school law never had a warmer advocate nor firmer friend. He was unostentatious, and, though a prominent member of his political party, declined all the honors which his friends wished to bestow upon him. His motto was to "owe no man," and his aim to do all the good in his power. He was industrious to a fault, and he accomplished a remarkable amount of labor, often felling trees and clearing land by moonlight, when the county was new. And yet he found ample time for intellectual improvement. He was well informed, of sound judgment, far-seeing, and possessed of an extraordinary memory. He was a man of sterling integrity, possessed of a patriotic spirit, generous and hospitable to all, self-sacrificing, in his family affectionate, and in social circles courteous and genial. A promoter of truth and right, and just in all relations to men.

After a long, eventful, and busy life, Mr. Stone passed to that other and nobler life, where he doubtless now enjoys the felicity of the blest, May 22, 1870. In his death the community lost a good citizen, his children a kind and loving parent, and his neighbors a true friend.

Verily, as the greatest of American poets has said,—

"The lives of good men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Robert, son of Robert and Mary (Spencer) Simpson, was born in Dutchess county, New York, July 31, 1805. His father was a merchant, and when Robert was four years old he removed to Saratoga county, where he received such educational advantages as were afforded by the school district at that time. About this period (1817) his father was accidentally drowned, and, as there was a family of ten children to be provided for, he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of woolen goods for a term of seven years, the indenture specifying that he was to receive six weeks' schooling, but by his own industry and perseverance he was allowed more, by walking two miles and a half. At the age of eighteen he was allowed his time or the privilege of working another three years at the trade. He preferred to have his indenture cancelled. For the succeeding eight years he taught school during the winter months, and the balance of each year he worked at his trade. When twenty-six years old he moved to Oswego County, where he has since resided. He lived a few years in Volney township, and three years in Oswego city, and the rest of the time (twenty-four years) Scriba township has contained his home. He was a justice of the peace during his whole sojourn in Volney, also in Oswego, and supervisor of the Fourth ward one year while there. He was engaged in surveying both in the city and country. He has held the office of justice of the peace in Oswego County in all thirty-two years; was supervisor for several years; justice of sessions three

* Augustin Provost was a British officer before the Revolution, and an intimate friend of Sir William Johnson.

years, and is now town auditor. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but since coming to this county has been a Whig and Republican, respectively. During the Rebellion he held the office of supervisor, and was very efficient in filling the town quota, and thereby preventing a draft.



ROBERT SIMPSON.

In 1853 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has since been a consistent member.

Mr. Simpson has been three times married, death having twice robbed him of his wife. January 5, 1826, he married Rosamond Foster, of Saratoga county, New York, by whom he had eight children; five are now living and three are dead. Mrs. Simpson died May 22, 1842. His second wife was Nancy L. Bailey, to whom he was married November 12, 1842. The issue of this marriage was ten children, of whom five survive. All the children are settled in life except the two youngest, and they reside at home. Mrs. N. L. Simpson died October 25, 1865. On the 12th of September, 1866, he married Abbie Smith, his present wife.

Mr. Simpson has passed quite a busy life. He started out with no capital save his health, his energy, and indomitable perseverance, which qualities subsequently earned him a very flattering degree. He is generally considered an upright and honest man, a kind father and husband, and a good neighbor and friend. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people, and is deservedly very popular in the community in which he has lived so long.

GEORGE W. SNYDER, M.D.,

was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, March 25, 1820. Of poor but highly respectable parentage, it fell to his lot, at an early age, to earn his own living. By great perseverance and a decided determination to procure an education, he succeeded in entering and graduating

from an academy. At the age of eighteen he taught a district school. His chief desire at this time was to go through college, but "time was money" to him, and he could not command either the one or the other in sufficient quantity to gratify his ambition. Every leisure hour at



GEORGE W. SNYDER, M.D.

home found him poring over his books, and he ultimately came to the conclusion that the medical profession would suit him. Accordingly, he entered the office of the late Dr. M. L. Lee, of Fulton, New York, and found him an able and kind preceptor. He attended his first course of lectures at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1847, and the year following he entered the Vermont medical college, and graduated the same year. After receiving his diploma he located in Scriba, this county, where he had previously taught school, and where he has since resided.

In 1853 he married Jane E., daughter of Elias and Electa Thomas, of Volney, New York. His life has been one of devotion to his professional duties, of hard and persistent labor, and of self-sacrifice. He always regards the interests of his patient, paramount to his personal pleasure or even to his own welfare. Enjoying as he did a robust constitution, great powers of endurance, and an industrious disposition, he has worked at all times and in all seasons, never allowing the call of duty to go unanswered. By economy he has procured a competence, and, what is far more, a warm place in the affections of the people. His chief characteristics are sympathy for others, benevolence, and perseverance, and he, together with his estimable wife, are noted for their hospitality. He is a model husband and father. He has ever a cheery greeting for everybody, particularly for the children, always having a kind word for the little ones whenever he meets them. As a physician he has been eminently successful. His life has been in his work, and the practice of his profession has oftentimes been a labor of love rather than one of emolument.



JAS. CHURCH.



MRS. JAS. CHURCH.

JAMES CHURCH.

AMONG the prominent pioneer names of Oswego County we find that of Church. The subject of this sketch, James, son of Whitman and Phebe Hull Church, was born in New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York, February 19, 1796. At the age of nine he accompanied his father to what is now Volney, Oswego County, and settled in the wilderness it then was, where existed few neighbors other than the Indians. Not being satisfied with the title to their land, Mr. Church sold out and moved into Scriba township in 1809, and the family settled near Scriba Centre.

Young James' advantages for the acquirement of an education were meagre, as he could only attend school as favorable opportunities presented themselves. The war of 1812 caused the family to remove to Otsego county, where they remained some years. While there he attained his majority, and commenced life for himself. He first embarked in the business of a boatman on the Oswego river, making a daily run from Oswego Falls to Oswego city, at one dollar the round trip. In two years he accumulated enough money to purchase a boat, and subsequently followed the occupation for several seasons, working at odd jobs during the winter.

On the 1st of January, 1823, he was united in marriage with Tenty, daughter of Hiel and Ruth (Norton) Stone, of Scriba, Oswego County. The first year after marriage they resided at Fulton, and then moved to Scriba Corners, where Mr. Church engaged in the manufacture of potash and in the mercantile business on a small scale. He sub-

sequently followed hotel-keeping for a time. Mr. Church was appointed postmaster, and held the office several years; was also elected justice of the peace, which position he occupied fifteen years, to the general satisfaction of the people. He has held various other offices of trust, all of which he has filled faithfully and well. Perhaps in no way is he better known to the people at large than as the pioneer violinist of this locality. His services were in constant demand at private dancing-parties. Mr. Church was in the State militia, and served in the battle of Oswego. For the past thirty years he has quietly resided on the farm, he and his faithful wife enjoying the fruits of a busy and successful life. They are very highly respected by their neighbors and friends, and looked upon as a worthy couple in every particular. They have had three children, of whom two survive, James, who resides on the homestead farm, and Tenty, who married Edgar Sharp.

In politics, Mr. Church was a Democrat up to the nomination of Buchanan, but not being able to take the immortal James as a successor to the great and good Jefferson, he bolted the party, and has since been found with the Republicans. In religion, he is a Methodist, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Scriba for many years. In character, he is a man of large benevolence and unfailing liberality. Honest and upright in his business transactions, industrious and economical in his daily life, can there be any wonder that success has crowned his efforts with an abundant reward?



REV. GEORGE BLOSSOM.



MRS. GEORGE BLOSSOM.

REV. GEORGE BLOSSOM.

Rev. George Blossom, son of Enos and Mary (Ellis) Blossom, of Lenox, Massachusetts, was born February 4, 1800. When in his sixth year his parents removed to Onondaga county, New York, and settled on a farm, which was noted for the abundance of game that existed thereon. The family consisted of father, mother, and twelve children, of which latter the subject of our sketch was the youngest. The country was comparatively new, and the family had consequently to endure the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. The only educational advantages the youthful George received were those gleaned at the common school during the summer months, in addition to a few months he attended a grammar and writing school.

On the 24th of January, 1821, he was united in marriage with Harmony, daughter of Parley and Susan Canada, of Canandaigua. They were originally from Connecticut. Immediately after marriage they commenced life by renting a farm, but only remained on it one year, when Mr. Blossom engaged in the mercantile business in Seneca county, but disliking the place, he remained there but a short time, when he removed to Rochester, and continued in business, dealing only in dry-goods. Here he stayed but a year, and then returned to Onondaga county, and located in the village of Liverpool, and a favorable opportunity presenting itself, he closed out his business to Moses Johnson for eight hundred dollars, but the purchaser cheated him out of the entire amount. Being now compelled to work for some one else, he engaged with Jonathan P. Hicks as salesman and book-keeper, in which capacity he continued two years, at the expiration of which time he moved to Clay, and entered into partnership with Evert B. Dykeman in the general store business. They subsequently dissolved partnership. After meeting with indifferent success in the undertaking, Mr. Blossom, by close application to business, had impaired his health so that he found it necessary to recuperate, after which he taught music for six years. He next settled on a farm, and after three years disposed of it, and in 1837 removed to Palermo township, this county, and afterwards to Scriba. His attention at this time was not devoted exclusively to agriculture, though farming formed the greater part of his secular occupation. When in his seventeenth year he experienced religion, and felt a keen desire to enter his Master's vineyard as an active worker. In 1828, while residing in Clay, the Rev. Luther Myrick was holding protracted meetings under the auspices of the Independent Congregational church, and it was while

attending one of these that Mr. Blossom was smitten with an overwhelming desire to devote his life to Christ. He did not, however, commence to preach until 1840, when he preached his first sermon in Cummings' mill, in New Haven, with marked success. He united with the Congregational church while in Palermo, and has since been a consistent member of that body, and has preached eleven years, during which time his efforts were crowned with abundant success. He retired from the ministry on account of ill health. Mr. Blossom has held many of the offices of trust in the townships in which he has resided, notably those of justice of the peace, assessor, supervisor, and inspector of common schools, in all of which he gave unqualified satisfaction. In 1825 he joined an independent infantry company, and was gradually promoted to lieutenant-colonel, when he resigned on account of sickness. He has been a strong advocate of the temperance cause, also an unrelenting abolitionist. He was a Clinton man in the troublous canal times, and subsequently an active Republican, who always takes a commendable interest in local political affairs.

The result of Mr. Blossom's marriage was a family of seven children, of whom four survive, namely,—Henrietta, wife of John Place, of Oswego township; William E., a resident of Oswego city; Lucy M., wife of Galen Hall, of Scriba township; and George D., also of Scriba.

Mrs. Blossom died July 15, 1875, and her remains are interred in the Hall cemetery. She was a devoted Christian lady, a fond wife, and a loving and affectionate mother. Her death was mourned by a large circle of friends, and her memory is fondly cherished by her widowed husband and children.

After retiring from the ministry Mr. Blossom settled in Oswego city, in 1857, where he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Morris Place and his son William E. He retired from business in 1863, and has since resided in Scriba. Since the death of his devoted wife,—the companion of his early joys and sorrows, and of his later cares,—he has made his home with his children, who honor themselves in honoring their aged parent. He is now calmly awaiting the summons that shall call him to his reward, and when it comes (which we trust will be many years hence) he will depart like one who, having done his duty, will

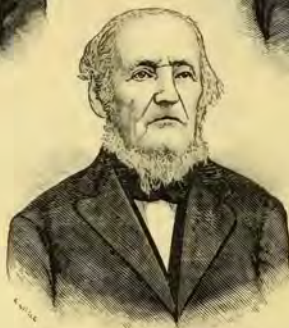
"Wrap the drapery of his couch about him,
And lie down to pleasant dreams."



MRS. P. BURNHAM NO. 1.



MRS. P. BURNHAM NO. 2.



PHILO BURNHAM.

PHILO BURNHAM.

This venerable octogenarian was born in Newark, Greene county, New York, September 16, 1793. He remained in his native county pursuing the vocation of a farmer until nineteen years of age, when he entered the service of the government as a soldier in the war of 1812. After enduring many of the hardships incident to the life of a soldier, he finally became sick, and from Brooklyn Heights returned to his native county, and did not afterwards enter the service.

In 1818 he experienced religion, and immediately began to live the life of an earnest, devoted follower of Christ. March 4, 1818, he married Sarah Rice, a native of Connecticut. Their family consisted of six children,—two daughters and four sons,—viz.: Alma, born July 9, 1820; Sarah M., born June 23, 1825; John R., born June 24, 1827; Philo H., born January 1, 1832; Lorin A., born September 23, 1834; and Charles H., December 9, 1840. The three latter survive. Philo H. and Charles H. reside in the town of Scriba, and Lorin A. in Iowa.

Mrs. Burnham died December 15, 1862. March 18,

1864, he united in marriage with Lydia Miner, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where she was born November 22, 1800. Mr. Burnham remained in Greene county until the year 1827, when he came to this county and located in the town of Scriba. He followed the business of farming, and while in active life was considered one of the progressive agriculturists of the county. As remarked above, he early sought the Saviour, and lived to see all his children brought within the fold of the blessed Redeemer of the world. He ever manifested a deep interest in religious matters, and his benevolence and Christian bearing have won for him a name more precious than gold. He has four memberships in the American Bible Society, and has bequeathed two hundred and fifty dollars to that society, and two hundred and fifty dollars to the Home Missionary Society. During sixty years he has been a faithful member of the Presbyterian or Congregational church. In all human probability his earthly career is drawing to a close, but he can truthfully say, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith, I have finished my course; the victory is mine!"

MILITARY RECORD OF SCRIBA.

Geo. W. Burt, 24th Inf. En'd June, 1861; pro.; disch. 1865.
 L. B. Burt, 31st Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
 Richard Dunn, 24th Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
 H. W. Minor, 31st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; pro. corp.; disch. Sept., 1864.
 Wm. Horton, 31st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; pro. 1st serg.; wounded; discharged 1865.
 Jonas Stanton, 31st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; disch. for disability.
 H. D. Du Bois, 31st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; re-en'd; disch. 1865.
 D. C. Wright, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 John E. Cox, 14th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; promoted; disch. 1863.
 Chas. Woolson, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Alfred E. Cox. Enlisted 1864; discharged Oct., 1864.
 C. S. Cox, 34th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged Aug., 1865.
 Jas. R. Cox, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Geo. H. Darrow, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Chas. Taylor, 14th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; pro. serg't; disch. 1865.
 Amos Taylor, 16th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1865; discharged 1865.
 Jas. A. Darrow, 14th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; pro. serg.; disch. 1865.
 Simon Cuy, 21st Inf. En'd Sept., 1862; pro. serg't; disch. 1865.
 John Ducl, 98th Inf. En'd Nov., 1862; pro. corp.; disch. 1865.
 F. H. Mervin, 184th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wm. H. Ross, 24th Cavalry. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 O. M. Coon, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 H. D. Whiting, 21st Inf. En'd Apr., 1861; disch. 1863, disability.
 W. H. Lawton, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1864.
 C. H. Burnham, 31st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; re-en'd; disch. 1865.
 Daniel L. Du Bois, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 R. Parkhurst, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 F. Brauo, 15th N. C. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 Alex. Gault, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-en'd; disch. 1865.
 C. O. Heath, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; discharged 1865.
 John Kane, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 M. France, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Chas. Holfey, 31st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; re-en'd; disch. 1865.
 A. A. Cox, 3d Lt. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 F. Coon, 31st Inf. En'd Aug., 1861; corporal; discharged 1865.
 W. Van Buren, 31st Inf. En'd Aug., 1861; re-en'd; disch. 1865.
 Wm. Sherman, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 O. S. Fish, 24th Cavalry. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 M. L. Wright, Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged 1865.
 Chas. Seeley, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 M. Freeman, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-en'd; disch. 1865.
 John Barton, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
 David Coon, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1865.
 A. Rhinehart, 1st Cavalry. Enlisted Feb., 1861; discharged 1865.
 Jas. Rinehart, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Chas. Webster. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Henry Martin, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; disch. Sept., 1864.
 J. Brotherton, 1st Lt. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1861; discharged 1865.
 D. Grenold, 1st Lt. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Chas. Merlis, 1st Lt. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged 1865.
 W. H. Burr, 24th Cavalry. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Thos. Taplin, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 C. H. Barker, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 J. H. Doxtater, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Geo. Eaton, 184th Inf. Enlisted 1865; discharged 1865.
 Benj. Boren, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Geo. Cyrenus, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 C. W. Grenold, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; deserted 1865.
 Geo. Soper, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; disch. 1865.
 N. Parkhurst, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. 1865.
 Wm. Ormsby, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 M. Welch, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
 A. Whitney, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; disch. 1865.
 Geo. Hall, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; sergeant; disch. 1865.
 Wm. J. Cole, 12th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; discharged 1865.
 Chas. Wilkes, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Geo. Reharg, 15th Cavalry. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 Benj. P. Cox, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; corp.; disch. 1865.
 H. Knight, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 C. L. Burnwell, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1865.

Geo. Burnwell, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Geo. D. Blossom, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 A. L. Bince, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; disch. 1863, disability.
 F. Walker, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 J. Peterson, 24th Cavalry. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 G. A. Smith, 184th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Louis Lacey, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; disch. Sept., 1865.
 F. Culligan, 31st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; disch. Sept., 1862.
 S. Holliday, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1865.
 H. Newstead, 31st Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Adam Farrow, 31st Inf. En'd Feb., 1862; disch. Feb., 1863, disability.
 B. F. Whitford, 15th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wm. Whitford, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Jos. Baker, 14th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged Sept., 1865.
 F. Feb, 110th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wm. L. Tabor, 2d H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 John L. Hines, 14th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 A. Sparks, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; pro. to serg.; disch. 1865.
 Wm. Hull, 21st Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1861; discharged Aug., 1863.
 Frank W. Sparks, 55th Ohio. Enlisted Oct., 1861; wounded; disch. Oct., 1864.
 H. D. Dubois, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 James Oats, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Michael Oats, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 James Farrel. Enlisted Feb., 1865; discharged 1865.
 Wm. Farrel, 193d Art. Enlisted Mar., 1865; discharged 1865.
 Michael Haasn, 16th Reg. Enlisted Feb., 1865; discharged 1865.
 John Murphy. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged Oct., 1863, disability.
 Wm. Hannan, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Samuel Frisby. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Jos. M. Hull, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1865.
 Chas. C. Hull, 31st Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 John Benson, 21st Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Samuel Benson, 110th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 D. Du Bois, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 John W. Du Bois, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Eli Pierce, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 James Glibbins, 2d H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 John Greenman, 2d H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
 S. C. Bartlett, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 H. Hubbard, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Geo. M. Stowell, 24th Cav. En'd Dec., 1863; serg't; disch. 1865.
 Milo Sweeting, 16th Regulars. Discharged 1865.
 Wm. Green, 14th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Geo. W. Williams, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; disch. 1864.
 Wellington France, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; disch. 1865.
 Jas. Brookmire, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Chas. H. Smith, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; disch. Nov., 1862, disch.
 Benj. Borden, 16th Reg. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged 1865.
 E. B. Burdick, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Edward Babcock, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; pro.; disch. 1865.
 Abel Babcock, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 William Babcock, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1865.
 Smith Merwin, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 M. A. Flowers, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; pro.; disch. 1865.
 John Looker, 31st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; disch. Oct., 1862, disch.
 Wm. H. Hall, 16th H. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Jas. D. Hamilton, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; serg't; disch. 1865.
 Chas. R. Churchhill, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; disch. 1865.
 George L. Rice, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 David Stone, 110th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wm. Churchhill, 31st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; pro. corp.; disch. 1865.
 Geo. H. Stone, 31st Inf. Discharged 1865.
 Henry H. Hall, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Nov., 1863; discharged 1865.
 Benj. G. Sparks, 31st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; disch. Sept., 1864.
 Amos Allport, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; disch.
 Truman King, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 David Worden, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Daniel Carson, Jr. Enlisted July, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Daniel N. Bronson, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; disch. 1865.
 Wesley Madison, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Milton Jones, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 Chas. H. Hall, 21st Battery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Loyd Parmiter, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Jos. Baker, Jr., 24th Cav. En'd Dec., 1863; died June 17, 1864.

- Joseph Polo, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Feb. 27, 1863.
- John H. Simpson, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to sergeant; discharged 1863.
- Wm. H. Simpson, 19th H. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; disch. 1865.
- Robert Simpson, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
- L. O. S. Madison, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; 2d sergeant; promoted to major; discharged 1865.
- Z. Paterson, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Hiram Madison, 24th Cav. Enlisted May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
- M. L. Stearns, 10th Ohio. En'd May, 1863; disch. Aug., 1863, disab.
- John E. Madison, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; disch. 1865.
- Wm. F. Barlow, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Benj. F. Madison, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; disch. Sept., 1864.
- Joel E. Streeter, 18th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
- Lucius H. Tompkins, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; disch. 1864.
- Jas. W. Parkhurst, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; promoted to captain; discharged 1865.
- Byron B. Parkhurst, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted three times; discharged 1865.
- A. Decory, 147th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1863.
- Benj. B. Smith, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; disch. Dec., 1862; disab.
- F. Gilbert, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
- L. N. Borden, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged 1865.
- John Sigourney, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
- John Sparks, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
- Frank Waugh, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro.; disch. 1865.
- Henry Hubbard, 147th Inf. En'd Sept., 1862; pro. to capt.; disch. 1865.
- Colon Hall, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
- A. R. Larkin, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
- David Hyatt, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
- L. I. Hall, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; disch. Dec., 1862, disab.
- Herbert Bailey, 12th Regiment. Discharged 1865.
- R. M. Davis, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
- Alex. Gasset, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1864.
- C. M. Bort, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died July 17, 1863.
- W. H. Wright, 29th Wis. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Aug. 11, 1863.
- Chas. Coo, 147th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died June 1, 1864.
- F. H. Hamlin, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Aug., 1864.
- Daniel Gagle, 81st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; died Jan. 25, 1864.
- Lewis B. Porter, 81st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; died March 17, 1862.
- Silas Halleck, 147th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died July 1, 1863.
- John Mansfield, 50th Ill. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died March 18, 1863.
- Jas. H. Mansfield, 97th Ill. En'd Aug., 1862; died July 28, 1863.
- John H. Coo, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died Apr. 2, 1863.
- Geo. W. Coo, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Apr. 12, 1863.
- Geo. P. Holly, 81st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; killed at Fair Oaks.
- Edgar M. Warren, 110th Inf. En'd Aug., 1862; died July 13, 1863.
- Wm. Woolworth, 81st Inf. En'd Sept., 1862; died Feb. 22, 1863.
- Wm. Stevens, 14th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1862; died Aug. 14, 1863.
- Chas. Read, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died in rebel prison.
- Henry Read, 81st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; died May 26, 1864.
- Thos. H. Robinson, 9th H. Art. En'd Jan., 1864; died July 17, 1864.
- Frank Welch, 81st Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1862; killed at Cold Harbor.
- Giles Read, 81st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; died June 3, 1862.
- Luther Hall, 81st Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died June 20, 1864.
- Wm. Ramsey, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Dec. 6, 1863.
- Silas Delong, 20th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died March 10, 1864.
- Wm. H. Barnes, 81st Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; died Feb. 1, 1864.
- Julius Davis, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died May 18, 1863.
- David Mulligan, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Aug. 18, 1863.
- Jas. A. Brown, 24th Inf. Enlisted Apr., 1861; died Sept. 21, 1862.
- Joel A. Baker, 147th Inf. En'd Sept., 1862; pro. to capt.; disch. 1865.
- John H. Downs, 21st Bat. En'd Sept., 1862; pro. to lieut.; disch. 1864.
- Lewis Lafare, 193d Inf. Enlisted Apr., 1865; discharged 1865.
- Thos. W. Smith, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; pro.; disch. 1865.
- Wm. Holmes, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
- John Dawson, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Edw. B. Bilkey, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Wm. E. Long, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Nelson Willott, 193d Inf. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Chas. Goddard, 127th Ill. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
- F. T. Fish, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
- Wm. D. Gleason, 10th H. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; disch. 1865.
- Geo. R. Gleason, 16th Reg't. Enlisted Jan., 1865; discharged 1865.
- Thomas Garity. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Allen Shattuck, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
- Calch Shattuck, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
- T. Waugh, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Washington Waugh, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; disch. 1865.
- John Waugh, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
- John Crozier, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
- John Atkins, 193d Inf. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
- John Comer, 125d Inf. Discharged 1865.
- L. Merich, 147th Inf. En'd Aug., 1863; pro. to serg't; disch. 1865.
- Oscar Hines, 21st Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Joseph Comer, Navy. Twenty months in service.
- Patrick Malone, 2d Cavalry.
- Wm. Court, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
- Jas. A. Scribner, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863.
- Chas. M. Sheldon, 18th Cav. En'd March, 1864; died Oct. 17, 1864.
- John W. Mullen, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Feb. 1, 1863.
- John P. Collins, 106th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; killed in battle, July 9, 1864.
- Benj. B. Hart, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; died Nov. 24, 1862.
- E. H. Craft, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died June 15, 1863.
- Jas. Delancey, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died June 17, 1864.
- Manville Crocker, 81st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; died May 31, 1862.
- Wm. H. Taylor. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died March 6, 1864.
- Wm. E. Dunham, 81st Inf. En'd Sept., 1861; killed at Cold Harbor.
- Jay Jewitt, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died Sept. 11, 1864.
- Geo. W. Du Bois, 81st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died June 15, 1862.
- James Ratien, 84th Inf. Killed at Gettysburg.
- Samuel Burrus, 4th H. Art. Died in Salisbury prison.
- Wm. Martin, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
- Julius Grantier, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; died June 19, 1862.
- G. R. Jones, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died Feb. 8, 1863.
- L. P. Hines, 9th H. Art. En'd Dec., 1862; killed in Shenandoah Valley, Oct., 1864.
- Jas. McDermott, 2d H. Art. En'd Jan., 1864; died Sept. 1864, in Salisbury prison.
- Nicholas Corner, 24 H. Art. En'd Jan., 1864; killed at Petersburg.
- Francis Bognett, 110th Art. En'd Aug., 1862; died at N. O., Apr. 24, 1863.
- John Bognett, 81st Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died June 14, 1864.

