

LANDMARKS
OF
OSWEGO COUNTY

NEW YORK

EDITED BY

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ASSISTED BY

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

D. MASON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

1895

Available from:

HIGGINSON BOOK COMPANY

148 Washington Street
Post Office Box 778
Salem, Massachusetts 01970
508/745-7170

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PREFACE.

The "Landmarks of Oswego County," now submitted, cover two hundred and eighty years, divided into two very distinctly marked periods.

From the first visit of Champlain in 1615, to 1788, what is now Oswego County was Indian territory; the favorite hunting and fishing ground of the Oneidas and Onondagas, to whom it belonged, whose villages however were outside the county.

Stirring events, took place within its borders. The stately, historical figures of Champlain, Frontenac and Montcalm; of Shirley, Prid-eaux, and Sir William Johnson; of Garangula, Pontiac, and Joseph Brant appeared upon the scene. Movements which shaped to no inconsiderable extent the destiny of the continent had here their center. But they passed, leaving upon our territory, scarce a trace of their presence. The extinction of the Indian title in 1788, and the withdrawal, July 15, 1796, of the British garrison from Oswego, may be considered as definitely closing the first of the periods referred to. Its history is a part of the public history of the world.

The second period, the period of civil government, is now closing its first century. Between 1790 and 1800 the first families of the new era became resident in the county. At the latter date these did not number to exceed one hundred, nearly one-half of which were settled in what is now Redfield. No school house, or building for religious worship, or public building of any kind had been erected. The entire social, civil, religious, educational, and industrial development of the county was yet to come. The *details* of that *development* during the century now closing, rather than the history of the county during that

period, has been the object aimed at in the "Landmarks." Its results we have in admirable schools; in well established churches; in manufacturing enterprises of which we may well feel proud; in the patriotic feeling which gave sixty-five hundred men to the army and navy of the Union in the late war, and two and one-half million of dollars in bounties to volunteers; in a population which in character, intelligence and public spirit need not fear comparison with any in the State.

The facts showing this development have been sought by personal inquiry throughout the county, which work has been mainly performed by the assistant editors, Messrs. H. Perry Smith, and W. Stanley Child, for the correctness of which they are responsible, and for which they are entitled to credit. The matter found in Parts II and III of the work was collected by agents of the publishers, and has been submitted for correction to the parties most likely to be able to ensure its accuracy.

It is impossible to name all from whom valuable information and suggestions have been received, but among such it is desired to mention Dr. E. A. Sheldon of the State Normal School, William P. Judson of the United States Engineer's Office at Oswego, Col. Wardwell G. Robinson, Bradley B. Burt, Theodore Irwin, Hon. S. M. Coon, F. W. Squires, Hon. John A. Place, John A. Barry, Lawson R. Muzzy, Henry Humphries, Joshua M. Williams, Frank M. Cornell, and generally the custodians of city, village, town and county records, the pastors of churches, principals of public schools, and officers of banking and other business corporations. To Johnson's History of Oswego County, written when many sources of information were open which are now closed, frequent reference has been made and valuable assistance obtained therefrom.

Hoping that it may help to preserve the record of the origin and growth of Oswego County, this work is submitted to its citizens.

JOHN C. CHURCHILL.

OSWEGO, July 1, 1895.

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The original ten counties of what is now the State of New York were created November 1, 1683, and named Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. On the 12th of March, 1772, Montgomery county, taken from Albany county, was erected under the name of "Tryon" (changed to Montgomery in 1784 in honor of the American hero who fell at Quebec), and embraced nearly the whole of the central and western parts of this State. From Montgomery county, on February 16, 1791, was erected Herkimer county, embracing all of what are now Onondaga, Oneida, Herkimer and Hamilton counties, and a part of Otsego county. Onondaga county, which was to give part of its territory to the formation of Oswego county, was erected from Herkimer on March 5, 1794, and included within its limits the Military Tract, described further on. From Herkimer county was also formed Oneida county, March 15, 1798, which also contributed a part of its territory to the formation of Oswego county. From these two counties (Onondaga and Oneida) Oswego county was erected on the 1st of March, 1816, that part lying west of Oswego River being taken from Onondaga county, and that part east of the river from Oneida county. The Onondaga portion embraced the military township of Hannibal, one hundred lots; and thirty three lots of Lysander, all belonging to the Military Tract.

Following is the text of the act creating Oswego county :

I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this act, all that part of the counties of Oneida and Onondaga, included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the northwest corner of the town of Richland, and running easterly on the division line between the counties of Jefferson and Oneida, to the northeast corner of the town of Redfield; thence southerly along the east line of the town of Redfield, to the north line of the town of Florence; thence westerly on the said line to the northeast corner of the town of Williamstown; thence southerly on the east line of the towns of Williamstown and Constantia, to the division line between the counties of Oneida and Madison; thence westerly along said line, to the northeast corner of the county of Onondaga; thence westerly along the division line between the counties of Oneida and Onondaga, to the south line of lot number thirty-three, in the town of Lysander; thence westerly on the south line of said lot, and of the lots in the same range, to the west line of the said town; thence north to the south line of the town of Hannibal; thence west to the west line of said town; thence north on the division line between the counties of Onondaga and Cayuga, to the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada; thence easterly on said boundary line, to the southwest corner of the county of Jefferson; thence easterly on the south line of the county of Jefferson, to the place of beginning; shall be a separate and distinct county of the State of New York, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the county of Oswego; and the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Oswego shall enjoy all the rights and privileges possessed by the freeholders and inhabitants of the respective counties of the State of New York, subject however to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter expressed.

II. And be it further enacted, That the part of Lysander included in the county of Oswego shall be annexed to the town of Hannibal, and the supervisors and overseers of the poor of the towns of Lysander and Hannibal shall meet as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, and make an equitable division of the poor funds, and other public property, and of the poor of the town of Lysander, agreeably to the last assessment of real and personal estate in the said town of Lysander.

III. And be it further enacted, That the towns of Hannibal, Scriba, New Haven and Volney shall form one jury district, and be distinguished by the name of the western district; and the towns of Richland, Mexico, Redfield, Williamstown and Constantia shall form one jury district, and be distinguished by the name of the eastern district: And it shall be the duty of the clerk, sheriff and other officers of the county of Oswego, to provide that the freeholders returned to serve as jurors, shall serve as such only in the district wherein they reside.

IV. And be it further enacted, That Parley Keyes, of the county of Jefferson, Ethel Bronson, of the county of Jefferson, and Stephen Bates, of the county of Ontario, shall be commissioners for the purpose of examining and impartially determining the proper sites, in the respective districts in the county of Oswego, for court-houses to be erected; and when the said commissioners, or any two of them, having so determined, shall put their determination in writing, with their signatures and seals affixed thereto, and cause

the same to be filed in the clerk's office of the said county of Oswego, such determination shall be final and conclusive. And the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive four dollars per day for every day they may be necessarily employed in said service, which sum shall be levied, collected and paid, as part of the contingent expenses of the said county of Oswego.

V. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held, in and for the county of Oswego, a court of common pleas and a court of general sessions of the peace; and there shall be three terms of each of the said courts held in the said county in every year, to commence on the first Tuesdays of February, June, and October, which may be held until the next Saturday inclusive; and that the first term of said courts shall be held on the first Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in the western district; and that all future terms of said courts shall be held alternately in the respective districts of said county.

VI. And be it further enacted, That until further legislative provision is made in the premises, all courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, in and for the county of Oswego, shall be held at such places in the respective districts as the judges of said county shall appoint, as near as conveniently may be to the sites determined on for court-houses by the aforesaid commissioners.

VII. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be the duty of the justices of the supreme court to hold a circuit once in each year in the county of Oswego, unless in their judgment they shall deem it necessary; anything in the act, entitled "An act for regulating trials of issues and returning able and sufficient jurors," to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That for all the purposes of prosecutions for crimes and offenses cognizable in the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery and general sessions of the peace, the said county shall be connected with and constitute a part of the ninth district erected in the act, entitled "An act relative to district attorneys," passed April 9th, 1813: And that it shall be lawful for all courts and officers, in the said county of Oswego, in all cases civil and criminal, to confine their prisoners in the gaol of the county of Oneida, or in the gaol of the county of Onondaga, at their discretion, until such time as there shall be a sufficient gaol prepared in the said county of Oswego; and that all accounts for legal and reasonable expenses incurred in confining and keeping such prisoners shall be audited and allowed by the board of supervisors of the said county of Oswego, and shall be levied, collected and paid as part of the contingent charges thereof.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the first meeting of the board of supervisors, for the county of Oswego, shall be held at the house of Calvin Tiffany, in the town of Mexico.

X. And be it further enacted, That until further legislative provision is made in the premises, the electors and inspectors of elections in the respective towns of Oswego county, shall proceed as if this act had not been passed.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns in the county of Oswego, to hold their annual town meetings on the first Tuesday in March, anything in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oswego¹ county borders the southeastern extremity of Lake Ontario, in northern-central New York, and is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario and Jefferson county; on the east by Lewis and Oneida counties; on the south by Madison and Onondaga counties; and on the west by Cayuga county and Lake Ontario. It retains its original area and contains 1,038 square miles. The surface of this county is generally level or gently undulating. A series of bluffs from twenty to forty feet high border immediately upon the lake, and from these heights the land stretches away in long and gradual slopes, broken by the valleys of the various streams. The general inclination is northerly, the drainage being mainly to Lake Ontario, though the summits of the ridges within half a mile of the great lake have about the same altitude as those on the south border of the county. The watershed between Lake Ontario and Oneida Lake is formed by a low ridge extending easterly and westerly from three to five miles north of the last named lake. In the east part of the county this ridge turns northward and unites with the system of highlands which separate Lake Ontario from the Black River valley.²

The drainage of Oswego county, in the western and southern parts, is chiefly through the Oswego River; and of the northern and eastern parts through Salmon River and a large number of smaller streams that flow into Lake Ontario. Oswego River is formed by the combined waters of Seneca and Oneida Rivers, beginning at Three River Point, twenty-three miles distant from Oswego city; it falls 128 feet in that distance, in several distinct falls, supplying almost unlimited water power. At Oswego Falls, in the town of Granby, the river makes a descent within a short distance of about twelve feet in a picturesque cascade, which is the principal fall on the river; but at many points along its course are turbulent rapids.

Salmon River enters Oswego county from Lewis county, in the town

¹ The name given to this post by the French was "Choueguen," spelled sometimes by them with an "a"—Chouaguen. There have been several explanations of the derivation of the word "Oswego." Probably the most reasonable and authentic of these is that of the historian of Onondaga county, J. V. H. Clark (vol. I, pp. 22, 326). He gives its derivation as from the Indian word "Oshwahkee," meaning, "I see everywhere and I see nothing." The old pronunciation of the word was often "Swago," or "Oswago," which might very naturally be a corruption or an abbreviation of "Osh-wah-kee."

² French's Gazetteer, 1861, p. 517.

of Redfield, flows westerly through Orwell, into and across the northern part of Albion, and onward in a northwesterly course through Richland to the lake. This stream also supplies extensive water power at various points, and in the town of Orwell forms the beautiful Salmon River Falls.

The smaller streams of the county will be sufficiently noticed in the several town histories in later pages of this work.

Besides the two lakes, Ontario and Oneida, which form a part of the boundary of this county, there are no lakes of importance. Lake Neahtawantah, near Oswego Falls, in the town of Granby, is a small and beautiful sheet of water, which has become a resort of considerable popularity.

The rocks of Oswego county are embodied in four groups, each of which is clearly defined. The oldest mass is in the northeastern part of the county, and the latest on the southern border. The first, or lowest, are the Sandstone Shales (Lorraine Shales), which are confined to the towns of Sandy Creek, Pulaski, the northern part of Richland, the northwest corners of Albion and Orwell, and the western part of Boylston. The succeeding rocks formerly extended over it, but have been denuded. These shales form a good soil, parts are highly calcareous, as at Pulaski village, and they are the most valuable in that respect of any of the rocks of the county.

The Gray Sandstone overlies the shales to the east, extending into Lewis county, and to the south, covering the whole territory north of a line from near the northern waters of Little River, westward to a little north of Amboy Center; the line then slightly curving to Mexico, and thence on westward by the south side of Oswego city to the lake. This is a valuable stone for building purposes, and has been used, with some success in past years, for grindstones. It is distinguished from the shale at Pulaski by the absence of fossils, and by its connection with the Red Sandstone, with which it is interlocked. While not generally very thick, it still forms the whole mass of the falls of Salmon River, which are 107 feet in height. It disappears under Lake Ontario about two miles west of Oswego River. The stone has been quarried to some extent in several places in this county, and at some points in the bed of Salmon River.

The Red Sandstone is the third rock in this county, and is coextensive with the Gray Sandstone, resting upon it in its order of succession, and covering the remaining southern portion of the county, with the exception of a strip along the southern border. It is narrow at the east end and broader at the west end, which is occupied by the Clinton group, the latter forming the last and most southern mass of the county. Besides this large area covered by the Red Sandstone, it appears as an insulated mass northeast of Redfield village. It makes its appearance in the towns of Palermo and Hastings, and has been quarried to some extent for building stone. Stone was taken from a ledge along Little River for a former furnace at Constantia, and other buildings. It also appears in the creek a little east of Colosse, and its greatest exposition is at Fulton, where, on both sides of the river, it forms the banks and the falls. This is the highest point up the river where it is seen, and the dam at Oswego is the lowest. It is geologically the lowest rock of New York which contains salt springs of sufficient strength and purity to be manufactured. Salt springs formerly existed in the towns of Hastings and Palermo, and many others in adjoining counties.

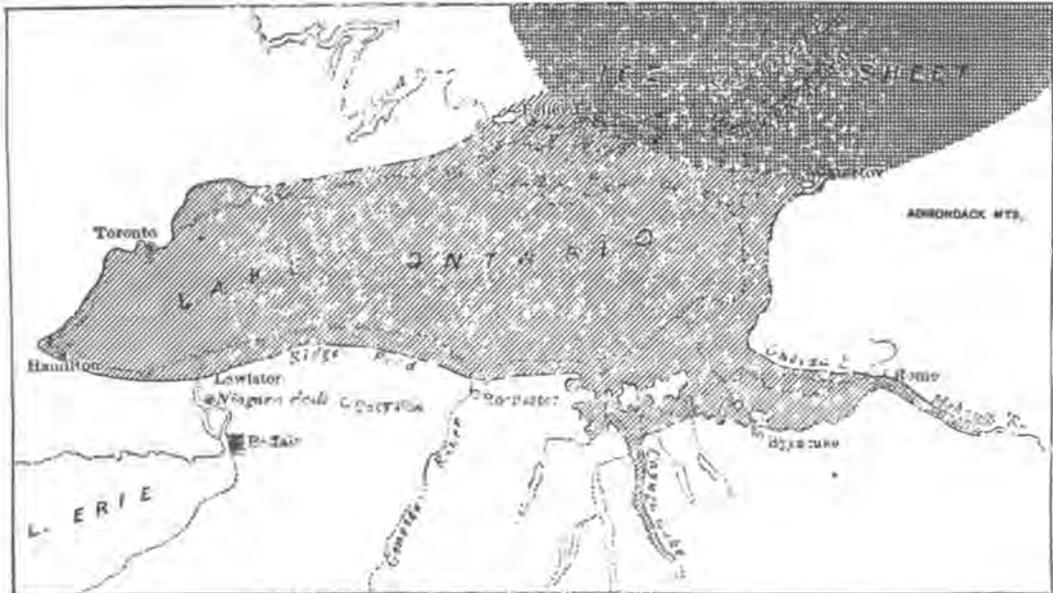
Very little of the Clinton group is to be seen in Oswego county, as it is thickly covered by alluvion; its position is determined by its range in Oneida and Cayuga counties, and its shale appears on the south side of the outlet of Oneida Lake, and at a few points near the river.

Oswego county is not rich in minerals. Bog iron ore is found in considerable quantities on the north shore of Oneida Lake, and was worked quite extensively in past years in the vicinity of Constantia. (See history of that town in later pages) A valuable fine quartz sand, useful in glass making, is also found in the same region, which led to the establishment of extensive glass works. There are few important fossils in the rocks of this county. In the Pulaski shale is found the Open Bellerophon, and the Striated Orthoceras. In the sandstone before described are found the Carinate pterinea (*Pterinea carinata*); the Ornate cyrilotite (*Cyrilotites ornatus*); and the Hampton pentacrinite (*Pentacrinites hamptonii*), and a few others.

At Pulaski the rock near the water line is highly charged with carbonate of lime. In the Oneida Conglomerate, which is found in blocks on the bank of the lake east of Cleveland, and in smaller blocks above

the dam at Oswego, and near the village of Scriba, some of the fucoids are found.

In by far the larger part of the area of the county the rocks are covered with drift and alluvial deposits, which give a great variety of soil. The sandy portions are light and weak, while the clayey parts are hard, tough, and unyielding in many places. Where these are mixed, a deep, rich soil is the result. The marshes are generally composed of beds of black muck and other vegetable matter, and constitute the richest kind of natural meadow, when properly drained.



Showing conditions in the Glacial Period. The dotted line indicates the present shore of Lake Ontario and the recession of the waters that left a site for a large part of Oswego county.

The most elevated parts of this county lie towards the northeast, with the surface inclining south and east, the drainage being mostly into the Salmon River. From Oneida county to Oswego River, near Fulton, the surface of the county inclines in opposite directions, about one-half sloping to the north, with its waters flowing into Lake Ontario; the

other half to the south, its waters reaching Oneida Lake and River. The difference of level between these two lakes is $141\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which, of course, gives a greater fall to the northern slope.¹

The territory of Oswego county constitutes a part of lands ceded to the State of New York by the Indians after the Revolutionary war. March 1, 1788, an act was passed appointing commissioners to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their lands, and in July a grand council was held at Fort Stanwix, at which the chiefs of the Onondagas, Oneidas, and Cayugas were met by Governor Clinton and the commissioners. There the Onondagas ceded all their lands to the State, excepting their Reservation; the Cayugas made a similar cession at the same time; and in September of that year the Oneidas granted their lands to the State, excepting certain reservations. This reserved land was largely outside of Oswego county; but there was a half-mile square reserved in 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 to the Onondagas was a thousand French crowns in money, 200 pounds (New York currency, equal to about \$500) in clothing, and 500 pounds annually forever. To the Oneidas it was \$2,000 in cash, \$3,000 in goods, provisions, etc., \$500 towards building mills, and \$600 in silver annually thereafter. The lands thus acquired by the State, and lying within the present boundaries of Oswego county, were soon divided into what are still known as the Military Tract, Scriba's Patent, and the Boylston Tract.

On June 22, 1791, Alexander Macomb, on behalf of himself and two or three associates (probably Daniel McCormick and William Constable), applied to the Commissioners of the Land Office for the purchase of nearly 4,000,000 acres, a comparatively small part of which was in what is now Oswego county. The southwestern boundary of the immense tract ran southeasterly from the mouth of Salmon River to the present southwest corner of Lewis county, thus enclosing the present towns of Redfield, Boylston, Orwell, Sandy Creek, and a part of Richland. (See outline map accompanying.) The price was eight pence per acre. A sale was effected, and on the 10th of January, 1792, nearly

¹ Partly condensed from the Natural History of New York.

2,000,000 acres were transferred by patent to Macomb. He became embarrassed, and the following June sold the whole tract to Constable, who went at once to Paris, France, to sell the land. There the "Castorland Company" was organized for the purchase of a large tract in Jefferson and Lewis counties. In the same year Constable sold to Samuel Ward over 1,000,000 acres, including the Oswego lands in question, who immediately transferred to Thomas Boylston, of Boston, a tract of 800,000 acres, also including the Oswego county tract. This gave us the name "Boylston Tract." A few years later Boylston reconveyed the Oswego tract to Constable, but not until he had had it surveyed into townships,¹ to which he gave names, all of which were subsequently dropped excepting one. Township No. 12, was called Redfield, and now constitutes the south part of the town of that name. No. 7, now constituting the north part of that town, was called Arcadia. No. 6, now Boylston, was named Campania. No. 11, now Orwell, was called Longinus; and No. 10, comprising the present town of Sandy Creek, the north part of Richland, and a corner of Albion, was burdened with the name Rhadamant.

Constable gave his brother James power of attorney to sell the lands March 16, 1798. The former died May 22, 1803, and about fifteen years later the unsold portions were conveyed to individual proprietors.

The Scriba Patent.—Soon after Macomb made his application, John and Nicholas Roosevelt of New York city applied to the commissioners for the purchase of the land lying between Oneida Lake and River, Oswego River, Lake Ontario, Macomb's Purchase, and Oothout's Patent, for which they offered three shillings and one penny per acre. The terms were accepted.

The Roosevelts procured a survey of the tract to be made by James Cockburn, under direction of his brother, William Cockburn, an eminent surveyor of Kingston, N. Y.

Johnson, in his History of Oswego County (p. 45), thus refers to this survey:

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, con-

¹ The reader is cautioned to distinguish between the old survey townships, and the more modern political towns.

stantly 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 let him 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 flag-staff. The fort, which then mounted only four carriage guns, was garrisoned by a company of Royal Americans and a few artillerists. There were no inhabitants outside of the fort, and a British custom-house officer exercised his functions as coolly as if the territory belonged to King George III.

The work was completed, and a map made under the name of "The Roosevelt Purchase."

On the 7th of April, 1792, the Roosevelts sold their contract to George Frederick William Augustus Scriba, a native of Holland, and then a merchant of New York city, a man whose name has ever since been intimately associated with that tract and with the early history of Oswego county.