REDFIELD.

THIS town was the seat of one of the earliest and most flourishing settlements in Oswego County. In fact, so early did the very first emigrants locate there that they and their children have all passed away, and there is not a single person who can tell with absolute certainty when the first man swung his axe and built his cabin on the banks of Salmon river. The survivor whose memory goes back the farthest of any one that has lived in that town (and probably of any one in the county) is the venerable Mrs. Mary Porter, widow of Ashbel Porter, now a resident of the village of Orwell. She was brought by her father, Eli Strong, from Connecticut, in March, 1798. She was then four years old, and well remembers how she and her still younger brother were carried on the ice down Salmon river, from the residence of Captain Nathan Sage, near the present village of Redfield Square, to the location selected by her father for his new home, the two children being transported on the backs of the captain's black servant and white hired man.

Captain Sage was afterwards well known in the county as Judge Sage, and after removing to Oswego was postmaster and collector there many years. He was a Connecticut sea-captain, and was the leading pioneer of Redfield. He and a few other Connecticut men had located there between the spring of 1795 and the autumn of 1797, and had sent back glowing accounts of the fine, level flats on the Salmon river,—the virgin soil of which then appeared extremely fertile,—of the vigorous growth of timber, and, above all, of the pure, clear water everywhere to be found.

Among those who came during the three years previous to 1798, besides Sage, were Deacon Amos Kent, James Drake, Benj. Thrall, Josiah Lyon, Samuel Brooks, Eliakim Simons, and Isham Simons. The two latter are reported by tradition to have built the first barn in town, and to have raised it themselves. If so, they must have been the first settlers. Samuel Brooks, an unmarried man of twenty-eight, came in 1797.

A considerable immigration came in the spring of 1798, and in the course of that year we find the first authentic written record regarding Redfield. The territory which now bears that name was then townships Nos. 7 and 12 of the "Boylston tract." No. 7, constituting the north part of the present town, was then called Acadia, and was entirely unsettled. No. 12 had, as a survey-township, received the appellation of Redfield in honor of Dr. Frederick Redfield, who bought a large tract of land there very early, and visited the locality, but died on his return to Connecticut to make arrangements for a permanent removal.

Both these survey-townships, together with all the rest of Oswego County east of Oswego river, and a large tract lying eastward and northward, had been included in the town

of Mexico, when it was re-organized by the law of 1796, and the authentic document before referred to is the assessment-roll of that town for the year 1798, more fully described in the general history. The assessed owners of property in "No. 12," in that year, were Samuel Brooks, Phineas Corey, Nathan Cook, Ebenezer Chamberlain, Jos. Clark, Taylor Chapman, Roger Cooke, James Drake, John Edwards, Nathaniel Eels, Titus Meacham, Amos Kent, Joseph Overton, Joel Overton, Silas Phelps, John Pruyn, Nathan Sage, Eli Strong, Jedediah Smith, Obadiah Smith, Samuel Smith, Josiah Tryon, Joseph Strickland, George Seymour, Benjamin Thrall, Jonathan Worth, Jos. Wickham, Thomas Wells, Luke Winchell, Charles Webster, Daniel Wilcox, and Jonathan Waldo, making thirty-two in all, while there were only twenty-six assessed in all the rest of Oswego County east of the Oswego river.

Some of these (including the two Overtons) had come in the spring of 1798, others, as before mentioned, during the three years previous, and still others had merely acquired title to their lands, and had not yet become permanent residents. This was the case with Phineas Corey, whose son, John H. Corey, now probably the oldest resident of Redfield, states that his father came thither in 1796, bought and paid for a tract of land, and then returned east, not making a permanent location on his purchase until 1800, when he, John, was three years old.

Other settlers continued to come during and immediately after 1798, among whom were Erastus Hoskins, Benjamin Austin, and Elihu Ingraham. David and Jonathan Harmon were also very early settlers, and probably came before 1798. Farms were speedily opened along the river, above and below the present village of Redfield Square. Captain Sage was the agent of the proprietors. The only route by which the locality could be reached ran from Rome through the present town of Florence, Oneida county, and even that route was almost impassable for wagons. The road now called the State road was laid out at this period by the State from Rome, running through Redfield and the northeast part of Boylston to Sackett's Harbor, but was not entirely opened for travel until two or three years later.

Snows of four, five, and even six feet in depth blockaded the settlers in winter, but still the level land, the fine timber, and the clear water attracted new-comers. It is said of Eli Strong and others that they could have bought good land in the valley of the Mohawk, within a short distance of Utica, as cheaply as at Redfield, but they did not fancy the water, and pressed on to the sparkling springs and purling rills of Redfield.

By the beginning of 1800 it was considered that there were inhabitants enough to form a separate town.

Application was accordingly made to the legislature, and on the 14th day of March, 1800, a town was formed which corresponded in size to the survey-township of Redfield (No. 12), and retained the same name. It is said that there was considerable disposition to call the town "Strickland," after another large land-holder, but about the time of its organization he ran away with another man's wife, and so the good people reverted to Redfield, on the ground that the doctor was dead and couldn't possibly commit a similar offense. It was a very small town for those days, and made a mere notch in the side of far-spreading Mexico, but the Salmon river settlement constituted a Connecticut world by itself, separated by rocky hills and dense forests from other communities, and its boundaries were intended to include only these sons and daughters of the land of steady habits.

On the first day of April, 1800, the voters met at the house of Josiah Tryon (the son-in-law of Captain Sage), and organized the town by electing the following officers: Supervisor, Luke Winchell; Town Clerk, Eli Strong; Assessors, Erastus Hoskins, James Drake, and Benjamin Austin; Collector, Benjamin Thrall; Overseers of the Poor, Amos Kent and Jonathan Harmon; Commissioners of Highways, Samuel Brooks, Daniel Wilcox, and Eliakim Simons; Constable, Nathan Cook; Path-masters, Ebenezer Chamberlain, David Harmon, and Elibu Ingraham; Fence-viewers, Titus Meacham, Isham Simons, and Nathan Sage; Pound-master, David Harmon.

This last office was no sinecure. Plenty of evidence is to be found in the town-book of the interest taken by the people in that good old New England institution, the pound. At the very first town-meeting a vote was passed that a pound should be erected "as near the forks of the road, by David Harmon's, as can be found convenient," and that it should be composed of round timber, laid up forty feet by thirty.

That summer the proprietors gave fifteen acres of land to the young town for public purposes, and at a special town-meeting held in September following, it was voted to accept the gift. It was laid out as a public square, the name of Centre Square was given to the locality, and the early settlers all called their embryo village by that name. They soon, however, abbreviated it to "the Square," and it is now generally known as Redfield Square, many of the residents having, apparently, never heard of the original designation.

At the same meeting a penalty of five dollars was voted for felling trees into the Salmon river, unless they were immediately afterwards cut out. A bounty of five dollars was also voted for each wolf killed in the town.

The same year, 1800, Elibu Ingraham built the first saw-mill in town, and connected with it a run of stone, making also the first grist-mill, though a very inferior concern. It was run a few years, and then abandoned; the inhabitants being afterwards compelled to go to Rome for their grinding, as they had done previous to its erection, or else resort to the primitive stump-mortar, so often mentioned in this work.

Phineas Corey came in 1800, as before stated. David Butler came the same year, and in that year or the next opened the first tavern in town. It was a log building

(situated near the northeast corner of the Square), but that edifice was soon replaced by a frame one.

In 1800 or 1801, also, came Amos and Joshua Johnson, brothers, whose occupations would now be considered the opposite of each other, but were not thus viewed at that period, when deacons frequently kept tavern, and attended sedulously to both the spirituous and spiritual needs of their customers. Amos, commonly called Colonel Johnson, kept the second tavern in town, situated south of the creek, at Centre Square, and Joshua, who lived with him, was the first minister. He was of the Congregational denomination, as were most of these early New England settlers.

At the same period (1800 or 1801) Dr. Enoch Alden came from Rome and made his home in this secluded but promising locality. His own family, however, furnished the first occupant of the newly laid out grave-yard at Centre Square, his infant son, Franklin, being buried there in 1801. This, however, was not the first death in town, as a young daughter of Wells Kellogg had previously been buried on the top of a hill on Captain Sage's farm, just west of Centre Square.

It is said that after the burial of Dr. Alden's child, Katie, the daughter of "Priest Johnson," as he was commonly called, a girl just verging into womanhood, frequently expressed a feeling of sadness at the thought of that little infant lying there *alone* in the grave-yard. The same year she, too, was stricken down by death, and the child was no longer alone. Her tombstone still stands in the same grave-yard, but seems lie buried all around to keep her company.

It is not certain whether it was quite the first, but one of the first marriages was that of Samuel Brooks and Lamenta Strong, daughter of Eli Strong, and sister of Mrs. Porter, before mentioned, which took place in 1801. Of that marriage Mrs. George McKinney was one of the offspring.

The first child born in town was a son of Ebenezer Chamberlain, who received the name of Ezra L'Houmedieu Chamberlain, in honor of one of the great land-holders of that section.

The first school of which any account can be obtained was taught in the winter of 1801-2, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, though it seems probable that so large and intelligent a community had had one before. It is certain, however, that the first church (Congregational) was organized in 1802 by Mr. Johnson, with nineteen members, and this was unquestionably the first church organization within the present county of Oswego. It antedated by five years the first formation of a church in Mexico, and preceded by fourteen years a similar proceeding in Oswego village. In 1802, also, Captain Sage was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Oneida county; being the first official above the rank of supervisor within the present county of Oswego.

Allyn Seymour, father of the late Rodney Seymour, came in 1802, and settled about a mile east of the Square. An exciting incident of that year, remembered only by the earliest settlers, was the burning of Benj. Austin's house, where an infant a few months old was snatched from its cradle by another child, only five or six years of age, who barely succeeded in saving its life. The babe thus saved



JAMES PETRIE.



RES. of JAMES PETRIE, REDFIELD, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



became in later years the Rev. Mr. Austin, a celebrated Universalist minister.

Phineas Corey was appointed one of the earliest justices of the peace, in 1802. His books as justice are still preserved by his son, John H. Corey, as are also his father's account-books. The latter reach back to 1801, charges being made in that year against Jacob Houser, Dr. Alden, and Aaron West. The last-named person was debited with a hundred pounds of venison at three cents per pound, and "two yards of tobacco" at three cents per yard. On inquiry regarding this curious entry, we were informed that tobacco twisted into a long, slender rope was commonly sold by the yard in those early days. The price charged for a day's work with an ox-team, harrowing and logging, was "nine shillings,"—a dollar twelve and a half cents.

It would appear that the pound, forty feet by thirty, voted at the first town-meeting, was either not erected or was not considered sufficiently stylish, for at a special meeting held in August, 1802, it was decreed that a pound forty feet square and eight feet high should be erected in the public square. It was to be of hemlock timber, with sills and plates on all sides; to have three posts between each corner; the spaces between each pair of posts to be occupied with seven bars of sawed timber, two by five inches each, tenoned into the posts; the structure to be furnished with a good gate, with lock and hinges.

It is a little difficult to understand the object of this fine institution, as at the same meeting it was voted that hogs should be "free commoners." It was certainly curious if cattle were shut up and hogs allowed to run at large. At the same time it was voted that the highway commissioners should open the "great road," from Allen Merrill's to the bridge, with money to be raised by the town.

They were not as particular about fences as in some towns, for at a later meeting it was decreed that they need be only four feet high, the part under three feet to have but six-inch spaces between the rails.

The first suit at law which can be found on record in Esquire Corey's docket (though doubtless there were others tried before) was in 1804, between Amos Kent, David Butler, and Eli Strong, plaintiffs, and Isham Simons, then of Rome, defendant. A judgment of twenty-two dollars was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

Another record of that year was this very simple but sufficient announcement: "Married by me, John Thomas, of Sandy Creek, to Betsey Dobson, of this place. Phineas Corey."

Betsey Dobson had a brother, Thomas Dobson, a man of great strength and daring. On one occasion, when in the woods without a gun, he discovered a bear (probably a young one) on the point of ascending a tree. Rushing up, he seized the animal's paws in an iron grasp, and held his legs around the tree until Dobson's shouts brought a man to his assistance, who dispatched the unfortunate Bruin.

Besides bears and wolves, the shriek of the savage panther was sometimes heard on the hills that overlooked the valley of the Salmon. In 1803 or 1804, Erastus Hoskins and Luke Winchell had the honor of killing the first of these ferocious animals ever slain in town. There have been but two or three killed since.

In the winter of 1804-5 a strong effort was made to organize a new county from Oneida, comprising the territory of the present counties of Lewis and Jefferson, and the greater part of Oswego, with the county-seat at Redfield. Instead of that, the two new counties of Lewis and Jefferson were formed in March, 1805, leaving Redfield in Oneida.

A hotly-contested suit, tried on the 10th of December, 1805, between Dr. Enoch Alden and Wells Kellogg, resulted in a verdict of twelve and a half cents for the plaintiff. The jury consisted of Jonathan Harmon, foreman; Amos Kent, David Butler, David Harmon, Ebenezer Chamberlain, and Hezekiah Ford.

Soon afterwards Dr. Alden returned to Rome to reside, and the little settlement was left without a physician. There was no store, the miniature grist-mill built by Ingraham was abandoned, and a long journey must be made ere one could either live or die in accordance with the rules of civilized society. At first Rome was the nearest resort, but at a later period a store and other conveniences were to be found at Florence, only eight miles distant.

Yet these secluded pioneers were an intelligent and religious community, and the school and church never ceased to flourish. After Mr. Johnson, a Mr. Charles Owen taught the school at the Square, and the Rev. William Stone, father of the celebrated editor and author, William L. Stone, officiated as minister.

Very patriotic, too, were these sons and daughters of Connecticut. Nearly every recurring Fourth of July saw an enthusiastic celebration, when bowers covered with bushes were built in the public square, and long tables capable of accommodating every man, woman, and child in the little community were spread with the bounteous cheer produced by the farms around. There the roast pig, standing on all-fours, ruled over a wilderness of meats, game, fish, bread, cake, pies, and all the savory results of the skill of New England housewives.

For a rostrum an immense hemlock, standing on the Square, was cut off some twenty feet from the ground, and a platform built on the lofty stump, capable of accommodating all the officials of the day. From that commanding and romantic elevation, on many an Independence day, successive orators thundered forth their eulogies of American liberty, and their denunciations of despotism in every form. There, too, after the feast had been disposed of, the magnates assembled, of whom Captain Sage was the most prominent, toasts were drank in New England rum, which the morals of that day did not interdict, and the empty bottles flung down to the ground amid the cheers of the multitude below.

Though there were no Indians residing close by, the *Oncidas* went through the town every fall on their hunting excursions. They were on good terms with the settlers, but were as fond then as now of getting food or drink without labor. Mrs. Porter relates that one Sunday in autumn her father's family went to church, leaving her, then only six years old, alone in the house. While sitting in the kitchen she noticed the darkening of the open doorway, and, looking up, saw a squaw standing within it. The latter began to talk and gesticulate, but the frightened child

could not understand a word. Finally, the Indian woman pointed to the pumpkins growing luxuriantly amid the corn close to the house, and made motions to show that she wanted one.

"Yes, yes," exclaimed Mary, anxious to get rid of her visitor. The squaw went into the corn-field, and then the little girl on looking out saw twenty or thirty Indians and squaws in the road, every one of whom followed the example of their companion. Each picked out the best pumpkin to be found, slung it in his or her blanket, and marched off, leaving a serious vacancy in the pumpkin crop.

Among the immigrants who came previous to the war of 1812, besides those already mentioned, were Richard Dimmick, Squire Hinman, John Caster, Ezra Dewey, and James, Nathan, and John Harris. Though there was no regular store, it would appear as if Wells Kellogg kept a good many things to sell, from the frequency with which some of the other residents were found "confessing judgment" in his favor on the books of Justice Corey.

In 1807 the survey-township of Acadia was annexed to the town of Redfield. As no one lived in it, the only effect was to increase the amount of Redfield's taxable property. In the same year (April 1) the first post-office was established in the town, the name being Redfield, and Russell Stone being the first postmaster.

Meanwhile the "great road" had been opened through to Sackett's Harbor (instead of Brownville, as originally intended), and much travel passed over it. Nearly all the emigrants to the southern part of Jefferson county took this route. During the war of 1812 the "State road" was the scene of still greater animation. Bodies of troops were constantly passing,—reckless regulars disposed to appropriate whatever eatables they could lay their hands on, and mild-mannered militia, sent to the front by draft, and sadly regretting the comfortable homes they had left behind.

Mrs. Porter recounts how on one occasion a company camped on the public square while the young ladies of the vicinity were gathered at a quilting-party near by. The captain approached and politely invited the girls to dance with his men. They assented, and in a few moments soldiers and maidens were footing it blithely over the green to the inspiring sounds of the frolicsome violin.

In 1813, Dr. David Dickinson located himself at Centre Square, being the second physician in town, and the only one at that time. After selecting his home he sent for his wife, with whom came her sister, Sophronia Sherwood, then a young woman, now the venerable widow of Rodney Seymour. At that time Mrs. Seymour states there were only three or four houses at Centre Square, besides the taverns of Colonel Johnson and Mr. West, though there were numerous farms in a good state of cultivation up and down the river. The nearest store and the nearest grist-mill were then at Florence.

After the war immigration began again, though more slowly than on the first opening of the town. People had discovered more fertile, though certainly not more healthy, localities farther on, and passed somewhat disdainfully by the pure water and cool uplands of Redfield. Yet the valley of the upper Salmon still bore a lively appearance. The State road became the route of an important stage-

line, and travel constantly poured along it. That road and the one down Black river were the two great thoroughfares between the valley of the Mohawk and that of the St. Lawrence. Just after the war Dr. Alden returned from Rome, and built a grist-mill at the Square, which stands there to this day.

When the project for a division of Oneida county was mooted, the people of Redfield voted a remonstrance against it in town-meeting. The plan succeeded, however. Oswego county was formed in 1816, and Redfield became its northeasternmost town.

The people still retained their interest in religion and education, and in 1817 and 1818 voted to raise for schools three times the amount received from the State; the largest proportion which we have observed anywhere or at any time. At the same time their general ideas regarding the expenditure of public money were very frugal. In 1818 it was voted that the commissioners of highways should treat with those of Orwell for the building of a joint bridge over Salmon river, but should not give over thirty dollars for the purpose!

But the wolves, which still raged against the sheepfold, were the cause of the promptest liberality. In 1818 twenty dollars was voted for the "pate" of each wolf killed in the town. The bounty on foxes was fifty cents. The town-record for the same year contains this imperious decree,—of Spartan brevity and Roman firmness,—"voted, that all hogs shall have rings in their noses." A supplementary resolution directed a fine of twenty-five cents for each porcine animal running at large between the 1st of April and the 1st of December without the ornament required by law.

It was not till about 1824 that the people felt able to build a church edifice, when the Methodists erected a neat structure at the Square, which still remained the centre of all business. When there are two denominations in a town and one of them builds a church, the other is pretty sure to follow the example. Accordingly, in 1829 the Congregationalists erected an edifice similar in size and appearance to that of the Methodists. Both these small but tasteful structures, kept in thorough repair, still adorn the sides of Redfield Square.

Up to this time (1830) there had been almost no settlement in the northern part of the town. The "Nine-Mile woods" stretched in primeval gloom along the State road, unbroken by a single clearing, save where a man named Webb kept a rude tavern near the middle of them. After 1830, settlers began to clear up the long-unoccupied section.

This section continued to be celebrated for its deep snows. Mr. George McKinney relates how, in 1832, the people of Redfield on the south, and of Lorraine (Jefferson county) on the north, turned out *en masse* to break the road through the Nine-Mile woods. With infinite labor their work was accomplished, and the two parties met at night at Webb's tavern. There was hardly room for them to stand, much less to lie down, so all idea of sleep was abandoned, and the night was passed in a general jubilee. In three days the road was full again, and for some time the mail had to be carried on snow-shoes.

About 1835 the first store in town was opened at the Square by John H. Corey, son of the early pioneer and

magistrate, Phineas Corey. He was succeeded by Henry Brooks, and since then Redfield has been duly represented in the mercantile department of business.

A considerable number of settlers had by this time located in the survey-township of Aandia, and on the 21st of February, 1843, it was formed into a town by the name of "Greenboro'," a post-office of that name being afterwards established on the State road, near the Boylston line. The new town, however, was too sparsely settled to support an organization; difficulties arose with the proprietors regarding the taxing of non-resident lands, and on the 1st day of March, 1848, Greenboro' was re-annexed to Redfield.

About 1855 two large tanneries were erected at Redfield Square, one by Streeter Bros. and one by Chauncey Burket. They suspended operations in consequence of the financial crisis of 1857, but were shortly afterwards revived, one by J. A. Coles and one by Lapham, Clarrington & Burket. They have since passed into the hands of O. K. Lapham.

About 1865 a railroad from Williamstown village to Maple Hill, built for the purpose of carrying wood, was extended into the town of Redfield to a point about two and a half miles from the Square. Up to 1871 it did a very heavy business, and an immense amount of wood was cut and carried off. After that time wood became scarce, though the road was kept in operation until 1876, when it was abandoned and the track taken up.

Meanwhile the tanneries have given a new impulse to the business of the town, employing as they do about fifty hands in their immediate operation, and offering a market for immense quantities of hemlock bark, obtained not only in this town, but in the adjacent part of Lewis county. Under the management of Mr. Lapham's foremen, C. C. Hayden and Adam Loek, they are capable of tanning near thirty thousand hides each year. A store is connected with them.

Besides this, there are at the Square a large dry-goods and grocery store, owned by G. G. Simons, the grist-mill of D. P. Penfield, the saw-mill of Chas. McKinney, and the cheese-factory of Mr. McAdam. In the north part of the town, still called Greenboro' in common parlance, are three saw-mills, owned respectively by Messrs. Saunders, Button, and Yerdon.

The people of Redfield still retain their old interest in education, schools are well attended, and it is seldom indeed that one will see, in so small a village, as fine a school-house as the handsome two-story one at Redfield Square, in which a graded school, with two departments, is liberally sustained.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This is the one which, as has been mentioned, was originally organized as a Congregational society, with nineteen members, in 1802, and is consequently the oldest church in the county. Owing to the loss of its records, very little can be learned regarding it more than has just been given in the general sketch of the town. Rev. Joshua Johnson was the first pastor, serving, as near as we can learn, some twelve or fifteen years. Subsequent to him, and we think immediately succeeding him, was Rev. Wm. Stone.

For nearly thirty years the congregation worshipped in the school-house, but about 1829 a small, neat church

edifice was erected at Redfield Square, at a cost of about a thousand dollars. The church has since adopted the Presbyterian form of government, that form being substantially all that distinguishes the two denominations. The present officers are as follows:

Acting pastor, Rev. F. N. Greeley; Elders, P. Cooper, James Petrie, and E. M. Parsons.

THE METHODIST CHURCH (REDFIELD AND FLORENCE CIRCUIT).

The records of this church go back to 1845. A class was organized at Redfield Square as early as 1820, and probably earlier. A house of worship was erected in 1824, being the first in town. As usual, several classes were joined in one circuit. In 1845, Redfield, Williamstown, Amboy, and Florence (Oneida county) were thus united. In 1848 the circuit was reduced to Redfield and Florence. In 1853 each of these localities became a separate charge. We have not been able to learn of the existence of a record of the Redfield church while separate. Redfield and Florence were afterwards reunited in one charge, and from the books in the hands of the clerk we obtain the following imperfect list of ministers:

Rev. Orra Squires, 1845; Harris Kingsley, 1846; Jacob M. Park, 1847; Asahel Aldrich, 1849-50; Samuel Salisbury, 1851-52; L. Whitney, 1853; . . . William Moore, 1867-68; James R. Moore, 1869; Allen Miller, 1870-72; Samuel Salisbury, 1873; George W. Hughes, 1874-75; James D. Dickson, 1876; R. O. Beebe, 1877. The present stewards are Joel Loomis, Wm. Funk, and Wm. Kant.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN CLERKS.

Supervisors.—Luke Winchell, 1800; Eli Strong, 1801; Nathan Sage, 1802-10; Wm. Lord, 1811-26; Daniel Dimmick, 1827-33; Edwin Rockwell, 1834-39; Rodney Seymour, 1840; Reuben Drake, 1841-42; Rodney Seymour, 1843-44; Gideon Parkhurst, 1845-46; Rodney Seymour, 1847; Daniel Dimmick, 1848-49; Sheldon Brooks, 1850-52; Gideon Parkhurst, 1853; Arthur V. Perry, 1854-55; Daniel Dimmick, 1856-57; Chas. McKinney, 1858; Daniel Dimmick, 1859-61; Sylvester Goodrich, 1862; Daniel Dimmick, 1863-64; Chas. McKinney, 1865-66; Daniel Dimmick, 1867; James Petrie, 1868; Daniel Dimmick, 1869; A. G. Sexton, 1870-72; Lewis L. Fleming, 1873-76; Andrew S. Cuy, 1877.

Town Clerks.—Eli Strong, 1800; Wells Kellogg, 1801; Eli Strong, 1802-4; Isaac Conkling, 1805; Jonathan Deming, 1806-13; Amos Kent, 1814-17; Allyn Seymour, 1818; Amos Kent, 1819-21; Samuel W. Johnson, 1822-23; Ira Seymour, 1824-27; Wm. Lord, Jr., 1828-29; Geo. McKinney, 1830; Wm. Lord, Jr., 1831; Moses H. Webster, 1832; Reuben Drake, 1833; Wm. Lord, Jr., 1834-35; John Corey, 1836; Hinman Griswold, 1837; Henry Brooks, 1838-39; John K. Perry, 1840-41; Franklin Washburn, 1843; Henry Brooks, 1844-51; Reuben Drake, 1852-55; John K. Perry, 1856; Alphonso H. Seymour, 1857; Heman Bacon, 1858; A. H. Seymour, 1859; Gilbert M. Parsons, 1860; Elias M. Parsons, 1861; Chas. McKinney, 1862; Joseph C. Thompson, 1863-64;

Geo. Elmer, 1865-66; J. M. Burton, 1867; Henry J. Burkett, 1868; J. B. Parsons, 1869; H. J. Burkett, 1870; Robert Cooper, 1871; John Cooper, 1872; Wm. J. Gooding, 1873-76; Stephen C. Thompson, 1877.

OFFICERS OF REDFIELD IN 1877.

Andrew S. Coey, supervisor; Stephen C. Thompson, town clerk; John Lyons, Abraham Yerdon, Jeremiah Gorman, and Alfred H. Perry, justices of the peace; Martin V. B. Clemens, Charles McKinney, and Wm. Fink, assessors; Thomas T. McNamara, Lyman Gaylord, and Orson Randall, commissioners of highways; Virgil Seymour, overseer of the poor; Hiram B. Algwire, collector; George S. Thompson, James McNamara, and Sylvester H. Adams, auditors; Charles Clemens, Marion V. D. Jackson, and John Costello, inspectors of election; H. B. Algwire, Jno. Cooper, J. C. Adams, and Wm. Wright, constables; Peter McOwen, scaler; John Murphy, game constable; Tilly R. Sheldon, pound-master; John C. Thompson, Matthew Comiskey, and Virgil J. Seymour, commissioners of excise.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES PETRIE

was born in Orkney, Scotland, May 15, 1819, the sixth of ten children. His father was Robert Petrie, a farmer and weaver. James married Jessie Guthrie, of Kirkwell, Scotland, in 1845. Seven children—two sons and five daughters, all living—were born to them, one in Scotland, the rest in America. He landed in New York June 2, 1847, and arrived in Redfield on the 6th of the same month. One month after, by the aid of a brother in New York, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, clearing enough to keep five cows and a span of horses. This farm was afterwards traded, by his brother, for a house in Brooklyn, James receiving the money he had paid upon it. In 1853 he purchased the Lewis farm of two hundred and sixty-two and a half acres, where his eldest son now lives. In 1872 he purchased the Burkett farm of two hundred acres, where he now lives. Besides the eldest son above mentioned, three daughters are married, and are living in the vicinity. Mr. Petrie has served as commissioner of highways and as supervisor of the township. In politics he is a Republican. At the age of sixteen he joined the Secession Presbyterian church of Scotland, his father being an elder in the same for over thirty years. Mr. Petrie has been elder in the church for several years. Coming to this country with very limited means, by untiring industry he has accumulated a handsome fortune, and ranks among the most thrifty of the farmers of the neighborhood.

MILITARY RECORD OF REDFIELD.

Hiram Allen. Enlisted in the 180th Inf., September 1, 1864; discharged in the summer of 1865.

James Coey. Mustered in the 147th Inf., Aug. 27, 1862; wounded; promoted to captain and to major; dis. in the summer of 1865.

James L. Balcomb. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; dis. in summer of 1865.

William McCann. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 20, 1862; wounded; discharged in summer of 1865.

John P. James. Enlisted in the 3d Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; dis. in 1865.

Evan Jones. Enlisted in the 5th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; dis. in 1865.

Alfred Tucker. Enlisted in the 35th Inf., Jan. 5, 1861; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Orson Randall. Enlisted in the 59th Inf., Aug. 10, 1861; re-enlisted Aug. 19, 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

John Livingston. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., Aug. 10, 1862; wounded; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Norman P. Smith. Enlisted in the 59th Inf., Oct. 15, 1861, as a musician.

Robert Cooper. Enlisted in the 3d H. Art., Feb. 7, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864.

George M. Jones. Enl. in the 10th H. Art., Sept. 11, 1862; dis. in the summer of 1865.

John McNamara. Enlisted in the 18th Inf., Sept. 1, 1862; dis. in 1865.

Daniel McMahon. Enl. in the 24th Inf., Jan., 1861; re-enl. in Oct., 1863; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Garret Miller. Enl. in the 110th Inf., Sept. 11, 1862; promoted to corp.; re-enl. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Ebenezer Adair. Enl. in the 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; prom. to corp.; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Owen Sheldon. Enl. in the 180th Inf., Sept. 15, 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Daniel A. Grant. Enlisted in the 93d Inf., Nov. 18, 1861; wounded; dis. in summer of 1865.

John N. Grant. Enlisted in the 93d Inf., Nov. 18, 1861; prom. to corp.; wounded; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Wm. Carrin. Enl. in the 59th Inf., Nov. 3, 1861; prom. to corp. and sergt.; re-enl. 1864.

William Bartlett. Enlisted in the 97th Inf., October 7, 1861; promoted to 1st sergt. and 2d lieut.; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; dis. in summer of 1865.

Joseph Bartlett. Enlisted in the 81st Inf., Oct. 7, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut.; re-enlisted Jan., 1864; dis. in summer of 1865.

Charles S. Balcom. Enlisted in the 93d Regt., Oct. 10, 1861, as corporal; dis. in summer of 1865.

Daniel Balcom. Enlisted in the 184th Inf., Sept. 7, 1864; dis. in summer of 1865.

Daniel Gerden. Enlisted in the 110th Regt., August 10, 1862; dis. in 1865.

Norman Randall. Enlisted in the 186th Inf., Sept. 7, 1864; dis. in summer of 1865.

Lyman Randall. Enlisted in the 186th Inf., Sept. 22, 1864; re-enlisted Dec., 1865; dis. in summer of 1865.

John R. Carter. Enlisted in the 186th Inf., Sept. 18, 1864; dis. in 1865.

Chester Carter. Enlisted in the 186th Inf., Aug. 23, 1864; dis. in summer of 1865.

Stephen Kollhard. Enlisted in the 10th Heavy Art., Sept. 21, 1864; dis. in 1865.

Sidney C. Gaylord. Enl. in the 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.; killed in the battle of Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1864.

Orville A. Wright. Enlisted in the 142d Inf., Aug. 10, 1863; died at David's Island, Jan. 25, 1864, of sickness originating in the service.

William Jackson. Enlisted in the 110th Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; died at Fort Hudson, La., Aug. 16, 1863.

Daniel M. Cullum. Enlisted in the 1st Cav., Sept. 27, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Mar. 27, 1864, of wounds received in battle.

Elisha Allen. Enlisted in the 5th Inf., Nov. 1, 1861; killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 15, 1862.

Bernard McOwen. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; died at David's Island, Apr. 12, 1863, of sickness originating in the service.

Simoon Potter. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Albert Potter. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1862.

Albert Glyman. Enlisted in the 147th Regt., Aug. 21, 1862; died at Belle Plain, La., Jan. 20, 1865.

Augustus Marck. Enl'd in the 2d H. A., March 10, '64; dis. in '65.



Melzar Richards
 LIEUT. COL. 24TH CAVALRY, N. Y. V.

MELZAR RICHARDS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MELZAR RICHARDS was born at Blood's Corners, Steuben county, New York, December 25, 1822. He went with his parents to Massachusetts, and soon after came to this county and located in the town of Parish.

In 1847 he united in marriage with Catherine Smalenberger, of Utica, New York. In 1849, during the enthusiasm and excitement attending the discovery of gold in California, he journeyed to that State, and during three years braved the dangers and privations of the mining regions. He then returned to the town of Parish, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he promptly organized Company D, of the Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, and entered the service as captain. Colonel Richards was in every respect well adapted for the life of a soldier. He had an iron constitution, an indomitable will, and knew no such word as fear. He served gallantly with the noble Twenty-fourth, and distinguished himself on many a severely contested field. In the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, First and Second Fredericksburg, he was ever found at the front, and by his brave and heroic conduct inspired his men with courage. In the terrible battle of Antietam he was only slightly wounded, though his hat and clothing were completely riddled with bullets. In February, 1863, he was promoted to major of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and served in that capacity until the expiration of its term of

service. Colonel Richards, although he had served in the severest battles of the war, and received an honorable discharge, was not one to sit idly by while his imperiled country still called for brave men, and he actively assisted in raising and organizing the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and was commissioned as major. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, and Petersburg, and in these engagements added fresh laurels to those already gained in the hard-fought battles of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He commanded the regiment in many of the engagements, and proved himself a brave and efficient commander. On the third day of the battle of Petersburg he was severely wounded in the left arm, but would not go to the rear, and remained at the head of his regiment; and, although his arm hung useless at his side, he refused to go to the rear, and with the reins of his horse in his teeth, or fastened to his left shoulder, he rode at the head of his regiment during the remainder of the day's carnage.

Nearly four years Colonel Richards had patriotically served his country on the battle-field, and thus far had been but twice wounded; but on the fatal 5th of April, 1865, when the Union army was pressing Lee's retreating forces, the swift-winged messenger came: he was pierced through the breast by a rebel bullet and soon after expired. With his death passed away a kind father, a good citizen, and a patriotic soldier.

Colonel Richards was a Mason in high standing, and was buried, April 23, 1865, with masonic and military honors.

Elisha R. Adair. Enl. in the 186th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. in 1865.
 Jacob Shorey. Enlisted in the 97th Inf., Oct. 9, 1864; promoted to sergeant; discharged in 1865.

George G. Simons. Enlisted in the 189th Inf., Sept. 2, 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Hugh McQueen. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Aug. 22, 1862; dis. in summer of 1865.

John Patter. Enlisted in the 147th Inf., Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to the 1st Light Art.; dis. in 1865.

Benjamin Filkins. Enlisted in the 186th Inf., Sept., 1864; dis. in the summer of 1865.

Gardner Filkins. Enlisted in the 186th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. in spring of 1865.

George Barlow. Enlisted in 147th Regt., Jan., 1864; died of sickness originating in the service, March 9, 1864, at Charleston, S. C.

Daniel Cooper. Enlisted in the 5th Heavy Art., Feb. 7, 1862; died at Staunton, Va., July 26, 1864, while a prisoner of war.

William Cooper. Enlisted in the 5th Heavy Art., Jan., 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., May 16, 1865.

H. Seymour. Mastered in the 59th Inf., Nov., 1864, as 2d lieutenant; killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, Jan. 29, 1862.

PARISH.

This is an inland town of Oswego County. It is, on an average, about two hundred and sixty feet above the level of Lake Ontario, and contains near twenty-five thousand acres of land, mostly fertile, consisting of gravel, sand, and loam. It is well watered by several small streams; the largest one being the north branch of Salmon creek. The principal trees of the forest are the sugar-maple, beech, birch, and hemlock. There are also a few swamps of pine and cedar, and in the eastern part of the town is St. Mary's lake, containing about forty acres.

This town originally belonged to the vast hunting-ground of the Six Nations, being near the line between the *Oueidas* and *Onondagas*. The first white settlement was made in 1803, by Rev. Gamaliel Barnes, a Baptist clergyman from Otsego county, in company with his son-in-law, Stephen D. Morse. They came by way of Camden, Oneida county, through the present town of Amboy. Their guides were principally marked trees and Indian trails, though Elder Barnes had prospected here the year before. Mr. Morse was really the pioneer in the felling of timber and clearing of land, having probably done more of that work than any other man that ever resided in town. He had a powerful physical constitution, and, when at the age of sixty-eight, could chop his three cords of wood in a day. Both of these individuals settled in the extreme west part of the town, on small lot No. 60, 23d township, Scriba's patent, then called Mexico, Oneida county.

Paul Allen, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, moved into town from Otsego county in 1804, and settled on small lot No. 2. He soon made him a farm in the wilderness, and became one of the leading men of the town, being a lieutenant in the war of 1812, the first supervisor of Parish, and a prominent member of the Baptist church. He died in 1849.

Thomas Nutting, of Otsego county, then twenty-three years old, settled in town in 1804, on small lot No. 6. He was a farmer, a soldier of 1812, and the incumbent of several town offices. He and his wife survived all the other old settlers, dying in 1873, his wife upon one day and he upon the next. Eleada Orton came the same year, and located on small lot No. 5.

In 1805, Stately Palmer, Jr., William Wightman, Amos Williams, and Wm. D. Wightman came into town from

Herkimer county, and settled on small lot No. 61, except Wm. D. Wightman, who located on lot No. 3. Denison B. Palmer settled on small lot No. 60, a few years later, and was afterwards the first justice of the peace in town.

Between the years 1810 and 1825 such prominent individuals as Lamon Brockway, Abram House, Joseph Maybee, John Miller, Benjamin Whitney, Jacob J. Miller, Erastus Fyler, and Joseph Edick (all dead but Mr. Edick) came into town with their families. The early settlers generally came from Otsego and Herkimer counties. They were tough, hardy men and women, and their longevity was something remarkable; almost all of them living to be upwards of seventy years old. Generally they were people of strong and sincere piety. Their capital consisted not in cash, but in muscle, industry, and iron will. In fact, this was about all the capital that was ever brought into town. The pioneers of Parish were persons of marked intelligence for that primitive period, and would have done no discredit to any age. Elder Barnes built the first log house in town, and also the first frame one, and the first barn.

In fact, Mr. Barnes was so intimately connected with the early history of Parish that a correct account of that portion of his career would give a very good idea of pioneer life in that town, especially on its religious side. A native of Connecticut, his early advantages had been very few, and his chief education had been to learn the trades of a tanner and a shoemaker. He had served in the army of the Revolution, had early enlisted in the army of the Lord, had shown marked oratorical talent, and had soon been ordained as a minister of the Baptist church, yet had always supported himself principally by manual labor.

Mr. Barnes had reached the mature age of forty-six when he settled in Oswego County. As soon as possible he began preaching to the scattered pioneers around him. He was, so far as known, the second actual preacher who made his home in the county; and, as the first was at Redfield, in the extreme northeastern corner, Mr. Barnes was the earliest in the whole central and western portion. With untiring zeal he visited remote places, sometimes twenty miles distant, week after week, receiving no compensation save the consciousness of duty well performed. His converts were numerous, and, what was far more important, it was universally admitted that they "stuck."

Possessed of a remarkable physical vigor, he endured fatigues that would have destroyed a less robust man. In school-houses, in private houses, in barns, and in those grand old temples the pillars of which were the mighty trees of the primeval forest, the voice of Gamaliel Barnes was heard exhorting the people to follow the paths of righteousness and of peace. In almost all cases in central Oswego at the beginning of the century his hand tied the nuptial knot between the young pioneers who entered the matrimonial state; his tongue spoke the words of hope and consolation over those who rested forever from the labors of this world. As long as he was able to bear the fatigue of traveling, he continued to preach the faith in which he so zealously believed, and it was not till he had reached the great age of ninety-six that he was finally gathered to his fathers.

The early settlers raised very large crops of grain and vegetables. Frequently the wheat averaged from thirty to forty bushels per acre; corn, the same; oats, fifty; and potatoes, three hundred. The soil was sadly impoverished by them to pay for their farms, but is now improving under modern management.

The old Rotterdam road, from Constantia to Mexico Point (then called Vera Cruz), was opened through this town by Mr. Scriba, as stated in the general history, in 1794 or 1795. The road from Camden to Mexico Point was surveyed near the time of the first settlement. Other roads have been opened as necessity required.

The first birth in town was that of Ransom Orton, son of Elcinda Orton, in 1805. The first death was that of Jonathan Bedell, killed by the falling of a tree on small lot No. 4. This casualty occurred during the first two or three years of settlement, but the exact date cannot be ascertained. His widow wedded Nathan Parkhurst, and this was the first marriage.

The first school-house in Parish was built, in 1808, of logs, covered with hemlock boards, at a cost of fifteen dollars, and was situated where the town-hall now stands. The first teacher was Samuel Philco. Joseph Torry, afterwards surrogate of Oswego County, also taught there at an early day. This primitive temple of education was torn down and replaced by a frame house in 1816.

At the town centennial picnic, held September 9, 1876, Jarvis Hatch, of Mexico, aged seventy years, rose and said he was a pupil in that old log school-house with the hemlock roof. He is probably the only person now living who attended school in that house.

In 1814 the first frame school-house in town was erected on small lot No. 60, at a cost of a hundred and fifty dollars. The district in which it was situated was called district No. 1, of Mexico. Though Parish has always tenaciously supported the common schools, it has also been the fast friend of advanced education. Professor J. H. House, principal of the State normal school, at Cortland, is a native of this town, and many other teachers whom Parish has sent forth have attained high rank in their chosen professions.

The first grist-mill was erected, with three run of stone, in 1828, by Paul Allen and John Becker, on the north branch of Salmon creek, in the present village of Parish. In 1872 it was destroyed by fire, and in its place the large mill now owned by Robertson & Co. was erected, at a cost

of eighteen thousand dollars. This structure (named "Ceresco Mill," by Edwin Palmer) has four run of stone, capable of turning out forty barrels of flour and ten tons of meal per day. There has never been any other grist-mill in town than the two just mentioned on the same site.

The first tanner and shoemaker was Elder Barnes, who carried on those trades on a small scale and for only a short time. The first tannery of any importance was erected in 1830, by John Simplot, a Frenchman, near the grist-mill. About 1833 it became the property of John C. Warn. In 1859 it was burned, but was rebuilt by Mr. Warn, who sold it in 1865 to Robertson & Co. It has since been much enlarged. It now uses three thousand cords of bark yearly, and tans about two hundred thousand sides of sole-leather, using nothing but dry Spanish hides. It employs directly about twenty men, and there is near a hundred and fifty thousand dollars of capital invested in it. It runs by steam-power, and this steam is also used to warm the grist-mill. There are also in town ten saw-mills and one planing-machine.

In 1829, Ephraim E. Ford erected the first store, a small building which has since been enlarged, and is now owned by the Mosher brothers. Mr. Ford kept it until 1856, part of the time in company with Paul W. Allen. From that small beginning the mercantile business of Parish has increased until there are now ten stores in town, including those devoted to drugs and hardware.

Jacob J. Miller furnished accommodations to travelers at his house in the eastern part of the town at an early day, but the first regular tavern was built in 1829, by Isam Simons, who kept it till 1857. In 1871 it was burned, and on its site the handsome Ludington block was erected. There are now four public-houses in Parish,—the Carley House, the Martin House, the Parish House, and the Petrie House.

Joseph Storer was the first blacksmith. He was here as early as 1815, and moved away by 1822. In 1828, Joseph Brown erected a blacksmith-shop. There are now three blacksmith-shops, besides one wagon-shop and one cabinet-shop.

Austin White was the first physician. He was a native of Albany county, and a graduate of the medical school at Fairfield, Herkimer county. He settled in town in 1832, and resided there until his death in 1876. Tobias J. Green is now the oldest physician in Parish, having been a resident there since 1847. He is a native of Rensselaer county, and a graduate of the medical university of New York city. The other physicians are Judson J. Taylor, John B. Ladd, and Cornelius S. House.

Archibald N. Ludington, now a prominent member of the Syracuse bar, was the first lawyer in Parish. He settled there in 1848, and left in 1851; being afterwards district attorney of the county. S. T. Parsons, now a resident of Michigan and once a member of the legislature of that State, succeeded Mr. Ludington. Newton W. Nutting, grandson of the early pioneer, Thomas Nutting, commenced his legal practice in Parish in 1861. He has been district attorney and school commissioner, and is now a resident of Oswego city. The present lawyers of Parish are Edwin G. Lynch and Harmon D. Nutting. The latter was a resident

of Virginia for a time, and was elected to the senate of that State. Ill health prevented his remaining there.

The first post-route through town was established in 1832. The mail ran over it from Camden to Colosse once a week. Dexter Howard and Cyrus H. Harvey were the first mail-carriers. Ephraim E. Ford was the first post-master, and held the office till he moved out of town in 1856. In fact, Parish is somewhat remarkable for having had only five postmasters since the first one was appointed forty-five years ago. There is but one office in town, but that has a mail twice a day.

The Syracuse northern division of the Rome and Ogdensburgh railroad passes through the western part of this town two and three-fourths miles. It was built in 1870 and 1871, and was then called the Syracuse Northern railroad. Previous to the disorganization of the old company, Parish was honored with a director and vice-president, Dr. T. J. Green. The town was bonded for thirty-five thousand dollars to build the road. The first train of cars ran November, 1871. The road is doing a good business.

This town was erected from Mexico, by act of the legislature, on the 20th day of March, 1828. It was called Parish, in honor of David Parish, the great landed proprietor, who purchased the survey-township of Strasburg from George Scriba.

The first town-meeting was held the first Tuesday of May, 1828, at the Parishville school-house, when the following officers were elected: Paul Allen, supervisor; John Becker, town clerk; Stately Palmer, T. Nutting, and Marks Edick, assessors; Isaac Simons, collector; Denison B. Palmer, Benajah Whitney, and Jacob J. Miller, commissioners of highways; Wm. D. Wightman and Wm. Wightman, poor-masters; Richard Cleveland, Erastus Fyler, and Samuel Barber, commissioners of schools; Denison B. Palmer, Isaac B. Mead, and Charles Gardner, inspectors of schools; George Earles, Peter Edick, Squire Palmer, and Chauncey Whitney, constables; Benajah Whitney, Joseph Maybee, and Jacob Mead, pound-masters; John Becker, sealer of weights and measures.

No justices of the peace were elected then, but Marks Edick, Jacob Slingerland, Lunny Thayer, and Paul Perry were chosen the succeeding fall.

The town was then divided into five school districts and four parts of districts; now it has thirteen districts and fourteen school-houses. Then it had twenty-three road districts, now fifty-eight.

The following is a list of the supervisors, with the years of their service: Paul Allen, 1828-32; Alfred Phelps, 1833-40; Ephraim E. Ford, 1841-43; Lunny Thayer, 1844, 1847-50; John Clapsaddle, 1845; Harvey Palmer, 1846 and '55; Joseph Osborn, 1841-53; Paul W. Allen, 1854; John C. Waru, 1856; Austin White, 1857; Andrew Ashton, 1858 and '59; John Becker, 1860 and '61; Jonathan Irish, 1862, '65, '66, '70; James David, 1863 and '64; Frank H. Argersinger, 1867-69; Romayne C. Robertson, 1871-76; Jerry Foley, 1872, 1874-75; Daniel Edick, 1873; and Judson J. Taylor, in 1877.

At one of the first town-meetings a resolution was passed (which is still in force) that no cattle should be allowed on the highway, to roam about a grist-mill, store, tavern, or

place of public worship, between December 1 and May 1. A fine of fifty cents was imposed on cattle-owners for violating the ordinance.

The explanation of this local law is to be found in the fact that the old settlers, when they drove to mill, store, tavern, or meeting, took fodder for their cattle with them, and they wanted to be able to leave it unguarded, without running any risk of its being eaten up by wandering depredators.

Two residents of Parish have been members of the State assembly: Lunny Thayer in 1845, and Harvey Palmer in 1863 and '64.

The deeds of the men of Parish in the war for the Union will be found recounted in the history of the regiments from Oswego County. Nine thousand dollars were also raised and paid by the town to aid the Union cause by paying the bounties of soldiers.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1874, a weekly newspaper was established at Parishville by John W. Northrop, editor and proprietor, which is still published by him. Mention of this journal will also be found in our chapter on the press.

Among the institutions of Parish we must not forget the town-hall, fifty by thirty feet in size, purchased in 1857, being composed of the lower story of a building, the upper part of which is occupied by the Masons. There is also a "lock-up," for which, however, there is but little use.

The leading business interests are agriculture (including dairying) and lumbering. Many barrels for the Syracuse salt-works are also made there. Yet, though Parish is enriched by no commercial or manufacturing establishments, it is far from being an undesirable place of residence. The soil is reasonably fertile, the water and air are remarkably pure, and health sheds her inestimable blessings over the people. There has been no fitful or speculative growth, but a steady increase of population, which has risen from nine hundred and sixty-eight in 1830 to two thousand and sixty-two in 1875.