Mr. Scriba received his patent in December, 1794, the land conveyed as stated in the patent being 499,135 acres. The following is a copy of this important instrument :

"The People of the State of New York by the Grace of God free and independent, To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Know ye that we have given granted and confirmed and by these presents do give grant and confirm unto George Scriba: All that certain tract of land Situate in the county of Herkimer, Beginning at the Northwest corner of a tract of land granted to Jelles Fonda at a marked beech tree standing on the Northeast bank of the Canada Creek which empties into Wood Creek and running thence north one degree west six hundred and forty chains to the Northwest corner of a tract of land granted to Henry Oothoudt at a stake standing eight links northwest from a beech sapling marked A. M. R. then north sixty-eight degrees and fifty minutes west two thousand and eight hundred chains to the mouth of Salmon River where it empties into Lake Ontario; then up along the shore of the said Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Oswego or Onondaga River where it empties into the said Lake; then up along the said river to a tract of two hundred acres of land granted to John Tayler; then along the north and east bounds thereof to a tract of four hundred and forty acres of land granted to Frederick Cluet; then along the north and east bounds thereof to a tract of two hundred acres of land granted to Gerret Newkerk; then along the east and south bounds thereof to a tract of two hundred acres of land granted to Coonradt Steen; then along the east bounds thereof to a tract of one thousand four hundred and forty acres of land granted to Gerret A. Van Wagenen; then along the north and east bounds thereof to a tract of eleven hundred acres of land granted to Charles Newkerk; then along the north east and south bounds thereof to the said Oswego or Onondaga River; then up along the same to a tract of three hundred and fifty acres of land granted to Steven Lusk; then along the northwest and

northeast bounds thereof to a tract of twelve hundred acres of land granted to Ezra L'Hommedieu; then along the northwest northeast and southeast bounds thereof to a tract of one thousand acres of land granted to the said Ezra L'Hommedieu; then along the north bounds thereof to the said Oswego or Onondaga River; then up along the same to a tract of two thousand and two hundred acres of land granted to the said Ezra L'Hommedieu; then along the westerly and Northerly bounds thereof to the Northwest corner of a tract of two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land granted to the said Ezra L'Hommedieu; then along the Northerly and easterly bounds thereof and the easterly bounds of a tract of four hundred acres of land granted to Barent I. Staats, to the outlet of the Oneida Lake; then up along the northerly shore thereof to the mouth of Wood Creek; then up along the same to the mouth of the said Canada Creek; then up the same to the place of beginning; excepting and reserving three tracts of one half mile square each along the northern bank of the said Oneida Lake and one half mile in breadth of the land on each side of the Fish Creek as the same have been reserved in the deed of Cession from the Oneida nation of Indians to the people of the State of New York dated the twenty-second day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; excepting and reserving also a tract of land adjoining said Lake Ontario where the said Oswego or Onondaga River falls into the said lake beginning at the mouth of the said river on the north side thereof and running thence up along the same as it runs one mile then northerly one mile with a line perpendicular to the General course of the said River within the said mile, then westerly with the said General course to Lake Ontario and then southerly along said Lake to the place of beginning as the same has been reserved by an act of the Legislature passed the 11th of May, 1784, the said first mentioned tract containing exclusive of the said exceptions and reservations four hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-five acres together with all and singular the rights hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining excepting and reserving to ourselves all Gold and Silver mines and five acres of every hundred acres of the said tract of land for highways. To have and to hold the above described and granted premises unto the said George Scriba his heirs and assigns as a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance forever, On condition nevertheless that within the term of seven years to be computed from the date hereof there shall be one family actually settled on the said tract of land hereby granted for every six hundred and forty acres thereof otherwise these our letters patent and the estate hereby granted shall cease determine and become void. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved George Clinton, Esq., Governor of our said State, General and Commander in chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our city of New York this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four and in the Nineteenth year of our independence.

GEO. CLINTON.

Approved of by the commissioners of the land office and passed the Secretary's office the 12th day of December, 1794.

LEWIS A. SCOT, Secy.

Before receiving the patent the tract had been resurveyed for Mr. Scriba by Benjamin Wright, and divided into twenty-four townships, which were also subdivided into lots. Eight of the townships, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10, are now a part of Oneida county; the remainder are in Oswego county.

These townships received from proprietors names, most of which are now obsolete, and are now found only in early deeds, as follows:

1.	Fulda,	Ava, Lee, and Annsville.	In Oneida county.
2.	Munden,	Lee and Rome.	In Oneida county.
3.	Solingen,	Annsville.	In Oneida county.
4.	Florence,	Florence.	In Oneida county.
5.	Franklin,	Williamstown.	
6.	Middleburgh,	Amboy.	
7.	Linley,	Camden.	In Oneida county.
8.	Bloomfield,	Lee and Annsville.	In Oneida county.
9.	Embden,	Vienna.	In Oneida county.
10.	Edam,	Vienna.	In Oneida county.
11.	Rotterdam,	Constantia.	
12.	Delft,	West Monroe.	
13.	Breda,	Hastings.	
14.	Brugen,	Palermo.	
15.	Mentz,	Volney.	
16.	Georgia,	Schroepfel.	
17.	Fredericksburgh,	Scriba and Volney.	
18.	Oswego,	Scriba and Oswego city.	
19.	Vera Cruz,	New Haven.	
20.	Mexico,	Mexico.	
21.	Richland,	Richland.	
22.	Alkmaer,	Albion.	
23.	Strasburgh,	Parish.	
24.	Erlang,	Schroepfel.	

At the time of Mr. Scriba's purchase he was a wealthy man, his fortune being estimated at \$1,500,000; but the whole of it was swallowed up in his efforts to promote the interests of his settlements in Oswego county. He died, and was buried in Constantia, August 14, 1836, at the age of eighty-four.

Jacob Marks and Peter Curtenius were each interested in the original Roosevelt Contract, and each had paid to the State his share of the purchase money. Scriba, on receiving his patent, deeded to each his share of the land.

The deed to Marks was dated January 6, 1795, and conveyed townships 21 and 15 with 7,551 acres at the north end of township 17, now in Oswego county, and townships 9 and 10 (with some exceptions), now in Oneida county. The whole amount conveyed was 75,310 acres.

The deed to Curtenius was dated January 20, 1795, and conveyed township 22, containing 27,065 acres, with 8,974 acres in township 14, and 3,056 acres in township 11, all in Oswego county.

Marks, on the 8th of January, 1795, mortgaged for \$70,000, to Robert Gilchrist, the land conveyed to him by Scriba; the title to which, by foreclosure of the mortgage, passed, August 2, 1802, to John Lawrence, then recently United States senator from New York, who took title for himself and for his associates, Alexander Hamilton and John B. Church, the latter a brother-in law of Hamilton.

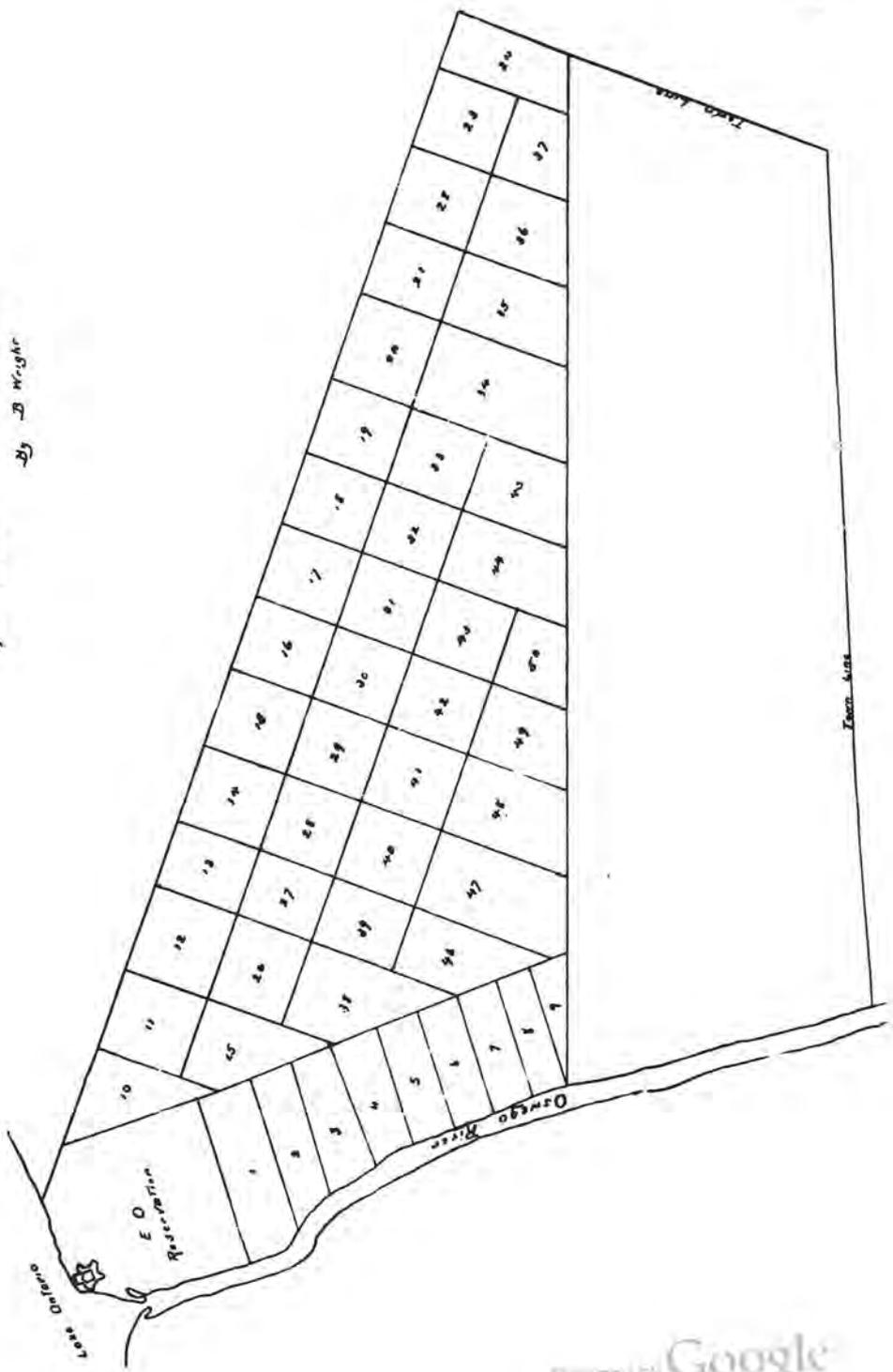
On the 28th of June, 1804, Messrs. Lawrence, Hamilton and Church, by a tri-partite deed, divided the whole property in severalty among themselves, except lots 1 and 2 in Hamilton Gore and lot 105 in township 9, which continued to be held jointly. A melancholy interest attaches to this tri-partite deed, since it was one of the "arrangements respecting my own affairs" for which Hamilton asked a "little time," after receiving the challenge of Burr and before the fatal meeting of July 11, 1804.

Since that time the 7,551 acres at the north end of township No. 17, conveyed by Scriba to Marks, have been known as Hamilton Gore, a map of which is herewith given.

Lots 1 and 2 of the Gore, which adjoined on the south the State reservation on the east side of Oswego River at its mouth, and are now a part of Oswego city, are known as the Hamilton Tract, and were surveyed in 1825 by Joseph Lamb, and divided into thirty-two subdivisions, which were divided among the heirs of the original proprietors.

In 1838 these subdivisions were divided into building lots by S. A. Beers, whose map of the tract, with Joseph Lamb's survey and map, are matters of constant reference.

PLAN OF
 HAMILTON'S GORE IN
 17th Township Seward County, N.P.
 By J. B. Wright



The Scriba Patent was divided into many lesser tracts and subdivisions before it finally reached individuals who purchased for occupation rather than speculation.

April 15, 1805, Scriba sold to Richard Stockton and Joseph Bloomfield, for \$16,040.50, eighteen lots—9,166 acres—in the northeast corner of township 23, now Parish.

October 11, 1805, the lots were divided, Bloomfield taking the east half and Stockton the remainder. They are known as the Bloomfield Tract and the Stockton Tract.

In 1796 William Henderson became the owner of 2,110 acres in township 14 (Palermo), yet known as the Henderson Tract.

Prior to 1816 Thomas L. and David B. Ogden got title from Scriba to lots 1 to 48, both inclusive, 6,956 acres, the north part of township 12 (West Monroe), which they sold in 1816 and 1817 for \$6,359, to Francis De Pau, from whom the same has since been known as the De Pau Tract.

In 1817 Stephen B. Munn bought for \$1 an acre, 3,394 acres of land in township 12, immediately south of the De Pau Tract. Frederick De Puyster became interested in the purchase, which has since been known as the Munn and De Puyster Tract.

John I. De Graff, for \$4,012.22, bought 3,150 acres, the southwestern part of township 12 (West Monroe), since known as the De Graff Tract.

October 19, 1820, Samuel Jones, as trustee, conveyed to James I. Roosevelt 9,534 acres in township 13 (Hastings), and 10,666½ acres in township 11 (Constantia), the latter since known as the Roosevelt Tract.

The definite location of all these tracts is shown on the Blankman county map of 1889.

Besides the foregoing there were numerous "locations" in various parts of the county. Among the more important of these may be given what is still known as Scriba's Location, in Constantia, which contained about 7,147 acres; Lush's Location, in the town of Schroepfel, between the river on the south and Brandy Brook on the north and east, and west of Phoenix, about 350 acres; L'Hommedieu's Location, also in Schroepfel, about 1,000 acres, in the southeast part of the town and reaching to the southeast part of Phoenix; Harper's or Van Wagenen's Location, 1,440 acres, east and southeast of Fulton, and

including a large part of the village. L'Hommedieu had also a first and a second location in the southern part of Hastings, the first containing 2,200 acres, and the second 2,560 acres. The Newkerk Location, in Volney, near the southeast corner on the river, contained 1,100 acres. The Phoenix Patent of 1,200 acres lies on the north, northeast and northwest of Phoenix village.

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 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. It is now probably worth more than a thousand times what the counselor would have charged for his services in 1822.

The Military Tract.—As that part of Oswego county lying to the west of Oswego River was a part of the old Military Tract, it is essential that a brief sketch of that peculiar territorial division of the State should have a place in these pages.

On the 16th of September, 1776, while war measures were under consideration in Congress, the following resolutions were adopted :

That eighty-eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible, to serve during the present war; and that each State furnish their respective quotas in the following proportions, viz.: (the quota of New York was four battalions; those of other States need not be given here).

That twenty dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier who shall enlist to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

That Congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to officers and soldiers, who shall so engage in the service, and continue therein until the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy.

Such lands to be provided by the United States; and whatever expenses as shall be necessary to procure such lands, the said expenses shall be borne by the States in the same proportion as the other expenses of the war, viz.: to a Colonel, 500 acres; to a Lieutenant-Colonel, 450 acres; to a Major, 400 acres; to a Captain, 300 acres; to a

Lieutenant, 200 acres; to an Ensign, 150 acres; to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, 100 acres.

By an act of the 12th of August, 1780, Congress also made provision for land bounties to major-generals, 1,100 acres, and to brigadier-generals, 850 acres.

On the 20th of March, 1781, and 23d of March, 1782, the State Legislature passed acts which further provided for the raising of troops to complete the "line" of this State in the United States service, and for two regiments to be raised on bounties of lands, for the further defense of the frontiers of the State. The lands granted by these last mentioned acts were known as "gratuity lands," and those granted by the previous action of the United States government were known as "bounty lands."

On July 25, 1782, an act was passed, the provisions of which fixed the boundaries of the Military Tract and definitely applied it to the purpose in question. The act reads:

Whereas, Congress have, by several of their acts declared that certain quantities of land should at the termination of the present war with Great Britain, be granted to the persons respectively described in such acts, officers and soldiers in the army of the United States, and

Whereas, the legislature of this State are inclined to make provision to carry into effect the said acts of Congress at a future day, so far as they respect officers and soldiers in the army of the United States, who have a right to such grants from this State;

I. Be it therefore enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;

That all the lands situate, lying and being in the county of Tryon, bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, the Onondago River and the Oneida Lake, on the west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Great Sodus or Asorodus creek, thro' the most westerly inclination of the Seneca Lake, on the south by an east and west line drawn thro' the most southerly inclination of the Seneca Lake, and on the east by a line drawn from the most westerly boundary of the Oneida or Tuscarora country on the Oneida Lake thro' the most westerly inclination of the west bounds of the Oneida or Tuscarora country; shall be and the same is hereby declared to be set apart and assigned for the purpose of making grants to major-generals and brigadier-generals, who, at the time of their entering the service were inhabitants of this State, and to the troops of this State serving in the army of the United States, and their legal representatives, agreeable to any acts of Congress heretofore published and declared, or any law or laws hereafter to be passed by the legislature of this State, and to such other persons as the legislature may hereafter deem it necessary to provide for by gratuities in land, on account of their military services in the army of the United States.

Other sections of this act were designed to aid grantees in establishing title and to otherwise aid in carrying out the design.

When the war closed in 1783, the New York Legislature undertook to discharge this obligation, and also granted further gratuities in lands on its own account. This was accomplished by a resolution granting lands in addition to the before-mentioned bounties, in the following proportions: To a major-general, 5,500 acres; to a brigadier-general, 4,250 acres; to a colonel, 2,500 acres; to a lieutenant-colonel, 2,250 acres; to a major, 2,000 acres; to a captain and a regimental surgeon, each, 1,200 acres; to each chaplain, 2,000 acres; to every subaltern and surgeon's mate, 1,000 acres; to every non-commissioned officer and private, 500 acres.

Another resolution contained the following provisions:

That the lands so to be granted as bounty from the United States, and as gratuity from the State, shall be laid out in townships of six miles square; and each township shall be divided into 156 lots of 150 acres each, two lots whereof shall be reserved for the use of a minister of the gospel, and two lots for the use of a school or schools; that each person above described shall be entitled to as many such lots as his bounty and gratuity will admit of; that one-half the lots each person shall be entitled to shall be improved at the rate of five acres for each one hundred acres, within five years after the grant, if the grantee shall retain the possession of such lots; and that the said bounty and gratuity lands be located in the district of this State reserved for the use of the troops by an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent grants or locations of the lands therein mentioned, passed the 25th day of July, 1782."

On the 11th of May, 1784, an act was passed by the Legislature appointing commissioners to have charge of the granting of the bounty lands. The commission consisted of the governor, lieutenant-governor, speaker of the Assembly, secretary of state, attorney-general, treasurer and auditor. This act, after sections referring to boundaries of tracts already entered, gives the boundaries of certain State reservations, two of which are important to this history, since they are the origin of the State reservations of one square mile on either side of the mouth of the river, now in Oswego city. It reads as follows:

Two certain tracts of land adjoining Lake Ontario where the Onondaga river falls into said lake, running from the mouth of the 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 place of beginning.

When this act was passed the shore of Lake Ontario at Oswego was understood to run north and south; and the river (then commonly known as Onondaga River) to enter the lake running nearly due west.

The original acts granting these lands were afterwards modified and amended until finally it was ordered by an act passed February 28, 1789 (12th Sess., Chap. 44.)

That the Commissioners of the Land Office shall be, and they are hereby authorized to direct the Surveyor-General to lay out as many townships in tracts of land set apart for such purpose, as will contain land sufficient to satisfy the claims of all such persons who are or shall be entitled to grants of land by certain concurrent resolutions, . . . which townships shall respectively contain 60,000 acres of land, and be laid out as nearly in squares as local circumstances will permit, and be numbered from one progressively to the last inclusive; and the Commissioners of the Land Office shall likewise designate every township by such names as they shall deem proper.

The same act ordered the surveyor-general to make a map of these townships, dividing each into one hundred lots of 600 acres each, and number them from one upwards. The same act ordered:

All persons to whom land shall be granted by virtue of this act, and who are entitled thereto by any act or resolution of Congress, shall make an assignment of his, or her, proportion of claim of bounty and gratuity lands under any act or acts of Congress, to the Surveyor-General, for the use of the people of this State.

It was also provided that for all lands thus assigned, an equal number of acres should be given by the State, and so far as possible in one patent, "provided the same does not exceed one quarter of the quantity of a township."

The last described grants were to be settled within seven years, or the lands would revert to the State. A tax was laid by legislative act of April 6, 1790, upon fifty acres in one corner of each 600 acre lot, of 48 shillings as compensation for the survey, which tax was to be paid in two years, or the fifty acres would revert to the State and be sold at public auction. The proceeds of the sale were to be devoted to the payment of the expenses of the survey and sale, and any surplus was to be expended "in laying out and making roads in the said tract." These parcels of fifty acres in the corner of each lot have ever since been known in the Military Tract as the "Survey Fifty," or "Survey Fifty Acres."

In carrying out his instructions the surveyor-general surveyed the tract under consideration, the outlines of which are shown on the map

herewith presented. It is interesting to note the description of the boundaries that accompany this old map in the Documentary History of New York, vol. II, p. 1186: "It is bounded west by the counties of Ontario, and Steuben in the Genesee country; on the north by Lake Ontario about ten miles to Fort Oswego; thence on the east by Oswego River; thence on the north by Onondaga River and part of Oneida Lake; on the east by Oneida and Chenango counties; and on the South by Tioga county; and is in length sixty miles and fifty-five miles in breadth."

The boundary taken from Macauley's History of New York (1829), reads as follows:

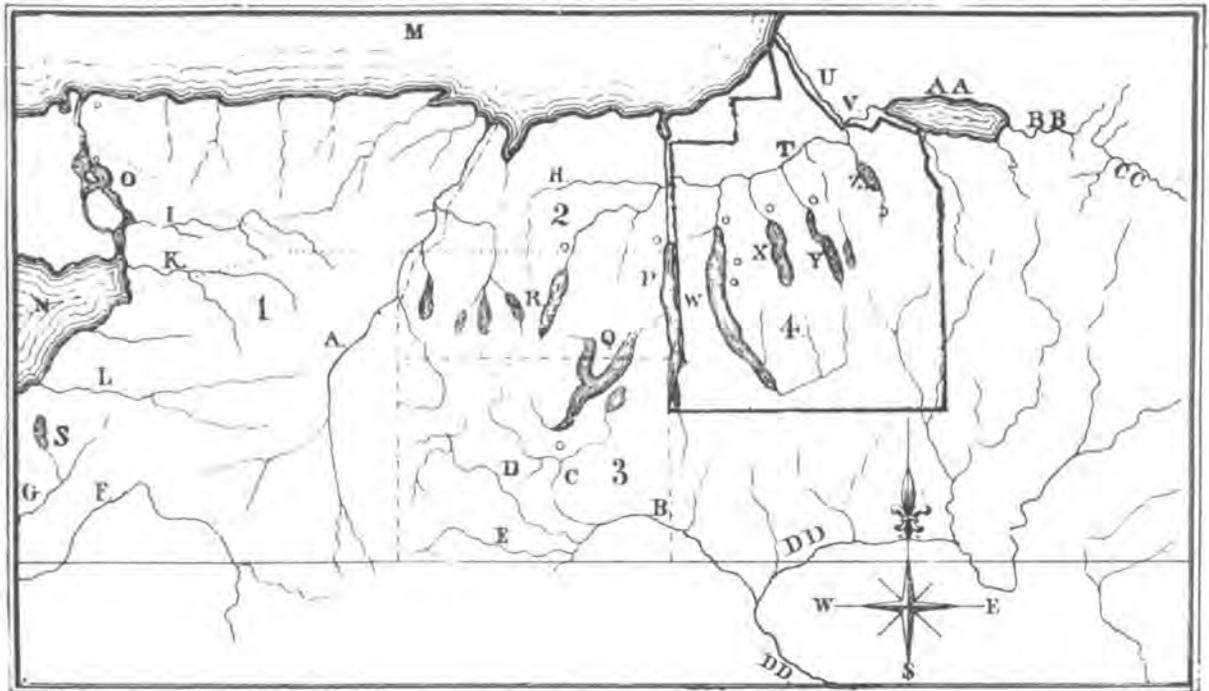
These lands are bounded on the east by the country of the Oneidas; north by Lake Ontario; on the west by a line drawn from the mouth of Great Sodus Bay through the most westerly inclination of the Seneca Lake; and on the south by a line drawn through the most southerly inclination of the Seneca Lake, to the country of the Oneidas, 1,800,000 acres. It comprises, generally speaking, the counties of Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins and Seneca, and the east half, or nearly so, of the county of Wayne, and that part of Oswego county west of Oswego River.

The boundary as laid down in the law we have already quoted.

By an act of February 28, 1789, six lots in each township were reserved, "one for promoting the gospel and a public school or schools, one other for promoting literature in this State, and the remaining four lots to satisfy the surplus share of commissioned officers not corresponding with the division of 600 acres, and to compensate such persons as may by chance draw lot or lots the greater part of which may be covered with water."

It was provided also "that whenever it appeared that persons applying for bounty or gratuity lands, had received from Congress the bounty promised by that body, or in case they failed to relinquish their claim to such land, then the commissioners were to reserve for the use of the people of the State, 100 acres in each lot to which such persons were entitled; designating particularly in which part of said lot such reserved part was situated." This action gave rise to the "State's Hundred," so frequently heard in connection with the Military Tract.

At a meeting of the Land Commissioners held at the secretary's office in New York city on Saturday, July 3, 1790, there were present: "His Excellency, George Clinton, esq., Governor; Lewis A. Scott, esq.,



REFERENCES.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| A—Genesee River. | B—Tioga River. | C—Conhocton River. | D—Canisteo River. |
| E—Canawisque River. | F—Alleghany River. | G—Canowongo River. | H—Mud Creek. |
| I—Tonawanda Creek. | K—Buffalo Creek. | L—Cattaraugus Creek. | M—Lake Ontario. |
| N—Lake Erie. | O—Streights of Niagara. | P—Seneca Lake. | Q—Crooked Lake. |
| R—Canandarqua Lake. | S—Chataughqua Lake. | T—Seneca River. | U—Oswego River. |
| V—Onondaga River. | W—Cayuga Lake. | X—Owasco Lake. | Y—Skaneatlis Lake. |
| Z—Salt Lake. | AA—Oneida Lake. | BB—Wood Creek. | CC—Mohawk River. |
| DD, DD—Susquehanna River. | 1—Genesee County. | 2—Ontario County. | 3—Steuben County. |
| 4—Military Tract. | | | |

Secretary ; Gerard Bancker, esq., Treasurer ; Peter T. Curtenius, esq., Auditor."

The secretary laid before the board maps of twenty-five townships made by the surveyor-general, Simeon De Witt. These townships were as follows, and numbered from one upward in the order given : Lysander, Hannibal, Cato, Brutus, Camillus, Cicero, Manlius, Aurelius, Marcellus, Pompey, Romulus, Scipio, Sempronius, Tully, Fabius, Ovid,

Milton, Locke, Homer, Solon, Hector, Ulysses, Dryden, Virgil, and Cincinnatus. To these were afterward added the town of Junius (Seneca county), to compensate those who drew lots subsequently found to belong to the "Boston Ten Towns."

On January 1, 1791, the commissioners began to determine claims and ballot for individual shares in this great tract. Ninety-four persons drew lots in each of the townships, and the reservations before alluded to were made. The adjustment of these individual claims was a source of almost infinite perplexity to the commissioners, as well as to the real owners. On account of the many frauds committed respecting the land titles, acts were passed in 1794,¹ requiring all deeds and conveyances executed prior to that time, to be deposited with the county clerk of Albany county, and such as were not so deposited were to be considered fraudulent. But the trouble did not end here, and the courts overflowed with business relating to these claims. Soldiers coming in to take possession of their lots often found them occupied by pugnacious squatters, and discouraging and costly litigation followed. Finally the inhabitants of the tract became so wearied and exasperated with the continued contentions that, in 1797, they united in a petition to the Legislature for a law under which the whole matter could be equitably adjusted. An act was accordingly passed in that year, appointing Robert Yates, James Kent and Vincent Matthews, a board of commissioners, with power to settle all disputes respecting the land titles. After laborious investigation, the vexatious differences were adjusted with reasonable satisfaction to all concerned.

Only a comparatively limited number of the grantees ever settled on their lands in the Military Tract, and the lots became a rich mine for active and often unscrupulous speculators.

From these three large tracts of land, thus briefly described, have been derived all the later divisions and titles.

¹ Laws 17th Sess., Chap. 1, passed July 8, 1794. Laws 17th Sess., Chap. 44, passed March 27, 1794.

CHAPTER II.

Original Occupants of New York State—The Nations of the Iroquois—The Iroquois Confederacy—Indian Characteristics and Habits—Their Hospitality—Relation of the Iroquois to the Territory of Oswego County.

The first white man who penetrated the wilderness that once covered what is now the State of New York, found it inhabited and dominated by nations of that remarkable race of copper-colored people which we call Indians—in reality the native Americans. The question whence they originated is shrouded in mystery, and so it must remain. Unnumbered ages hence their disappearance from the earth may be enveloped in the deep oblivion that now hides their origin.

The detailed history of this race cannot be followed in this volume, nor is it desirable that it should be; for it is written on the glowing records of the past by many gifted pens. As to the right or wrong of their conquest and their possible ultimate extinction by the white man, wise men differ. At the foundation of the question is the fact that in the world's history, civilization advances at whatever cost to the uncivilized; the ignorant go down before the educated; the weak before the strong; might, if not always right, triumphs.

The Iroquois Indians, as they were called by the French, and known as the Five Nations (and subsequently as the Six Nations) by the English, were established across the State of New York, beginning with the Mohawks on the east, and with the Oneidas (with whom the Tuscaroras were subsequently practically amalgamated), the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas next, in the order here given.

As before intimated, nothing is known of their history previous to the settlement of the country by white men. According to their traditions, they once occupied a region north of the St. Lawrence River, where they were weak in numbers and subject to the Algonquins and other tribes, who occupied the country still further north and west. Having been vanquished in a war with their enemies, they fled from that country

and came by the way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to the Oswego River through which they entered what is now Central New York. As nearly as can be learned from their traditions, they lived together for a period near Seneca River. As they increased in numbers they sought new territory. A portion went to the Mohawk valley and became the Mohawk nation. They were termed, "Ga-ne a go e-no," or "People who possessed the flint." Another portion migrated to the east and lived for a period, but later divided into two bands, one of which occupied the region at the easterly extremity of Oneida Lake, and the other settled in the Onondaga valley. The former were known as the "O-na yote-ka-o-no," or "Granite people" (Oneidas). The latter as "O-nun-da ga-o-no," or "People of the Hills" (Onondagas). The remainder separated; a portion settled on the eastern bank of Cayuga Lake. They were termed "Gwe-ra gweh-o-no," or "People of the Mucky Land" (Cayugas). The other portion spread westward to the Genesee River and made their central village at the head of Canandaigua Lake. They were called "Nun-da-wa-o-no" (Senecas), or "Great Hill people." This appears to be the substance of their traditions regarding their migrations to the territory occupied by them when discovered by white men.

There were other traditionary legends among them of a fanciful or poetic character. The recollection of their common origin and a wise prevision of what would conduce to their common welfare, led to the establishment among them of the Confederation, or League, which insured harmony and prosperity to all, and rendered them a dominant power and a terror to surrounding nations, and in later times challenged the admiration of civilized statesmen. When this Confederacy was established is not known; but it has been surmised that it was early in the sixteenth century, while some students fix the date at 1635. It was probably long anterior to that date. The league was not simply an offensive and defensive alliance of the nations, liable to dissolution. It resembled in many respects the union of the United States. When the Confederacy was organized fifty offices were created and names given to each. They were distributed among the nations unequally; the Mohawks had nine; the Oneidas nine; the Onondagas fourteen; the Cayugas ten, and Senecas eight. Although these offices were heredi-

tary, no one could become a ruler or sachem until he was raised to that dignity by a council of the sachems of the Confederacy, and when so raised, he dropped his own name and assumed that of the sachemship. To some of these sachemships was attached greater dignity than to others; yet this was purely honorary, and each sachem had an equal voice in the affairs of the Confederacy. The sachems, who, when in council, constituted the legislative body of the league, were also the rulers in their respective nations.

Each nation of the Confederacy was wholly independent of every other in all matters of purely local character, and each sachem was the peer of every other in council, except so far as ability made one the superior of his fellows. Such was the law of descent among the Iroquois that a sachemship could never pass from the tribe and family to which it was originally assigned.

An inferior class of officers came into existence during the later years of the Confederacy, and after intercourse with white men began. These were elective and their number not limited. At first their functions were circumscribed and local; but their influence was gradually increased until in some respects they became equal to the sachems. The powers of both were of a purely civil character.

Chiefs and sachems, as such, had no military chieftainship, or leadership in war, though many of their war commanders were elected chiefs, as a reward for valor. A sachem, or a chief, went on the war path as a common warrior. Their war methods were peculiar and difficult of comprehension and description. They had two military chieftaincies, the function of which was to supervise and direct warlike affairs when two or more nations were engaged; but these chieftains were not, by virtue of their office, commanders in the field. Any individual might organize a war party and engage in hostilities against any nation with whom they were not positively in alliance. The two war chieftaincies, like the sachemship, were hereditary, and were assigned to the Seneca nation.

In their war operations the policy of the Iroquois seems always to have been, not the extermination of their foes, but their subjugation and adoption. It is said that the Kaquas and the Eries were offered the alternative of extinction or adoption. The result of this policy was

the continued extension of their power and influence, until about the year 1700, when they dominated a large part of the territory of the United States.

Besides the national divisions of the Iroquois, a tribal division existed, each nation being divided into eight tribes, named Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk. This division into tribes and the relation of members of the various tribes to each other, regulated many of the institutions of the Confederacy.

All property rights and titles descended in the female line, instead of the male. The son of a sachem, therefore, could neither succeed his father as a sachem, nor inherit from him his medal or his tomahawk. Their principal sources of enjoyment were the chase, the war path, and the council fire. Very little sacredness attached to the marriage relation, and unchastity among the females was more the rule than the exception.¹ Their religious ideas were not clearly defined, though they worshiped a Great Spirit and believed in immortality. Efforts to Christianize them by the Jesuits and by later missionaries have not succeeded to any great degree.²

The Onondagas were the great central nation, and there in Onondaga valley, where a pathetic remnant of the once lordly Confederacy still dwells, the council fire was ever kept bright. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war the council could not agree to make war against the States, and each nation was left free to act upon its own responsibility.

The foregoing necessarily very brief review of this subject must suf-

¹ Among the Iroquois and kindred nations "experimental marriages" were common, but were usually of short duration. Parkman, in his comprehensive work on the Jesuits, says: "The seal of the compact was merely the acceptance of a gift of wampum, made by the suitor to the object of his desire or his whim. These gifts were never returned on the dissolution of the connection; and as an attractive and enterprising damsel might, and often did, make twenty such marriages before her final establishment, she thus collected a wealth of wampum with which to adorn herself for the village dances. This provisional matrimony was no bar to a license, boundless, and, apparently, universal, unattended with loss of reputation on either side." Van der Donck assigns as a reason for frequent separation the excessive unchastity and lasciviousness of both men and women.

² The clergy at Manhattan succeeded in teaching one young savage the prayers so that he could repeat the responses in church, and also to read and write well. He was then furnished with a Bible and was sent to evangelize the heathen; but he pawned the book for brandy, became a thorough beast, and did more harm than good.—[O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*, vol. II, p. 319.

Rev. Samuel Kirkland's testimony was similar in character to the foregoing.

Rev. Thoroughgood Moor arrived in New York in 1704, and proceeded thence to Albany as missionary to the Mohawks. "Owing to the influence of the fur-traders, his efforts to convert the heathen were entirely without fruit, and he returned to New York."—[*Doc. Hist.* vol. III, p. 115.

fice for these pages ; for further details of the Iroquois and their deeds, the reader is referred to the writings of Parkman, Loskiel, Colden, Greenhalgh, Heckwelder, Schoolcraft, and others, which are to be found in many libraries.

While in a general way the State of New York and the general government have been magnanimous in dealing with the now fallen nations, who once roamed as conquerors over this broad land, there is still much to be regretted in the details of their treatment. Even to this day our Indian affairs in the Far West seem to be conducted more for the benefit and gratification of a few heartless agents, than to mete out justice to the natives. Ever hospitable and kind to the white pioneer,¹ freely sharing his home and the best he could procure for his entertainment, it seems at this distance and to the sympathetic mind, a hard condition that made it necessary to war upon the Indian and drive him from his country. He could do no less than fight for his home with such weapons and temperament as his Creator had given him.

Pages have been written picturing the horrors that awaited the immigrants from the Old World ; tales have been told of the atrocity with which the families of the early settlers were slaughtered and their homes burned according to the barbaric code ; and these stories have been handed down to posterity until, may be, we have become accustomed to look upon them as the only truthful history of the red men in connection with the settlements in Central New York, and to accept without reservation the dictum that the Indian was not only a savage from first to last, under all circumstances, but from the outset an implacable, remorseless, and blood-thirsty enemy to the white pioneers. This is, we believe, in its broad sense not true. The thoughtful student of the circumstances of the Indians when first visited by the pioneers of civilization, must reach the conclusion that at that time, and afterward until they had been provoked into belligerency, they were essentially friendly to their unknown visitors. This may be amply confirmed. Had they been otherwise—had they fallen upon the first immigrants, as they did on many later occasions—it would have

¹ Colden writes: "The hospitality of these Indians (the Five Nations) is no less remarkable than their other virtues ; as soon as any stranger comes they are sure to offer him victuals. If there be several in company, and come from afar, one of their best houses is cleaned and given up for their entertainment."

required a great civilized army to effect a foothold on these shores, instead of its being done by mere handfuls of helpless men and women. When a country has been long possessed even by civilized white people, and usurpers seek to wrest it from them, it is a custom held almost sacred for the possessors to fight to their last drop of blood for their hearthstones. Should we expect less from savages? The white man came to the Indian with professions of friendship on his tongue, but too often with a gun in one hand and a rum bottle in the other. The Indian proved an apt pupil and took kindly to both. The result might have been foreseen.

A paragraph must briefly explain the relation, as far as it is known, of the Iroquois Indians to the territory of Oswego county. While it is clear that this particular region constituted an important part of their hunting grounds, and that its noble river, as well as its many smaller streams, often bore upon their currents fleets of Indian canoes, it cannot be authoritatively stated that it was looked upon as the exclusive domain of either nation. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," claims that no less than three of the Iroquois tribes were owners of the territory now forming Oswego county, and that their boundaries were clearly defined. "The line between the Cayugas and the 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 Oneidas, 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 Oneida's 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 Oneidas in Oswego county the present town of Redfield, and the eastern part of the towns of Boylston, Orwell, Williamstown, Amboy, and Constantia. The remainder of the county was, of course, assigned to the Onondagas. In all of their journeys northward to reach the great lake, the Onondagas, proudest of the Five Nations, and the Oneidas and the Cayugas, paddled their canoes down the streams forming the Oswego River, and in

winter threaded the forest along their banks. But, although the seat of government of each of their tribes was within a few miles of the territory, now Oswego county, no permanent Indian village of any tribe is believed to have existed upon that territory. For a long period no section of country south of the St. Lawrence and the lakes was of more vital importance to the French, the English, and the Indians, and here history of a deeply interesting character was created.

CHAPTER III.

The First French Explorer into New York State Territory—Champlain's Attack upon the Indian Fort—Discovery of the Hudson River—The Plymouth Company and Its Grant from King James—Arrival of the Jesuits in the Western World—Notes from the "Relations"—Their Journeys up and down the Oswego River—Expedition of Du Puy—Its Failure.

The historian tracing the annals of Oswego county¹ must go far back into the past. More than 160 years before the Declaration of Independence was signed; five years before the Pilgrims landed on the shores of Massachusetts; just a century before the thrifty and conscientious Palatines made their homes in the Mohawk valley; at a period when not another white man had set his foot on the soil of the Empire State excepting in the immediate vicinity of the Hudson River and of Lake Champlain, Samuel de Champlain, the intrepid French explorer, who, six years earlier, had gained his first victory over the Iroquois on the shore of the lake that bears his name, marched with a company of ten Europeans and hundreds of red allies, principally Hurons, into the territory of Oswego county. This was in October, 1615. It was a memorable event. Champlain had been emboldened by his earlier operations, and had, therefore, as a part of his general plan of subjugating the Iroquois and securing their domain to the French

¹The reader will notice that we use the name of Oswego county long before the county was created, and will understand that in so doing we refer only to the territory now embraced in the county.

power, projected this invasion into the heart of the Indian territory, the stronghold of the Onondagas, the central one of the Five Nations.¹ He underrated his task. Let us permit the Frenchman to describe his experiences in his own quaint way:

On the assembling the major part of our forces, we set out from the village [in the Huron country] on the first day of September, and passed along the border of a very small lake. . . . There is another lake adjoining, twenty-six leagues in circumference, descending into the smaller by a channel where a great catch of fish is taken by means of a number of stakes, which almost close the passage, leaving only small openings, over which they place their nets to catch the fish. These two lakes dis-embogue into the Fresh Sea [Lake Huron.] We sojourned a while at this place to wait for the rest of our Indians, where, being all assembled with their arms, meal and necessaries, consultation was had for the selection of some of the most resolute men of the troop to carry advice of our departure to those who were to assist and join us with five hundred men, in order that we may meet at the same time, before the enemy's fort. This deliberation adopted, they dispatched two canoes, with twelve of the most robust Indians, and one of our interpreters, who requested of me to make the voyage. This I willingly permitted him, as he was so disposed, and would see the country by that means and acquire a knowledge of the people who inhabit it. The danger was not trifling, inasmuch as they had to pass through the midst of enemies. We continued our route toward the enemy, and made five or six leagues through the lakes, whence the savages carried the canoes about ten leagues over land and came to another lake extending about six or seven leagues in length, and three in width. A river issues from this which discharges into the great lake of the Entouhonorons². And having traversed this lake, we passed a waterfall, proceeding always down along the course of said river, about sixty-four leagues, which is the entrance of the said valley of the Entouhonorons, and passed by land five rapids (sauts), some four or five leagues long, where there are several lakes of pretty considerable extent; the said river which flows between them also abounds with good fish, and all this country is very fine and agreeable. In several places along the banks the trees would seem to have been planted for

¹The precise location of the fort against which Champlain directed his attack has long been in dispute. The editor of the "Documentary History of the State of New York," Dr. E. B. Callaghan, assigns it to the neighborhood of Canandaigua Lake. Gen. John S. Clark, of Auburn, an excellent authority on Indian antiquities, studied the subject carefully in person, and gives it as his opinion that it was situated about three miles east of Perryville, in Madison county. The late O. H. Marshall, of Buffalo, a learned historian, arrived at the conclusion that it was on the shore of Onondaga Lake. Joshua V. H. Clark, in his History of Onondaga county, agrees with him and says: "It is highly probable that it [the fort] was on the ground subsequently occupied by Sieur Dupuis in 1665, and also by Count Frontenac in his expedition against the Onondagas in 1696, and by Colonel Van Schaick in 1779. The locality has always been described by the Fathers as being destitute of trees and as a place of surpassing beauty." The date 1665 should be 1656.

²Lake Ontario, presumed to have been so called by the Hurons from the fact of their having to cross it to get to the country of the Antonoronons, or Senecas. Father Henepin accredited the derivation of "Ontario" to the Iroquois name of the lake, "Skanadario." The Jesuit wrote (Tome I, p. 23): "The river St. Laurence derives its source from Lac Ontario, which is likewise called, in the Iroquois language, Skanadario, that is to say, *very pretty Lac.*"

ornament. All this country was formerly inhabited by savages, who have since been constrained to abandon it through fear of their enemies. Vines and nuts are in great quantities, and grapes come to maturity there, but they leave always a sharp sour taste, which proceeds from want of cultivation; but those that have been cultivated in these parts are of pretty good flavor. . . . We continued along the border of the Entouhonorons always hunting; . . . being there we crossed over at one of the extremities, extending eastward, which is the beginning of the River St. Lawrence, in the parallel of forty-three degrees of latitude. There are some beautiful and very large islands in this passage. We made about fourteen leagues to cross to the other side of the lake, proceeding southward towards the enemy's country. The Indians concealed all their canoes in the woods near the bank. We traveled by land about four leagues over a sandy plain, where I observed a very pleasing and fine country, watered by numerous small streams [this is in what is now Oswego county], and two little rivers which empty into said lake, and a number of ponds and prairies, where there was an infinite quantity of game, a great many vines and fine trees, vast numbers of chestnuts, the fruit of which was yet in the shell. It is quite small but well flavored.

All the canoes being thus concealed, we left the bank of the lake, which is eighty leagues long and twenty-five wide. It is inhabited for the greater part by Savages, along the sides of the streams, and we continued our journey overland some twenty-five or thirty leagues. In the course of four days we traversed a number of streams and one river issuing from a lake which empties into that of the Entouhonorons. This lake is twenty five to thirty leagues in circumference, with many beautiful islands, and is the Iroquois fishing ground, fish being in abundance there. [Oneida Lake].

The 9th of October, our Indians going out scouting, encountered eleven Savages, whom they took prisoners, to wit: four women, three boys, one girl and three men, who were going fishing four leagues distant from the enemy's fort. Now is to be noted that one of the chiefs seeing these prisoners, cut the finger off one poor woman, as the commencement of their usual tortures. Whereupon I interfered, and censured the Iroquois Captain, representing to him that a warrior, as he called himself, was not in the habit of acting cruelly towards women, who had no defense except their tears, and who, by reason of their helplessness and feebleness, ought to be treated with humanity. That on the contrary this act would be supposed to proceed from a vile and brutal courage, and that if he committed any more of these cruelties, he would not encourage me to assist them nor to favor their war. Whereupon he replied, that their enemies treated them in the same manner. But since such customs displeased me, he would not act so any more to women, but exclusively to men.

Next day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived before the enemy's fort, where the savages had some skirmishes, the one against the other, though it was not our design to discover ourselves until the morrow. But the impatience of our savages would not brook this, as well through the desire they felt to see us fire on their enemies, as to liberate some of their men who had ventured too far. Then I advanced and presented myself, but with the few men I had; nevertheless I showed them what they never saw nor heard before. For as soon as they saw us, and heard the reports of the arquebus, and the balls whistling about their ears, they retired promptly within

their fort, carrying off their wounded and dead; and we retreated in like manner to our main body, with five or six of our wounded, one of whom died.