Very free from all aristocratic pretensions are the farmers and lumbermen of Parish. The pioneers who swung their axes in the forest seventy years ago were scarcely more so. For near ten years a very pleasant custom has obtained of holding an annual town-picnic after the close of each harvest, in which the whole community is expected to take part. Rich and poor, high and low, male and female, old and young, all Parish is welcome; and if the fabled period of Arcadian simplicity is not renewed, at least all meet for a few hours on a footing of equality, and many a pleasant day is the result of this charming custom.

It now only remains to notice the various societies of the town.

Republican Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was organized May 14, 1874. The charter-members were Samuel Porter, Avery Skinner, John B. Ackley, Hiram Walker, and Samuel T. Parsons. Samuel Porter was the first Master. The lodge has been decidedly prosperous, owning their lodge-room and furniture, and being clear from debt.

A tent of Rechabites was organized on the 19th of July, 1876, with fifteen members. Harmon D. Nutting was the

first Chief Ruler. They are increasing in members, and are wielding a good influence in the cause of temperance.

The Odd-Fellows, Good Templars, Union Leaguers, and Americans have had societies in town, but all have passed away.

About the year 1815, several members of the Methodist Episcopal church formed a class in school-house No. 1, Mexico, now Parish. Richard Ford was appointed leader. The class migrated to several places, but the present Methodist class in the village of Parish can still trace their origin to that primitive organization. It is difficult to name all the early Methodist ministers, but among those truly good men we can mention a Wheeler, a Northrop, a Salisbury, a Williams, and a Castle. Several classes have been formed in town, which are now extinct. The present one at the village may re-date their organization from the year 1855, with Archibald C. Garrison as leader.

In the winter of 1840 and 1841, after a powerful revival of religion, it was thought desirable to build a church edifice during the coming season. After several meetings, a subscription was drawn up, payable to John Becker, in consideration that he should erect the church and give the land on which to build it, which he did. The church was to be called Congregational, but those friendly to other denominations understood that they were to have the use of it when not wanted by the Congregationalists. The church was erected in 1841, and in October of that year it was dedicated. Rev. Ralph Robinson (Congregational) was the preacher, and Rev. Mr. Van Alstyne (Lutheran) offered the dedicatory prayer. The several denominations who held meetings in the vicinity removed them to the church, but the Baptists for many years were the principal occupants of the pulpit almost alone. About the time of the dedication, the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Lutherans of the place came together as one denomination, and adopted Congregational discipline. Rev. S. W. Champin (Lutheran) was selected as pastor, and John Wright and Nicholas Oxner were chosen deacons.

Rev. Mr. Porter was afterwards pastor. This organization existed about five years. The church edifice was used alternately by several denominations until 1869, since when it has been occupied by the Methodists.

The Methodist pastors since 1869 have been Aaron J. Cowles, Joseph B. McCullough, Elijah H. Munger, and William H. Hall. This is the only church edifice ever built in town. The Methodists re-dedicated it December 8, 1876, Rev. B. I. Ives preacher. Its original cost was eighteen hundred dollars, and in 1870 it was repaired, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars more. It will accommodate three hundred people.

The first Sunday-school formed in town was about the year 1830. John Becker was one of the first superintendents, and held the position most of the time until his death in 1862. The present number of pupils is about one hundred, with a hundred volumes in the library. Sunday-school papers largely supply the place of books.

The Free-Will Baptists have two small societies, which worship in the school-houses. The first was organized about 1858, with near twenty members, in school district No. 2. The society is small, and has no stated preaching.

The second one was formed March 14, 1869, with twenty-three members, in school district No. 6. Deacon Stephen Griffith was chairman of the council, and S. W. Turner clerk, when the church was organized. Rev. Albert P. Phinney was chosen the first pastor of the church, and still occupies that position. George C. Brown and Austin Smith were chosen deacons.

Besides the foregoing, the first Baptist church (being the second of any denomination) in Oswego County was originally organized within the present town of Parish. The church edifice, however, having been erected in Mexico, the history of the church, in accordance with our general system, is given with that town, though a large proportion of its members are residents of Parish.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HARVEY PALMER

is a native of Parish, Oswego County, New York, where he was born on the 8th day of September, 1816. He is a descendant of the English who settled in Connecticut prior to the Revolution, and inherits in a great degree the energy and force of character of those honored pioneers. After attending the common schools he entered the Rensselaer Oswego academy, where he graduated, and subsequently studied law and medicine.

In 1863 he was elected to the assembly of this State, and served in that capacity two years. He has been chosen by his fellow-townsmen to the office of supervisor, and served four terms. He has also officiated as justice of the peace and assessor. Mr. Palmer has also rendered himself useful in the military, and has discharged the duties of colonel and inspector-general of militia.

September 16, 1835, he united in marriage with Amanda North. They had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Palmer died February 3, 1840. May 27, 1847, Mr. Palmer married Olive Porter. Their family consisted of one child, who died at the age of fourteen years.

In all matters looking to the welfare of the public Mr. Palmer is ever found foremost, and has done much towards the advancement of the religious and educational interests of the community in which he resides. He has manifested an active interest in political matters, and is a member of the Republican party. He has often been called from the store and the farm by his fellow-citizens to officiate in various public capacities, and has ever discharged his duties with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Mr. Palmer is a consistent member of the Baptist church. He resides on the farm purchased by his father when he came to this county, and is surrounded by all the attributes of a happy rural home.

MILITARY RECORD OF PARISH.

Byron Adams, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
C. D. Barney, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1863; discharged 1865.
Geo. M. Brooks, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865;
re-enlisted 2d N. Y. Cav.



HARVEY PALMER.



MRS. HARVEY PALMER.



RESIDENCE OF HON. HARVEY PALMER, FARMER, DENVER CO., N. Y.

Gro. Baley, 24th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Geo. Baley, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 G. Bush, 1st H. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged Sept., 1865.
 Curtis Bullois, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1865.
 Orlanau Brown, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wm. M. Brown, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 James M. Bennett, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 Perry Benson, 183th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Chas. A. Babecek, 149th Inf. Enl. Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 S. Beaulin, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865; 1st lieutenant; promoted to capt.
 Joseph Berry, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Alex. Bulone, 21st Cav. Enl. Sept., 1861; dis. 1865; re-enl'd.
 Harrison Burgdorf, 110th Inf. Enl. Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 S. H. V. Burgdorf, 184th Inf. Enl. Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Timothy Brochet, 184th Inf. Enl. Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Willis Bellows, 184th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Amos G. Brook, 2d Cav. Enlisted July, 1863; died of sickness.
 S. S. Beatty, 20th Cav. Enl. Aug., 1863; d. City Point, Apr., 1865.
 Amos Benson, 2d H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died at Key West, Jan. 8, 1864.
 Edw. J. Clock, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Samuel P. Clock, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865; promoted 4th corporal.
 U. R. Cole, 149th Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Joo. H. Copp, 186th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Chas. R. Copp, Lt. Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Hiram Copley, 187th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Warren Card, 33d Wisconsin Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; dis. 1865.
 Seth Cole, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; dis. 1865.
 Abel Comstock, 4th Inf. Enlisted March, '62; dis. '65; wounded.
 W. J. Carly, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., 1862.
 Daniel Cole, Jr., 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; killed May, 1865, at Decatur's Court-House.
 John Copey, 14th L. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; pro. to sergt.-major; died Aug. 5, 1864.
 Lucian Cronk, 192d Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; died July 17, 1864.
 John H. Dennis, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Chas. B. Downs, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 H. G. DeGarmo, Enlisted Aug., 1864.
 Ashael Dickerson, 149th Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; died July, 1864, at Nashville.
 Peter Down, Enlisted Aug., 1862; died.
 C. H. Edick, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865; regimental postmaster.
 Wallace Edick, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wm. Emmersen, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Harlow G. Frost, 194th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 T. J. Green, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Dec., 1862, for disability; surgeon.
 R. Green, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
 Jonah Grover, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 A. D. Houghton, 10th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged 1865; promoted to 2d Army Corps.
 Sidney E. Henderson, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1863; wounded.
 Dennis House, 2d H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.

A. H. House, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died 1865.
 E. Ingram, 117th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged Oct., 1863.
 Joseph Jennings, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Isaac Jacobson, 3d L. Art. Enlisted Oct., '62; dis. '64, for disability.
 Joseph Kern, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died July 8, 1864.
 Joseph N. Kern, 19th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 John Kitts, 110th Inf. Enlisted April, 1862; discharged 1862.
 Charles Liutz. Discharged and re-enlisted.
 John H. Miller, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Charles Mahler, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1864.
 John Maddison, 110th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1864.
 Joseph McGowan, 132d Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865; promoted to 1st lieutenant.
 A. Maddison, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Clark H. Norton, 117th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865; promoted to 1st lieutenant.
 John Nash, 189th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Ira D. Owens, 1st Light Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged 1865.
 Charles M. Owens, 1st Light Art. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Benjamin O'Connor, 9th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; dis. 1865.
 J. H. Pellcock, 110th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1864.
 L. D. Pierce, 24th Inf. Enl. April, 1861; dis. 1862, for disability.
 R. C. Potter, 24th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at Antietam.
 Melzer Richards, captain, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted 24th Cav.; promoted to lieutenant-colonel; killed at Spotsylvania Court-House.
 S. C. Richardson, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 L. Rutison, 24th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1865; promoted to commissary-sergeant.
 John Redington. Enlisted Dec., 1864; discharged 1864.
 E. G. Reese, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865; promoted to 1st lieutenant.
 C. W. Richards, 24th Cav. Enl. May, 1861; dis. 1865; drummer.
 R. W. Slayton, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1863; dis. 1864; captain.
 A. Sparhawk, 149th Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 J. J. Spencer, 147th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. 1864; wagoner.
 J. S. Sommans, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
 A. W. Sperting, 110th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865; re-enlisted and promoted.
 F. H. Scranton, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wm. Sables, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Thomas Smith, 184th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 A. A. Smith, 175th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Wm. Sivers, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died Sept. 15, 1863.
 Isaac Simmons, 160th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; 1st serg., and pro.; died July 1, 1863.
 Levi Tilton, 81st Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; dis. 1864.
 Wm. Van Aalstine, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; dis. 1865.
 A. R. Wells, 16th Heavy Art. Enlisted March, 1864; chaplain; died Sept. 11, 1864.
 Joseph Wasley, 184th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; dis. 1865.
 Horace Wadsworth, 149th Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; dis. 1865.
 J. L. Warner, 147th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Charles Wightman, 24th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; dis. 1862; 2d sergeant.
 Horace Hayes, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; dis. 1865.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF OSWEGO COUNTY,
WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

OSWEGO CITY.

Adkins, L. C., Mason, 103 W. Bridge st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832.
Alexander, J. B., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Grant Block, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841.
Atkinson, Robt., Carpenter and Builder (Retired), 43 Ellen st., b. Yorkshire, Eng., s. 1830.
Allen, J. H., Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, and Liquors, 111 W. First st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1852.
Adkins, R. W., Prop. of Book Store, 125 W. Sixth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1855.
Allen, J. G., Druggist, 149 E. Fourth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1848.
Ameo, L., President 2d National Bank, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1818.
Allen, J. W. P., Real Estate Dealer, E. Utica, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts., b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1828.
Bart, E. F., Merchant (established 1858), 175 W. First st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1816.
Bart, D. B., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 66 W. Third st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1814.
Barry, John A., Editor *Palladium*, Publication Office, b. Utica, N. Y., s. 1852.
Babcock, Braden, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, cor. First and Cayuga sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1838.
Bennett, Jas. G., Prop. Lake Shore Hotel, Lake Shore Hotel, b. Newark, N. J., s. 1858.
Baker, and A., Chief of Police, City Hall, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1842.
Brandes, Henry, Baker and Confectioner, cor. W. Second and Seneca sts., b. Prussia, s. 1855.
Broome, J. B., Asst. Wagon-master Oswego Starch Factory, W. Ohio, bet. First and Second sts., b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1870.
Drewster, Mrs. D. P., widow of Judge Brewster, dec'd 1876, 229 W. First st., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1828.
Bickford, Jas., Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture (Retired), 95 W. Third st., b. Grafton, N. H., 1705, s. 1817.
Balcom, H. K., Physician and Surgeon, 157 W. First st., b. Windham, Conn., s. 1878.
Bearing, J. Adam, of the firm of Jenkins, Hovey & Co., Merchant Millers, Office of Jenkins, Hovey & Co., b. Germany, s. 1851.
Branson, Alvin, Retired Merchant, 118 Cayuga st., b. Waterbury, Conn., 1783, s. 1810.
Belanger, J. J., Clerk, cor. W. and Cayuga sts., b. Kingston, Canada, s. 1847.
Brown, D. B., Hotel and Restaurant, and Dealer in Real Estate, 138 E. Second st., b. Vermont, s. 1846.
Bell, James, Foreman of Warehouse, 71 E. Fifth st., b. England, s. 1847.
Baker, Chas. N., Insurance Clerk, res. 64 E. First st.; 139 E. Second st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830.
Benedict, H. C., Attorney-at-Law, cor. E. Fifth and Mohawk sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1838.
Blair, D. B., Justice of the Peace, 21 E. Cayuga st., b. Massachusetts, s. 1847.
Baxter, E. G., Teller National Marine Bank, Bank, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1858.
Brad, W. H., Salesman, res. 106 E. First st.; 155 E. Fourth st., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1847.
Burch, V. H., Shipping Commission Merchant, 130 E. Sixth st., b. Benessee Co., N. Y., s. 1853.
Bulger, John, Prop. Restaurant, 41 E. Bridge st., b. Canada, s. 1864.
Babcock, F. G., Grocer, cor. E. Fourth and Cayuga sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834.
Bluffs, Rufus, Prop. Livery and Stage Stable, 57 E. Second st., b. Vermont, s. 1838.
Berry, M., Pastor St. Paul's Church, cor. Fifth and Mohawk sts., b. Ireland, s. 1862.
Coy, Saul, W., Prop. Fitchburg Hotel, cor. First and Bridge sts., b. Ireland, s. 1864.
Carrier, H. R., Cashier 2d National Bank, 90 W. Fifth st., b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1835.
Chamberlin, W. H., Cashier 2d National Bank, b. England, s. 1854.
Chan, S. M., Attorney-at-Law, 41 E. Mohawk st., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845.
Gulley, D. B., Dentist, 109 W. Bridge st., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1856.
Clark, Sherman, Jr., Oswego County Jailor, Oswego City Jail, b. Oswego Co., N. Y.

Cunde, N. S. & Son, Manufacturers of Kelt Goods, cor. W. Fifth and Seneca sts., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1844.
Carnel, C. A. S. de, Pastor St. Louis Church, Fourth st., b. Canada, s. 1876.
Crawford, E. H., Manager of Syracuse Salt Company, Foot Schuyler st., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1875.
Convers, Virgil M., Grocer and Blacksmith, 127 and 129 W. Cayuga st., b. France, s. 1854.
Churchill, John C., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, cor. W. First and Cayuga sts., b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1847.
Chaffee, W. G., Principal of Chaffee Photographic Institute (established 1871), Old City Hall, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1836.
Convers, Engene, Wrought-iron Fence Manufacturer, 94 W. Second st., b. France, s. 1855.
Colson, Aaron, Painter, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Paints, Oils, etc., 81 W. Second st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1858.
Culley, A. A., Brick, Telegraph Contractor, and General Ticket Agent, No. 2 Grant Block, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1833.
Cook, E. A., Book-keeper, Lake Shore Hotel, b. Massachusetts, s. 1853.
Cullman, Patrick, Painter and Grainer, and Dealer in Oils, etc., 117 W. Fifth st., b. Ireland, s. 1848.
Cooper, A., Prop. Livestock Stalls, 70 W. Second st., b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1848.
Chase, C. B., Machinist and Engineer, City, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1835.
Coxsaw, H. Arthur, Accountant, City, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1845, s. 1846.
De Caroli, C. A. S., Pastor St. Louis Church, Fourth st., b. Canada, s. 1876.
Dowdell, R., Merchant Miller, cor. E. Fifth and Cayuga sts., b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1847.
Davis, Elias, Stone-cutting, Contractor, and Builder, 80 E. Bridge st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1816.
Denton, D. J., Carriage Manufacturer, 52 E. Fourth st., b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1844.
Denton, C. W., Carriage Manufacturer, 167 E. Fourth st., b. New York City, s. 1872.
Doyle, James, Dealer in Coal, and Under-shield, 9 Montcalm st., b. Ireland, s. 1858.
Disraeli, A. A., Physician and Surgeon, 61 W. Second st., b. Quebec, s. 1867.
Dandon, Michael, Mason, W. Talman, bet. Third and Fifth sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1842.
Durr, Prof. Chas., Organist of St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Church, b. Bavaria, s. 1872.
Dodge, Mrs. E. G., Eclectic Physician, 213 W. First st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849.
Douglass, Virgil C., Secretary of Board of Education (formerly teacher), res. 81 E. Eighth st.; Office, City Hall, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1854.
De Wolf, Delos, President City Bank (estab. 1850), Bank, b. Herkimer, N. Y.
Earl, D. A., Architect and Builder, 24 W. Cayuga st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1860.
Earl, Fred, Grocer and Provision Dealer, cor. W. Eighth and Bridge sts., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847.
Edwards, J. R., President Savings Bank, and Real Estate Agent, Syracuse ave., b. Monmouth, N. J., s. 1854.
Ellis, D. S., Transferer, Midland Depot, b. Delaware, s. 1857.
Farwell, Jas. B., Arm of Farwell & Hines, Manufacturers of Hydraulic Cement and Plaster, Office of Farwell & Hines, b. Canada, s. 1867.
Fitch, J. Shepherd, Teller Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego, b. Oswego, N. Y.
Forward, M. W., Dealer in Lumber, b. Canada, s. 1843.
Falling, A. H., Commission Merchant, 109 E. Sixth st., b. Cayuga, N. Y., s. 1847.
Fah, Peter, Express Agent, 106 E. Fourth st., b. Washington, s. 1853.
Frost, R. C., Commission Merchant and Shipper, cor. Fourth and Oneida sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1848.
Goble, Geo. W., Dealer in Hardware, 83 E. First st.
Gordon, L. L., Millinery and Fancy Goods, 123 W. First st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1860.
Gordon, Robert, Dealer in Dry Goods (established 1855), cor. W. Bridge and First sts., b. Scotland, s. 1853.
Gillett, Henry E., Superintendent Kingsford Planing-mill and Box Shop, 136 W. Fourth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1853.

Greene, Robert, Retired Sail-maker, W. Second st., b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1836.
 Greene, Benj. F., Sail-maker, 18 W. Mohawk st., b. New York City, s. 1830.
 Golt, Anthony, Confectioner and Shoemaker, 213 W. First st., b. Montreal, s. 1829.
 Gardiner, John, General Manager of the firm of Van Horn & Co., Oswego, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1840.
 Gilds, James, Carpenter and Builder, 92 W. Seventh st., b. Scotland, s. 1843.
 Griffl, Louis, Pastor St. Mary's Church, 66 W. Cayuga st., b. Italy, s. 1867.
 Hart, G. H., Prop. Planing-mill, and Lumber Dealer, 129 E. Second st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1816.
 Getty, A. B., United States Commissioner and Attorney, E. Second st., b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1820.
 Gardiner, W. H., Attorney-at-Law, 65 E. Sixth st., b. Delaware, s. 1840.
 Grannis, W. P., Sash and Door Manufacturer, 167 E. Second st., b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1840.
 Gray, Neil, Manufacturer of Orpique Holland, W. Fourth and Mohawk sts., b. Albion, s. 1864.
 Grant, James, Retired, 119 E. Second st., b. New York, s. 1854.
 Gardner, W. D., Grocer, 97 W. Bridge st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852.
 Hopkins, T. E., Book-keeper in Second National Bank, b. Utica, N. Y., s. 1865.
 Hamilton, E. J., Teacher, 114 W. Sixth st., b. Vermont, s. 1854.
 Hart, G. D., Book-keeper, cor. Fourth and Utica sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1850.
 Hoy, James P., Boot and Shoe Dealer, 47 E. Seventh st., b. Ireland, s. 1846.
 Holloway, R. G., Treasurer of Vulcan Iron Works Co., Vulcan Iron Works, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853.
 Harmon, W. W., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1859.
 Harris, N. J., Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, member of Co. D, 65th Regt., N. Y. Vol.
 Harmon, Mill-on, Merchant, b. Rutland, Vt., 1796.
 Harmon, D. M., City Clerk, City Hall, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823.
 Hoyer, Joseph, of the firm of Jenkins, Hoyer & Co., Merchant Millers, cor. W. Third and Ellen sts., b. Germany, s. 1843.
 Hines, Albert, of the firm of Farwell & Hines, 70 N. Third st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1840.
 Himes, Hampton, Carpenter and Builder, member of City Trustees, W. River st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1835.
 Hunt, S. T., Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, 40 W. Bridge st., b. Essex, N. Y., s. 1847.
 Hersker, John, Carpenter and Builder, 92 W. Eighth st., b. Cayuga, N. Y., s. 1842.
 Herscher, Geo. B., Architect and Builder, 92 W. Eighth street, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1875.
 Jenkins, Isaac G., of the firm of Jenkins, Hoyer & Co., Merchant Millers, Jenkins, Hoyer & Co.'s office, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1847.
 Jones, E. G., Broker, 232 Syracuse ave., b. Niagara, N. Y., s. 1820.
 Jones, C. P., Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Furs, 90 E. First st., b. New York, s. 1872.
 Kenfife, John, Grocer, cor. E. Second and Utica sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1843.
 Kelley, T. H., Salesman, W. Schuyler st., b. Oswego, N. Y.
 Kober, Miller, Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer, 41 E. Bridge st., b. Ireland, s. 1850.
 Kingsford, Thomson, Superintendent Oswego Starch Factory, office T. Kingsford & Son, s. 1848.
 Kinyon, L. L., Kinyon & Co., Hardware, and K. Wright & Co., Lumber, Water st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850.
 Keoyon, W. H., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 6 W. Bridge st.
 Kenfife, Michael F., Planter, Gas Riter, and Dealer in Tinware and Stoves, 208 W. Fourth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1852.
 Kerman, James, Practical Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc., 36 W. Albany st., s. 1848.
 Kellogg, C. M., Meat Market and Miller, 58 W. Second st., b. Onondaga, N. Y., s. 1825.
 Lathrop, S. H., Cashier of Bank of Oswego, W. Eighth and Van Buren sts.
 Lathrop, M., Millinery and Fancy Goods, 169 N. First st., b. New York City, s. 1872.
 Lathrop, T. C., Millinery and Fancy Goods, 169 N. First st., b. New York City, s. 1876.
 Law, Frank W., Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1850.
 Lippincott, S. M., Ticket Agent R. W. & O. R. R., Ticket Office, b. New York City, s. 1845.
 Lester, J. B., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Goods, Toys, etc., Lake Shore Hotel Block, b. Onondaga, N. Y., s. 1856.
 Lester, G. H., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Goods, Toys, etc., Lake Shore Hotel Block, b. Onondaga, N. Y., s. 1861.
 Lester, J. H., Proprietor Merchants' Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, b. Suffolk Co., N. Y.
 Littlefield, H., Dealer in Lumber, cor. Monroe and River sts., b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1857.
 Lewis, L., Wholesale Lumber Dealer, 55 E. Fifth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1853.
 Millot, J. B., Brewer, cor. W. Second and Water sts., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1859.
 Morrey, Thomas, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, 120 W. Fifth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1844.
 Morse, Wm. S., Millwright, b. Cayuga, N. Y., s. 1847.
 Mott, Thomas S., President of First National Bank, Bank, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1852.
 Mott, John T., Vice-President of First National Bank, Bank, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1852.
 Macfarlane, J. D., Ship-builder, W. Cayuga st., b. Kingston Co., N. Y., s. 1847.