This being done, we retired within gun shot, beyond the view of the enemy, contrary, however, to my advice, and to what they had promised me. Which moved me to make use of and express to them pretty rude and angry words, in order to incite them to their duty, foreseeing that if everything went according to their fantasy and counsel, nothing but misfortune would result, to their ruin and destruction. Nevertheless, I failed not to send to them and propose means necessary to be used to overcome their enemies; which was to construct a movable tower of timber to overlook their pickets, whereupon I should post four or five of our arquebusiers who would fire over the palisades and galleries, which were well supplied with stones, and by this means the enemy who annoyed us from their galleries would be dislodged; and in the meantime we should give orders for some boards to form a species of parapet to cover and protect our men from the arrows and stones. These things, namely, the tower and parapet, could be moved by main force; and one was made in such a way that water could not extinguish the fire to be applied to the front of the fort; and those on the tower would do their duty with some arquebusiers posted there, and thus acting, we should so defend ourselves that they could not approach to extinguish the fire that we should apply to their pickets. Approving this, they began next morning to construct said tower and parapets; and made such progress that these were finished in less than four hours. They were expecting the arrival this day of the five hundred men that had been promised, which was however doubtful; not being at the rendezvous as directed, and as they had promised, our savages were much afflicted. But seeing that they were numerous enough to capture the forts and for my part, considering delay to be always prejudicial at least in most cases, I urged them to attack said fort, representing that the enemy discovering their strength and the effect of our arms, which pierced what was arrow proof, would barricade and shelter themselves, which, indeed, they did very well. For their village was inclosed with strong quadruple palisades of large timber, thirty feet high, interlocked the one with the other, with an interval of not more than one foot between them, with galleries in the form of parapets, defended with double pieces of timber, proof against our arquebuses, and on one side they had a pond with a never failing supply of water, from which proceeded a number of gutters which they had laid along the intermediate space, throwing the water without, and rendered it effectual inside for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Such was their mode of fortification and defense, which was much stronger than the villages of the Attigouatans [Hurons] and others.

We advanced then to attack the village, causing our tower to be carried by two hundred of our strongest men. They placed it within a pike's length in front, and I posted on it four arquebusiers, well sheltered from any arrows and stones that might have been shot at them. Nevertheless the enemy did not, for all that, cease discharging and throwing a great number of arrows and stones over their pickets. But the multitude of arquebus shots that were fired, constrained them to vacate and abandon their galleries. But according as the tower was moved, instead of bringing the parapets as ordered, and that on which we were to have placed the fire, they abandoned them and commenced

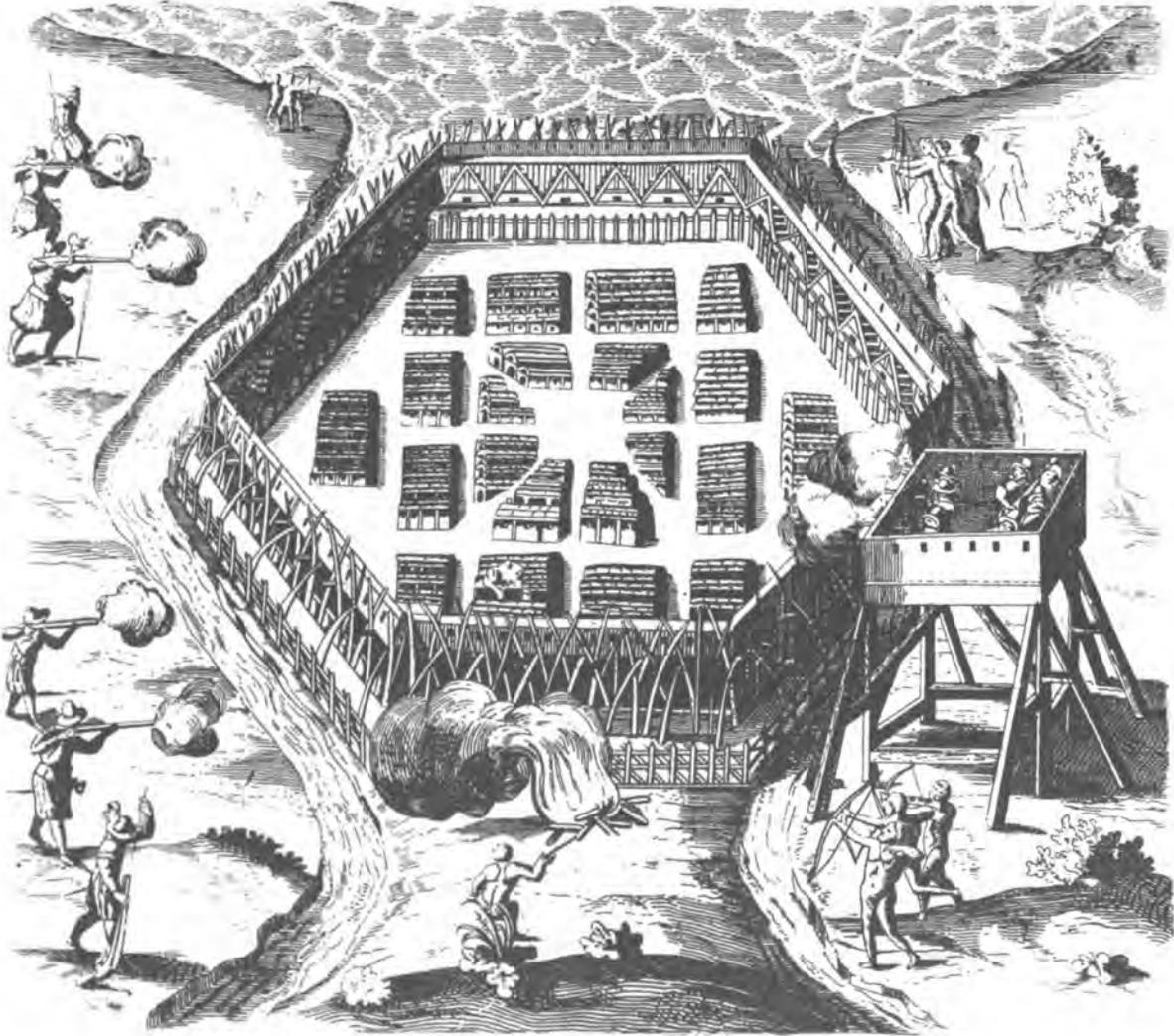
to yell against their enemies, shooting arrows within their fort, which, in my opinion, did not do much execution. They are very excusable, for they are not soldiers, and are, moreover, averse to discipline or correction, and do only what they like. Wherefore, one inconsiderately applied the fire to the wrong side of the fort, or to leeward, so that it produced no effect. On the fire being kindled, the most of the savages began to set wood against the pickets, but in such small quantities, that they did not do much good. The disorder that supervened was in consequence so great, that it was impossible to hear. In vain I cried to them and remonstrated as well as I was able against the imminent danger to which they exposed themselves by their stupidity. They heard nothing in consequence of the violent noise they made. Seeing that by shouting I was only splitting my skull, and that my remonstrances were in vain, and that this disorder was irremediable, I resolved to do what was in my power with my men and fire on those we could discover or perceive. Yet the enemy profited by our disorder. They went to the water and discharged it in such abundance that rivers, it may be said, spouted from the gutters, so that the fire was extinguished in less than no time, and they continued to pour arrows on us like hail. Those on the tower killed and wounded a great many.

The engagement lasted about three hours. Two of our chiefs and leaders were wounded; to wit, one called Ochateguain, the other Orani, and about fifteen individuals besides. The rest, seeing their folks and some of their chiefs wounded, began to talk of retreating, without fighting any more, expecting the five hundred men, whose arrival was not far off; so they withdrew having accomplished nothing save this disorderly splutter. However, the chiefs have no absolute control of their companions who follow their whim, and act their pleasure, which is the cause of their disorder and ruined all their affairs. In having taken a resolution, any poor devil can make them violate it and change their plan. Thus, the one with the other, they effect nothing, as may be seen by this expedition.

Having received two wounds from arrows, one in the leg and the other in the knee, which sorely incommoded me, we withdrew into our fort. Being all assembled there, I remonstrated with them several times on account of the disorder which had occurred. But all my talk was in vain; they said many of their men had been wounded and I also, and that it would be very inconvenient and fatiguing to carry them on the retreat; that there was no means of returning again to the enemy as I had proposed to them; but that they would willingly wait four days more for the five hundred men that were expected, on whose arrival they would renew the effort against the enemy and execute what I had told them, better than they had already done. It was necessary to stop there to my great regret.

Next day blew a very strong and violent wind which lasted two days, particularly favorable for setting the enemy's fort in a blaze, which I strongly urged on them. But fearing a failure, and moreover representing themselves as wounded, they would not do anything.

We remained in camp until the 16th of the month. Several skirmishes occurred during that time between the enemy and our people, who became oftenest engaged with them rather by their imprudence than through want of courage; and I can assure you,



Champlain's Attack on the Indian Fort. From the original in State Library.

that every time they made a charge, we were obliged to extricate them from the difficulty, not being able to help themselves, except by the help of our arquebuses, which the enemy dreaded and greatly feared. For as soon as they perceived one of our arque-

busiers, they immediately retired, telling us by the way of persuasion not to meddle with their fights, and that their enemies had very little courage to require our assistance; with many other such like discourses.

Seeing that the five hundred men were not coming, they proposed to depart and retreat at once, and began to make certain litters to convey their wounded, who are put in them, tumbled in a heap, doubled and strapped in such a way that it is impossible to stir less than an infant in swaddling clothes, not without considerable pain, as I can certify, having been carried several days on the back of one of our Indians, thus tied and bound, so that I lost all patience. As soon as I had strength to bear my weight, I got out of this prison, or to speak plainer out of hell.

The enemy pursued us about the distance of half a league, endeavoring to catch some of the rear guard. But their labor was in vain and they retired. . . . Our retreat was very tedious, being from twenty-five to thirty leagues, which greatly fatigued the wounded and those who carried them, though they relieved each other from time to time.

On the 18th of said month some snow fell which melted rapidly. It was accompanied by a strong wind that greatly annoyed us. Nevertheless we contrived to get to the border of the Lake of the Entouhonons and at the place where we had concealed our canoes which we found safe; for we feared lest the enemy might have broken them.

This very interesting account by Champlain is accompanied by a drawing, in which art he was quite proficient, from which we give the engraving herewith. Although the battle did not take place on the soil of Oswego county, the march to its scene was directly across the county. This was the first time that white men had mingled with the natives on the ground of which we are writing.

The retreating party hurried on to the Huron country, though Champlain was anxious to return at once to Montreal. He was greatly chagrined at the inglorious termination of the foray which he had projected with so much ostentation, confidently expecting to overwhelm his enemy. This unprovoked attack by the French upon the Iroquois began the long era of hostility, which ended only with the extinction of French power in North America. After the battle which we have described, the Iroquois artfully sued for peace, to which the French willingly listened. The overtures came from an enemy whom, in their weak condition, they had every reason to fear,¹ and a truce was arranged, imposing on the Indians only the one condition, that the French should be permitted to send missionaries among them. This latter

¹ The French admitted that if the Iroquois had known their weakness at the time, they might easily have destroyed the whole colony.—[Colden.

purpose was ultimately effected through the work of the remarkable religious sect known as Jesuits, the followers of Ignatius Loyola; but even these did not extend their efforts to the Onondagas, and hence did not enter the territory of Oswego county until nearly forty years after Champlain nursed his wounded leg on his retreat through the same region after his failure in fighting the Onondagas.

Previous to these latter operations of Champlain, Hendrick Hudson, then in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, discovered the river that bears his name, and soon thereafter the Hollanders established a trading post at its mouth (laying the foundation of New York city), and another on the site of Albany. They also set up a claim of an indefinite character to the territory extending westward. Meanwhile, and as early as 1606, King James of England had granted to an association called the Plymouth Company, all the region of New England and the territory extending westward between the 40th and 48th degrees of north latitude to the Pacific Ocean, thus bringing the territory of Oswego county within the English claim. In December, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers, under authority from the Plymouth Company, landed on Plymouth Rock. Thus at the close of that year there were three distinct sources of emigration from the Old World, each under authority of one of the great powers, and all tending toward occupancy and claiming ownership of the territory under consideration in these pages.

The vanguard of the Jesuits arrived in the western world in 1625, but it was not until 1655 that their efforts were directed to the conversion of the Onondagas. While their primary object was the conversion of the heathen and the extension of the church, their purpose, also, was the promotion of the power and dominion of France. In their work they cheerfully suffered almost incredible hardships, tortures, and often death itself, living on the coarsest of food, sleeping on the bare earth, and laboring with their red companions on their long and trying journeys.¹ The Jesuits who came among the Onondagas, and who, therefore, were more or less intimately connected with the territory

¹ For fifteen years Brebeuf (one of the very earliest comers) carried on his missionary labors among the Hurons, scourging his flesh twice a day with thongs; wearing an iron girdle armed at all points with sharp projections, and over this a bristly hair shirt, which continually "mortified the flesh;" fasted frequently and long; kept his pious vigils long into the night, and by penitential acts resisted every temptation of the flesh.—[Lossing's Cyclopedia of U. S. History, vol. II, p. 719.]

of Oswego county, were Francis Joseph Le Mercier, May 17, 1656, to March 20, 1658; Paul Ragueneau and Francis Duperon, 1657-1658; Simon Le Moyne, first with the Onondagas a short time in 1654, and afterwards at different periods down to July, 1661; Pierre Joseph Mary Chaumont, September, 1665, to March 20, 1658. René Ménard was with Le Mercier in the Onondaga country in 1656-58. Claude Dablon was with the Onondagas a few years from or about 1655; Jacques Frémin from 1656 to 1658; Pierre Rafeix during the same period; Jean de Lamberville, 1671-72; Jacques Bruyas, 1679, 1700 and 1701, and a very few others during short periods. There were many others who ministered among the Cayugas, the Oneidas, and the Mohawks, who need not be mentioned here.

In July, 1655, Father Le Moyne passed through Oswego county on his mission to the Onondagas. Most of the Jesuit fathers kept journals of their wanderings and many of them read like romances. Le Moyne left Montreal on the 17th of July, proceeded up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, which he reached on the 30th, and landed on its shore on the 1st of August. The precise point of this landing is not known, but it was at a hamlet of fishermen and was probably at the mouth of Salmon River, but may have been nearer the Oswego River. We quote briefly from his journal:

2d. We began our march in the forest and, after travelling twelve or fifteen leagues, encamped about sunset.

3d. At noon we found ourselves on the bank of a river, one hundred or one hundred and twenty paces wide, on the other side of which there is a village of fishermen. An Iroquois, whom I had befriended at Montreal, set me across in his canoe, and kindly bore me to the shore on his shoulders,¹ being unwilling that I should put my feet into the water. Every one received me with joy, and these poor people enriched me with their poverty.

5th. We traveled four leagues before reaching the principal Onondaga village. I passed many persons on the way who kindly saluted me, one calling me brother, another uncle, and another cousin. I never before had so many relations.

Le Moyne then recounts his experience at the Indian village, where he was treated in the most kindly manner; baptized "a young captive taken from the Neuter nation," the first adult baptism made at Onon-

¹ Another evidence of the Indian's trait of never forgetting a kindness, and of his good will towards the early-coming white men.

daga; visited the salt springs on his return journey, August 16, and further writes:

On the 17th we entered the outlet of the lake [Onondaga] and passed the river of the Senecas on the left, the addition of which enlarges the stream. It rises, they say, in two streams among the Cayugas and Senecas. After three leagues more of pleasant traveling we passed on our right the river of Oneida, which seemed quite deep. A league further we encountered some rapids [at the site of Phoenix], which gave the name to the village of fishermen.

So well pleased were the Indians with Le Moyne's visit that they begged that other missionaries might be sent to their country, and that a French settlement might be planted on the shore of Onondaga Lake. Who shall say what might have been the destiny of this country had this been done and the French taken full and prompt advantage of their early possibilities in that region? Fathers Chaumont and Dablon, who followed Le Moyne's footsteps to the Onondagas in the same autumn, were also requested to establish a French settlement and build a French fort among them.¹

In prompt response to these overtures, Father Dablon returned to Montreal in April, 1656, explained the request of the Onondagas, and Charles de Lauson-Charny, then governor of Canada, took immediate steps to carry out the project. On the 17th of May, fifty Frenchmen, under Sieur Du Puys (or Dupuis), accompanied by Dablon and three other Jesuit fathers and two brothers of the order, set forth in bateaux on their mission. The mouth of the Oswego River was reached early in July, whence a messenger was sent ahead to the Onondagas, the provisions of the party being exhausted. A number of Indians soon met them and, relieving their necessities, accompanied them on their way to Lake Genentaha (Onondaga). Read the following from the "Relation" of one of the fathers:

We entered the Lake Genentaha, on whose banks we prepared for abode. . . . We disembarked five pieces of caannon, whose diminutive thunder rolled over the waters of the lake; this was followed by the discharge of all our arquebuses. This was the first salute we had sent through the water, the air and the woods to the

¹ It has been advanced by some authorities that this friendship was feigned by the Onondagas in order to get the French in their power; and by others that they probably wished to obtain the French firearms and their aid to destroy their enemies of the Cat nation, on the shores of Lake Erie. There does not seem to be the slightest foundation for such a belief. The friendship exhibited by the Onondagas was no more than was displayed by other nations on many early occasions towards the white men.

ancients of the country, who had expected us, with a great multitude of people. This sound boomed over the waters, burst forth loudly in the air, and resounded very agreeably in the forest. We sailed afterwards in beautiful order, our canoes, or little bateaux, going four by four over this small lake. Our French gunners made a second discharge upon coming in sight, with a grace which delighted all these poor people.

This was the first body of white men in any considerable number that ever passed up the Oswego River, and it is clear from the foregoing description by the Jesuit, that it was the Frenchmen's intention to overawe, if they did not overwhelm in battle, the central nation of the Iroquois, and thus gain either a permanent alliance or a permanent victory. The unusual display and the roar of the cannon certainly made a deep impression for a time on the Indians; but for some not clearly explained reason, the expedition as a whole was a failure. The party remained in the Indian country nearly two years, but early in the spring of 1658, while the Oswego River was yet filled with tossing ice, the whole party, in hastily constructed bateaux, hurried down to Lake Ontario and made their way to Montreal, where they arrived on the 3d of April.

Du Puits reported that he was compelled to leave the Iroquois on account of their treachery, and that if he had not done so his party would have been destroyed; that he was informed to this effect by one of the Jesuit converts; that he built the bateaux secretly in the enclosure of the Jesuit mission, procured the holding of a great feast, and while the Indians were sleeping off its effects, the party fled.

This was the end of all substantial effort at French colonization in Central New York, though French missions were soon afterward established at Onondaga, and continued there and at other points until about the close of the century.

CHAPTER IV.

Accession of the English to the Dutch Possessions in America—Peaceful Relations of the English and the Indians—Conflict between the French and the English—French and English Efforts to secure Alliance of the Iroquois—Operations of the French under De la Barre—Council at La Famine—Situation of La Famine—Arrival of the Marquis de Nonville.

The peaceful relations which existed between the Dutch colonists and the Iroquois were perpetuated by the English on their accession to the Dutch possessions in 1664; and, with immaterial exceptions, the Iroquois remained the firm allies or the neutral friends of the English until the domination of the latter was broken by the triumph of the colonists in the war of the Revolution. But the strife between the French and the English did not cease, and while the former displayed the most energy and enterprise in the extension of their dominion and influence, the latter, as we have noted, were far the most successful in securing the fealty of the Indians. The Iroquois were regularly engaged in exterminating their savage enemies, and at the same time kept up a desultory warfare on the French, broken by intervals of peace only when their own interests or inclinations demanded a cessation of hostilities.

On April 6, 1672, Louis de Bouade, Count de Frontenac, was appointed governor and lieutenant-general of Canada, and under his very efficient management confidence was restored, and in 1673 a treaty of peace was made with the Iroquois.¹

In 1684 another rupture occurred between the French and the Iroquois, and an expedition was planned against the Senecas, which was to have passed up the Oswego River, but proceeded only to the mouth of Salmon River, and it is in the papers concerning this invasion that we find the first mention of the French name of Oswego—"Choueguen,"

¹ Count de Frontenac wrote September 14, 1674: "In spite of the efforts of the Dutch to get the Iroquois to make war on the French, the Iroquois came last year on solemn embassy to Montreal; brought eight children belonging to the principal families of their villages; and ratified the treaty made with them in 1673."—[N. Y. Colonial History,

or "Ochoueguen" ¹ as it was sometimes spelled. M. Le Febvre de la Barre had been appointed governor of Canada in 1682, and received from his sovereign detailed instructions regarding a campaign against the Senecas, who had in the year 1684 pillaged 700 canoes belonging to Frenchmen, and taken fourteen prisoners, whom they detained nine days.

In order to lighten his task, De la Barre informed Colonel Dongan, then governor of New York, of his purpose, and requested him to refrain from selling guns and ammunition to the Iroquois.² Dongan was neither ready to join with the French nor to make promise of neutrality.

In the spring of 1684, one of De la Barre's officers reconnoitered the southern shore of Lake Ontario and the Seneca country, and on the 9th of August De la Barre reached Fort Frontenac (Kingston), where his forces were gathered. The French officer appears to have been either cowardly and afraid of his foes, or else, in order to advance his own fortunes, did not wish to seriously engage the powerful Senecas. He was accused of both by his own countrymen.³ In his memoir of

¹ Crisfield Johnson in his *History of Oswego County*, p. 20, erroneously states that in the French papers of 1724 is found the first mention of "Choueguen," as applied to the ground now covered by Oswego city. The fact is that in a series of letters from Father Lamberville, then among the Senecas, to De la Barre, previous to the contemplated invasion, and under date of July 18, 1684, he more than once mentions the place by that name. "We, however," he wrote, "await your orders, which you will please convey to us by M. le Moine whom the Onnontagues request you to send instantly to them at Choueguen in all security and without the least fear." And again, under date of August 17, 1684, he wrote: "The Onnontagues have dispatched some of theirs to notify the Oneida, the Mohawk and the Cayuga to repair to Choueguen to salute you and to reply to your proposals." Moreover, even earlier than this, and in 1681, or 1682, after De Frontenac had fixed a rendezvous for the Iroquois at Fort Frontenac for the end of August, (1682) "it was represented to them that it was for the spring, and they were persuaded to request M. de Frontenac to visit them at the first running of the sap, not at Fort Frontenac, but at Techouegen, at the mouth of the Onondaga River, where the principal village lies." This quotation is from the memoir on the state of affairs in Canada, in the *Colonial History of New York*, vol. IX, p. 190, and gives us the best of authority for carrying the beginning of the history of this place back about 215 years. The name "Oswego" does not appear until about 1727, when it is found in Governor Burnet's report of operations at this point to the Board of Trade of New York. The original pronunciation of the name was "Oswaygo," and it is quite probable that both this and "Choueguen" were derived from the same Indian word, modified by English and French lips. This view is strengthened by the fact that the place the English called Oswegatchie, the French called Chouegachie.

² I dispatched Sieur Bourbon to Manate and Orange to notify Colonel Dongan of the insult the French had received from the Senecas, which obliged me to march against them, whereof I gave him notice, assuring him if he wished to avenge the twenty-six Englishmen of Merilande, whom they had killed last winter, I would promise him to unite my forces to his, that he may obtain satisfaction for it or avenge them.—[Memoir of M. de la Barre, *Doc. Col. History*, vol. IX, p. 240.

³ Though I had the honor, my lord, to entertain you with the preparations we are making for the war, and the great expenses to which the General [De la Barre] subjects his Majesty, I shall, without being a prophet, take the liberty to tell you, my lord, that I do not perceive any disposi-

what occurred in connection with this affair, De la Barre wrote that after his arrival at Frontenac he sent one of the De Lambervilles to his brother "at Onnontague whom I instructed to assure those of that nation that I had so much respect for their request, that I should prefer their mediation to war, provided they made me a reasonable satisfaction." The Onondagas consented to act as mediators, and sent nine of their chiefs, with three Oneidas, and two Cayugas, for the purpose. Not a single Seneca was present.

On August 21 De la Barre sent the greater part of his force from Fort Frontenac to a point designated as La Famine¹ (now generally acknowl-

tion in the governor to make war on those savages. I believe he will content himself with paddling as far as [Cataracouy or Fort Frontenac, and then send for the Senecas to negotiate peace with them, and make a fool of the people, of the Intendant, and of His Majesty, which proves that he sacrifices everything to his own interests.—[M. de Meulles to M. de Seignelay, July 8, 1684. Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 231.

After the conclusion of the expedition, M. de Meulles wrote again as follows: "What Indians there were evinced the best disposition to fight the Iroquois to death. . . . All the French breathed nothing but war. . . . But the General did not think proper to push matters any further, and, without any necessity, sent Sieur Lemoynes to the said Iroquois to treat of peace at a time when every one was in good health, and when all necessary provision was made of food, etc., to dare every enterprise; and finally, after various comings and goings on one side and the other, concluded peace. This peace, my lord, has astonished all the officers who had command in that army."—[Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 245.

¹ La Famine, or "Hungry Bay," as the name has been translated and handed down to the present day, has been variously located at Black River Bay, at Chaumont Bay, and at Henderson Harbor, in Jefferson county, and at the mouth of Salmon River in Oswego county. The late Franklin B. Hough, the historian of Jefferson county, after quoting from Colden's History of the Five Nations, and from De Muelles, the commissary of the expedition, says: "These render it probable that the locality was in Henderson or Ellisburgh, more probably in the latter town, which has extensive marshes on the lake, on both branches of Big Sandy Creek." But old maps, which must have been made mostly by persons unfamiliar with such work; and early estimates of distances, which must have been made in very many instances by mere estimates of time consumed in traveling, cannot be otherwise than unreliable. La Famine has been located as twenty-four leagues from Onondaga; as thirty miles from Onondaga (by Colden as above), and by De la Barre as four leagues from Onondaga. While the latter estimate is clearly and grossly inaccurate, it is only made more so by placing the locality still farther northward. The record of Count Frontenac's expedition of 1696 against the Onondagas states that he set out with his flotilla from Fort Frontenac (now Kingston), and on the first day reached Isle aux Chevreuils, or Deer Island (now Grenadier Island). The next day he advanced to a place "within three leagues of Riviere de la Famine," and on the third proceeded to the mouth of Oswego River. This third day's journey could hardly have been accomplished, if we accept Black River Bay as La Famine. As further evidence in favor of the identity of La Famine and Salmon River, the records of Pouchot, the eminent French engineer, from whom we shall frequently quote, state: "The Riviere a la Famine enters very far into the interior, and goes quite near to the portage of the height of land." This statement occurs in a very careful and detailed description of the shores of Lake Ontario made by him, and no stream other than Salmon River answers so well to his description; while his further and later mention of Sandy Creek and other streams to the northward, as he proceeded in that direction, conclusively establishes the identity of Salmon River and La Famine. Parkman in his "Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV," in his account of this expedition, says that La Barre "crossed to the mouth of Salmon River, then called La Famine."

edged to have been the mouth of Salmon River in Oswego county), where they landed, after two days of tempestuous voyage. This was the first large force of white men that ever appeared in the territory of Oswego county and was altogether a motley gathering. M. de Muelles writes that there were "nine hundred French and three hundred savages, and from the Niagara side there was an army of six hundred men, one third of whom were French, and the remainder Outawacs and Hurons, amounting in all to 1,800 men."¹ Gaily dressed troops trained in the gallant service of Louis le Grand; Canadian militia, decked in all manner of costumes; voyageurs from that remarkable class which was created by the fur trade, in their garb of the backwoods; and Indians in their war paint and little else—all mingled to form perhaps the most astonishing army, small though it was, that ever took the field.

The Iroquois chiefs, sent to act as mediators, arrived at La Famine September 3, 1684, and on the following day a council was held. After the usual ceremonies De la Barre made a speech, the burden of which was that if the Indians did not grant him satisfaction for their misconduct; cease taking the English into their lakes and making incursions upon the French allies; he would forsooth declare war.

The reply came from a celebrated Onondaga chief, Garangula, called by the French, "Grand Geule" (Big throat), and is a marvel of eloquent satire, sarcasm and defiance, worthy of any civilized orator. We can transcribe only a part of his words:

Yonnonidio, 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, Yonnonidio, surely you must have dreamed so, and your curiosity to see so great a wonder has brought you so far.

Now you are undeceived, 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 under ground that murdering hatchet that has so often been dyed in the blood of the French.

Hear, Yonnonidio, 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 was 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.

¹ Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 243.

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 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.

The Indian continued by defending the action of the Senecas in attacking the western Indians; upholding their conduct towards the English; and claiming they had not attacked the French except when the latter carried arms to their enemies, closing with the declaration: "We are born free. We depend on neither Yonnondio nor Corlear."¹

De la Barre concluded what he termed a treaty with the ambassadors of the Senecas, which did not contain even promises of good behavior on the part of the Iroquois; instead De la Barre promised to quit the country the next day, and that future councils should be held at La Famine, in the territory of the Iroquois, and not at Fort Frontenac. A feast was given to the French officers, which the Indians could well afford under the circumstances, and before dawn on the following morning, and while the chiefs were still sleeping off their festal lethargy, De la Barre was busied in superintending the removal of the sick of his force to his boats so as to hide his real condition from the enemy. When daylight came the whole party embarked and hurried away for Frontenac, under conditions remarkably like those of Du Puys a quarter of a century earlier, when he fled with his party from Onondaga lake.

De la Barre says of his return:

I departed on the sixth [of Sept. 1684], having had all the sick of my troops embarked before day (so as not to be seen by the Indians), to the number of one hundred and fifty canoes and twelve flat bateaux, and arrived in the evening of the same day at Fort Frontenac, where I found one hundred and ten men, of the number I had left there, already departed, all sick, for Montreal.²

Although the French officer excused his action as best he could, he was recalled by his government on the 10th of March, 1685, and Jacques

¹ During the whole period of French occupation of Canada the French governor was called "Yonnondio" by the Iroquois. The name arose from that of one of the early governors, M. de Montmagny. The Indians were told that this meant "great mountain." Translating this into their own language they applied the name "Yonnondio" to all the governors alike. So of "Corlear," which they used towards all of the governors of New York; it was derived from that of Arent Van Curler, an early agent of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first patroon of the territory of nearly all of the present counties of Rensselaer and Albany. Van Curler endeared himself to the Indians, and they gave the name "Corlear" to him and to all the governors of the province.

² Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 243.

Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Nonville, was appointed in his stead. On March 10, 1685, Louis XIV wrote to his minister in Canada: "I have reason to be dissatisfied with the treaty concluded between Sieur de la Barre and the Iroquois. His abandonment of the Illinois has seriously displeased me, and has determined me to recall him. I have chosen as his successor Sieur de Nonville, who will, of himself, understand the state of affairs."¹ At the same time the king thus let De la Barre down as easily as he could: "Having been informed that your years do not permit you to support the fatigues inseparable from the duties of your office of Governor and Lieutenant-General of Canada, I send you this letter to advise you that I have selected Sieur de Nonville to serve in your place; and my intention is that on his arrival, and on your having resigned to him the command and instructions of all that concerns it, you embark for the purpose of returning to France."²

When it is known that at the time under consideration there were, according to the authority of Wentworth Greenhalgh, who went through the Iroquois country in 1677 and made a careful computation, only a little more than 2,000 warriors in the Five Nations, the action of De la Barre, and the situation of the French consequent thereupon, approaches the disgraceful; and yet, the diplomatic Jesuits so worked upon the feelings of the Indians, that the chiefs made a special request that the mission should not be removed from Onondaga. This, of course, De la Barre was ready enough to grant.

¹ Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 269.

² Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 269.

CHAPTER V.

Efficient Action of De Nonville—Campaign Against the Senecas—Destruction of Montreal by Indians—Burning of Schenectady—Repair of Fort Frontenac—Campaign Against the Iroquois in 1696—Consequences of French Warfare on the Indians—Close Alliance of the Indians and the English—Peace of Ryswick—Beginning of Queen Anne's War—Extension of English Fur Trade—French Post at Niagara—Governor Burnet Protests—Establishment of Military Post of Chouaguen—Its Effect Upon the French—Plan of Oswego in 1727—Approaching War—Mismanagement at Oswego—Declaration of War—Military Importance of Oswego—Treaty of Aix la-Chapelle—Sir Wm. Johnson—His Management at Oswego.

De Nonville, on his arrival in Canada, made a study of the situation; reported in full to his royal master; and soon began preparations to open a war on the Iroquois, with the especial view of subjugating the Senecas. He explained the defenseless condition of the French; counseled the erection of fortifications; and asserted that the Iroquois were powerful and dangerous, chiefly through their ability to secure unlimited arms and ammunition from the English.¹ He also sent over an estimate of the quantity of beaver sent out from Canada from 1675 to 1685 inclusive—an average of about 90,000 pounds annually. Altogether it was a rather discouraging picture that he drew of the situation.

Preparations for an attack upon the Senecas having been completed, De Nonville with a large force crossed Lake Ontario in 1687, and landed on the shore of Irondequoit Bay. Proceeding to the Seneca villages, a battle followed, with little advantage to either side, after which the Senecas fled into the forest, while the French destroyed their villages and crops.²

¹ Their large purchases of arms and ammunition from the English, at a low rate, have given them (the Iroquois) hitherto all the advantage they possess over other tribes; who, in consequence of being disarmed, have been destroyed by the Iroquois, all of whom are proud of the act.—[De Nonville's memoir on the state of Canada, Paris Doc., Col. History, vol. III, p. 287.

² On the 13th about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having passed through two dangerous defiles, we arrived at the third where we were very vigorously attacked by 800 Senecas, 200 of whom fired; but the resistance they met with produced such a great consternation, that they soon resolved to

The vengeance of the Iroquois was swift, the other nations joining the Senecas for the purpose. In the next year a large body of warriors started for the Canadian settlements, probably by the usual route down the Oswego, along the lake and down the St. Lawrence. They fell upon the Island of Montreal like demons, destroyed everything of value in their way, and reached the very gates of the city. The French were forced to abandon Forts Frontenac and Niagara, and it seemed as if their day of power was at an end.

During all of these operations of De la Barre and De Nonville, the animosity between the French and the English was constantly gaining strength, as shown by the reports. In the year under consideration (1688) a revolution placed William of Orange on the English throne, and war promptly followed with France. The Indian allies of the latter were almost powerless against the dreaded Iroquois, who harassed the settlements of Canada until the French realized that if more thorough measures were not adopted they were lost.

In 1689 Count de Frontenac, whose former management of the colony had been so effective, was again sent over as governor of New France. He was an old man, but vigorous, brave and capable, and the flagging spirits of the people soon revived. Failing in his first efforts to negotiate peace with the Iroquois, he opened a vigorous campaign; burned Schenectady on the night of February 9, 1690; defended Montreal against attack by Major Peter Schuyler, of New York; and at all points vigorously served his country's interests. But it was a losing cause; the French were prevented from tilling their ground, and from reaping what was sown; the fur trade was stopped by the Indians, who took possession of the passes between them and their allies in the west; famine came on, and in June, 1692, the Iroquois entered into a formal treaty of alliance and friendship with Governor Ingoldsby, of

ily. All our troops were so overpowered by the extreme heat and the hard day's work that we were obliged to bivouac on the field until the morrow. On the next day we marched to one of the large villages where we encamped. We found it burned and a fort which was very advantageously situated on a hill quite high, abandoned. . . . We learned from the prisoners who had deserted, that the Senecas had gone to the English, where they will not be allowed to wait for anything necessary to make war upon us. Since that time I have had no news of the enemy.—[De Nonville's letter, Col. History, vol. III, p. 338.]

The destruction in 1687 of the Indian corn belonging to the Senecas, subjected them to but a small amount of inconvenience. Not one of them perished of hunger, as two arrows are sufficient to enable a Savage to procure meat enough for a year's support, and as fishing never fails.—[Capt. Duplessis' Plan for the Defence of Canada, Col. History, vol. III, p. 447.]

New York. In his desperation, Frontenac organized a raid against the Mohawks in January, 1693, but its cost to him outweighed its advantages. After nearly two years spent in vain efforts to negotiate peace with the Iroquois, Frontenac saw that his only safety lay in war, and he prepared to act accordingly. In 1695 he sent a strong force to repair and garrison the fort at the outlet of Lake Ontario, which bore his name, and which had been abandoned and destroyed by the order De Nonville; it was a work of great importance for the protection of the fur trade. In the summer of 1696 the veteran soldier made extensive preparations to invade the Onondagas, the central nation of the Iroquois, where he hoped to strike a blow that would humble the spirits of the red men and serve as the opening wedge to rend the confederacy in pieces. Assembling all the regular troops and the militia of the colony under the banners of France, together with the Indians near the settlements and all the western Indians he could muster, he embarked from the south end of the Island of Montreal, July 4, 1696, with his force and two large bateaux carrying two small cannon, with mortars, grenades, ammunition, etc. Twelve days took the army to Fort Frontenac, 180 miles from Montreal, and twelve more brought them to the mouth of the Oswego River. There they encamped overnight and then began their slow ascent of the turbulent stream. Fifty scouts threaded the forest on either side of the river, close by the banks of which the main body marched. It was tedious work pushing the large bateaux up the current, and it was the second day before Oswego Falls was reached. Here a pathway was cut out around the falls and the portage was made. When Count de Frontenac was about to disembark to walk around the falls the enthusiastic Indians seized his canoe and with him sitting in it bore it over the portage, while the forest resounded with their yells. Some of the battalions did not pass the portage till the next day, after which ten miles were made. When near Three Rivers they found a rude representation of the army made on bark, probably left by some of the Iroquois as a warning to others, and accompanied by two bundles of rushes, to signify that the invading army was a numerous one. Coming on up the stream, the whole flotilla finally entered Onondaga Lake, whence they advanced to the village.¹

¹ It must have been a gallant sight to behold this warlike pageant floating on that lovely water, surrounded by the lofty hills and unbroken forest which for the first time had now displayed

Scouts now reported that trails had been discovered leading towards the country of the Oneidas, and it was inferred that the Onondagas had sent away their women and children. The fact was, the whole nation almost had fled, leaving the French a barren victory. The capture of prisoners was confined to a "lame" girl, "found under a tree, and her life was spared. An old man, also taken prisoner, did not experience the same fate." Count Frontenac, with his accustomed cruelty, permitted his Indians to torture the old man to death. M. de Vaudreuil, with a detachment, continued to the Oneida village, near which they met deputies from the nation, who sued for peace; but their village was burned and their crops destroyed, and the same fate awaited the village and crops of the Onondagas.

On the 11th of August the entire army started on their return and encamped below the Falls: by ten o'clock of the next day the rapid current of the river had taken them to its mouth. Here they were detained until the 14th by a gale, and on the 15th continued to Fort Frontenac.

It would seem to have been a part of the plan of the Almighty that this country should not pass under French dominion, but should be preserved for the descendants of the Pilgrims and the English immigrants who came after them; for the principal consequence of this attempt by the French to conquer the Indians and thus to greatly extend their own domain and influence, was to more closely bind the Indians to the English, who took prompt steps to supply them with corn and other necessaries for the succeeding winter. The only known relic of the invaders' march through Oswego county, found by the settlers, was a tree which was cut down near Oswego Falls about 1809, deep down in the body of which was found an old "blaze" into which had been fired a number of musket balls. The blaze was overlaid by 112

their beauty and grandeur to an invading army. It must have been sublime to see the veterans who had served under Turenne, Vauban, and the great Conde, marshaled with pike and cuirass, side by side with the half naked Hurons and Abenakis; while gay and youthful cavaliers, in the tawdry garb of the court of the magnificent Louis, moved with towering plume and flowing mantle amid the dusky files of the wampum-decked Utawas and Algonquins. Banners were there which had been unfolded at Steenkirk and Loudon, and rustled above the troopers that Luxemburgh's trumpets had guided to glory, when Prince Waldeck's legions were borne down beneath his furious charge. Nor was the enemy which this gallant host was seeking, unworthy those whose swords had been tried in some of the hardest fought fields of Europe.—[Hoffman.

circles, indicating that it was cut in the year of Frontenac's invasion, and had been used by the soldiers as a target.

The peace under the treaty of Ryswick (1697) succeeded the operations we have described, and the French king, who had espoused the cause of James II, acknowledged William of Orange king of Great Britain and Ireland. Inter-colonial war ceased for a long time in this country, and during the following twenty-five years, little occurred in which Oswego county was intimately concerned. By the terms of the treaty, the English were not to afford the Iroquois any aid to make war on the French, and the French hoped and expected that the latter would sue for peace. A treaty of neutrality was negotiated by Chevalier de Callières August 4, 1701, at Montreal, between the Iroquois and the northern allies, which gave great satisfaction to the French king.¹ The Jesuits promptly took advantage of the peaceful conditions, and the waters of the Oswego and the Seneca often bore their canoes southward, while the forests echoed their prayers and hymns. They were very active in establishing and promoting missions among the Five Nations, a course which gave such offense to the government of the province, that an act was passed by the Colonial Assembly in 1700, requiring every "ecclesiastical person receiving his ordination from the Pope or See of Rome," then residing in the province, to depart from it before the 15th of November, under penalty of death.

What is known as Queen Anne's war broke out in Europe in 1702, and continued until 1713, when it ended with the treaty of Utrecht, which conceded the control of the Iroquois to the English. But notwithstanding this treaty, and the treaty made by the French between the northern Indians and the Iroquois which we have mentioned, the latter nation soon began encroaching on the French and provoking hostility, in which conduct they were stimulated to some extent, without a doubt, by the English. Peace under the then existing conditions was impossible. But for several years little occurred with which these pages need be cumbered.

Meanwhile the English and the Dutch, with renewed energy, push-

¹I have learned with great joy that his Majesty has been satisfied with the peace I concluded last year with the Five Iroquois Nations, and with that I have procured for our Indian allies.— [Letter from Chevalier de Callieres to the French court, November 4, 1702.—Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 736.

ed their trade farther and farther into the Indian country north of the lakes. The important question of boundaries had been left by the Utrecht treaty largely undefined, a circumstance that led to endless correspondence, complaints and recriminations from both sides, and ere long it began to be apparent that harmony between the French and the English would never be permanent. In 1720 the French established a post at Niagara, which is spoken of in a report of Messrs. De Vaudreuil and Begon (October 26, 1720,) as "required to prevent the English introducing themselves into the Upper country, and to increase the trade at Fort Frontenac;"¹ and they sent a delegate to Niagara with a store of goods for trade. Gov. William Burnet, of New York, protested against this action, and complained that "the French flag has been hoisted in one of the Seneca castles." He considered this an "ill observance of the articles of the Peace of Utrecht."²

To counteract the encroachments of the French, Governor Burnet established some kind of a temporary trading station on Irondequoit Bay in 1721, but it probably remained but a short time.³ Meanwhile the New York Provincial Legislature passed a law forbidding the supply of Indian goods to the French. This act seriously affected the New York importers, as well as crippled the French, who could not obtain their goods so cheaply from any other source. In retaliation the French incited the northern Indians to drive the English from their country. "Since the close of October, 1723," wrote De Vaudreuil (November, 1724), "the Abenakis did not cease harassing the English with a view to force them to quit their country."⁴

We come now to the establishment of a post at Chouaguen (Oswego), information concerning which reached De Vaudreuil and was by him conveyed to France in May, 1725. In his letter he said: "That he had received the advice the 8th of December (1724) that the English and the Dutch had projected an establishment at the mouth of the

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 897.

² Letter 24th August, to M. Vaudreuil, Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 901.

³ That I might improve their [the Indians] present good humor to the best advantage I have employed the five hundred pounds granted this year by the Assembly chiefly to the erecting and encouraging a settlement at Tirandaquet, a creek on the Lake Ontario about sixty miles on this side of Niagara whither there have actually gone a company of ten persons with the approbation of our Indians.—[Burnet to the Board of Trade, Oct. 16, 1721.]

⁴ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 936.

River Chouaguen, . . . on soil always considered as belonging to France." This news appeared more important to him as he "felt the difficulty of preserving the post of Niagara where there is no fort, should the English once fortify Chouaguen; and that in losing Niagara the colony is lost, and at the same time all the trade with the upper country Indians."¹

M. de Vaudreuil proceeded to Montreal in March, where the report of the intentions of the English was confirmed. He then made an abortive attempt to induce the Iroquois to threaten war if the post was established, sending for this purpose M. de Longueuil among the Indians and thence to Oswego, as we may properly hereafter call this place. De Longueuil was instructed, "should he find them [the English] settled at Chouaguen, to summon them to retire on their own territory until their limits should be settled, failing which he should adopt proper measures to constrain them."² De Longueuil wrote M. Begon, May 9, 1725, from Fort Frontenac, that "there was no trading post as yet at Chouaguen;³ but on October 31, M. Begon reported that De Longueuil had by that time⁴ "found 100 English at the portage of the river, four leagues from Lake Ontario,⁵ with more than sixty canoes; that they made him show his passport, and showed him an order from the governor of New York not to allow any Frenchman to go by without a passport." De Longueuil reproached the Iroquois chiefs who were present, and so stirred their feelings against the English that they promised to remain neutral in case of another war. Going on to the Onondaga village, De Longueuil obtained the consent of the Indians to the construction of a stone house at Niagara and two barks, all of which were built and finished in 1726. In the course of his voyage to Niagara, De Longueuil met more than 100 canoes loaded with peltry going to the English.