McCarthy, P., Dealer in Cigars, Liquors, etc., 155 W. Fourth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1841.
 Mongia, J. B. H., of the firm of Jenkins, Hoyer & Co., b. Cayuga, N. Y., s. 1847.
 Mattson, A. C., Dealer in Real Estate, Florist, Member of State Senate 1860 and 1869, 27 Mohawk st.
 Malcolm, Wm. S. (Retired), cor. W. Seventh and Cayuga sts., b. Utica, N. Y., s. 1826.
 Morton, C. C., Proprietor Elevator, and Commission Merchant, 18 W. Fourth st., b. Ohio, s. 1853.
 Matthews, Thomas, Commission Merchant, 45 E. Utica st., b. Tioga, N. Y., s. 1871.
 McCarthy, A. Jr., Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh Hotel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1858.
 McIntyre, A. P., Druggist, 152 E. Fourth st., b. Canada, s. 1852.
 McHugh, M., Dry Goods Merchant, 2 and 3 West Block, b. Ireland, s. 1879.
 Moore, J. L., Grocer, 60 E. Bridge st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1846.
 Mosker, Lorenzo, Contractor and Builder, E. Seventh st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832.
 Mars, Daniel O., Blacksmith, 97 1/2 Lyons st., b. Ireland, s. 1847.
 Martin, Alvin, Grocer, 227 E. First st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1842.
 Martin, Lewis, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer, cor. E. First and Onondaga sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1869.
 Mardock, A. J., Cooper, E. Duar st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1827.
 Minshall, E., Foreman of New York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Shop, 101 E. Twelfth st., b. England, s. 1850.
 Neal, M. P., Merchant Tailor, 41 E. Fifth st., b. England, s. 1852.
 Norris, John, Meat Market, 23 W. Bridge st., b. England, s. 1855.
 Notting, N. W., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 66 W. Fifth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1859.
 Navajo, John, Ship Carpenter and Boat Builder, cor. Lake and Monticello sts., b. Ireland, s. 1829.
 Ott, C. W.
 O'Connell, Rev. Daniel, Pastor of St. John's Evangelist Church, Erie near W. Fourth st., b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1875.
 Oliver, F. W., Photographer (established 1847), cor. W. First and Bridge sts., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1845.
 Oliphant, R. J., Bookbinding, Printing, and Stationery (established 1828), 176 W. First st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1837.
 O'Sullivan, Mrs. J., Grocer, 88 E. Seneca st., b. Ireland, s. 1847.
 O'Sullivan, James, Grocer (deceased), 88 E. Seneca st., b. Ireland, s. 1847.
 Osborn, Alvin (Retired), 122 E. Second st., b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1831.
 Pratt, C. W., Commission Merchant, 126 E. Fifth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1848.
 Root, J. N., Paper Dealer, 49 E. Fifth st., b. New York City, s. 1844.
 Phillips, John, Merchant Tailor, 76 E. Fifth st., b. England, s. 1853.
 Phillips, J. G., Painter, 15 E. Eleventh st., b. England, s. 1856.
 Piercy, Albert, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and United States Court Commissioner, Grant Block, b. Massachusetts, s. 1847.
 Place, J. A., Editor of Times and Postmaster, Times Office, b. Providence, R. I., s. 1832.
 Poucher, W. A., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
 Poucher, J. S., Livery and Stage Subs., b. Columbia, N. Y., s. 1857.
 Pavy, Capt. Wm. L., Lake Propeller, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834.
 Paine, Edward M., Proprietor Shaving Saloon and Bath House, cor. Bridge and First sts., b. England, s. 1837.
 Pool, A., Homoeopathic Physician, 252 W. First st., b. Massachusetts, s. 1830.
 Place, C. Z., Book-keeper Marine Bank, Oswego.
 Pittstone, Mrs. Mary, widow of Augustus P. (deceased 1871), 118 W. 2d st., b. Hartford, Conn., s. 1849.
 Roberts, D. B.
 Battison, L., Ship Carpenter, 72 W. Schuyler st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1827.
 Ringgold, Joseph, Hotel and Restaurant, Nos. 1 and 2 Arcade st., b. Canada, s. 1862.
 Riley, Patrick, Carpenter, No. 12 E. Seneca st., b. Ireland, s. 1847.
 Rhoads, Charles, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Grant Block, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1842.
 Root, Elias, President Marine National Bank, Collector of Customs, Member of Assembly from 1862 to 1863, W. Sixth and Oneida sts., b. Washington, N. Y., s. 1856.
 Remd, Thomas F., Grocer (established 1837), 25 and 27 W. Bridge st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1847.
 Rogers, Charles, Carpenter and Builder, W. Third between Bridge and Oneida sts., b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1838.
 Rathbone, J. H., Merchant, 127 W. Fifth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1846.
 Rossmussen, J. J., Store-keeper in Starch Factory, Factory, b. Cayuga, N. Y., s. 1844.
 Rossmussen, W. L., Foreman Packing Department Oswego Starch Factory, b. Cayuga, N. Y., s. 1847.
 Rowe, Wm. W., of the firm of O. M. Bond & Co., Lumber Dealers, Company's Office, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1845.
 Robinson, W. G., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 161 W. First st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829.
 Richards, C. W., Principal of Oswego High School, 92 W. Bridge st., s. 1867.
 Ricket, J. V., Printer, 223 W. First st., b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1850.
 Remington, J. B., Paymaster D. L. and W. R. R., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1850.
 Sumner, J. B., Storekeeper, 68 W. Second st., b. Baltimore, Md., s. 1872.
 Shepard, Chas. C., Clerk, 228 W. Fifth st., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841.
 Stone, W., Chemist (with Kingsford & Son), 81 W. Second st., b. France, s. 1875.
 Stephens, W. D., Com'n Broker and Dealer in Coal, 84 W. Eighth st., s. 1872.
 Schilling, Peter, Restaurant, 160 W. First st., b. Hamilton Co., s. 1862.

- Shepard, E. H., Retired Miller and Farmer, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1811.
- Sayer, Edward, Grocer and Starch Maker, cor. W. First and Murray sts., b. Norfolk, Eng., 1823, s. 1837.
- Stillman, H. C., Commercial Editor *Times*, Times Office, b. Oswego, N. Y.
- Swiley, J., Mr. Boots and Shoes, 197 W. Eighth st., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1822.
- Spencer, J. B., Shipping Department Oswego Starch Factory, 173 W. Third st., b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1827, s. 1844.
- Sumner, S. S., Weigh-master Starch Factory, 117 W. Third st., b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1822.
- Southwick, J. A., Paper Box Department Starch Factory, 35 W. Mohawk st., b. Wayne, N. Y., s. 1847.
- Sugden, David, Upholsterer, 119 W. Sixth St., b. New York, s. 1848.
- Salmon, Levi, Dealer in Hides and Skins, cor. Third and Ellen sts., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841.
- Scanlan, John, Butcher, cor. Verrick and W. Third sts., b. Clair Co., Ireland, s. 1856.
- Stewart, W. R., Starch Maker, 57 W. Ellen st., b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1837.
- Stewart, Wm., Florist, cor. W. Third and Albany sts., b. England, s. 1857.
- Sullivan, A. A., Dentist, b. Oswego, N. Y.
- Stacy, Chas. O., Lumber Dealer, 139 E. Third st., s. 1850.
- Stacy, S. H., Prop. Double-life House, Hotel, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1840.
- Sherman, B. M.
- Stacy, E. D., Grocer, cor. E. Fifth and Onida sts., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831.
- Sayles, V., Mechanic, cor. E. Tenth and Mohawk sts., s. 1844.
- Sore, David, Blacksmith, 29 E. Eighth st., b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1850.
- Stone, R. E., Carpenter and Builder and General Dealer, cor. E. Tenth and Onida sts., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1829.
- Short, Charles, Foreman in Flouring Mill, 228 E. Second st., b. Germany, s. 1864.
- Stullings, Andrew, Grocer, E. Seventh and Albany sts., b. Germany, s. 1866.
- Smith, William, 161 E. Seventh st.
- Stoddard, Henry H., Pastor Grace Church, 33 W. Fifth st., b. New York, s. 1874.
- Taylor, D. E., Clerk Oswego Co., Double-life House, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843.
- Tully, David, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, cor. E. Fifth and Bayly sts., b. New York, s. 1874.
- Thornon, Henry, Book-keeper, 262 W. First st., b. Ireland, s. 1851.
- Trice, P. C. M., Book-keeper Oswego Starch Factory, 35 W. Onida st., s. 1875.
- Van Horn, Robert, Carriage Freight to and from Railroad, Lake Shore Railroad Office, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1828.
- Wright, Luther, President Lake Ontario National Bank and City Savings, cor. W. Sixth and Schuyler sts., s. 1852.
- Wendell, J., Watchmaker and Jeweler, 6 Grant Block, b. Russia, s. 1852.
- Werts, Manufacturer, Stems Bakery and Confectionery, cor. W. First and Cayuga sts., b. England, s. 1835.
- Wright, N. A., Prop. Feed and Grist-Mill, and Dealer.
- Wallbridge, E. S., Dealer in Furniture, 196 W. First st., b. Vermont, s. 1848.
- Wright, P. O., City Collector, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841.
- Wright, H. S., Firm Knives, Wright & Co., Lumber Dealers, cor. W. First and Schuyler sts., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1844.
- Wagner, William, Prop. Atlantic Hotel, 153 W. First st., b. Bavaria, s. 1867.
- Williams, William H., Foreman Hook and Ladder Co., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1850.
- Williams, C. C., Book-keeper, 58 W. Eighth st., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1856.
- White, John J., Attorney and Counsel-at-Law, City, b. Ireland, s. 1851.
- Webb, S. A., Attorney-at-Law, cor. E. Fourth and Ultes sts., b. Jefferson Co., s. 1841.
- Wend, E. R., Lumber Dealer, E. First st., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843.
- Wheeler, Charles.
- Wellington, J. C., Tallow Chandler, 111 E. Bridge st., b. Massachusetts, s. 1829.
- Woodruff, C. H., Contractor and Builder, 46 East Fourth st., b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1852.
- Wood, John L., Painter and Dealer in Paints, 181 E. Sixth st., b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1852.
- Wilke, J. H., Pastor St. Peter's Church, cor. E. Eighth and Albany sts., b. Germany, s. 1874.
- Yager, Charles, Retailer Flouring Mill, 133 Seventh st., b. Germany, s. 1852.

OSWEGO.

- Adams, William, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego Centre, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Akama, Polly, Oswego Centre, b. Connecticut, s. 1853, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Bedway, B. P., Merchant and Mr. Cider and Vinegar, Union Village, b. Oswego, s. 1828, p. o. add. Box 1346, Oswego.
- Burt, Mrs. L. G., Farmer, Minetto, b. New Hampshire, s. 1835, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Brown, Jas. W., Farmer, Oswego, b. Massachusetts, s. 1831, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Burt, Le Roy, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Oswego City, s. 1814, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Blodgett, Madison J., Retired Butcher and Farmer, Southwest Oswego, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Blodgett, Lucius L., Teacher, Southwest Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Blodgett, Eugene M., Farmer, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.

- Brigham, T. S., Retired Publisher, Union Village, b. Monroe, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Unionville.
- Bronson, C. W., Farmer, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Oswego.
- Blossom, George, Clergyman, Oswego, b. Massachusetts, s. 1806, p. o. add. Lansing.
- Coats, Lyman, Farmer, one of the projectors of Oswego Co. Pioneer Society, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Oswego.
- Clark, Abram M., Farmer, Oswego, b. Windsor, Conn., s. 1816, p. o. add. Box 1288, City.
- Clark, Selden P., Retired Farmer, Oswego, b. Windsor, Conn., s. 1816, p. o. add. Oswego City.
- Coats, Warren, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Oswego, Box 1362.
- Carrier, Richard, Farmer, Oswego, b. Connecticut, s. 1827, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Cornish, H. A., Farmer and Stock-grower, and one of the directors of Oswego Town Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Oswego Centre, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Cornish, G. J., Grocer and Dealer in Stock, Oswego Centre, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Coe, Seymour, Jr., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Oswego City.
- Carpenter, John, Retired Publisher, Oswego, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Oswego City, Box 1308.
- Clark, Mrs. M. J., Minetto, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Davenport, Mrs. S. L., Farmer, Union Village, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Box 1332, City.
- Duicher, Bond P., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Fairfax, Jno. S., Farmer, Hagg-plover, Lumberman, and Station Agent, Oswego, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Box 1267, City.
- Fitch, Henry F., Farmer, and Justice of the Peace twelve years, Oswego Centre, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Farnham, N., Farmer, Union Village, b. Vermont, 1792, s. 1813, p. o. add. Box 1268, City.
- Furles, Jno. H., Farmer, Minetto, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Griffin, Jas. A., Arm of Griffin & Mott, Lumbering, Chiseling and Vinegar Mfrs., Oswego, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Green, Daniel R., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Oswego City.
- Grey, William, Farmer, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Oswego City.
- Greenwood, Alfred H., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego Centre, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Harding, B. T., Superintendent Oswego City Almshouse ten years, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Oswego City.
- Huntington, E. W., Farmer, Oswego, b. Connecticut, s. 1844, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Howell, Wm., Farmer and Thrasher, Oswego, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. North Hannibal.
- Jones, Irvin L., Physician, Minetto, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Jenkins, Captain James, Farmer and Retired Sea Captain, Master of vessel out of Oswego twenty-three years, Oswego, b. Denmark, s. in U. S. 1827, s. in Oswego 1838, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Leadley, Thos., Farmer and Milk Dealer, Oswego, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Box 1426, City.
- Lewis, Nathan, Retired Farmer, Oswego, b. Albany, N. Y., 1797, s. 1822, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Lamb, Mrs. E. M., Farmer, Union Village, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Box 1332, City.
- Lewis, Simon, Retired Farmer, Southwest Oswego, b. Kent Co., N. I., 1794, s. 1847, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Martin, Laura, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Vermont, s. 1822, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Martin, Jas., Farmer, Oswego, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Mann, Wm. C., Postmaster and Proprietor of Grocery, Oswego Centre, b. Chesapeake Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.
- Oot, A., Merchant, Minetto, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Ostrander, John, Retired Farmer, Minetto, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Pearce, Le Roy, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Box 1289, City.
- Pearce, Levi, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Box 1289, City.
- Pense, Alfred, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Box 1350, City.
- Park, C. G., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. New London, Conn., s. 1818, p. o. add. Box 1289, City.
- Paulo, C. C., Farmer and Fire Insurance Agent, Oswego, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.
- Parsons, Schuyler L., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Box 1471, City.
- Parkinson, Jos., Farmer, Oswego, b. Yorkshire, England, s. 1853.
- Perry, Walter R., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Minetto.
- Potter, R. M., Farmer, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Minetto.

Farsons, Mrs. Sarah, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Seneca Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Minetto.

Farsons, Waterman T., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Minetto.

Pierce, Morris P., Proprietor Rural Cemetery, Farmer, and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Box 1456, City.

Place, John, Carpenter and Farmer, Oswego, b. Rhode Island, s. 1856, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.

Randall, Chester M., Farmer, Oswego, b. Providence, R. I., s. 1845, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.

Randall, Dety M., Farmer, Oswego, b. Providence, R. I., s. 1845, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.

Stearns, Hamilton L., Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. City.

Smith, Frank, Proprietor Oswego Centre House, Oswego Centre, b. Montreal, Canada, s. 1847, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.

Stevens, Lewis, Farmer, Minetto, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Minetto.

Stone, Philo, Farmer, Oswego, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1797, s. 1803, p. o. add. City.

Sabin, V., Farmer, Oswego, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. S. W. Oswego.

Sabin, Albert A., Farmer, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.

Thompson, Theo. G., Farmer, Blacksmith, and Stock Dealer, Oswego, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Box 2343, City.

Todd, Mrs. E. M., Oswego City, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1797, s. 1833.

Todd, Horace W., Farming, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Oswego Centre.

Wilder, Eli, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.

Worben, Willet R., Farmer and Loan Commissioner, Astor ten years, Oswego, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Oswego City.

Worben, Schuyler, Fruit-grower, Oswego, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Minetto.

Wilton, James, Farmer, Oswego, b. Chumango Co., N. Y., 1805, s. 1825, p. o. add. Southwest Oswego.

RICHLAND.

Anderson, William, Farmer, Port Ontario, b. New York, s. 1847, p. o. add. Port Ontario.

Ayerell, E. R., Beggsgeman, Richland, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Richland.

Betta, Dr. Jas. N., Physician and Surgeon, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1855, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Burton, Mrs. A. C., Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1816, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Betta, A. F., Merchant Tailor, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1855, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Brown, William, Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Bulley, A. N., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1821, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Bettington, Geo. L., Farmer, Richland, b. Maine, s. 1818, p. o. add. Port Ontario.

Briggs, Hiram, Hotel, Port Ontario, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Port Ontario.

Barker, Julie A., Teacher, Dug Way, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. Dug Way.

Brown, Abel, Farming and Lumbering, Richland, b. New York, s. 1816, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Baldwin, E. M., D., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1822, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Cabwell, Dr. Henry W., Surgeon and Physician, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1811, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Clark, C. A., Banker, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Cole, Wesley W., Farmer and Dairyman, Richland, b. New York, s. 1835, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Clark, J. A., Farmer and Dairyman, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1835, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Cross, Charles H., Land Agt., Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1814, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Crocker, D., Blacksmith, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Cornell, Wm. N., Paper Manufacturer, Pulaski, b. Rhode Island, s. 1858, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Oldman, Thomas, Barber, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1854, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Cornell, Henry, Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1816, p. o. add. South Richland.

Cole, Lucien B., Keeper of Light-house, Port Ontario, b. Vermont, s. 1827, p. o. add. Port Ontario.

Cathkins, Russell, Farmer, Richland, b. Vermont, s. 1817, p. o. add. Richland.

Crippen, S., Gun Traveler, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1822, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Dixon, W. B., Banker, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Dow, H., Machinist, Pulaski, b. Connecticut, s. 1837, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Baile, Channery, Bottle-tub Factory, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Douglas, O. J., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. South Richland.

Bodge, Chas. C., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Brady, Albert, Farmer, Daysville, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Daysville.

Darwin, John, Horse-maker, Pulaski.

Farmer, J. R., Foremaster, Richland, b. New York, s. 1850, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Fellows, Stephen H., Farmer, Richland, b. Connecticut, s. 1820, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Fellows, Jas. G., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Fellows, H. L., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1854, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Field, W. H., Lichland Trust Farm, Richland, b. New York, s. 1873, p. o. add. Richland.

Fellows, Ira G., Farmer and Dairy, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Foster, S. W., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1847, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Forman, E. D., Livestockman, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Gray, N. H., Hotel-keeper, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Guyford, F. M., Painter, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Gutay, S. T., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Gillette, Robert, Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1816, p. o. add. Daysville.

Hanson, James, Miller, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1815, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Hall, Thomas, Farmer, Pulaski, b. England, s. 1836, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Huntington, S. C., Jr., Teacher, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1857, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Hawley, L. J., Farmer and Horseman, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1857, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Hadley, S., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Hemans, Ella J., Grocery, Flour, and Feed, Port Ontario, b. New York, s. 1859, p. o. add. Port Ontario.

Holmes, W. C., Chose-factor, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1857, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Hinman, Wm. D., Farmer and Dairy, Richland, b. New York, s. 1841, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Henderson, Allen, Richland, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Daysville.

Hungerford, Elias E., Daysville, b. Connecticut, s. 1816, p. o. add. Daysville.

Hungerford, J. Y., Farmer and Dairy, Daysville, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. Daysville.

Ingersoll, R. H., Banker, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1850, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Jane, Mrs. Wm., Merchant Tailor, b. New York, s. 1847, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Jones, Chas. H., Dairyman, b. New York, s. 1849, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Jones, Pliny H., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1808, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Kelley, Ed. F., M.D., Physician, Pulaski, b. New Jersey, s. 1875, p. o. add. Pulaski.

King, D. A., Lawyer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1834, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Ling, Lorenzo, Iron Foundry, Pulaski, b. Maine, s. 1856, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Lane, Frey, Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1815, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Lightell, M. B., Ship-builder, Pulaski, b. Canada, s. 1852, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Lane, Gilbert, Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1815, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Lamb, Thomas, Dairying and Farming, Pulaski, b. Massachusetts, s. 1859, p. o. add. Pulaski.

McCarty, A. Z., Attorney, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Murray, Besie, Editor and Publisher, Pulaski, b. Connecticut, s. 1851, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Misot, E. H., Insurance Agent and Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1830, p. o. add. Pulaski.

McChesney, D., Mechanic, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Pulaski.

McCarty, Daniel M., Gun, Richland, b. New York, s. 1857, p. o. add. Richland.

McChesney, D. B., Merchant, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Richland.

Moore, S. D., B. W. and O. B. B. Depot Agent, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Richland.

Mellen, Geo. F., Farmer and Mechanic, Pulaski, b. Vermont, s. 1820, p. o. add. Richland.

McChesney, John, Farmer and Dairying, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1808, p. o. add. Richland.

May, De Witt C., Farmer and Dairyman, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1825, p. o. add. Richland.

Mowry, E. T., Mfr., Richland, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Daysville.

Maltry, C. R., Farmer and Dairying, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1825, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Minkler, N. A., Farmer and Dairying, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1835, p. o. add. Holmesville.

McChesney, James A. (Retired), Pulaski, b. Vermont, s. 1812, p. o. add. Port Ontario.

McChesney, Wm., Farmer and Dairy, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1834, p. o. add. South Richland.

Nichols, C. W., Miller, Richland, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Richland.

Pekham, E. W., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1859, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Parkhurst, B. E., Lawyer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1843, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Pierce, W. N., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1842, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Potter, C. P., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1828, p. o. add. Richland.

Potter, S. B., Farmer and Dairying, Pulaski, b. Vermont, s. 1851, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Pratt, C. H., Farmer and Dairying, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1825, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Phillips, Wm. H., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Potter, Eliza, Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1842, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Prouton, John, Lawyer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1845, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Porter, O. F., Neighbor, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Richards, John W., Miller, Pulaski, b. England, s. 1873, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Ripman, S. B., Deputy Postmaster, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Richland.

Reynolds, C. F., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Robinson, Joel E., Farmer, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Read, D. D., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1858, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Snave, Benjamin, Moulder, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1855, p. o. add. Pulaski.

Smith, N. B., Attorney, Pulaski, b. Vermont, s. 1885, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Stark, B. A., Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1867, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Sage, H. B., Deputy Sheriff, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
 Strong, Wm., Street Com., Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1814, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Slater, L. R., Box-making and Millinery, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1828, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Salisbury, Chandler, Farming and Dairying, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1821, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Sharp, George, Farming and Dairying, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1841, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Soule, Thomas, Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Schermerhorn, Isaac, Merchant, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1828, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Taggart, T. S., Miller, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1876, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Tyler, L. M., Livery, Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1825, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Twichell, Stephen S., Carpenter and Joiner, Richland, b. New York, s. 1839, p. o. add. Port Ontario.
 Tryon, Wm., Refined Soman, Richland, b. Connecticut, s. 1818, p. o. add. Port Ontario.
 Tryon, Morris, Fishing and Farming, Richland, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Taylor, B. T., Farmer and Dairyman, Richland, b. New York, s. 1814, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Trumbull, M. L., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1825, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Van Vleet, G. H., Minister of M. E. Church, Richland, b. New York, s. 1876, p. o. add. South Richland.
 Vorse, Abner, Fishing, Richland, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Port Ontario.
 Woods, Deane H., Factory, Richland, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Union Square.
 Wright, Harvey C., Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Wallace, Clement, Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1816, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Wait, Mrs. J. B., Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1839, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Washburn, Geo. B., K. A. and O. R. R. Depot Agent, Richland, b. New York, s. 1867, p. o. add. Richland Station.
 Wright, Albert, Prop. Hot-1, Richland, b. New York, s. 1874, p. o. add. Richland.
 White, J. G., Bridge-builder and Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1849, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Weed, L. S., Butcher and Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Wright, Hollis, Farmer, Richland, b. New York, s. 1849, p. o. add. Richland.
 Whiting, B. N., Farmer and Dairy, Richland, b. New York, s. 1857, p. o. add. Pulaski.
 Warner, Mrs. W. W., Pulaski, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Madison, Wis.

VOLNEY.

Alphonse, G. F., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Allen, Otis J., Farmer, Volney, b. Onondaga, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Allen, A. O., Farmer, Volney, b. Onondaga, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Brigham, Elson, Farmer, Volney, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Ingell's Crossing.
 Balcock, L. B., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Baldwin, Noah, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Barrett, Wm., Farmer, Volney, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Briggs, Gaslinier, Farmer, Volney, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Briggs, Geo., Hot-1 and Grease, Volney, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Balcock, G. F., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Baker, F. N., Farmer, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Baker, Joseph, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Baker, Laton, Farmer, Volney, b. Rhode Island, s. 1817, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Briggs, H. P., Fur, Volney, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Briggs, E. L., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Clark, Amos, Farmer, Volney, b. Berkshire, Mass., s. 1833, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Clark, B., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Church, Wm., Farmer, Volney, b. England, s. 1847, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Chesler, Carlos F., Farmer, Volney, b. Massachusetts, s. 1838, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Chesler, W. F., Farmer (deceased), Volney, b. Rhinegous, Conn., s. 1822, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Carrier, W. L., Farmer, and Dealer in Ayrshire Stock, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Carrier, Lydia F., Farmer, Volney, b. Berkshire, Mass., s. 1827, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Carrier, A. R., Farmer (deceased), Volney, b. Berkshire, Mass., s. 1827, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Cox, David B., Farmer, Volney, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Gilbert's Mill.
 Cook, Leman, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Cook, W. H., Farmer, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Clark, L. R., Farmer, Volney, b. Berkshire, Mass., s. 1825, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Collins, Franklin, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Fulton.