On the 25th of July, 1726, M. de Longueuil wrote that he had given orders to his son, then in command at Niagara, "not to return until

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 950.

² Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 950.

³ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 951.

⁴ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 952.

⁵ This is about the first mention of the name of "Ontario" as applied to the lake, it having previously been called variously—Skanadario, Cataracqui, Conty, and Frontenac. The word Ontario is supposed to signify "beautiful water."

the English and Dutch retire from Chouaguen, where they have been all summer to the number of 300 men, and should he meet their canoes on the lake, to plunder them." In September the younger De Longueuil reported that there were then no more English at Oswego, along the lake nor in the river.

The vacillations in fealty of the Iroquois between the French and the English is indicated by the pledge made to the French mentioned above, and by the cession to the latter, in 1726, by sachems of the Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, in a deed of trust, of lands extending in a belt sixty miles wide and in length from Caynunnhage (Salmon River) all along Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, and "the Lake Oswego,"¹ to the creek called Canahogué, (probably Cuyahoga). The eastern line of this enormous tract passed southward from Salmon Creek about through the middle of Oswego county, leaving its eastern half in possession of the Oneidas.

From this time onward Oswego was the theatre of events the record of which occupies a conspicuous place in the history of the country. On the 9th of May, 1726, Governor Burnet wrote the Board of Trade :

I have this spring sent up workmen to build a stone house of strength at a place called Oswego, at the mouth of the Onnondage river where our principal Trade with the far Nations is carried on. I have obtained the consent of the Six Nations [the Tuscaroras had been taken into the Confederacy several years before] to build it, and having intelligence that a party of French of ninety men were going up towards Niagara I suspected that they might have orders to interrupt this work, and therefore I have sent up a detachment of sixty Souldiers with a Captain and two Lieutenants, to protect the building from any disturbance that any French or Indians may offer to it. There are besides about two hundred traders now at the same place, who are all armed as militia, and ready to join in defense of the Building and their Trade, in case they are attacked. . . . My Lord Bellomont formerly intended to build a Fort by King William's order near this place, and it went so far that even plate and furniture for a chappel there, were sent over from England, but the design was laid by upon his death, and has never been resumed since 'till now.²

The building of this structure and consequent rapid development of the

¹ Lake Erie seems to have been called "Oswego" at one period (given as "Okawego" on Colden's map in the History of the Five Nations). Whether the name sprang up simultaneously, or nearly so, in the different localities, or whether it was applied to the mouth of Oswego River, from one of its attributed meanings, "flowing water," and to the lake from another, "boundless water," is very uncertain.

² This latter statement may account for the first publication and various repetitions of the statement that the fort at Oswego was begun in 1722, which is an error, as clearly shown.

fur trade displeased the French exceedingly. The trading cabins of the Dutch and English multiplied along the river, and the great importance of the post in relation to its situation as an outlet for all the Iroquois nations became more and more apparent. Speaking of this fort, Governor Burnet wrote the Board of Trade: "I depend upon its being of the best use of anything that has ever been undertaken on that side, either to preserve our own Indians in our Interest, or to promote and fix a constant Trade with the remote Indians."

The Marquis de Beauharnois, who was then governor-general of Canada, took Governor Burnet to task for his work at Oswego. Under date of July 20, 1727, he wrote:

I cannot avoid observing to you my surprise at the permission which you have given to the English merchants to carry on a trade at the River of Oswego, and that you have ordered a Redoubt with Galleries and full of Loop holes and other works belonging to fortifications, to be built at the Mouth of that River, in which you have placed a Garrison of Regular troops. . . . I look, Sir, upon the Settlements you are beginning and pretending to make at the Entrance of the Lake Ontario into the River of Oswego, the fortifications that you have made there, and the Garrison that you have posted there, as a manifest infraction of the Treaty of Utrecht.¹

The letter from which we are quoting was sent by a messenger, and the marquis further adds:

I send away at the same time a Major to summon the Officer who commands at Oswego, to retire with his Garrison and other persons who are there, to demolish the fortifications and other works, and to evacuate entirely that post and to retire home.

In a letter to Beauharnois and Dupuy, Louis XV wrote; "Sieur de Beauharnois must always have in view the expulsion of the English from their fort on the River Choueguen."²

The old question of boundaries was not yet settled and it was the source of all this difficulty. The place was now seen to be of such vast importance that each side determined to possess it. In reply to the foregoing Burnet reproached the Frenchman for not awaiting a reply before sending a summons to Oswego demanding evacuation. He also asserted that the English had carried on unmolested trade for five years at and near the disputed ground, and therefore he had a right

¹ Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 960.

² Letter May 14, 1726. Doc. Hist., vol. IX, p. 958.

to protect and continue the business. "I think myself obliged," he wrote, "to maintain the Post of Oswego, till I receive new orders from the King my Master." And the post was maintained.

Meanwhile Beauharnois had submitted proposals, early in 1727, to the French government to build "a house and fort at the mouth of the River Chouaguén, so as to prevent ingress and egress into Lake Ontario."¹ Concerning these proposals Louis XV wrote his minister April 29, 1727: "The attempts of the English to form an establishment at that point, and the considerable amount of trade they have driven there these last years, to the prejudice of the commerce of the Colony and that of Niagara and Fort Frontenac, renders it necessary to anticipate them," continuing with his reasons for such action. He then adds: "All these reasons would have determined his Majesty, from the moment, to order the erection of this fort and house, were he not convinced of the impropriety of undertaking so many things at once."²

Still, though several times on the apparent verge of actual hostilities, the two powers remained in nominal peace until 1744. During all this period of sixteen years the post at Oswego was kept up by the English with a small garrison, and some improvements were made in the works. The Journal of the Assembly, of May 23, 1741, contains the following:

Resolved, That there be allowed a sum not exceeding the sum of *six hundred pounds*, to and for erecting a sufficient stone Wall, at a proper distance, round the Trading House at *Oswego*, either in a Triangular or Quadrangular Form, as the Ground will best admit of, with a Bastion or Block House in each Corner, to flank the Curtains, which are to be single for the Accommodation of Men, if need be.³

As in public affairs in these later days of ours, there were frequent complaints of mismanagement, extravagance, etc., at the post. In 1733 a petition signed by nearly fifty traders was sent to the governor, claiming that the commander of the garrison had laid improper restrictions on trade, and the Assembly requested the governor to appoint a competent man, who was conversant with the Indian trade and language, to live at Oswego as superintendent. Moreover, on November 1, 1736, Governor Clarke wrote the commander at Oswego as follows:

¹ Letter of Louis XV to Beauharnois, Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 955

² Ibid.

³ Doc. Hist., v. xl, 1, p. 463.

Sir—I am sorry to hear so many complaints of your conduct at Oswego. I hope for better things, but am now in fear, if some better care be not taken, that the Garrison will all desert or perish for want of provision of which I am told there is no manner of Economy; it behooves you, sir, to be very circumspect, and I earnestly recommend to you, to keep good discipline, and to take care of the provisions and of the security of the house and garrison.¹

And again, August 20, 1742, the governor wrote the Board of Trade:

My Lords—If the loss of Oswego (which I much fear will fall into the hands of the French on the first rupture) does not stagger the best resolutions of the Six Nations, who at present fear more than they love the French; that Fortress, or rather Trading house, for it is no better, is in a very defenceless condition, the Garrison consists of but a Lieutenant, Serjeant, Corporal and 20 men. It is and has been without ammunition, the Assembly refusing to be at the expense, as well as to make provision for victualling a larger Garrison.²

He then complains of the character of the work on the wall before mentioned, saying: "As it is managed it is a jobb calculated rather to put money in the Pockets of those who have the management of the business, than any real service to the publick."

In July, 1743, John Bartram, a botanist of considerable reputation, visited Oswego. He left his house, near Philadelphia, July 3d; ascended on horseback the valleys of the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, and Chenango and its branches, to the headwaters of Onondaga Creek; spent two days as the guest of the nation at the Council House of the Onondagas in Onondaga Valley; and descended through Onondaga Lake and the Seneca and Oswego Rivers to Oswego, where he arrived July 25th. The journey was through a country, then as now, of surpassing beauty and fertility; but, except for the first two days, through an unbroken forest. He gives us a view of Oswego as it was after the building of the wall provided for by the action of the Assembly in May 1741 and before the breaking out of King George's War in March, 1744.

He will be permitted to give his impressions and observations at Oswego in his own words:

On the point formed by the entrance of the river stands the fort or trading castle. It is a strong stone house, encompassed with a stone wall near twenty feet high, and 120 paces round, built of large squared stones. Very curious for their softness, I cut my

¹ London Doc. XXV. Doc. Hist., vol. I. p. 462.

² London Doc. XXVI. Doc. Hist., vol. I, p. 463.

name in them with my knife. The town consists of about seventy loghouses, of which one half are in a row near the river, the other half opposite to them. Between were two streets divided by a row of posts in the midst, where each Indian has his house to lay his goods, and where any of the traders may traffick with him. This is surely an excellent regulation for preventing the traders from imposing on the Indians, a practice they have been formerly too much guilty of, and which has frequently involved the English colonies in difficulties, and constantly tended to depreciate us in the esteem of the natives. . . . The chief officer in command at the castle keeps a good look out to see when the Indians come down the lake with their peltry and furs, and sends a canoe to meet them, which conducts them to the castle, to prevent any person enticing them to put ashore privately, treating them with spirituous liquors, and then taking that opportunity of cheating them. The officer seems very careful, that all quarreling, and even the least mis understanding, when any happens, be quickly made up in an amicable manner, since a speedy accomodation can only prevent our country men from incurring the imputation of injustice, and the delay of it would produce the disagreeable consequences of an Indians endeavouring to right himself by force.

Oswego is an infant settlement made by the province of New York, with the noble view of gaining to the crown of Great Britain the command of the 5 lakes, and the dependence of the Indians in their neighbourhood, and to its subjects the benefit of the trade upon them, and of the rivers that empty themselves into them. At present the whole navigation is carried on by the Indians themselves in bark canoes, and there are perhaps many reasons for desiring it should continue so for some years at least; but a good englishman cannot be without hopes of seeing these great lakes become one day accustomed to English navigation. It is true, the famous fall of Niagara, is an insurmountable bar to all passage by water, from the lake Ontario, into the lake Erie, in such vessels as are proper for the secure navigation of either. . . . A vessel of considerable burthen may sail from the hither end of the Erie lake, to the bottom of the lake Michigan, and for ought we know, through all parts of the 3 middle lakes. These lakes receive the waters of many rivers, that in some places approach so near the branches of the vast river Mississippi, that a short land carriage supplies the communication. And here to use the words of a most judicious writer, "He that reflects on the natural state of that continent must open to himself a field for traffick in the southern parts of N. America, and by the means of this river and the lakes, the imagination takes into view such a scene of inland navigation as cannot be paralleled in any other part of the world." . . .

The traders from New York come hither, up the Mohawks river, which discharges itself into Hudsons river; but generally go by land from Albany, to Schenectady about 20 miles. From the Mohawks river, the carriage is but 3 miles into the river that falls into the Oneida lake, which discharges itself by the Oneida river, into the Onondago river, and brings their goods to Oswego in the manner I have before related. . . . The Albany traders return, after 2 or 3 months trade at Oswego-Castle.¹

In a long and detailed report of the condition of the British prov-

¹ Bartram's Observations (London, 1751), pp. 48-55.

inces with relation to the French in Canada, made by Governor Clarke in 1743,¹ he said among other things :

The French had lately three and have now two sailing vessels, each of about fifty or sixty tons, on the Lake Cadaraqui: On the Northeast end whereof, near the entrance into the River of St. Lawrence, they have a small stone Fort called Frontenac, with a garrison of about thirty or thirty-five men, and on the Southwest end, near the fall of Niagara, another with the like garrison, a trading house under cover of it, and are now building there one or two more trading houses. . . . By means only of their Mastery on that Lake it is, that they have acquired, and still hold their power over all the Indian Nations, from Canada to Messaippi, except only the Indians who are next adjoining to our Provinces, and have all along been dependent on them (of which the Five Nations or Cantons are the most considerable), and in all those they have of late gotten too great an influence, especially among the Five Nations. . . . We have a trading House and a Garrison of 20 men in it at Oswego, almost opposite to Fort Frontenac, which in our present situation will inevitably fall into the hands of the French, on the first opening of War, & with it the Five Nations, the only barrier against the French to all the Provinces from this to Georgia. . . . If Oswego be taken (as nothing can hinder it while the French are masters of the Lake) the Five Nations will, and must of course, submit to our Enemy, who will oblige them to assist in all their expeditions. . .

. . . It was, I presume to think, a very great Oversight, to suffer the French to build those two Forts, & I am persuaded if it had been strongly & rightly represented by the Governors of this & the other provinces a stop would have been put to it, those Forts being built on the lands of the Five Nations (whose native and conquered countries encompass the Lake on the shore whereon they are built) who by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht are explicitly acknowledged to be subject to the dominion of Great Britain.

Upon the declaration of war most of the people of Oswego, realizing their defenseless situation, fled. George Clinton had been made governor of New York, and he said in a communication to the Assembly of August 20, 1744 :

From the Examination herewith laid before you, it must be inferred, that the Province has suffered Considerable Damage this summer, by the precipitate Retreat of our Indian Traders from Oswego, upon notice of the French War; most of them you will find, left the Place immediately upon the Alarm, sold what they could of their Goods, to those few of their Brethren that had Sense, Courage and Resolution, to stay behind, and brought the remainder back with them. . . . How mean an Opinion, must the Savages entertain of us, when they find our people so easily frightened, as it were with a shadow.—[Assembly Journal.

The governor feared the future loss of the Indian trade through this abandonment of Oswego, and hoped the Assembly would adopt meas-

¹ Doc. Hist., vol. I, pp. 464-69.

ures to avert such a contingency, and such "as may encourage and invite the most distant Nations to come yearly to trade at that Mart." Clinton did what he could to protect and strengthen Oswego, by sending thither six cannon, and calling a council of the Six Nations at Albany to solicit their aid in defending the post. In this he was not very successful, the Indians claiming that the place was not as valuable as formerly, and evincing an inclination to remain neutral; which they did in most essential respects during this war. The reader of the records of the long period of conflict between the French and the English cannot have failed to observe the constant efforts of both powers to retain the allegiance of the Iroquois. It was clearly seen that the side which could gain the zealous and undivided aid of the Indians would ultimately win. The Iroquois also appreciated the situation, and realized that they were in time to be the losers, whichever nation finally conquered. Inducements of every nature were tendered the Indians by both the French and the English, not the least of which was a plentiful supply of brandy, besides arms, ammunition and trinkets.¹ At other times threats of future destruction were adopted to gain their allegiance or their neutrality. With these were mingled, as occasion seemed to demand, promises of peace, happiness and plenty. The old records abound in stories of these various devices to gain the powerful aid and good will of the race whose subjugation was sure to follow the dominance of either the French or the English.

In 1744 Lieutenant John Lindsay, founder of the settlement at Cherry Valley, was appointed commander of the Oswego post, and held the position with credit to himself, five years.

In the spring of 1745 considerable excitement was created by a letter written from the garrison by young Lieut. John Butler (who afterwards achieved most unenviable notoriety as a British partisan in the Revolution), stating that 1,500 men, besides Indians, were organizing in Canada to attack Oswego. Nothing further was heard of the reported movement.

In 1743 William Johnson, then a fur trader in the Mohawk valley,

¹The toleration his Majesty is pleased to entertain in favor of the distribution of Brandy to the Indians, is so much the more necessary, as that liquor is the sole allurement that could attract and preserve them to us, and deprive them of all inducement to go to the English.—[Abstract of De Beauharnois and Hocquart's dispatches, Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, p. 1016.]

became interested in his business at Oswego, and so rapid was his rise in the country and his influence among the Iroquois, that in 1745 he was commissioned colonel of the New York militia, and in the next year was made superintendent of Indian affairs for the Six Nations. About the same time he was also given the contract to supply the garrison at Oswego.

While the English were making feeble attempts to strengthen Oswego so that it might withstand assault, an early attack upon it formed a conspicuous feature in the plans of the French. On the 8th of October, 1744, Beauharnois wrote his government:

I have the honor to report to you, My Lord, what I had already undertaken before the receipt of your letter; what I propose to do next spring; and the difficulties which oppose the Chouegüén project. . . . On receipt of the declaration of war . . . the post of Chouegüén was the first object of the views I entertained against the English establishments, and I should have attempted its capture had I been able to overcome the difficulties that presented themselves.¹

The obstacles referred to were, briefly, scarcity of provisions in the French colony; the belief that the Iroquois would aid the English; and the probable loss of their fort at Niagara if they failed to capture Oswego.

In 1747 the post of Oswego was placed in jeopardy by the various bands of the enemy who infested the lines of communication thither from the Mohawk valley, and the English governor, in co-operation with Colonel Johnson, sent to the post Lieutenant Visscher and a company, with provisions, goods and ammunition. In the following year, upon Colonel Johnson declaring that he could no longer supply the post at two hundred pounds (about \$500) per annum, the Assembly voted him two hundred pounds extra.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed October 18, 1748, ended for a time the war between France and England and restored peace, which it was fondly hoped would be permanent. With the barriers removed, Oswego and its vicinity immediately became the scene of its former business activity. The waters were again enlivened by Indian canoes and white men's bateaux; traders gathered around the post and even opened a considerable trade with their late enemies in Canada, who were blind to the illicit character of a commerce that was profitable to them.

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. IX, pp. 1104-5.

But the old jealousy and rivalry, which had been the foundation of all the intercolonial warfare thus far, still remained, and a large share of it centered upon Oswego—the most important post on the frontier. The Abbe Picquet, the irrepressible founder of Ogdensburg, made a tour of Lake Ontario a little later, and declared Choueguen to be “a post the most pernicious to France that the English could erect,” desired its destruction, and estimated that two batteries of three twelve pounders each could easily demolish it.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Lindsay resigned his military position, and became Indian agent and commissary, which position he held until his death in 1751. In this year the Council, between which body and the Assembly there seems to have been considerable friction, passed a bill appropriating five hundred pounds for the repair of the works at Oswego and the conduct of Indian affairs; but the Assembly declared this action a high breach of privilege, and soon afterward adjourned. Previous to their adjournment they called upon the commissioners of Indian affairs for an account of the duties received at Oswego. John De Peyster reported for the four years closing with September, 1750, a collection of eleven hundred and forty-five pounds. His report for 1751 was nine hundred and forty pounds. After these reports were made, Johnson wrote Governor Clinton in his usual vigorous English, that there was some “cursed villainy” about the Oswego duties, but that it would be difficult to ferret it out; asserting that De Peyster had admitted receiving over one thousand pounds in 1749, and that the remaining one hundred and forty-five pounds (making the eleven hundred and forty-five reported) would not begin to cover the receipts for 1750. It was partly, at least, in connection with his own affairs that Johnson made these statements. He was endeavoring to get a settlement of his accounts with the province, claiming a far larger sum than was allowed him, and that the duties, if honestly collected and reported, would suffice to pay his account. He claimed to have advanced for Oswego and other expenditures up to the close of 1748, 7,177 pounds, of which he had received only 2,401 pounds. These differences led to Johnson's resignation as superintendent in 1750, much to the regret of the Indians.¹ Governor Clinton, with

¹ We embrace this Opportunity of laying this Belt before all our Brethren here present, and desire them that Collo. Johnson may be reinstated and have the management of Indian Affairs,

whom he was a favorite, promptly appointed him a member of the Executive Council, and in 1755, at Alexandria, Va., after the breaking out of war, he was made "sole superintendent of the Six Nations," and created a major-general. No English subject could ever boast the influence over the Indians that was acquired by Johnson, which he always used for the good of the English cause. He was a clear-headed business man, and while he always kept his own interests in view in financial matters, there is little or no evidence that he ever was dishonest. He was, moreover, the one prominent Englishman who, during the period under consideration, seemed to fully appreciate the importance of Oswego both as a trading post and a military station.

Some of the items of expense in Johnson's accounts will be of interest here, as follows :

December 1, 1746. For supplying the double Garrison of regular troops, at Oswego with prov's from 23d June 1746 to 23 Dec. 1746. £228.

June 19, 1747. For supplying the troops at Oswego from 1st Nov. 1746 to 1st May 1747. £228.

August 8, 1749. For Extraordinary charges in supplying garrison, on rect. £200.

1750. For Express to Oswego to withdraw the Militia in 1748, £4. & money advanced for a Birch Canoe £4. £8.

There are many other similar entries.

After Johnson's resignation he continued his various business interests, and learning that the Jesuits were contemplating the establishment of one of their missionary stations on Oneida Lake, he met the chiefs of the Onondagas and Oneidas and purchased of them for £350 a tract of land two miles wide clear around the lake. While this Indian title was not, of course, very valuable in itself, and was offered by Johnson to the province for just what he paid, the government, in 1752, confirmed the grant, thus making Sir William Johnson the first legal landholder in Oswego county.¹ If this title remained in him until his death, it must have descended to Sir John Johnson, and been confiscated with the rest of his property when he joined the British during the Revolution.

for we all lived happy whilst they were under his management, for we love him and he us, and he has always been our good and trusty Friend.—[From a speech of a Mohawk Sachem at a meeting in Albany in 1754.

¹ Stone's Life of Sir William Johnson.

In these years of peace the English pushed their trade operations farther and more extensively among the Indians, the profits of which, with other causes, drew to the colonies a rapidly increasing population. At the same time, while French immigration was less rapid, their energy in efforts to extend their domain, and in preparations for a conflict which they doubtless believed was not distant, were remarkable.

In 1752 the New York Assembly made provision for rebuilding and repairing the works at Oswego, which were said to be in a ruinous condition. This action was timely, for rumors and apprehensions of approaching difficulty with the French began to prevail. In May, 1752, Captain Stoddard and Lieutenant Holland, stationed at Oswego, wrote Governor Clinton that thirty French canoes and 500 Indians, under M. Marin, had passed that post on their way to Ohio, and that they had rumors of a still larger force going in that direction. It should be remembered that after all the previous war and the several treaties of peace, no definite boundaries had yet been agreed upon between the two countries—a condition that sooner or later must inevitably have caused trouble.

CHAPTER VI.

Extension of French Dominion in America—Irrepressible Causes of Conflict—Beginning of Hostilities in 1754—Braddock's Campaign and Defeat—English Operations at Oswego—Consternation of the French—Building of a Fleet at Oswego—Col. Mercer and the New Oswego Forts—Description of the Works—Abandonment of Campaign against Niagara—Council at Albany—Shirley's Advice—Capture of Fort Bull—French Activity under Montcalm—Operations of De Villiers against Oswego—The Mohawk Valley—Attack on Oswego—Arrival of Bradstreet at Oswego—The Fight at Battle Island—Activity of Montcalm—Capture of Oswego by the French—A National Misfortune—Campaign of 1757—Wm. Pitt and the Colonies—Energetic Operations of the English—Capture of Fort Frontenac—Campaign of 1759—Capture of Quebec.

While outward peace reigned, the old inward conflict never ceased. From the date of the capture of Louisburg in 1745, the French had extended and strengthened their dominion, and the treaty of 1748 found them with a population of about 100,000, and with a line of posts from

Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico. They soon became aggressive. Personal trade interests were constantly clashing, while the stake as a whole was a magnificent one. The causes of trouble extended downward, from the desire to rule the whole country, to the minutest details of business. Soon after the close of the war the French authorities fixed the prices that should be paid for beaver skins; these prices were exceeded by the English, with the natural result of diverting the trade southward. In an abstract of dispatches from Canada, under date of April 30, 1749, is the following language :

That although they followed the orders that had been given respecting the fixing the price of the Beaver, it had been well if the rate had not been diminished; that a much greater quantity of the article will hereafter go to the English inasmuch as our Indians carried it thither even during the war and when it was four livres.

That they had just ascertained, from a sure source, that the English pay four livres and four sous for it at Choueguen, and more than we for all the other peltries, whereby we are deprived of them.¹

Uncertainty as to the action of the Indians also continued an unceasing cause of anxiety and jealousy; and in this connection Oswego was, as ever before, a most important factor. In his Memoirs on the French Colonies in North America, M. de la Galissonniere wrote, under date of December, 1750 :

As long as the English will possess Choueguen there will be a perpetual distrust of Indians the most loyal to the French, etc.²

Hostilities began in 1754 on the southern and western frontiers, though no declaration of war had issued. It was clear that the French determined to hold military possession of the Ohio River region, and when the English attempted to build a fort at the forks of that river, the French seized the place and finished the works—Fort Duquesne. In February, 1755, the French minister wrote that His Majesty, "although resolved to confine himself to the defense of his right and possessions, he cannot flatter himself, especially after what has occurred last year in the direction of the River Ohio, that he will not be obliged to make use of the forces he is sending to Canada." In March, 1755, Baron de Dieskau, a brave soldier, came over with a commission as major general to command of the troops in Canada.

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 200.

² Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 229.

The New York Assembly had already, in 1754, voted about \$1,300 for the repair of the Oswego forts, and to increase the garrison. In February, 1755, Acting-Governor De Lancey informed the Assembly that the post was in great danger from lack of provisions. Col. William Johnson was still unable to get a settlement of his accounts, and refused to furnish more supplies until he was paid. This difficulty was soon removed.

In February, 1755, Gen. Edward Braddock arrived in Virginia, commissioned commander-in-chief of all the British forces in North America. Next in command under him was Gov. William Shirley, of Massachusetts, a man of genius and energy. Braddock called a council at Alexandria, composed chiefly of the provisional governors, to determine upon a plan of operations against the French. The council met April 14, 1755. Governor Shirley saw, and advocated, the advantage of a general movement by way of Oswego for the capture of Fort Niagara; and the building of a navy on Lake Ontario, which would be sufficient to both move the troops and hold supremacy of that important body of water, thus cutting the French domain in two and leaving their western forts to fall an easy prey. Braddock took a different view of the situation, and decided to march directly against Fort Duquesne; while Colonel Johnson, now made a major-general and superintendent of Indian affairs by Braddock, was ordered to make an expedition against Crown Point. Governor Shirley was given charge of the operations against Niagara.

Braddock began his march on the 10th of June, 1755, and on the 9th of July met with crushing defeat, to which his own stubbornness and his neglect of advice from Washington largely contributed.

The expedition against Crown Point was also, to some extent, a failure. Dieskau met Johnson September 8, at the head of Lake George, and a desperate engagement took place. Johnson was wounded early in the battle, which was afterwards, under the leadership of General Lyman, who succeeded to the command, turned from probable defeat into partial victory. After several hours' fighting, during which Dieskau was wounded, the French withdrew and hurried back to Crown Point. The French loss was estimated at 1,000 men; the English at 300. Johnson did not pursue the enemy, who entrenched at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, but built a strong work which was named Fort

William Henry. For his part in this expedition he was given an English baronetcy.

Shirley acted with characteristic energy. He immediately sent to Oswego two Albany independent companies and two companies from Sir William Pepperell's regiment to strengthen the works at that place and build a schooner. The latter purpose was accomplished and on the 28th of June the vessel was launched; it was forty feet keel, propelled with sweeps and sails, and armed with twelve swivel guns.¹ Meanwhile Shirley had sent on 300 ship carpenters, to build the vessels necessary to move his army up the lake and to hold it against the enemy. Sometime in July Colonel Schuyler's New Jersey regiment went forward, and in August Shirley embarked at Schenectady with his own and Sir William Pepperell's regiments, some independent companies and artillery, and a few Indians—about 1,500 in all. It was August 21 when he reached his destination.²

Meanwhile the French were not idle, and undoubtedly were apprehensive.³ While they were desirous of holding their western posts, they were watching, with their customary eagerness, the vastly more important point at the mouth of Oswego River. In the same letter from which the accompanying foot note is taken, M. Vaudreuil wrote as follows:

They [the English] have actually two and perhaps three flat-bottomed sloops with sweeps, armed for war, cruising on Lake Ontario; from one day to another they are to launch other vessels for like purpose.

I am informed by letters of the 20th of this month, that these two sloops have been,

¹ According to the historian Mante, the first English schooner on Lake Ontario was launched in this summer. The vessel was about forty feet keel, mounted fourteen swivels, and was rigged for rowing as well as sailing. The fleet fitted out at Oswego during the year comprised a decked sloop of eight four-pounders and thirty swivels, a decked schooner of eight four-pounders and twenty-eight swivels, an undecked schooner of fourteen swivels and fourteen oars, and another of twelve swivels and fourteen oars. All these were unrigged and laid up early in the fall.

² The regiments of Shirley and Pepperell, with the militia of New York and New Jersey, according to the plan we have spoken of, arrived at the end of June at Oswego, from whence they could equally menace both Frontenac and Niagara. Bad weather and a sickness that prevailed among them, prevented the execution of their designs. They employed themselves during this campaign, in forming an intrenched camp around Oswego, and in building Fort Ontario on the other side of the river. They also undertook to build vessels to form a fleet upon the lake.—[Pouchot Mem., vol. I, p. 45.]

³ I dread with reason, my Lord, the first intelligence from that fort [Duquesne] and shall be agreeably surprised if the English have been forced to abandon their expedition.—[M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Machault July 24, 1755, Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 307.]

with several batteux, beyond Quinte, where the English have landed, and that it is certain they are to go to Niagara.

Chouaguen is no longer a trading house; 'tis regularly fortified and suitably provided with cannon.

There is a second fort equally provided with artillery.

The woods that surrounded Chouaguen, and militated against its defense, no longer exist; the approaches to it have been rendered difficult.

Nevertheless, my lord, I act with confidence, and dare flatter myself that I shall pull down Chouaguen.

As still further showing the important estimate placed upon Oswego by the French, and their intention to make it a point of early attack in the approaching campaign, we quote from another letter from Vaudreuil of September 25, 1755, as follows:

I shall give myself less trouble about the defense of Niagara than about Chouaguen. I will do my best to cut off the communication of the forces that might be sent thither from Orange [Albany] and on the intelligence I shall receive of the enemy's situation, will dispatch an army of regulars, Canadians and Upper country Indians to reduce it. I shall then arm one or even two large sloops to chase those of the English that will make their appearance on Lake Ontario. If no obstacles should interpose to my project, the Chouaguen campaign will be concluded before the end of May. . . . I shall always have parties of Indians throughout the winter at Chouaguen to harass the enemy, and will even try to burn their sloops and bateaux.¹

These extracts and notes give a clear indication of the feeling of the French authorities at the period in question.

Governor Shirley was doing his utmost to give the enemy cause for apprehension, in spite of the news that reached him from Duquesne. Under his energetic direction the port of Oswego now presented a busy scene. The season was advancing and already untoward weather had set in. Shirley pushed along the building of his fleet, keeping the authorities at Albany informed of his operations, and receiving their hearty approbation. After the construction of the first sloop and a schooner of sixty tons each, with two row galleys and eight whale boats, he was directed to build the forts noticed a little further on; to build one or more larger vessels, two more row galleys, and one hun-

¹ The English have had constantly at Chouaguen, an army of 3,000 men under the command of Governor Shirley, well provided with artillery, for the expedition against Niagara and Fort Frontenac, but the camps of observation that I have maintained at each of the forts have kept them in check and obliged them to be on their guard through fear, lest, while they would be on their way to attack one of these forts, the Regulars, Canadians and Indians on the other side, would immediately pounce on Chouaguen.—[Vaudreuil to Machault, Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 377.]

dred whale boats. When his preparations were thus completed for the expedition to Niagara, six hundred regulars were drafted from his forces, the artillery and ordnance stores were placed on board the sloop Ontario, a part of the provisions on the sloop Oswego, and the remainder made ready for the galleys and whale boats. Shirley was destined to disappointment. The weather became exceedingly stormy, and when, on the 26th of September, the troops went on board for departure, adverse winds and severe storms kept them in port thirteen days, many of them being taken sick. The Indians, too, left the place, declaring that it was too late to make the expedition that season. On the 8th of September Shirley had sent a small party to reconnoiter Fort Frontenac and the French forces. Their reports indicated that a considerable body of troops was encamped at that fort, and other rumors led him to the belief that the French contemplated an attack on Oswego.¹ Under these circumstances a council was called, at which the general advice was against the expedition, and the commander reluctantly abandoned the movement until another season. Fully realizing the importance of Oswego, he placed Colonel Mercer in command, with orders to build two new fortifications, and returned to Albany October 24, where he was made commander in-chief of the British forces in America, a position he was destined to hold only a short time. His orders to Colonel Mercer were to construct, with all possible dispatch, a strong wooden fort, prepared for mounting cannon, with pickets, and an outer ditch, in such a situation on the high ground on the east side of the River as to command the harbor and the old fort on the opposite side of the stream. Mercer carried out his instructions with energy. The fort was about 800 feet in circumference, with outer wall fourteen feet high, and a surrounding ditch fourteen feet broad and ten feet deep. Inside was a square log structure, with barracks for 300 men.²

The second fort, which was known as Oswego New Fort, and also as Fort George, was situated on the high ground west of Fort Oswego,

¹ The regiment of Bearné and Guienne had arrived at Frontenac August 3.—[Pouchot's *Memoirs*, vol. I, p. 39.

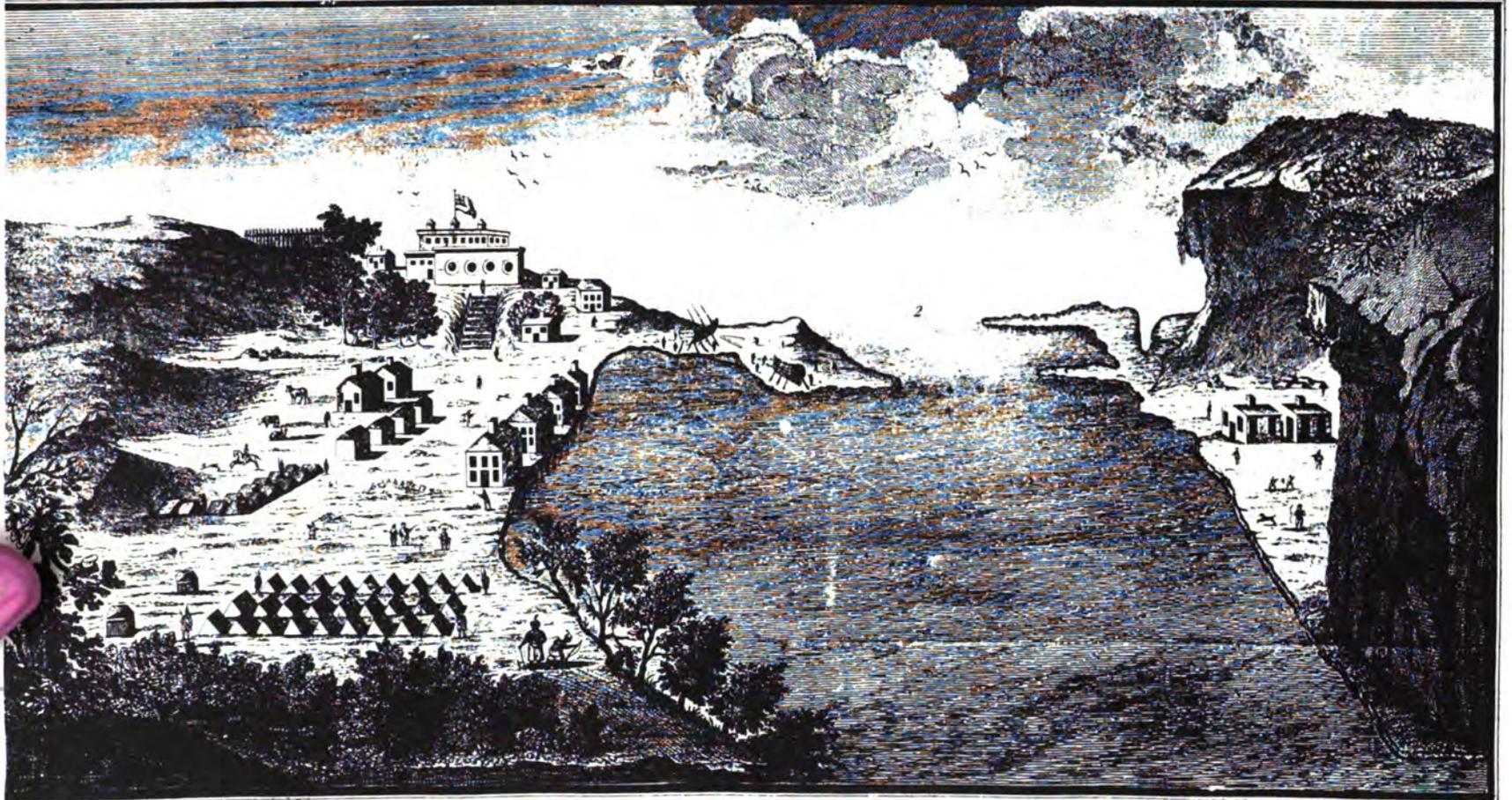
² A writer in the *Oswego Times* of April 22, 1871, states that "Ontario fort is supposed to have been located southerly of the present Fort Ontario, and on the eminence near the southwest corner of the fortification grounds. The writer has seen it thus laid down on an old map. It also corresponds with Smollett's account of its location, and besides remains of earth works were visible there until 1830."

The SOUTH VIEW of OSWEGO on LAKE ONTARIO

General Shirley in 1755. Strengthened & enlarged, this Fort and erected five others, one Westward 170 Square with a Rampart of Earth & Stone. Another on the Opposite side of the Basin, 470 Yards distant from the Old Fort. This which is call'd the East Fort, is built of Logs and

the Wall is surrounded by a Ditch. The Projection of the Rocks, renders the Channel at the Entrance into the Onondaga River very Narrow, and our Vessels are generally warp'd from the Lake, into the Basin.

Explanation
 1. The River Onondaga.
 2. The Lake Ontario.



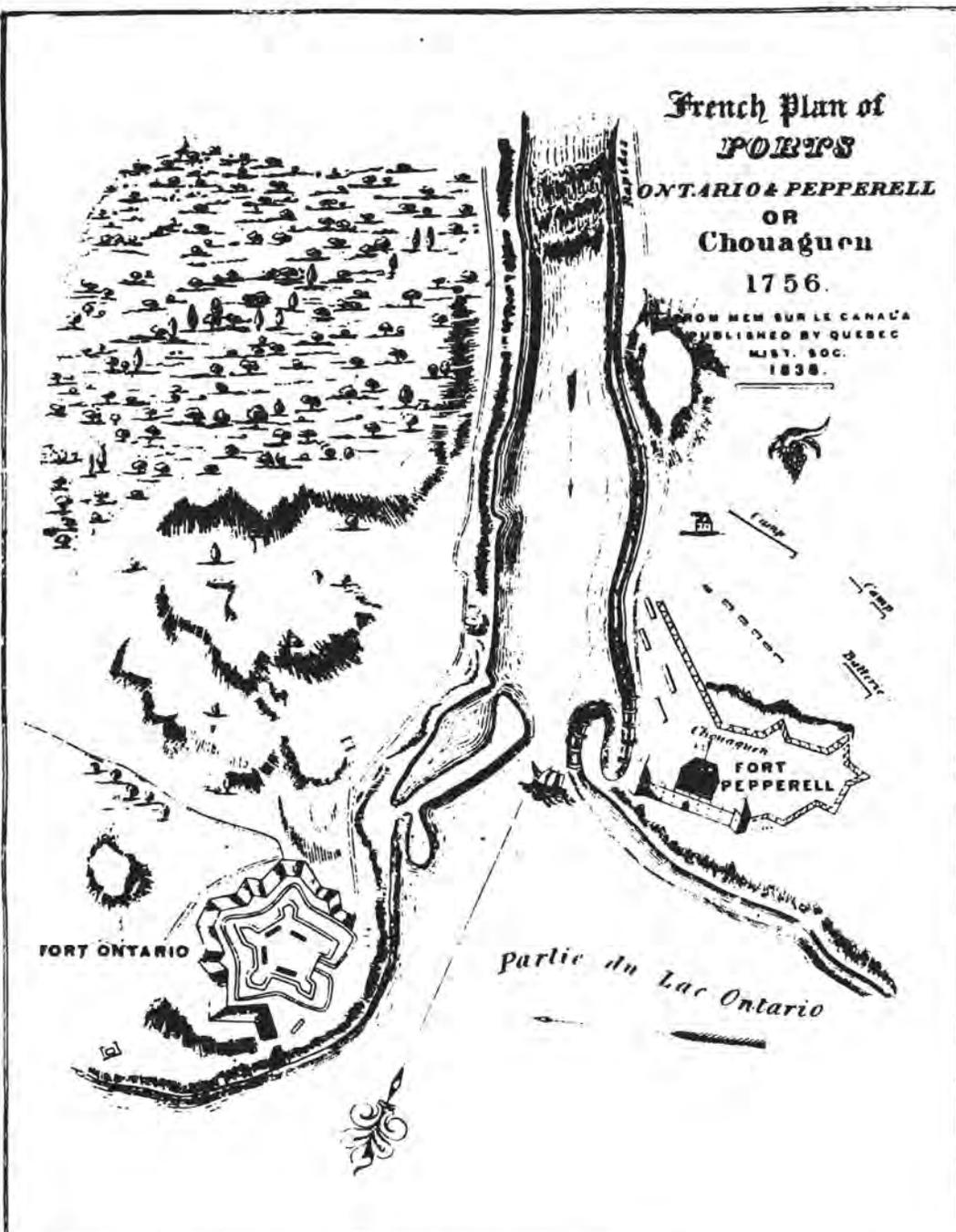
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**French Plan of
PORTS**

**ONTARIO & PEPPERELL
OR
Chouaguon**

1756.

FROM MEM. SUR LE CANADA
PUBLISHED BY QUEBEC
MIST. SOC.
1838.



*English Plan of the Forts
ONTARIO & OSWEGO
with part of the River Onondago
and Lake Ontario 1756
From Gentleman's Magazine 1757*



REFERENCE TO THE PLAN

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------|
| A | Lake Ontario | B | Fort Ontario |
| C | A small harbour for whale boats | | |
| D | Harbour for Ships | | |
| E | Ship carpenters houses. | | |
| F | Fort Oswego | G | Oswego Town |
| H | A new guard room | | |
| I | Oswego rift | K | A large hill |
| J | An Island | | |
| M | A small Island | Here Col Broadstreet beat off 40 French with six men only This was the first skirmish July 3 rd 1756 | |
| N | A large swamp here they had the second skirmish where Broadstreet first with 10 men beat off 200 and after with 400 routed 600 | | |
| O | An Island | V | A carrying place |
| Q | The great Oswego Falls | | |
| S | Cucuhaw River | | |

Places	Distance from Oswego
Ontario Fort	2 English Miles
Oswego Rift	3 ditto
Whale boat harbour	11 ditto
Hill K	14 ditto
Island V	8 ditto
Island M	9 ditto
Swamp N	10 1/2 ditto
Island O	11 ditto
Oswego Falls	13 ditto
Carrying place	12 1/2 ditto

on the west side of the river, about on the site of the residence of Edwin Allen, Esq., and commanded the old fort from the rear. It was a square of 170 feet on each side, with a rampart of masonry and earth twenty feet thick and twelve feet high, surrounded by a ditch and surmounted by a parapet. This work was never finished.

The old Fort Oswego was designated by the French "Fort Pepperell," as seen on the accompanying diagram. The plates inserted here give the reader a very clear knowledge of the situation at the mouth of the river in those early years.

Shirley's departure from Oswego gave the French the highest gratification, and they looked upon the abandonment of the campaign against Niagara with almost as great complacency as they would upon the winning of a great battle. To them it was a victory.¹

General Shirley summoned the provincial governors to another council in Albany in December, where he ardently advocated the raising of a body of 5,000 soldiers, who should rendezvous at Oswego in the spring, to aid in the capture of Niagara and the conquest of the northern frontier. Although he was soon relieved from military duty, his plan was substantially followed the next year. Previous to his removal he took steps to still further strengthen this post; ordered the building of three new war vessels, carrying respectively twelve, sixteen and eighteen guns; organized companies of bateau-men, fifty in each, to transport supplies to Lake Ontario; and placed them under command of an efficient young officer, Col. John Bradstreet. Even after his relief he did not cease to counsel further measures for strengthening and holding Oswego, which he deemed of more importance to the English cause than any other post.

The soldiers and mechanics left at Oswego for the winter were not very happily situated. Their task was a hard one; the weather was, of course, inclement, and there was always present the probability of attack by the French. The war vessels were lying in the harbor without crews; the garrison was short of provisions, and many of the men fell sick.

The year 1756 is memorable in the history of Oswego. It opened ominously for the English cause. Three expeditions were planned by

¹ I just learn that their army was retiring, and that they were leaving only a strong garrison at that place (Oswego). We could not hope for anything more fortunate, my Lord; I have stopped the enemy, etc.—[Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 377—De Vaudreuil to De Machault.

Gen. James Abercrombie, who had been given the chief command, similar in their general character to those of the preceding year—one against Fort Duquesne and the other Ohio posts; one against Crown Point and Ticonderoga; and the third against Niagara. Neither was successful. The French commander (succeeding Baron Dieskau) was the Marquis de Montcalm, one of the ablest and bravest generals that the eighteenth century produced.