Collins, S. S., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Cook, Wm. F., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Cox, Charles, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Cox, R. C., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Cox, G. E., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Dunfee, A. A., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Dodge, J. N., Brick and Stone Mason and Carpenter, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Dittin, J. W., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Dittin, J. H., Farmer, Volney, b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1835, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Dittin, Mary D., Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Dittin, D. E., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Fulton.
 De Wolf John, Farmer, Volney, b. Germany, s. 1846, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Drace, Mrs. S. J., Farmer, Volney, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Emory, Benjamin, Farmer, Volney, b. New Hampshire, s. 1814, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Foster, Fred, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Foster, Sanford, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Gilman, Ursula, Farmer, Volney, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. o. add. N. Volney.
 Howard, Albert, Farmer, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Hill, A. K., Farmer, Volney, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Hill, John C., Farmer, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Hubbard, Tins, Farmer, Volney, b. Orange Co., s. 1812, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Howard, S. P., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Hollenack, Benton, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Howard, C. J., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Ingalls, T. D., Farmer, Volney, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Ingalls, A., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Knight, Geo., Farmer, Volney, b. Canada, s. 1839, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Littlefield, L. C., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Littlefield, L. D., Farmer, Volney, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Morse, A. G., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Volney Centre.
 McCarthy, Mrs. A., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Markham, J. S., Farmer, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Fulton.
 McCallie, Wm., Carpenter and Joiner, Volney, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Osborn, W. N., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Parker, John, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Pierce, B. D., Farmer, Volney, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Pulver, James, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Parkhurst, Charles, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Parkhurst, Amanda, Farmer, Volney, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Patrick, J. M., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Patrick, S., Farmer, Volney, b. Fairfield Co., Conn., s. 1835, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Pierce, Francis, Minister M. E. Church, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Quinn, R. W., Merchant, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Ranous, H. J., Farmer, Volney, b. New York City, s. 1846, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Rice, S. C., Farmer, Volney, b. Addison Co., Vt., s. 1832, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Smith, O. B., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Storrs, S. R., Farmer, Volney, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Sheldon, John, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Sanford, B. P., Farmer, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Sears, Nelson, Farmer, Volney, b. Berkshire, Mass., s. 1821, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Stewart, C. W., Farmer, Volney, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. S. Scrba.
 Stewart, C. A., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. S. Scrba.
 Seales, Marion T., Farmer, Volney, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Seales, A., Farmer, Volney, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Sherman, G. F., M. E. Clergyman, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Siles, O. P., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. N. Volney.
 Streeter, S. D., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. o. add. Fulton.
 Thomas, Elias, Farmer, Volney, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Volney Centre.
 Trembley, E., Farmer, Volney, b. Albion, N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Tiffany, Geo., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Minetto.
 Trask, James, Farmer, Volney, s. 1835, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Taylor, Geo. A., Farmer, Volney, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Taylor, Geo. A., Jr., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Van Buren, David, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Van Buren, Morgan, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Van Buren, David, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1798, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Van Buren, John C., Fur, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Van Buren, Volney, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Van Buren, Minerva, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Fulton.

Vant, F., Farmer, Volney, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Van Valkenburg, C. B., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Waller, Walter, Volney, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Volney Centre.
 Washburn, G. A., Farmer, Volney, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Waugh, Mrs. J. P., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Waugh, J. P., Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Bundy's Crossing.
 Wright, Frank, Farmer, Volney, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Fulton.

MEXICO.

Alfred, L. F., Postmaster, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Alfred, J. H., Farmer, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1842, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Austin, D. H., Farmer, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Ellard, François, Farmer and Carpenter, Mexico, b. Haute-Saône, France, s. 1840, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Berbe, Miss E. N., Artist, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Brown, T. G., Hauler, Merch', Mexico, b. New York, s. 1864, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Butterfield, Mrs. S. K., widow of deceased attorney, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1819, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Beebe, Mrs. S. T., widow late foundryman, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1826, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Bryan, Lewis, Tanner and Cutrier, Mexico, b. France, s. 1832, p. o. add. Colosse.
 Berbe, Asa, Foundryman (Retired), Mexico, s. 1807, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Becker, J. F., Merchant, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Becker, D. D., Merchant (Becker Bros.) Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Berbe, Chas., Attorney-at-Law, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Bradner, Geo. W., Attorney-at-Law, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Buck, O. E., Farmer, U. S. serv. aboard ship "Neptune," Cape Hatteras, West India, Mexico, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Baker, Robt. H., Teacher and Cheese Manufacturer, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Colosse.
 Bourbonnais, August, Physician and Surgeon, Mexico, b. Montreal, s. 1878, p. o. add. Colosse.
 Cole, H. L., Justice of the Peace, Mexico, b. Connecticut, s. 1818, p. o. add. Colosse.
 Clark, James D., Farmer, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Union Square.
 Conklin, L. H., Banker, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1825, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Crozier, Chas. E., Farmer (son of Jas. and Betsy Crozier), Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Davis, George A., Cheese Manufacturer, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Danahy, Jackson, Farmer and Cooper, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Mexico.
 French, Geo. G., Att'y-at-Law, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Gray, Peter, Trout Culture and Farmer, Mexico, b. St. Mary, France, 1824, s. 1812, p. o. add. Colosse.
 Gillett, Chas. J., son of M. D. and L. A. Gillett, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Geney, C. F., Farmer, Mexico, b. France, s. 1825, p. o. add. Colosse.
 Goodman, G. H., Attorney-at-Law, Mexico, b. France, s. 1835, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Gardner, S. Far, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., 1809, s. 1835, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Gillett, M. D., Far, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., 1811, s. 1836, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Goodell, Wm. S., Pastor Universalist Church, Mexico, b. Madison Co., N. Y., 1824, s. 1837, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Huntington, E., Bookbinder and Druggist, Mexico, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Humphreys, Henry, Editor *Mexico Independent*, Mexico, b. England, s. 1801, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Hunt, H. B., Keeper Insane Asylum, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1835, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Hall, Newton, Farmer, Capt. Original Co. G, Md. N. Y. Cav., Lewis and Oneida Cos., serv. Major 1863, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1806, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Huser, J., Grocer Dealer, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1820, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Hamilton, Rich'd., Farmer, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., 1798, s. 1825, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Hartman, Mrs. H. B. D., daughter L. V. Downing, Attorney, deceased, Mexico, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1835, s. 1853, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Johnson, Geo. P., Physician, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Mexico.
 James, John E., Farmer and Assessor, b. New York, s. 1835, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Myers, Alex., Farmer and Produce Dealer, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Myers, Mrs. Alex., daughter of B. and Ester Denault, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Macwarren, J. U., Physician, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Meater, Mrs. E. E., widow late Genl. Insurance Agt., Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Mathews, Levi, Farmer, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Mexico.

Nurse, D. C., Insurance Agt., Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Mexico.
 McGahan, Rev. Jas. H., Pastor Baptist Church, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Munger, A. J., Liverman, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Miller, Lewis, Manufacturer Buggies, Wagons, Cutters, and Sleighs, established 1822, Mexico, b. Germany, 1830, s. 1840, p. o. add. Mex. Co.
 Norton, J. C., Farmer, Mexico, b. Germany, s. 1856, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Newell, Charles, Lumber Dealer, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1828, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Nichols, David, Farmer, Mexico, b. Madison Co., N. Y., 1801, s. 1836, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Pratt, O. W., Prop. Empire Hotel, Mexico, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Parsons, John, Farmer, Mexico, b. Massachusetts, s. 1816, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Penfold, Geo. A., Carriage Manufacturer, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1830, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Paddock, Chas., Farmer, Mexico, b. Connecticut, s. 1825, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Randall, Rev. W. W., Died March 25, 1876, Mexico, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1817.
 Randall, Mrs. H., Homoeopathic Physician, Mexico, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Rider, Henry C., Editor *Swift Mail Journal*, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1838, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Richardson, F. Jr., Keeper County Poor-House, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Root, Truman, first native male child in county, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1799, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Roberts, Julius, Cheese Manufacturer, Mexico, b. France, 1849, s. 1856, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Skinner, T. W., Surgeon, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Small, Mrs. C. D., Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Shores, J. B., Blacksmith, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Siverence, Mrs. J. N. (Retired), Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Stone, Mrs. J. R., Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Smith, S. C., Farmer, deceased, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843.
 Smith, Mrs. S. C., widow of deceased, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Smith, E. G., Farmer, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Smith, F. G., Farmer and Assessor, Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Small, S. B., Farmer (Retired), Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Stone, B. S., Hardware Merch't, Mexico, b. Vermont, s. 1830, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Sayles, L. H., Farmer, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Stittman, Chester, Farmer, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Union Square.
 Smith, Oronous, Dairyman, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., 1803, s. 1847, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Small, C. B., M. D., died Dec. 2, 1867, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1838.
 Stason, J. R., Died May 20, 1868, Mexico, b. Vermont, s. 1827.
 Saladin, Geo., Farmer, Marble-worker, Mexico, b. Montfort, Dep. du Meudle, France, 1816, s. 1817, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Thomas, A. C., Merchant Miller, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Taylor, David P., Retired Teacher, Mexico, b. Connecticut, s. 1835, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Tourret, Mrs. M. E., Mexico, b. France, s. 1838, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Tourret, F. P., Farmer, deceased, Mexico, b. France, s. 1854, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Villard, François, Farmer and Carpenter, Mexico, b. Montevau, Dep. Haute-Saône, France, s. 1846, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Walworth, E. H., Farmer (Walworth's father), b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1821, Mexico, b. New York, settled 1824, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Wheeler, Chas., Farmer, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1811, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Webb, C. L., Railroad Agent, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1828, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Wheeler, Geo., Farmer, Mexico, b. Massachusetts, s. 1809, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Wheeler, Edwin, Farmer, deceased, Mexico, b. Massachusetts, s. 1819, p. o. add. Mex. Co.
 Weygant, Mrs. R. T., Mexico, b. New York, s. 1830, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Weygant, R. T., Farmer and Cheese Manufacturing, Mexico, b. New York, s. 1800, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Willis, L., Farmer and Hay-grower, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Wells, Miss Mary G., Music Teacher (Retired), Mexico, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Mexico.
 Walton, John, Breeding and Farming, Mexico, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Mexico.

GRANBY.

Alger, B. P., Builder, Granby, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Fulton.
 Allen, John, Farmer, Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Arnold, Liberty, Farmer, Granby, b. Cortland Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Austin, Nils, Farmer, Granby, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1817, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Broadwell, Mrs. J. A., Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Betts, J. H., Grocer, Granby, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Bogardus, Harriet, Farmer, Granby, b. England, s. 1836, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Becker, W. C., Lake Capt., Granby, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Blakemon, Morgan, Farmer, Granby, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Blakemon, Perry, Farmer and Lumbering, Granby, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Ballard, H., Merchant, Granby, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Carter, Olive, Granby.

Chapman, R. D., Lumbering and Farmer, Granby, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Curtis, L. L., Boating and Farmer, Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Cook, Phares, Farmer, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Corrad, John W., Farmer, Granby, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Crosby, Joel, Farmer, Granby, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Detcher, C. P., Builder, Granby, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Fulton.

De Forest, Mrs. E. O., Granby, b. Seneca Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Fulton.

Dean, Orville, Farmer, Granby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Hinmanville.

Dutton, S. B., Farmer and Teacher, Granby, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Dominick, Adam, Farmer and Lumbering, Granby, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Edgerton, J. A., Manufacturer, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

French, Calvin, Farmer and Lumbering, Granby, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Granby Centre.

Fisher, Luther, Farmer, Granby, b. New Hampshire, s. 1854, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Feller, C. S., Farmer, Granby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Feller, John W., Farmer, Granby, b. New Lebanon, N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Frazier, Richard, Farmer, Granby, b. Ireland, s. 1865, p. o. add. Fulton.

Graham, W. J., (died February 18, 1877), Builder, Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y.

Greer, Moses J., Farmer, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Gale, John W., Farmer, Granby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Gibson, John, Farmer, Granby, b. Ireland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Hall, S., Book-keeper, Granby, s. 1876, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Howell, Orlando, Teacher and Builder, Granby, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Fulton.

Hewitt, L. E., Physician and Surgeon, Granby, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Hutchins, Lewis H., Farmer, Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Hartnett, Wm., Railroading, Granby, b. Ireland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Hill, Eustace, Farmer, Granby, b. Putnam Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Harrington, J. C., Farmer, Granby, b. Lower Canada, s. 1849, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Hogenlin, A. Q., Builder, Granby, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Fulton.

Langdon, J. H., Contractor and Builder, Granby, b. Berkshire Co., s. 1851, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Lacock, Slater, Woolen Manufacturer, Granby, b. England, s. 1868, p. o. add. Fulton.

Lamson, Wadlington, Farmer and Lumbering, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Fulton.

Lewis, B. B., Farmer, Granby, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Fulton.

Milner, C. J., Farmer, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Fulton.

Monroe, F., Farmer, Granby, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Morse, Wm., Farmer, Granby, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

North, Geo., Cloth Manufacturer, Granby, b. England, s. 1868, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Oderkirk, John, Farmer, Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Preston, H. C., Farmer, Granby, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Palmer, Abol, Farmer and Lumbering, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Parker, James, Farmer and Milling, Granby, b. Massachusetts, s. 1811, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Paine, Oliver, Farmer, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Palmer, Wm. W., Farmer, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Right, T. B., Lumbering and Supervisor, Granby, b. Prince Edward's Island, s. 1850, p. o. add. Fulton.

Rockwood, Henry, Boating and Farming, Granby, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Fulton.

Reynolds, C. F., Farmer, Granby, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Fulton.

Reynolds, Jackson, Farmer and Lumbering, Granby, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Fulton.

Reynolds, Jess, Farmer and Lumbering, Granby, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Hinmanville.

Somers, T. G., Farmer and Stock Dealer, Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Smith, Alvin, Farmer, Granby, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Stronahan, Aaron, Farmer and Lumberman, Granby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Seabury, F., Farmer, Granby, b. Ireland, s. 1864, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Strong, H., Farmer, Granby, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Stannerville, John, Carpenter, Granby, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Thorpe, Eliza, Farmer, Granby, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Fulton.

Thomson, A. M., Farmer, Granby, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Tompkins, Wm. H., Farmer, Granby, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Fulton.

Van Dusen, Mrs. M., Farmer, Granby, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Fulton.

Wangh, Wm., Pres. Fulton Village, and Paper Manufacturer, Granby, b. Scotland, s. 1855, p. o. add. Fulton.

Whosler, Mrs. M. L., Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Fulton.

Wells, J. Z., Farmer and Banker, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Fulton.

Wilcox, Milo, Farmer, Granby, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fulton.

Whitcomb, J. H., Farmer, Granby, b. Rutland Co., s. 1827, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

Wilcox, A. F., Farmer, Granby, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Oswego Falls.

SCRIBA.

Askew, Wm. C., Farmer and Oldsmaker, Scriba, b. New York, s. 1838, p. o. add. Scriba.

Askew, Robt. G., Farmer, Scriba, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Scriba.

Babcock, Perry G., Farming, Scriba, b. Connecticut, s. 1856, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Burt, Mrs. Wm., Farming, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Oswego.

Burt, Harvey, Farming, Scriba, b. Onondaga Co. (now Oswego), N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Brown, F. N., Farming, Scriba, b. Jefferson, N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Oswego.

Bancil, Charles, Farming, Scriba, s. 1860, p. o. add. Scriba.

Bacon, Geo. M., Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Barker, Peter D., General Merchandise, Scriba, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Blood, Mias B. U., Farming, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., p. o. add. Lansing.

Briggs, Mrs. R. G., Farming, and Contractor on Public Works.

Briggs, Hiram, Farming, Scriba, b. Washington, s. 1839, p. o. add. Minerva.

Bundy, Harvey, Farming and Boating, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Minerva.

Beauch, Sarah, Farming, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Lansing.

Burham, Philo H., Farming, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Oswego.

Burch, A. H., Transportation Forwarder, Scriba, b. Rensselaer, N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Cox, John E., Groceries, Provisions, Boots, Shoes, etc., Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Cornwell, Wm. L., Farmer, Scriba, b. Jefferson, N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Oswego.

Cherchill, C. D., Farmer and Mason, Scriba, b. Washington, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Cherrell, James, Farmer, Postmaster twenty years, Justice of the Peace fifteen years, Pensioner War 1812, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Dowson, C. E., Farmer and Cooper, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Oswego.

Davies, John, Pensioner War 1812, Captain on Lake fifty-one years, Scriba, b. Bordeaux, France, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Dean, John W., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

De Bois, Saml. M., Scriba, Farmer, Assessor and Collector, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. North Scriba.

De Bois, Harvey D., Scriba, Farmer and Cooper, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. South Scriba.

De Bois, Daniel, Farmer and Cooper, Scriba, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Ellis, G. D., Methodist Clergyman, Scriba, b. Jefferson, N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Estlin, Wm., Farmer and Mechanic, Scriba, b. Massachusetts, s. 1825, p. o. add. Oswego.

Fish, M. A., Farmer, and Teacher twenty-seven years, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Scriba.

Fish, F. L. R., Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Scriba.

Foster, Edward, Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Fletcher, John, Farmer and Milk Dealer, Scriba, b. Scotland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Oswego.

Gleason, Wm., Farmer, Scriba, b. Vermont, s. 1850, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Goult, Alexander, Farmer, Scriba, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Hartland, J. Monroe, Wagon-maker, and Notary Public, Scriba, b. Oswego, s. 1841, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Hall, Willard G., Farmer, Scriba, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Hall, John, Farmer, Scriba, b. Connecticut, s. 1810, p. o. add. Lansing.

Hirt, Francis, Farmer, Scriba, b. Germany, s. 1848, p. o. add. Lansing.

Hirt, John, Farmer, Scriba, b. Germany, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Lansing.

Hirt, J. V., Farmer, Scriba, b. Germany, s. 1848, p. o. add. Minetto.

Hull, Dalt., (died 1874), Scriba, b. Remondet Co., N. Y., s. 1845.

Jones, Collins G., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Jones, Henry R., Farmer and Lawyer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Jones, Erasmus, Farmer, Carpenter, and Joiner, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Lansing.

Jones, Stephen, Farmer, Scriba, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Lansing.

Knight, R., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Scriba.

Lockwood, Sylvester (dec'd.), Farmer, Scriba, b. Columbia, N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Scriba.

Lockwood, Angeline, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Scriba.

Lawton, E. J., Justice of the Peace, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Legg, L. R., Farmer and Cooper, Scriba, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Legg, Jeremiah, Retired Carpenter and Joiner, Scriba, b. Massachusetts, s. 1835, p. o. add. N. Scriba.

Moe, Alanson, Farmer and Cooper, Scriba, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Lansing.

Mullen, John, Farmer, Scriba, b. Ireland, s. 1844, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Newcomb, Anabel, Farmer, Scriba, b. Connecticut, s. 1831, p. o. add. Minetto.

Otis, Wm. T., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Lansing.

O'Hara, Mary, Farming, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Oswego.

Pekham, Jason, Farmer and Gardener, Scriba, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. Scriba.

Parlington, W. F., Methodist Episcopal Clergyman, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Scriba.

Peterson, Z., Cooper, Scriba, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Parkhurst, J. R., Farmer, and Side Judge of Oswego Co., Scriba, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Pack, J. N., Farmer, Lumber Dealer, and Justice of the Peace, Scriba, b. Rockland, N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Parkins, Lydia M., Farming, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Lansing.

Potter, Wm. W., Farmer, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Oswego.

Pock, J. J., Retired Farmer, Scriba, b. Massachusetts, s. 1822, p. o. add. Oswego.

Rodhouse, Thos., Farmer, Scriba, b. Ulster, N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Scriba.

Rhodes, Schuyler, Asst. U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue, and Farmer, Scriba, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Scriba.

Riley, R., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Scriba.

Simpson, Edw., Farmer, Justice of the Peace thirty-six years, Judge of Sessions four years, Scriba, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Scriba.

Seers, James, Wholesale Butcher, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Oswego.

Stanz, Hiel, Gen. Store and Produce, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Scriba.

Stone, Mrs. Alma, Farmer, Scriba, b. Greene, N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Oswego.

Sweetland, W. M., Retired Sea Captain, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Stone, R. E., Farmer and Town Clerk, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Stone, Chas., Farmer and Gardener, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Sweet, Capt. Chas., Farmer, Retired Sea Captain, Scriba, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Sheldon, John A., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Lansing.

Spencer, S. W., Farmer, Scriba, b. Canada, s. 1837, p. o. add. Lansing.

Spencer, E. P., Farmer, Scriba, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Oswego.

Stroup, Jacob, Farmer and Commission Business, Scriba, b. Jefferson, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Oswego.

Stowell, O., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Oswego.

Storer, N., Farmer and Druggist, Scriba, b. Columbia, N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Oswego.

Stinson, W., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Oswego.

Styler, Geo. W., Scriba, p. o. add. Scriba.

Turner, Russell, Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Scriba.

Turner, B. Geo., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Turner, Joel S., Farmer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Taylor, A. C., Physician and Surgeon, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Scriba Centre.

Wilson, A. K., Free Baptist Clergyman, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Whitlock, W. M., Farmer, Scriba, b. Canada, s. 1851, p. o. add. Oswego.

Wangh, J. J., Farmer, Lumber, Miller, and Stave Machine, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Wangh, Wm., Farmer and Sawyer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Wangh, J. F., Farmer and Sawyer, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. South Scriba.

Warden, Theo., Clothing Merchant, 50 E. First st., Oswego, b. Oneida, N. Y., p. o. add. Oswego.

Wilder, N. S., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Scriba, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Wright, Wm. A., Farmer, Scriba, b. Washington, N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Warden, P. H., Farmer, Scriba, b. Washington, N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. North Scriba.

Woodworth, H. A., Farmer and Map Dissector, Scriba, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Oswego.

Young, J. P., Merchant, and Postmaster North Scriba, Scriba, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. North Scriba.

PALERMO.

Allen, A. W., Farmer, Palermo, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Vinery Centre.

Atkinson, James, Farmer, Palermo, b. England, s. 1866, p. o. add. Palermo.

Brown, D. L., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Palermo.

Burlist, W. M., Farmer, Palermo, b. Connecticut, s. 1837, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Beckwith, Mrs. A. K., Husband Physician, deceased, Palermo, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Palermo.

Burrows, L. G., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Burrill, D. C., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Gilbert's Mills.

Ball, Ashley K., Farmer, Palermo, b. Massachusetts, s. 1824, p. o. add. Palermo.

Baleock, Lester W., Farmer and Wheelwright, Palermo, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Palermo.

Coe, D. B., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Cross, Nelson, Farmer, Palermo, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Collins, Wm. N., Farmer, Palermo, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Gilbert's Mills.

Clerk, A. G., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. East Palermo.

Clark, Harry, Farmer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. East Palermo.

Church, F. C., Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Palermo.

Davis, Orson, Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Davis, H., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Vermilion.

DeBour, T., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Palermo.

Dugan, A., Farmer, Palermo, b. Ireland, s. 1835, p. o. add. Palermo Centre.

Ellsworth, Wm. B., Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Palermo.

Flint, Alex., Farmer and Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Palermo.

Getman, J. L., Farmer and Dairyman, Palermo, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Palermo.

Gore, Chas., Produce Merchant and Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. East Palermo.

Hannan, W. H., Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Palermo.

Hartlett, G. M., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Hills, M. J., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Palermo.

Jennings, O. P., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Palermo.

Jackson, John, Farmer, Palermo, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Palermo.

Jennings, E. L., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Palermo Centre.

Knowlton, J. H., Manufacturer and Farmer, Palermo, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Keller, Andrew, Farmer, Palermo, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Palermo.

Lansing, J. Fitch, Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Palermo.

Leasing, W. S., Far., Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Palermo.

Leone, J. W. K., Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Palermo.

Mason, Almond, Hotel-keeper (Retired), Palermo, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Volney Centre.

Parkes, E. G., Far., Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Palermo.

Pitcher, Jas., Far., Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Palermo.

Page, Esther, Far., Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Palermo.

Ragley, Jontel, Farmer, Palermo, b. Ireland, s. 1845, p. o. add. Palermo Centre.

Remington, Sheldon, Farmer and Merchant, Palermo, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Hastings.

Scedder, Leander, Jr., Farmer, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Palermo.

Smith, S. R., Merchant, Palermo, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. East Gilbert's Mills.

Snyder, J. H., Farmer, Palermo, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Gilbert's Mills.

Snyder, Conrad, Farmer, Palermo, b. Germany, s. 1851, p. o. add. Mexico.

Triabulo, D. H., Merchant and Supermarket, Palermo, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Palermo Centre.

Tinker, Geo., Farmer, Palermo, b. Connecticut, s. 1834, p. o. add. Palermo Centre.

Tooley, Geo. M., Farmer and Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Palermo Centre.

Thomas, Wm., Farmer, Palermo, b. South Carolina, s. 1856, p. o. add. Mexico.

Tooley, Jas. A., Farmer and Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. New Haven.

Thieleman, Augustus, Farmer, Palermo, b. France, s. 1832, p. o. add. Palermo.

Wilcox, Nathan J., Manufacturer, Palermo, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Palermo.

SCHROEPPPEL.

Alford, Fred W., Deputy Sheriff, Phoenix, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Avery, C. W., Attorney-at-Law, Phoenix.

Butts, Jonathan, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Brown, R. A., Stage Proprietor, Phoenix, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Butts, M. T., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Baker, Truman, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Butts, Chas. W., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Condes, C. W., Farmer, Schroepfel, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Chappel, Stephen, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Conrad, Geo., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Cayuga, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Corrier, Levi, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Corrier, G. D., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Corry, Nelson, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Canveto, Y. W., Carriage Mfr., Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Clise, John, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Germany, s. 1835, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Diagnan, M., Hotel Prop., Phoenix, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Dieboldorf, E. A., Painter, Phoenix, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Dygart, T. H., Farmer, Phoenix, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Fox, Hiram, Carriage Maker and Superintendent Canal, Phoenix, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Flynn, Samuel, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Gilbert, Andrus, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Ingall's Crossing.

Griffith, Stephen (Retired), Schroepfel, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Gilbert's Mills.

Gates, Miss Phoebe, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Grege, A., Hotel Proprietor, Pennellville, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Hart, A. P., Miller, Merchant and Farmer, Phoenix, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hanz, Sigmund, Butcher, Phoenix, b. Austria, s. 1865, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hatchinson, C. K., Druggist, Phoenix, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hawley, Thomas K., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hastley, Chauncey, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Huntley, Clarence K., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hutchinson, E. G., Merchant, Phoenix, b. Cal., s. 1836, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hawks, Chas., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Gilbert's Mills.

Huntley, Geo., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hess, Wm., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Montgomery, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Hails, Chas., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Jewett, Cyrus, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Kinsahl, E. S., Station N. Y. O. M., Pennellville, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Louis, Geo. W., Broker, Phoenix, b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Lorne, Francis, Farmer, Coughdeny, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Coughdeny.

Mason, S. P., Postmaster and Merchant, Gilbert's Mills, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Gilbert's Mills.

Morchouse, Sherman, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Moyer, Josiah, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Montgomery, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Moyer, Abram, Farmer, Montgomery, b. Schoharie, N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Merritt, Abram, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Schoharie, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Nanns, John R., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Adirondack, Vt., s. 1840, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Potter, Francis H., Barber, Phoenix, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Parker, Peter A., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Rice, Wm. H., Physician, Phoenix, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Rudson, Joseph, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Lorraine, France, s. 1850, p. o. add. Coughdeny.

Ross, A. K., Merchant, Phoenix, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Rue, H. B., Merchant, Phoenix, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Rugg, W. S., Hotel Prop., Phoenix, b. near Sackett's Harbor, Lake Ontario, s. 1831, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Spencer, Mrs. A., Phoenix, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Sparrow, W. E., Photo., Phoenix, b. Utica, N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Sutton, Reuben, farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Spencer, Chas. L., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Sutton, Hyman G., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Sitts, Warren, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Coughdeny.

Sweat, Kninet, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Wyoming, N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Spencer, Wm. L., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Skinner, Levi, Jr., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Jeff., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Schroepfel, Mrs. Anna, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1818, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Schroepfel, Albert W., Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Sixberry, Stephen, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Jeff., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Sedgwick, Henry, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Germany, s. 1856, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Thompson, Mrs. Mary, Schroepfel, b. St. Lawrence, N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Tracy, Prosper, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Utley, Almond, Farmer, Schroepfel, b. Cortland, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Pennellville.

Vickery, E. J., Boat Bldr., Phoenix, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Williams, J. M., Editor *Phoenix Express*, Phoenix, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., p. o. add. New Haven.

Withers, George C., Cabinetmaker, Phoenix, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Wood, Moses, Farmer and Dealer in Stock, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Phoenix.

Warring, J. W., farmer, Schroepfel, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Coughdeny.

NEW HAVEN.

Austin, Thomas H., Farmer and Fruit-grower, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. New Haven.

Abbott, Chauncey, Farmer and Fruit-grower, New Haven, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Smith New Haven.

Barker, S. M., Farmer and Surveyor, New Haven, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., p. o. add. New Haven.

Borlett, Abraham, Farmer, New Haven, b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1853, p. o. add. New Haven.

Bartlett, Wm. C., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. New Haven.

Barlow, John W., Farmer and Millwright, New Haven, b. Kentland Co., Va., s. 1825, p. o. add. South New Haven.

Batties, Lincoln, Farmer and Cooper, New Haven, b. Worcester, Mass., s. 1832, p. o. add. South New Haven.

Cook, Mrs. M., Farmer, New Haven, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. South New Haven.

Cummings, O. R., Farmer and Miller, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. New Haven.

Cheever, C. S., Farmer and Gardener, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. New Haven.

Colvin, Henry E., Farmer, deceased, New Haven, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. New Haven.

Colvin, Myra, Farmer, New Haven, b. Canada, s. 1839, p. o. add. New Haven.

Cornwell, John, Carriage-maker, New Haven, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. New Haven.

Cross, Richard, Farmer, New Haven, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Daggett, H. J., Farmer and ex-Superintendent, New Haven, b. Boston, Mass., s. 1826, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Drake, D. S., Farmer and Teacher, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Vermilion.

David, T. S., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Drake, Chester, Cabinetmaker (dec'd), New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Drake, Matilda, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Fennerson, Michael, Farmer, New Haven, b. Ireland, s. 1829, p. o. add. North Volney.

Fones, A., Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. New Haven.

Forbes, Archibald, Farmer, New Haven, b. Ireland, s. 1828, p. o. add. South New Haven.

Gilson, C. C., Farmer and Carpenter, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. N. Volney.

Gilson, Simon, Farmer, dec'd, New Haven, b. Hampshire, Mass., s. 1821.

Gridley, C. L., Justice of Peace and Road Com'r, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. New Haven.

Greene, A. S., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. New Haven.

Gile, W. O., Farmer and Butcher, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. New Haven.

Gile, Albert E., Farmer and Wholesale Butcher, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. New Haven.

Horne, B. L., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. New Haven.

Hale, B. J., Undertaker, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. New Haven.

Howard, John M., Farmer and Cooper, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. New Haven.

Head, C. L., Farmer and Wagon-maker, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. New Haven.

Jones, G. L., Miller, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. New Haven.

Jorrel, Richard, Farmer, dec'd, New Haven.

King, George R., Farmer and Mechanic, New Haven, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. New Haven.

Kee, Arthur, Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. New Haven.

Lindall, Jane, Farmer, New Haven, b. Kent Co., s. 1862, p. o. add. New Haven.

Lindall, M. S., Farmer, dec'd, New Haven, b. Kent Co., s. 1822, p. o. add. New Haven.

Law, Oran, Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. New Haven.

Lee, Alonzo, Farmer and Mason, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Mexico.

Lynes, G. L., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. New Haven.

Lindsay, Geo. N., Cider Rectifier and Cider Vinegar, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. New Haven.

Markham, J. H., Cider Rectifier, New Haven, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. New Haven.

May, A. M., Proprietor Hotel, New Haven, p. o. add. New Haven.

Mark, Milo A., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. New Haven.

Marvin, Orin O., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. New Haven.

Millard, Carmi, Farmer, New Haven, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Mexico.

Nichols, Samuel, Farmer and Prop. of Pleasant Point, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. New Haven.

Newcomb, Wm., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. New Haven.

Patten, G. H., Farmer and Postmaster, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. South New Haven.

Place, Bro. Olney, Clergyman Cong. Church, New Haven, b. Prov., R. I., s. 1847, p. o. add. S. New Haven.

Parsons, Wm. V., Farmer and Timmish, New Haven, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. New Haven.

Patten, Jos., Farmer and Cooper, New Haven, b. Boston, Mass., s. 1824, p. o. add. South New Haven.

Rowe, Norman, Justice of Peace, New Haven, b. Litchfield, Conn., s. 1817, p. o. add. New Haven.

Rosseter, Charles, Farmer, New Haven, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Vermilion.

Robinson, E. W., Farmer and Dairyman, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. New Haven.

Rod, S. H., Farmer, New Haven, b. New London, Conn., s. 1838, p. o. add. New Haven.

Roberts, Mary M., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. New Haven.

Smith, Capt. G. A., Farmer and Retired Sea Capt., New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. New Haven.

Stacy, A. J., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. New Haven.

Spencer, Daniel, Farmer and Cheese-maker, New Haven, b. Ontario, Canada, s. 1837, p. o. add. New Haven.

Smith, C. M., Farmer and Carpenter, New Haven, born Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. New Haven.

Sterns, M. G., Farmer, New Haven, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Texas.

Sovereano, H. A., Farmer, New Haven, b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Mexico.

Shorman, S. W., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. New Haven.

Sherman, B. G., Farmer, New Haven, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. New Haven.

Shaw, Daniel, Farmer and Fruit-grower, New Haven, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. New Haven.

Soow, Eleazer, Farmer, dec'd, New Haven, b. Bridgewater, Mass., s. 1806, p. o. add. New Haven.

Taylor, Albert, Farmer and Thrasher, New Haven, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. New Haven.

Turner, John, Farmer and Carpenter, New Haven, b. Kings Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. New Haven.

Taylor, E. A., Farmer, New Haven, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. New Haven.

Tremaine, D. H., Farmer, New Haven, b. Wyoming Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. New Haven.

Van Buren, D. B., Farmer and Cheese Factory, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. New Haven.

Wilmarth, S. O., Farmer, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. New Haven.

Woodworth, O. N., Green and General Produce Dealer, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. New Haven.

Wilmarth, Orrin, Farmer and Speculator (dec'd), New Haven, s. 1810, p. o. add. New Haven.

White, Solomon, Farmer and Fruit-grower, New Haven, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. New Haven.

Worren, Orrin, Farmer, New Haven, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. New Haven.

Wang, E. H., Methodist Clergyman, New Haven, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. New Haven.

HANNIBAL.

Acker, Dillon F., M.D., Exam'g Surgeon Pension Department, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Amos, Mary, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Amos, David W., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Adkins, Orville G., Farmer and Mason, Hannibal, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Fairdale.

Brewster, Silas W., Merchant, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Boyd, E. H., Physician, Hannibal, b. Greece Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Burrett, H. M., Lawyer, Hannibal, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1855, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Bradt, A. N., Publisher of *Herald*, Hannibal, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Barrett, Eli P., Farmer, Supervisor of Hannibal from 1871 to 1873, Hannibal, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Bradgett, Alonzo, Farmer and Lumbering, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Brackett, Levi, Farmer, and J. P. from 1856 to 1877, Hannibal, b. Cortland Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Brackett, James W., Farmer and Dairyman, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Brewer, S. B., Lawyer, and Editor *Hannibal News*, Hannibal, b. N. Y. City, s. 1850, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Brewer, C. B., Proprietor *Hannibal News*, Hannibal, b. Chautauque Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Burt, James W., P. M., and Dealer in Clothing, Hats, etc., Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Burt, James B., Ass't P. M., Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Bethwell, David, Merchant, Village Trustee, and Ret. Sea Capt., Hannibal, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Borlow, Zenas, Ret. Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1860, s. 1837, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Baker, Abigail R., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Cox, Martin H., Merchant and P. M., Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Cowles, Amos D., Produce Dealer and Farmer, Hannibal, b. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Cooler, R. N., M. D., Hannibal, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Campbell, C. Perry, Farmer and Fruit-grower, Hannibal, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Crofoot, Benj. S., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Martville, Cayuga Co.

Cox, Nicholas, Farmer, and Trustee School District 19, Granby, for 20 years, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Crandell, S. W., Farmer, and formerly Conductor and Truck-master Harlem R. R., Hannibal, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Crandell, Henry, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Chamberlain, Corydon S., Farmer and Carrier, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., s. 1833, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Dunham, Horatio, Farmer and Tanner, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., s. 1836, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Darling, Mrs. E. C., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Dillabough, W. H., Station Ag't R. W. & O. R. R. and Operator, Hannibal, b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Dickinson, Hubert, Merchant and P. M., Hannibal, b. Hartford, Conn., s. 1844, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Dykeman, W. E., Prop. Agr. Works and Farmer, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Dumas, Jasper, Ret. Mechanic, Hannibal, b. Seneca Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Emery, Geo. V., Dentist, Hannibal, b. Seneca Co., s. 1850, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Farnham, Jno., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Farnham, Geo., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., s. 1819, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Gardner, Augustus S., Farmer, Temperance Com's Pres., Cheese Factory from 1870 to 1878, Hannibal, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. S. Hannibal.

Gardner, Sands D., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. S. Hannibal.

Green, Avery, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Martville, Cayuga Co.

Green, Norman, Ret. Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Gifford, Benj. F., Surveyor, Hannibal, b. Rensselaer Co., s. 1812, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Gifford, Panny R., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Glover, Enosius, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Hampshire, Mass., 1799, s. 1836, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Hawks, Hiram F., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Hewes, P. G., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Howe, Rebecca, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Raitland, Yt., s. 1815, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Hawks, Cyrus, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Henderson, Orin, Farmer and Miller, Sup'r in 1874, Pres. Oswego Falls Agr. Soc. 6 years, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. S. Hannibal.

Himan, Esther P., Hannibal, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Himan, Benjamin N., Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Hays, Isaac, Farmer and Dairyman, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Johnson, Wm. H., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Jones, Powell, Farmer and Assessor, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Kent, Jason, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Chittenden, Vt., s. 1816, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Lester, Augustus, Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Fairdale, N. Y.

Morehouse, Jas. H., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Mitchell, Alexander H., Supervisor and Farmer, Eng. Construction Works, Atties, Hannibal, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Mitchell, John W., Speculator and Farmer, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Mitchell, Theo. L., Speculator and Farmer, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Miller, Samuel N., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Norwalk, Conn., s. 1832, p. o. add. Martville, Cayuga Co.

Metz, D. D., Lawyer, School Com's 1st Dist. Oswego Co. from 1866 to 1872, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Matteson, Harrison, Carriage Manufacturer, Hannibal, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Powers, Rockwell A., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1858.

Pekham, Isaac H., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Rice, Alfred, Physician, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Reed, Orville J. H., Prop. Hannibal Centre Steam Mills, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Shutta, Erwin, Wagon Manufacturer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Storms, Lemuel F., Farmer, and Custom-House Officer 1875-76, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Hannibal Centre.

Schoonmaker, Adrian M., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Long Island, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Fairdale.

Stark, Stephen, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Schuyler Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Stark, Frederick, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. N. Hannibal.

Shatts, James, Farmer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Kinsey's Four Corners.

Titus, Norman, Produce Dealer, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Tucker, Ezra B., Prop. and Trustee Cheese Factory, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Tallman, E. S., Dairy and Farmer, Hannibal, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Van Aken, E. C., Prop. American Hotel, Hannibal, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Worster, Hale, Ret. Farmer, Hannibal, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Witte, Frederick, Farmer, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Wittale, Carson, Farmer, County Superintendent of the Poor 6 years, Supervisor 6 years, and Assessor 6 years, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Wells, David, Farmer and Assessor, Hannibal, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. S. Hannibal.

Wells, S. P., Teacher, Hannibal, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Hannibal.

Williams, Wm. L., Farmer, Hannibal, b. Anglesey, Wales, s. 1849, p. o. add. Martville, Cayuga Co.

FULTON VILLAGE.

Althouse, Peter, Farmer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1814.

Bennett Bros. (A. Bennett, C. T. Bennett), Publishers *Patriot and Gazette*, Fulton, b. Fairfield Co., Conn., s. 1864 and 1865.

Bacon, Chas. G., Physician and Surgeon, Fulton, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1841.

Bradley, H., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Fulton, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1828.

Bull, G. D., Attorney and Civil Engineer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1824.

Boudoir, J. G., Manufacturer of Edged Tools, Fulton, b. Fairfield, Conn., s. 1847.

Butler, J. W., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1861, s. 1839.

Cass, George M.

Casts, Wm. N., Principal Public School.

Cole, James, Dealer in Furniture and Undertaker, Fulton, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 18—.

Calkins, Perry, Carpenter and Joiner and Boat-builder, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1830.

Chesley, James M., Farmer, Fulton, b. Pittsfield, Mass., 1813, s. 1815.

Cornell, M. E., Livery, Fulton, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1844, s. 1867.

Carrier, Ios. Farmer, b. Berkshire, Mass., 1805, s. 1831.

Dyer, B. J., Dealer in Dry Goods and Carpet, Fulton, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1854.

Dexter, Wm., Mast Maker, Fulton, b. Northamptonshire, England, s. 1836.

Draper, D. C., Grocer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1847.

De Graw, J. C., Contractor, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825.

Eggleston, C. S., Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc., Fulton, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1849.

Elder, E. J., Restaurant, Fulton, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1863.

Farlow, Mrs. M. E., Millinery, Fulton, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1843.

Gage, W. G., Merchant Miller, Fulton, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1847.

Gilbert, H. N., Merchant Miller, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1828.

Gasper, Freeman (Retired), b. Ashfield, Conn., 1796, s. 1845.

Gardner, H. S., Dealer in Fur and Wool, Fulton, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1860, s. 1861.

Gaspex, John, Hotel-keeper forty years (Retired), Fulton, b. Ashfield, Conn., 1792, s. 1853.

Howe, H. C., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1852.

Hewitt, J. T., Job Printer and Dealer in Stationery, Fulton, b. Norfolk, England, s. 1848.

Hanne, A., Druggist, Fulton, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1848.

Harrison, Mrs. M. H., Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1819.

Herrick, J. F., Dealer in Lumber and Coal, Fulton, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1833.

Hill, W. W., Manufacturer of Carriages, etc., Fulton, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1814, s. 1856.

Hyde, H. F., Lumber, Fulton, b. Connecticut, 1797, s. 1811.

Ingold, W. F., Farmer, Ingell's Crossing, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1818.

Keller, J. J., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., 1820, s. 1835.

Lewis, Thos. D., Proprietor Lewis Home, Ingell's Crossing, b. Ct., s. 1861.

La Duke, Mrs. M. E., Millinery, etc., Ingell's Crossing.

Lathrop, G. C., Toy, Confectionery, and Varieties, Ingell's Crossing, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825.

Lester, Nicholas, House- and Carriage-painter, Ingell's Crossing, b. Kingston, Ont., 1812, s. 1851.

Luke, Daniel E., Physician and Surgeon, Ingell's Crossing, b. Ontario, Canada, 1817, s. 1871.

Morfe, Daniel T., Proprietor Fulton Home, Fulton, b. Sussex Co., England, s. 1830.

Nichols, H. E., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1847.

Nichols, C. R., Jeweler and Dealer in Watches, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1857.

Olman, N. W., Millwright, Fulton, b. Scholastic Co., N. Y., 1820, s. 1844.

Odell, R. B., Millwright and Hydraulic Engineer, Fulton, b. Cortland Co., N. Y., 1815, s. 1854.

Osgood, C. S., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., 1810, s. 1845.

Pardoe, S., Physician and Surgeon, Fulton, b. Fairfield, Conn., s. 1811.

Pratt, Timothy (Retired), Fulton, b. Vermont, s. 1831.

Parkhouse, Wm., Superintendent Cemetery, Fulton, b. Devonshire, Eng., 1812, s. 1850.

Parth, J. W., Capitalist, b. Oneida Co., 1818, s. 1832.

Rice, Orrin, Jr., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845.

Richardson, G. D., Grocer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1840.

Riggs, Daniel, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1822.

Rogers, Edward, Machinist, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1857.

Raymond, A. E., Photographer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843.

Sabin, H. N., Grocer, Fulton, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1828.

Sabin, C. M., Grocer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843.

Stephens, Melvin F., Attorney-at-Law, Fulton, b. Siegenhanna, Pa., s. 1858.

Stewart, M. A., of firm of Brunett & Stewart, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1848.

Smith, James.

Stonelaugh, A. W., Carriage Manufacturer, b. Canada West, s. 1865.

Spencer, H. V., Grocer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1833.

Schmon, K. F.

Streeter, J. P., Insurance Agent, Fulton, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1825, s. 1846.

Sherman, John, Mason, Fulton, b. N. Shire, Eng., 1815, s. 1841.

Smith, H. W., Cheese Manufacturer, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1820.

Schlmer, H., Photographer, Oneida st., Fulton, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838.

Tyler, R. H., Attorney-at-Law, Fulton, b. Franklin Co., Mass., 1815, s. 1817.

Townsend, W. J., Attorney-at-Law, Fulton, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1841, s. 1866.

Titus, Silas
(C. O. Titus, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1817.
H. A. S. Titus, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 51.)
D. B. Titus, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832.)
Pub's, Fulton.

Van Wageningen, F. D., Contractor and Farmer (Retired).

Van Buren, M. D., Dealer in Fancy Goods, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841.

Whelan, Geo. K., Editor *Posta Times*, Fulton.

Whitaker, N. B., Dealer in Hides and Skins, Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1834.

Woodbury, W. L., Physician and Surgeon, Fulton, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1848.

Wilson, Jas. L., Fulton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838.

Wilcox, Cyrus C., Farmer.

Wyman, Amos, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Fulton, b. Greene Co., N. Y., 1845, s. 1846.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Austin, Albert F., Farmer and Lumberman, Williamstown, b. Scholastic Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Kaosag.

Allen, J., Farmer and Lumberman, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Burdick, Austin, Farmer and Lumberman, Williamstown, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Bronson, Geo. C., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Bellefleur, M., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Best, Francis, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Ireland, s. 1874, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Carlton, D. J., Prop. Selden House, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Catho, W. S., Furniture and Undertaker, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Cox, Samuel, Physician and Surgeon, Williamstown, b. Windsor, Vt., s. 1831, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Cass, H. C., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Cornstock, Edwin, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1885, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Curtiss, Charles, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Cass, Myron, Patentee and Mfr. of Magic Cornplanter, and Farmer, Williamstown, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Carr, Keppy, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Carr, Henry, Farmer (deceased), Williamstown, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Cornstock, T. E., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Dunn, David, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Filkins, Robert, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Gardiner, Joseph, Physician and Surgeon, Williamstown, b. England, s. 1849, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Goodwin, James, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Greenhow, Thomas, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Westmoreland, Eng., s. 1842, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Gresham, T. H., Furniture and Undertaker, Williamstown, b. Detroit, Mich., s. 1845, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Humphrey, George, Lumbering, Williamstown, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Kaosag.

Hutt, Peter, Farmer and Lumberman (deceased), Williamstown, b. Scholastic Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Kaosag.

Hutt, Austin, Farmer and Lumberman, Williamstown, b. Scholastic Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Kaosag.

Harris, E. P., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Berkshire, Mass., s. 1834, p. o. add. Kaosag.

Hyatt, Wm. C., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Hyatt, M., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Healey, Dennis, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Cork, Ireland, s. 1865, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Keller, Nicholas, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Germany, s. 1856, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Keller, Simon, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Berkshire Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Lawton, Thos. W., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Murray, N., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Kings, Ireland, s. 1871, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Murray, P., Farmer (came to this country 1813), Williamstown, b. Kings, Ireland, s. 1861, p. o. add. Williamstown.

McLean, E., Lumberman, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Kaosag.

Nichols, J. A., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Orton, Ashbel, Lumberman, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Potter, G. C., Prop. Sage Hotel, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., p. o. add. Williamstown.

Potts, W. B., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Parker, H., Farmer, b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1851, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Paul, Robert S., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Parkis, Chas., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Page, Courtland, Millwright, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Potts, Wm., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Rensselaer, N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Potts, Frederick, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Rensselaer, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Ryan, Thomas, Restaurant, Williamstown, b. Rensselaer Co., s. 1862, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Roarke, Dennis, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Galway, Ireland, s. 1861, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Sage, C. S., P. M. and Merchant, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Schles, J. S., Merchant and Lumberman, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Schles, S. B., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Williamstown.

Sammons, James, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Queens, Ireland, s. 1871, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Sautter, John, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Canada, s. 1874, p. o. add. Kanag.
 Steele, William H., Attorney-at-Law and Insurance Agent, Williamstown, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Shaw, D. H., Carriage-maker, Williamstown, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Smith, James, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Scotl., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Towley, Alajah, Farmer (deceased), Williamstown, b. Vermont, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Towley, Stafford, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Wyano, Patrick, Farmer, Williamstown, b. Leitrim, Ireland, s. 1856, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Winer, C. P., Farmer, Williamstown, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Kanag.

AMBOY.

Arkley, Peter, Farmer, Amboy, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. W. Camden.
 Albor, Gilbert, Farmer, Amboy, b. Chenango, N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Berry, F. H., School Commissioner, Amboy, b. Bennington, Vt., s. 1850, p. o. add. West Amboy.
 Brown, Ann, Farmer, Amboy, b. Scholastic, N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Brown, Irvin F., Farmer, Amboy, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Brown, Wm., Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1849, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Black, David D., Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Black, Andrew, Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Clelland, James, Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1849, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Clelland, John F., Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1849, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Ellis, Wm. H., Farmer, Amboy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Fildes, W. M., Farmer, Amboy, b. New Hampshire, s. 1836, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Gardner, Nod A., Carpenter and Joiner, Amboy, b. Bennington, Vt., s. 1843, p. o. add. West Amboy.
 Griffin, Morris, Farmer, Amboy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Hess, John, Jobbing, Amboy, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. W. Amboy.
 Jamieson, John, Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1822, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Jacobs, John B., Farmer, Amboy, b. Germany, s. 1864, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Jacobs, John H., Farmer, Amboy, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Leigh, H. H., Farmer, Amboy, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Leigh, N. H., Farmer, Amboy, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Look, Ezek, Farmer, Amboy, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Loing, Thos., Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1877, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Matheson, P., Farmer, Amboy, b. Madiso, N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 McIntyre, Malcolm, Farmer, Amboy, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Nicholas, Levi, Farmer, Amboy, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Nichols, John, Farmer, Amboy, b. Cornwall, Eng., s. 1843, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Nichols, Thos. H., Farmer, Amboy, b. Cornwall, Eng., s. 1840, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Nichols, Matthew R., Farmer, Amboy, b. Cornwall, Eng., s. 1843, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Nicholas, Garrett, Farmer, Amboy, b. Scholastic, N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Pene, J., Physician and Surgeon, Amboy, b. France, s. 1831, p. o. add. W. Amboy.
 Quinn, Thos., Farmer, Amboy, b. Berkshire, Mass., s. 1857, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Richard, E. D., Farmer, Amboy, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Stacy, Orris P., Farmer, Amboy, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Williamstown.
 Spoon, Ezra, Farmer, Amboy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Wells, Geo. D., Farmer and Lumbering, Amboy, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.
 Williams, Stephen, Farmer, Amboy, b. Mass., s. 1841, p. o. add. Amboy Centre.

CONSTANTIA.

Allen, V. A., Physician and Surgeon, Constantia, b. Connecticut, s. 1836, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Andes, G., Builder, Constantia, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Cleveland.

Baker, William H., Attorney, Constantia, b. Lenox, N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Brown, L. P., Hotel-keeper, Constantia, b. Scholastic, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Brown, Alex., Carriage Manufacturer, Constantia, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. Constantia.
 Bussu, Wm., Pot-maker, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1866, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Beel, Michael, Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1852, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Burs, Eugene, Blacksmith, Constantia, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Batchelor, Wm., Miller, Constantia, b. England, s. 1857, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Caswell, H. J., Glass Manufacturer, Constantia, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Crippen, Edward, Glass Manufacturer, Constantia, b. New Jersey, s. 1852, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Clough, Geo. S., Farmer, Constantia, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Carpenter, A. M., Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Rome, N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Cole, John H., Butting, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1861, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Dickinson, Chas., Farmer, Constantia, b. Scholastic, N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Dickinson, Samuel F., Farmer, Constantia, b. Greene Co., s. 1826, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Dickinson, Ezra, Builder, Constantia, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Bernhard's Bay.
 Delfey, A. L., Railroading, Constantia, b. Conn., s. 1844, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Duhin, Geo., Farmer, Constantia, b. N. Hampshire, s. 1855, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Dufley, Mrs. Ellen A., Farmer, Constantia, b. Connecticut, s. 1838, p. o. add. Bernhard's Bay.
 Foster, Wm., Prop. Tannery, Constantia, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Foster, William H., Grocer, Constantia, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Garbner, L., Druggist, Constantia, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Gilbert, W. O., Superintendent Cotton Mills and Merchant (deceased), Constantia, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Getman, C., Glass Manufacturer, Constantia, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Garber, Henry, Attorney, Constantia, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Griemeyer, H., Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1856, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Hopkins, P., Farmer and Mason, Constantia, b. Ireland, s. 1828, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Hall, James R., Farmer, Oneida Co., b. West Chester, N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. West Vienna.
 Hall, John, Farmer, Oneida Co., b. Ep. Canada, s. 1844, p. o. add. West Vienna.
 Harrington, S. R., Farmer and Lumberman, Constantia, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Katers, Charles, Merchant and Glass Manufacturer, Constantia, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Phillips, Kim, Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1848, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Lane, G. W., Manufacturer and Justice of the Peace, Constantia, b. Scholastic, N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Leonard, Adam, Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1856, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Long, Charles G., Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Lamphere, F., Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Bernhard's Bay.
 La Mountain, A., Boatman, Constantia, b. Canada East, s. 1847, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Marle, Cyrus, Hotel Proprietor (retired), Constantia, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Marsh, Mary G. (widow Carpenter, deceased), Constantia, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Phillips, Nathan, Farmer, Constantia, b. Massachusetts, s. 1818, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Ritter, Louis, Blacksmith, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1861, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Smith, S. T., Farmer and Lumbering, Constantia, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Stowell, William H., Carriage Manufacturer, Constantia, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Simler, John, Glass Manufacturer, Constantia, b. Germany, s. 1854, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Short, J. H., Merchant and Glass-Blower, Constantia, b. Ulster Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Bernhard's Bay.
 Turck, Enoch P., Farmer, Constantia, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Cleveland.
 Todd, Abram, Millwright, Constantia, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Constantia.
 Winn, Correllus P., Farmer, Constantia, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Bernhard's Bay.
 Winn, Henry, Farmer, Constantia, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Constantia.

SANDY CREEK.

- Ainsworth, Danforth E., Attorney-at-Law (firm Howe & Ainsworth), Sandy Creek, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Bulkley, J. Lyman, Physician and Surgeon, Sandy Creek, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Baldwin, Lemau, Contractor and Builder, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Blodgett, Miles, Farmer and Tanner, Sandy Creek, b. Salisbury, Mass., s. 1827, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Bishop, William, Farmer and Sailor, Sandy Creek, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Pulaski.
- Bettinger, Wm. H., Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Cattrell, Wm. H., Village Gardener, Sandy Creek, b. Lewis Co., s. 1831, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Curry, Francis, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Pulaski.
- Colony, Chas. W., Dealer in Stores and Tinware, Sandy Creek, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Davis, Nathan, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Feed, Seeds, and Produce, Sandy Creek, b. New Hampshire, s. 1840, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Hooker, Joseph M., Ret'd Woolen Mfr., Sandy Creek, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Howe, Henry L., Attorney-at-Law (firm Howe & Ainsworth), Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Harding, Gilbert N., Real Estate and Insurance, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Hadley, Jesse F., Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Windom, Vt., s. 1812, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Hadley, Elias, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Vt., s. 1812, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Hadley, Jason D., Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Hadley, Albert, Farmer and Justice of Peace, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Hadley, Sylvanus, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Harris, Mrs. Maria L., Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Hollis, Wesley M., Cheese-maker, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Pulaski.
- Maroney, Jay, Prop'r Union Centre Hotel, Sandy Creek, b. Schuylar Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Munroe, Mrs. Arth. Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- McConnell, Wm., Lumber Dealer, Sandy Creek, b. New York City, s. 1848, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Morey, Isaac, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Morey, Joel, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Morey, Martin, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Noyes, Isr. Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Newton, Jeremiah, Retired Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Connecticut, s. 1823, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Oyer, Isr. Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Porter, Seth, Retired Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Porter, Holman M., Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Pruyn, Simon, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Rabbin, Julius S., Retired Merchant, Sandy Creek, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Robbins, Mrs. B. G. (Retired), Sandy Creek, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Soule, Henry, Publisher *Sandy Creek News*, Sandy Creek, b. Rhode Island, s. 1841, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Soule, Edwin, Publisher *Sandy Creek News*, Arm Soule & Son, Sandy Creek, b. Utica, N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Salisbury, Benj. F., Prop'r Salubrious House, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Stevens, Hiram M., Farmer, Founder, and Machinist, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Stevens, Wm. Jay, Railroad and Express Agt., Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Sage, John W., Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. Vermont, s. 1805, p. o. add. Pulaski.
- Salisbury, Fayette, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Thompson, Allen L., Physician and Surgeon, and Supervisor, Sandy Creek, b. Schuylar Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Tift, Leander, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Lacoma.

- Thompson, Newton M., Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. Erie Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Pulaski.
- Toussie, Thomas J., Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. add. Sandy Creek.
- Wright, Henry, Farmer, Sandy Creek, b. N. Hampshire, s. 1843, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Wilder, John, Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Sandy Creek.
- Warner, A. S., Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Pulaski.
- Wilda, Deke R., Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Sandy Creek, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Lacoma.

BOYLSTON.

- Barker, William, Farmer, Boylston, b. Lancashire, Eng., s. 1856, p. o. add. Mannville.
- Baker, Michael H., Farmer, Boylston, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Boylston Centre.
- Beelos, Amos, Farmer, Boylston, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Bishop, Mrs. Lydia M., Farmer, Boylston, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- De Long, Charles, Farmer, Boylston, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Folsom, J. W., Farmer, Boylston, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Lorraine.
- Folsom, Nelson, Farmer, Boylston, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Lorraine.
- Hathaway, Sylvester, Farmer and Sea Captain, Boylston, b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1859, p. o. add. Mannville.
- Jennings, Joseph, Cooper and Farmer, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Jennings, J. C., Cooper and Farmer, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Learnmonth, James G., Farmer, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Mannville.
- Lawry, James E., Farmer, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Mannville.
- Learnmonth, Mrs. Abby, Farmer, Boylston, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Mannville.
- Olefsen, John A. Palmer, Leonard, Farmer and Cheese-maker, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Rudd, Rosl, Farmer, Boylston, b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1841, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Rudd, Geo. W., Teacher and Supervisor, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Reynolds, Wm., Farmer, Boylston, b. Upper Canada, s. 1871, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Smart, C. W., Manufacturer of Lumber, Staves, etc., Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Tanner, Chas., Farmer, Boylston, b. England, s. 1847, p. o. add. Lacoma.
- Wart, Wm., Farmer and Stock Raiser, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Mannville.
- Wart, John, Retired Farmer, Boylston, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Mannville.
- Webb, H. S., Saw-Mill and Grid-Mill Proprietor, Boylston, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Boylston Centre.
- Wrafter, Wm. W., Saw-mill and Millwright, Boylston, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Lacoma.

ORWELL.

- Burd, N. C., Boots and Shoes, Orwell Cor's, b. Oswego, s. 1831, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Bonner, Albert E., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1845, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Bonner, Jos. M., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oneida, s. 1829, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Bennett, Eli S., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1825, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Bonner, A. D., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1835, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Bonner, Edward S., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oneida, s. 1829, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Bonner, Edmund G., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1858, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Eliott, Arons, Farmer and Lumber Dealer, Orwell, b. Genesee, s. 1829, p. o. add. Kaong.
- Boule, Mrs. Orrin, Orwell Corners, b. Oneida, s. 1827, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Bennett, L. W., Farmer, Orwell Town, b. Oswego, s. 1829, p. o. add. Kaong.
- Consett, Newman S., Farmer, Orwell, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Newlans.
- Caswell, A., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1829, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
- Davis, S. C., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Davis, James F., Dentist, Orwell, b. New Hampshire, s. 1837, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Davis, Mrs. James F., Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1840.
- Hilton, Abner, Farmer, Orwell, b. Oneida, s. 1825, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Hilton, Mrs. Abner, Orwell, b. Oneida, s. 1835, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Hilton, James, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1851, p. o. add. Orwell.
- Kaine, Charles, Farmer, Orwell, b. Ireland, s. 1856, p. o. add. Kaong.
- Kaine, Jane Best, Orwell, b. Ireland, s. 1856, p. o. add. Kaong.

Lattimer, Wm., Plating-mill, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1854, p. o. add. Orwell.
McKinney, P., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1850, p. o. add. Orwell.
Montague, Jas. J., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1836, p. o. add. Orwell.
Minor, S. B., Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1836, p. o. add. Orwell.
Nelson, Dr. G. W., Physician, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1862, p. o. add. Orwell.
Near, Edward, Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1831, p. o. add. Molino.
Potter, A. J., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1833, p. o. add. Orwell.
Parker, Horace, Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1835, p. o. add. Orwell.
Potter, Alex., Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1828, p. o. add. Orwell.
Potter, George, Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1824, p. o. add. Orwell.
Potter, John E., Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1828, p. o. add. Orwell.
Potter, Eliza, Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1829, p. o. add. Orwell.
Pruitt, Daniel, Manufacturer of Cheese Boxes, Orwell, b. Herkimer, s. 1823, p. o. add. Molino.
Platt, James S., Blacksmith and Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1834, p. o. add. Molino.
Parker, John, Farmer, Orwell, b. Ononda, s. 1834, p. o. add. Orwell.
Stowell, Samuel D., Farmer, Orwell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Orwell.
Stowell, I. S., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1815, p. o. add. Orwell.
Stowell, Allen, Insurance and Lumber, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1822, p. o. add. Orwell.
Stowell, Henry J., Carpenter and Joiner, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1831, p. o. add. Orwell.
Snell, Geo. A., Cheese Factory, Orwell, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Molino.
Shipley, Wm., Farmer, Orwell, b. Enghadd, s. 1851, p. o. add. Kasong.
Sidelortom, Isaac, Farmer, Orwell, b. England, s. 1852, p. o. add. Kasong.
Thomas, Andrew J., Farmer, Orwell, b. Oswego, s. 1845, p. o. add. Kasong.
Woodbury, John, Retired, Orwell, b. Otsego, s. 1829, p. o. add. Orwell.
Washington, John, Manufacturer, Orwell, b. Otsego, s. 1860, p. o. add. Molino.

ALBION.

Acker, Edward, Farmer, Albion, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, s. 1818, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Averill, B. R., Inventor of Averill Chemical Paint, Albion, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1829, s. 1868, p. o. add. New Centreville.
Averill, Frank E., Chemist, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. New Centreville.
Berkley, James, B. R. Agent and Village Clerk, b. Ireland, 1848, s. 1855, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Baker, Mrs. R. A., Farmer, b. Ononda, N. Y., 1814, s. 1854, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Bikensley, Mary, Farmer, Albion, b. Litchfield, Conn., s. 1839, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Bilou, D. W., Farmer, Albion, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Salmon River.
Barnes, Wilbert, Merchant Miller (Retired), b. Ononda Co., N. Y., 1810, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Baker, H. B. (died July 24, 1870), b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1813.
Blakely, Ard. (died April 11, 1875), Albion, b. Connecticut, 1799, s. 1830.
Costello, T. M., Currier, Village Trustee, b. Prince Edward Island, 1815, s. 1809, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Cowan, Mrs. E. L., Millinery, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Campbell, C., Farmer, b. Schenectady, 1819, s. 1841, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Campbell, A. B., Farmer (son of C. and E. Campbell), b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Denault, J. B., Tanner and Currier, Albion, s. 1872, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Eddy, Jerome, Farmer, Albion, b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1831, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Fennel, Wm. F., P. M. and Lumber Dealer (Firm Fennel Bros.), b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818, s. 1843, p. o. add. Dugway.
Fry, H. L., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., 1803, s. 1817, p. o. add. Dugway.
Fuller, Aaron, P. M. and Town Clerk, b. Franklin Co., Mass., 1809, s. 1832, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Fitch, E., Farmer and P. M., Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. New Centreville.
Fennel, M. F., Lumber Dealer and Justice of the Peace (Firm Fennel Bros.), b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1819, s. 1858, p. o. add. Dugway.
Gilest, Wm., Farmer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. New Centreville.
Green, C. L., Farmer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Salmon River.
Henderson, W. T., Lumber Dealer (Firm Post & Henderson), Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Hathaway, O. F., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1818, s. 1863, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Jones, O. R., Farmer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Joner, Margaret, Farmer, Albion, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Jones, Lewis A., Farmer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Lovejoy, Chas. M., Currier and Farmer, b. Oxford Co., Maine, 1840, s. 1867, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Lane, Pearce & Co., Mfrs. of Upper Leather, Albion, p. o. add. Sand Bank.

Meads, N. D., Blacksmith, Albion, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. New Centreville.
Miller, Augustus R. (de'd), Member Co. D, 44th N. Y. V. Inf.
Niles, F. M., Carriage Mfr., enlisted in Co. 1, 37th N. Y. V., May 2, 1865, disch. Sep. 24, 1865, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Niles, Chas. A., Carriage Mfr. (Niles Bros.), b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Norton, H. F., Farmer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Olin, Mrs. E. A., Farmer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Olin, Ezra, Lumber Dealer, Albion, b. Ononda Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Olin, Geo. W., Lumber Dealer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Pierce, J. H., Tanner and Currier, b. Middlesex, Mass., 1829, s. 1870, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Frosty, C. E., Tanner, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Preston, Calvin, Tanner, Albion, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Pattie, Wm. W., Carpenter, Albion, b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1850, p. o. add. New Centreville.
Quackenbush, Mrs. E., Farmer, b. Canada, 1834, s. 1853, p. o. add. Dugway.
Rich, Van K., Cosmopolitan Physician, Albion, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., 1800, s. 1819, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Rice, O. A., Farmer and P. M., Albion, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Salmon River.
Rice, John, Farmer, Albion, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Salmon River.
Richardson, E. F., Millwright, Albion, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Salmon River.
Smith, W. W., Farmer and Assessor, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Seamans, Geo. W., Carpenter and Joiner, enlisted Co. C, 16th N. Y. V., disch. June 2, 1865, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Smith, Samuel, Farmer, Albion, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Seamans, H. J., Mechanic and Justice of the Peace, Albion, b. Providence, R. I., s. 1845, p. o. add. Salmon River.
Thorp, W. W., Farmer and Supervisor, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Thorp, Alonzo, Farmer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Westover, Chas., Merchant Miller, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Sand Bank.
Whipple, D. W., Shingle Manufacturer, Albion, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. New Centreville.

WEST MONROE.

Burgess, Herrib, Farmer, West Monroe, b. Washington, s. 1848, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Burgess, Warren, Farmer, West Monroe, b. Rensselaer, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Baker, S. P., Farmer, West Monroe, b. Oneanda, N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Burgess, W. N., Farmer, West Monroe, b. Jefferson, s. 1854, p. o. add. Mallory.
Burr, Freeman, Farmer, West Monroe, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Cromon, Jerry, Farmer, West Monroe, b. Cork, Ireland, s. 1831, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Caldwell, James G., Farmer, West Monroe, b. Tyrone, Ireland, s. 1837, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Humphrey, W. C., Farmer, West Monroe, b. Otsego, N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Latta, Jerry, West Monroe, b. Oswego, s. 1839, p. o. add. West Monroe.
McCluskey, Thomas.
Merchant, Andrew.
Pattis, C. W., Postmaster and Merchant, Little France, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Little France.
Phillips, J. E., Farmer, etc., West Monroe, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Phillips, Henry, Farmer, West Monroe, b. Schenectady, N. Y., s. 1819.
Raymond, M. A., Millwright, West Monroe, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Raymond, A. A., Shingle and Grist-Mill, West Monroe, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Richardson, Luena, Colosse, b. Otsego, N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Colosse.
Bill, Lewis, Farmer, West Monroe, b. Switzerland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Little France.
Sperry, John W., Farmer, West Monroe, b. Bethlehem, Connecticut, s. 1815, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Smith, M. A., Saw-Mill, West Monroe, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. West Monroe.
Vanderbrook, Winslow, Farmer, West Monroe, b. Wayne, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. West Monroe.

HASTINGS.

- Bates, N. W., Physician and Druggist, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1811, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Bowe, Daniel, Farmer, etc., Hastings, b. Vt., s. 1829, p. o. add. Mallory.
- Brown, Aaron, Lumber Dealer, Hastings, b. Connecticut, s. 1828, p. o. add. Hastings.
- Catt, James J., Retired Farmer, Hastings, b. Connecticut, s. 1824, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Cable, John, Farmer, Hastings, b. Germany, s. 1867, p. o. add. Brewster.
- Drake, H. L., Physician, Druggist, and Pension Surgeon, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Drake, H. D., Physician and Surgeon and Druggist, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Conghueny.
- Devedendorf, H. C., Merchant, b. New York, s. 1842, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Elliot, Robert, Retired Land Agent, Hastings, b. Carlisle, England, s. 1824, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Holmes, Rebecca (Retired), Hastings, b. Vt., s. 1819, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Low, A. T., Dealer in General Merchandise, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Lewis, B. G., Attorney and Counsel-at-Law and Notary Public, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Mallory, Jared, Farming, etc., Hastings, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Mallory.
- Parkhurst, W. P., Farming, etc., Hastings, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Saw, Leonard, Farmer, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1820, p. o. add. Central Sq.
- Smith, J. D., Farmer, Hastings, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Mallory.
- Yreder, B. W., Farmer, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1861, p. o. add. Mallory.
- Woodin, George W., Supervisor and Clerk, Hastings, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Central Square.
- Worn, Porter, Farmer and Boatman, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1845, p. o. add. Conghueny.
- Yameter, John, Submarine Diver and Jobber, Hastings, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. Conghueny.

REDFIELD.

- Alguire, Hiram B., Contractor and Town Collector, Redfield, b. St. Lawrence, N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Barnes, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman, Redfield, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Balsam, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman, Redfield, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Cory, Andrew S., Attorney, Notary Public, and Justice of Peace, Redfield, b. New York City, s. 1835, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Clark, Geo. A., Physician and Surgeon, Redfield, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Comiskey, Matthew L., Carpenter and Joiner, Redfield, b. Newar's City, s. 1865, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Fink, William, Farmer and Local Preacher of M. E. Church, Redfield, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Gooding, W. J., Merchant, Redfield, b. Wilt, Ill., s. 1871, p. o. add. Redfield.
- McKinney, Chas., Saw-mill and Lumberman, Redfield, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Petrie, James, Farmer and Dairyman, Redfield, b. Scotland, s. 1817, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Simons, G. G., Merchant, Redfield, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Redfield.
- Sexton, Asaph G., Postmaster and Druggist, Redfield, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Redfield.

PARISH.

- Avery, N., Farmer (Retired), Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Parish.
- Barney, C. D., Dentist, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Parish.
- Barnham, B., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Parish.
- Bott, E. C., Farmer, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Dugway.
- Bowlin, C., Farmer, Parish, b. Massachusetts, s. 1845, p. o. add. Parish.
- Burrett, James A., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Dugway.
- Buxter, W. G., Carpenter, Parish, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Parish.
- Bliss, J. W., Miller, Parish, b. St. Lawrence, N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Parish.
- Bliss, H. M., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Parish.
- Cash, A., Farmer, Parish, b. Canada, s. 1814, p. o. add. Parish.
- Cass, Milo M., Farmer, Parish, b. Connecticut, s. 1816, p. o. add. Parish.
- Charley, James, Farmer, Parish, b. England, s. 1874, p. o. add. Parish.
- Cumaine, C., Farmer and Saw-miller, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. West Amboy.

- Cumstock, Wm. D., Farmer, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. West Amboy.
- Cord, F. S., Farmer, Parish, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Parish.
- Carley, Wm., Dealer in General Merchandise and Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Parish.
- Davis, James, Farmer, Parish, s. 1823, p. o. add. Parish.
- DeGruen, John, Farmer, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Parish.
- Elk, C. H., Storekeeper Agent and Postmaster, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Parish.
- Ellick, C., Farmer and Saw-mill, Justice of the Peace sixteen years, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Parish.
- Elrick, Daniel, County Superintendent of the Poor, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Parish.
- Ford, C. H., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Parish.
- Flueter, P., Farmer, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Union Square.
- Foley, J., Carriage Manufacturer, Parish, b. St. John's, New Brunswick, s. 1861, p. o. add. Parish.
- Greene, T. J., Physician and Surgeon, Parish, b. Bonanza Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Parish.
- Gillispie, A. M., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Parish.
- Harper, John, (Retired), Parish, b. England, s. 1834, p. o. add. Parish.
- Homer, Catharine (B.), Farmer, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Parish.
- Homer, Mrs. C. A., Parish.
- Homer, A., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. South Albion.
- Hadden, H. E., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. West Amboy.
- Hart, J. W., Undertaker, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Parish.
- Homer, Leonard, Farmer (deceased), killed in army, Co. A, 2d N. Y. Art., Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1836.
- Irish, J., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Parish.
- Jones, H. B., Farmer and Blacksmith, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Parish.
- Lacroix, Joseph, Blacksmith, Parish, b. Canada, s. 1867, p. o. add. Parish.
- Lynch, E. G., Attorney, Parish, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Parish.
- Merrill, W. A., Farmer, Parish, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Parish.
- Mason, Theresa, Farmer, Parish, b. Massachusetts, p. o. add. Parish.
- Moss, Geo. W., Farmer and Saw-miller, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. West Amboy.
- Miller, J. H., Carpenter and Joiner, Parish, b. Schenectady, N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Parish.
- Mason, L. W., Farmer, Parish, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. West Amboy.
- Mosier, G. H. (Retired), Parish, b. New York City, s. 1840, p. o. add. Parish.
- Mosier, H. A., General Store, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Parish.
- Nichols, J. W., Publisher and Editor of Parish Mirror, Parish, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Parish.
- Notting, H. D., Lawyer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Parish.
- Orton, E. H. (Retired), Parish, b. Connecticut, s. 1827, p. o. add. West Amboy.
- Orton, Hanson H., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. West Amboy.
- Palmer, Harvey, Farmer and Merchant, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Parish.
- Palmer, Edwin, Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Parish.
- Parkhurst, W. R., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Parish.
- Rider, G., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Parish.
- Richards, W., Spoolmaker (deceased), Levi-Old of 24th N. Y. Cav., Parish, b. Livingston, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Parish.
- Seymour, W. T., General Store, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Parish.
- Snell, L. D., Proprietor Snell House, Parish, b. Fulton, N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Parish.
- Smith, J. R., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Parish.
- Simmons, Lucy, Parish.
- Smith, A., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Parish.
- Solomon, Wm., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Parish.
- Scriff, J. W., Farmer, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Parish.
- Sampson, J., Farmer and Stock-raiser, Parish, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. 1824, p. o. add. Parish.
- Stannard & Enckler, Proprietors of Carley House, Parish, b. Madison, N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. Parish.
- Simmons, F., Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Parish.
- Thayer, L., Farmer, Parish, b. Massachusetts, s. 1877, p. o. add. Parish.
- Thayer, Geo. W., Assessor six years and Farmer, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Parish.
- Tanner, D., Farmer, Parish, b. Oneida, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Parish.
- Tisdale, C., Farmer and Justice of Peace eight years, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. West Amboy.
- Tisdale, F., Farmer and Fishing, Parish, b. Herkimer, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Parish.
- Taylor, J. J., Physician, Surgeon, and Druggist, Parish, b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Parish.
- White, Daniel, Farmer, Parish, b. England, p. o. add. Parish.