Oswego itself was not molested in the early spring. On the 27th of March, 1756, Fort Bull, a small work guarding the carrying place from the Mohawk to Wood creek, was captured by a party of 400 French, Canadians and Indians. It was garrisoned by sixty to eighty men, and contained a large quantity of stores destined for Oswego. The brave commander refused to surrender, whereupon the doors were forced and nearly every one of the little band was butchered. The supplies were thrown into the water. "The men next set about throwing into an adjoining creek whatever was in this store, where, 'tis stated, there were, among other things, thirty thousand weight of powder, considerable grenadoes, balls, and other stores destined to be forwarded, on the opening of navigation, to Chouguin."¹

The French were also actively at work in many other directions, most of their operations having a bearing upon their ultimate intended capture of Oswego. The forts at Niagara and Frontenac had been much strengthened and their garrisons enlarged, Vaudreuil holding that every precaution which tended to strengthen the defense of these posts would contribute to their success in attacking Oswego. Following close upon the capture of Fort Bull, *Sieur de Villiers*, a French captain who had shown good qualities in the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, was dispatched with a party of 900 French soldiers, Canadians and Indians, "towards Choueguen. This officer has orders to post himself wherever he shall consider most advantageous, so as to be in a position to attack the English either at that carrying place [Mohawk to Wood Creek], or on the river by which they pass on their way to Choueguen. He is authorized to make such manœuvres and expeditions as circumstances and the enemy's situation will permit, provided they tend to weaken Choueguen and to destroy the enemy's preparations against Niagara and

¹ Quebec letter to Paris, April 14, 1756, Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 397.

Frontenac."¹ By this time, too, the French had four vessels on Lake Ontario, all armed and afloat. "They will be able to face those the English have built at Choueguen, which have not as yet made their appearance."²

De Villiers made his headquarters at what is now Henderson Bay,³ from which he sent out detachments to harass the Mohawk settlements, or moved his whole force under his personal command on more important undertakings. One detachment started from Niagara on May 7, and approaching Fort Oswego on the 10th, attacked a party of ship carpenters within three hundred yards of the fort, killing nine and capturing three, and escaped with such celerity that the attempted pursuit was fruitless. Pouchot says (vol. I, p. 60), that this party was composed of Indians, and returned with twelve scalps.

At a little later date a large quantity of stores was on its way down the river in four hundred boats, manned by about one thousand men and probably under command of Colonel Bradstreet. Most of the boats passed the Falls and reached Oswego, but a part were detained at the reefs two miles above. Lieutenant Blair with twenty-five men was sent up to guard the stores. They were met and attacked by one of De Villiers's parties; Blair was wounded, but continued to encourage his men, when he was shot a second time and killed. The little party was soon relieved by reinforcements from the fort.

Formal declaration of war was made by England on the 18th of May, 1756, which was responded to by France on the 9th of June, and war-like operations went steadily forward. Near the last of May Commodore Bradley, who was the naval commander at Oswego, made a short voyage of exploration with a few small vessels towards Niagara. Unfavorable weather soon drove him back. About June 23 the Commodore made another cruise with a fleet consisting of his flag ship, the Oswego,

¹ Abstract of dispatches from Canada, Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 426.

² Ibid.

³ The French gave the name of Niaoure to this bay. The Bay of Niaoure is mentioned by Pouchot (vol. I, p. 63), as the place where Montcalm camped, and in a foot note the editor of the Memoirs, Franklin B. Hough, says this was "Point Peninsula, Jefferson county." He also alludes to the Niaoure Bay as Chaumont Bay. (Pouchot, vol. II, p. 127). This must be an error, as Point Peninsula is to the northward of Sackett's Harbor, as also is Chaumont Bay, while Henderson Bay (or harbor, as it is best known) is to the southward, a few miles from Sackett's Harbor. It is clear from Pouchot's map, and from the Guy Johnson map of 1771, that what the French called Niaoure Bay was what we know as Henderson Bay.

carrying four four-pounders, one three pounder and forty-five men; the Ontario, Captain Lafory, with the same number of guns; and a small schooner carrying six little swivels and thirteen men. They were out four days, and on their return were chased by four French vessels, and the little schooner was captured. The two large vessels reached the port in safety.

Meanwhile De Villiers, whose vigilance was unceasing, determined to make a demonstration against Fort Ontario, provoke a sortie by the garrison, and destroy them in ambush. He arrived before the fort on the 15th of June. His men, particularly ordered not to fire until a sortie was made, moved forward on the morning of the 16th, and discovered a party of eight workmen outside the fort. The temptation was too great for the Indians. They sprang forward with a yell that startled every man in the fort, rushed forward, fired on the little squad and killed five on the spot, the bodies being immediately scalped. The garrison sprang to arms and opened fire on the enemy as they appeared on the edge of the forest, which was returned, but with little effect on either side. After an hour and a half spent in ineffectual efforts to provoke a sortie, De Villiers withdrew. A few English were killed besides those before mentioned.

It was now midsummer, and at Oswego more important operations were at hand.¹ The large vessels before mentioned were hardly finished by July 1, on which date Colonel Bradstreet reached Oswego with an immense fleet, consisting of six hundred bateaux laden with sixteen large guns and an equal number of swivels for the new vessels, with large quantities of stores and provisions. He was accompanied by about two hundred men to strengthen the garrison. Colonel Mercer, in command of the fort, was constantly at work placing it in as good defensive condition as possible.

Colonel Bradstreet was destined to meet with perilous adventure on his return to Albany. De Villiers, with his motley followers, aware of the English colonel's movements, hastened to the eastern shore of the river above the fort, and there lay in ambush, awaiting the approach of the flotilla. Bradstreet started on the 3d of July, his party in three

¹ There is evidence in the records that the French had intended to assault Oswego earlier in the season, and before the place could be reinforced and filled with supplies.

divisions and instructed to keep as close to each other as possible ; but the uncertainty of progress against the swift current of the stream separated them considerably. Bradstreet was near the head of the command, and when he had reached a point about two miles above the site of Minetto, the Indian war whoop rang out on the eastern bank of the river, followed by a volley of musketry. Several of his men fell dead or wounded around him. He rose to the emergency ; ordered the main body of his command to land on the western shore as quickly as possible ; while he took six men¹ and rowed to the small island a little above the point of attack and landed. Meanwhile, when De Villiers realized that his intended concealment until the main body of the boats was on his front was now impossible, he ordered his Canadians to also open fire on the distracted boatmen. No sooner had Bradstreet and his men landed on the island than he was attacked by a party of Indians, who had rushed through the water towards the island. They were beaten back three successive times by the heroic band, which had been increased by a few of the boatmen. Finally De Villiers placed himself at the head of about fifty Canadians, and they waded out to the support of his allies. Bradstreet and his men had the advantage of the trees on the island for concealment, and returned upon the enemy so steady and rapid a fire that he retreated. De Villiers captured a few prisoners. The engagement continued about an hour, during which time the boatmen had tied their boats to the shore and opened such fire as they could across the river at the enemy.² Leaving a part of his force, De Villiers marched the main body of his command a mile farther up the river, where he hoped to cross and fall upon Bradstreet's rear. This movement was promptly met by Bradstreet, who transferred his

¹One of the six men was Capt Philip Schuyler, who in later years won glory on the fields of the Revolution.

²One of the wounded early in the strife was a French Canadian, who was about to be slain by a boatman. Captain Schuyler interposed and saved his life. When Bradstreet's men started up the stream to meet the movement of De Villiers, the wounded prisoner begged to be taken along and not left to die of hunger. Schuyler refused at first, but when the prisoner asked for the alternative of being thrown into the river, the young captain relented, gave his weapons and coat to a comrade, and supported the wounded man with one arm while he swam to the mainland with the other. Under the surgeon's care the wounded man recovered and twenty years later, when Schuyler had risen to be a major-general and commanded the northern department of the Revolutionary Army, a part of which had invaded Canada, the grateful Canadian joined the Continentals, that he might once more meet his preserver of Battle Island.—[Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 28.

men from the island to the mainland and started with 250 followers to meet the Frenchman. A few men under Capt. John Butler (afterwards the celebrated tory leader in the Revolution) were left to guard the bateaux. Reaching the fording place, Bradstreet found that De Villiers and his party had already crossed and were posted in and around a pine swamp at the outlet of Lake Neahtawanta. The engagement that followed was a sharp and sanguinary one, and lasted, according to different authorities, from one to two hours. After fighting for a time from behind trees, Bradstreet led his followers directly to the swamp, drove out the enemy, who fled to the river, where many were killed in attempting to cross. The French and Indians had taken twenty-six scalps and a few prisoners, but their defeat was overwhelming, and they fled in disorder, abandoning their arms and blankets. The number of the killed was somewhere from fifty to seventy-five, and about as many were taken prisoners. With the consummation of the victory, drums were heard to the southward, and a company of grenadiers from Shirley's regiment marched down on their way to Oswego. When the facts were communicated to Colonel Mercer, he sent up 200 men, with which force, his own and the grenadiers, Bradstreet purposed pursuing the enemy; but a rainstorm came on and the movement was abandoned. The soldiers returned to Oswego, and Bradstreet resumed his journey to Albany. From the prisoners taken he learned of Montcalm's contemplated assault upon Oswego. He reached Albany on the 10th of July.¹

The English now began to appreciate, perhaps better than they ever had before, both the importance of Oswego to their cause and some of the difficulties they would probably meet in holding it. Bradstreet endeavored to prevail upon General Abercrombie to send reinforcements thither, while Sir William Johnson, who had obtained consent from the

¹The woods in the vicinity of this battle-ground long bore bullet marks, and the island mentioned has ever since been known as Battle Island. About the year 1830 Jacob Raynor dug up at the west end of the free bridge a mile above Minetto, a beautifully wrought gold ornament, worth by weight about \$70; and about the same time John Cole ploughed up in a field near the same place an old-fashioned bottle filled with rum. A few rods from Oswego Falls, on the east side of the river, were formerly to be seen remains of an old fortification, which was occupied by the English during the war now under consideration, which was probably erected as early as 1756, at about the time of the construction of the works at Brewerton. Both were fortifications of considerable strength, and in 1759 that one at the Falls was garrisoned by 100 men, and about the same number were in Fort Brewerton.—[From a paper prepared and read at the Oswego Centennial of 1876. See Clark's Onondaga, vol. II, pp. 364-365.]

Six Nations to his building a military road to Oswego, declared that his influence with the Indians would be lost if the post should fall into the hands of the enemy. Governor Shirley, too, added his counsel in the same direction; but Abercrombie was busying himself with fortifying Albany, and with other affairs. The Earl of Loudon, weak and inefficient, arrived at Albany on the 29th of July, as commander in chief of the English forces in America, to begin a campaign. He apparently gave little thought to Oswego, but finally, after being importuned by almost every person of importance whose opinion was valuable, did order the incapable Colonel Webb to march with a brigade to the menaced point, as appears a little further on.

While the foregoing events were taking place, Montcalm was exhibiting that consummate military genius and efficiency for which he became famous, and in most of his plans it is more than probable that the ultimate capture of Choueguen was an important feature. De Vaudreuil was sent with a body of troops and Indians to Henderson Bay, to occupy the position from which De Villiers had made his numerous expeditions. The force at Frontenac was increased by Bearn's battalion, which was called from Niagara, and Colonel de Bourslamaque at Frontenac was ordered to make preparations for forwarding an army; while an engineer, *Sieur Decombles*, with an escort of Canadians and Indians, reconnoitered Oswego. On the 27th of June Montcalm left Montreal for Crown Point and Ticonderoga, where he remained about two weeks, encouraging the forces in that vicinity, and perhaps frightening Abercrombie at Albany. Returning to Montreal, he arrived there on the 19th of July, but remained only one day, when he set out for Frontenac up the St. Lawrence. His plans at this time are foreshadowed in the following extract from a letter written by him on the 20th of July (the only day that he permitted himself to remain in the city):

The object which has recalled me to Montreal so soon, and causes my departure for Frontenac, is a project which appears to me sufficiently military, if all the details be well combined, and I leave without being either assured or well convinced of that. It is proposed to proceed with three battalions of La Sarre, Guyenne, and Bearn, stationed at Frontenac and Niagara, and some Canadians who are on shore in the vicinity of Chouaguén, to attempt the siege of that place, or at least, to make a diversion. The Marquis de Vaudreuil has issued, during my absence, several orders relative to this ex-

pedition, the success of which is of the greatest importance. . . . I have no need of enlarging on all the difficulties of this expedition, which is, in fact, undertaken only on the supposition that the enemy has but 1,000 men there. . . . You may be assured, my lord, that I readily yield to this project; and that I count myself as nothing on an occasion of so much interest, and which has appeared to me quite pregnant with obstacles to be surmounted.¹

During this period, also, efforts were never relaxed to secure and hold the allegiance, or at least the neutrality, of the Iroquois. De Vaudreuil wrote on the 13th of August to De Machault as follows:

These Senecas and Cayugas have assured M. Duplessis that they would remain perfectly neutral. The Cayugas have added that they would never consent that the English should construct forts in their country; that they will be always attached to the French. . . . M. Duplessis pressed them warmly to revenge the blows which the English struck on their nephews, the Delawares. I never flattered myself with determining the mass of the Five Nations to make war on the English. I endeavored to divide them and to seize every opportunity to make them strike the others. . . . M. de la Chauvignerie has formed a party of twenty-nine Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas, among whom are some belonging to the Grand village. He has sent them to M. Dumas, who will not fail to make them strike. The Onondagas and Oneidas have sent me eighty deputies, who arrived here whilst the Marquis of Montcalm was on his way with the expedition against Chouaguen. . . . They have promised me to do their best, in remembrance of my father, so as to afford me proofs of their attachment to the French.²

Montcalm arrived at Frontenac on the 29th of July, and within the succeeding six days had his army of about 3,000 (stated by some English authorities as high as 5,000) ready for the campaign. On the 4th of August he left Frontenac, and on the 6th arrived at the general rendezvous at Henderson Bay with his first division, consisting of the battalions of La Sarre and Guyenne, with four cannon. The second division, comprising Bearn's battalion with eighty bateaux laden with artillery and stores, reached the bay on the 8th.

Montcalm's genius will be noticed in every detail of this movement, his precautions being no less conspicuous than his watchful vigilance and untiring energy. Before leaving Frontenac he had ordered two barks of twelve and sixteen guns respectively to "cruise in the latitude of Chouaguen," and "a corps of scouts, Canadians and Indians, were

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, pp. 433-4.

² Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, pp. 438-9.

sent on the road between the latter place and Albany, to intercept expresses."¹

Promptly on the 8th of August Montcalm sent forward a vanguard towards Oswego. Rowing all night they reached a cove, which has been located both at Sandy Creek Bay (by the editor of the Documentary History of New York), and at a point in the northeast corner of the town of Scriba.² On the same night (the 8th) Montcalm proceeded in person with his first division to Sandy Creek Bay, where he remained through the 9th. During the night they advanced to the cove before mentioned, arriving at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 10th. "Four hours later the vanguard proceeded across the woods to another cove situated half a league from Chouaguen, to cover the debarkation of the artillery and troops."³ Here they lay through that day, and at midnight were joined by the first division of the army. The four guns were landed and a battery erected on the shore by a part of the men, while the remainder sought such rest as their circumstances offered. At 3 o'clock in the morning the engineer, Decombles, was killed by an Indian, a French ally, who mistook him for an Englishman, as he was returning from a reconnoissance of the fort. While this was a deplorable occurrence, the French had two other engineers with them. One of these was Sieur Desandronius, a young man, who opened through the woods a road which had been explored on the previous evening. The road was begun at 11 o'clock in the morning and was finished by the following morning for the passage of artillery. The other engineer was the veteran Pouchot, who immediately began constructing works for the protection of the besiegers.

On the night of the 12-13, at half past eleven in the evening, M. Pouchot caused a parallel to be opened, at sixty geometrical paces from Fort Ontario, about ninety toises long, with an abattis of very large trees, nearly all of which were to be cut. It was,

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 441.

² In Montcalm's journal of the siege of Oswego he says: "The vanguard set out to advance to a cove called *L'Anse aux Cabanes*, within three leagues of Chouaguen." This would be about seven and one-half miles, making Sandy Creek Bay as the point in question impossible. The French league here referred to is about two and one-half English miles.

³ This cove is believed by the best authorities to have been the sheltered water behind a projection of land just east of the present city limits. M. Pouchot thus describes it (vol. II, p. 125): "Half a league east of Oswego is a little bay with sandy bottom, where M. de Montcalm landed and encamped when he besieged Oswego in 1756. The English have since made a clearing, and built redoubts which look upon this bay."

however, finished by daybreak. On the 13th they worked in throwing up batteries, and at three in the afternoon the enemy, surprised to see us so near them, abandoned the fort which they could have held but a little longer, as the artillery had been advantageously posted. They retired in the greatest disorder across the river into the old fort.¹

While these operations were taking place, intelligence of the movements of the French reached Colonel Mercer in Fort Ontario, and he dispatched a schooner with information to Commodore Bradley, who was then on a cruise with a large brigantine and two sloops, and requested him to sail as far eastward as he could and prevent the approach of the French on the lake. A gale on the following day drove the brigantine ashore while attempting to come into the harbor. On the morning of the 11th the schooner before mentioned was sent out eastward to reconnoiter, and returned with intelligence of a large encampment around the opposite point. Two sloops were thereupon ordered to that vicinity, with instructions to attack or annoy the enemy. When within cannon shot of the encampment, they were fired upon by a French battery. The fire was returned from both vessels, but to little purpose "as their shot fell short of the shore and the enemy's cannon were large and well managed, and hulled the vessels almost every shot."²

At daybreak on the 11th, after the killing of the engineer, the Canadians and Indians advanced to within a short distance of Fort Ontario and invested the work. We quote further from Montcalm's journal:

The precaution of marching only at night, and of entering rivers when halting, by which we were concealed, had till then hid our advance from the enemy.³ It was announced to them only that same day by the Indians who went even to the foot of the fort to fire. Three armed sloops which sailed at noon from the River Chouaguen, came cruising in front of the camp, discharged some pieces of artillery, but the fire from our battery forced them to sheer off. Since then they cruised only at a distance.

On the 12th at daybreak, the regiment of Bearn arrived with the bateaux of artillery and provisions. These bateaux were forthwith unloaded in presence of the English barks which cruised in front of the camp. The battery on the beach was increased—the park of artillery and the depot of provisions established, and Captain Pouchot received orders to act as Engineer during the siege. Arrangements were made to open trenches that very night; six pickets of workmen, fifty men each, were under orders

¹ Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. I, pp. 64-5.

² From the 26th number of the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1757.

³ This statement needs qualification, for Colonel Mercer certainly possessed information of Montcalm's movements, as will appear.

for that night; two companies of grenadiers and three pickets to support them. . . . The enemy's fire, which had been very brisk since the break of day, ceased about 11 o'clock at night, and it was perceived that the garrison evacuated Fort Ontario and passed over to that of Chouaguen at the opposite side of the river. They abandoned, in retiring, eight pieces of cannon and four mortars. The fort having been immediately occupied by the grenadiers of the trench, the workmen were commanded to continue the communication of the parallel to the river side, where, at nightfall, was commenced a large battery, placed so as to batter Fort Chouaguen, the road from that fort to Fort George, and take the intrenched camp in the rear. Twenty pieces of cannon were conveyed, during the night, in men's arms, a labor which occupied the whole army, with the exception of the pickets and the camp guard.

14th. At daylight the Marquis of Montcalm ordered Sieur de Rigaud to ford the river to the other side with the Canadians and Indians, to occupy the woods and harass the communication with Fort George, where the enemy appeared making considerable preparations. At 6 o'clock we had nine pieces ready to bear, and though the fire of the besieged, up to that time, was more brisk than ours, they hoisted the White flag at 10 o'clock and sent two officers to demand a capitulation.¹

While the fire of the English in the early part of the day was undoubtedly brisk and effective (as noted by Montcalm), it soon decreased, and the evacuation of Fort Ontario, which took place about six o'clock in the afternoon, was the beginning of the end. The crossing of the river was accomplished under Colonel Mercer in whale boats, which were almost completely protected by the guns of Fort Oswego. Only four persons had been struck in Fort Ontario. The French witnessed the evacuation with the keenest satisfaction; for to them it foreshadowed final victory. The guns of Fort Ontario were turned upon Fort Oswego, a battery was placed in the trench near the water's edge on the east side commanding Fort Oswego, while De Vaudreuil crossed the river above to harass the English rear. Meanwhile Colonel Mercer had sent one regiment, and one hundred men from another, to reinforce the redoubt on the hill back of Fort Oswego. From six o'clock in the morning of the 14th the battle was fierce until the surrender, the artillery fire being especially heavy and effective. Between eight and nine o'clock Colonel Mercer was killed; he was undoubtedly a brave man and fell while gallantly directing the fire of the large guns. The command devolved upon Lt. Col. John Littlehales, who seems to have been unequal to the situation. He ordered Colonel Schuyler to abandon Fort George in rear of Fort Oswego, and two of Schuyler's men were

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, pp. 442-3

killed while marching down. Littlehales soon called a council of officers and the capitulation was agreed upon.

A statement has been put forth and found many believers to the effect that Fort Ontario was not evacuated until the supply of ammunition was exhausted and utensils of various kinds had been used in the guns instead of balls. There is probably no foundation for this belief, as in the report of Montcalm of property captured and specifically mentioned as having been found in Fort Ontario, was one hundred and fifty shot and forty grape shot, a part of which had been thrown into the well.

In comparison with great battles of modern times, this siege seems insignificant; but it was of great consequence to the English cause, as it was the loss of their most important frontier post. The loss to the English was probably not more than thirty killed and wounded, and that of the French about the same number. The total number surrendered was 1,520, many of whom were mechanics and laborers.

The French, surprised at the ease with which they had been captured, took immediate possession of the works, and destroyed them. It is believed that one purpose of this destruction was to disabuse the Indians of the idea that the French desired to maintain a military station within their territory.

Concerning the victory Montcalm wrote as follows :

The number of prisoners was nearly 1,700 men, to wit: Shirley's and Pepperell's regiments [neither of which was commanded by those men], arrived from Old England and who were at the battle of Fontenoy; a detachment of Schuyler's regiment, Militia of the country; about 80 officers, among whom were two artillery, two engineer and 12 navy officers. We captured, also, 7 vessels of war; one of 18 guns, one of 14, one of 10, one of 8, three mounted with swivels, 200 barges or bateaux, 7 pieces of bronze, 48 of iron, 14 mortars, 5 howitzers, 47 swivels, a quantity of shot, bombs, balls, powder, and a considerable pile of provisions.¹

According to Montcalm the works were demolished by the 21st of the month, the prisoners and property removed, and the army re-embarked for Henderson Bay, whence the several divisions proceeded to other points. Many writers have stated, and it is generally believed, that after the surrender nearly one hundred of the prisoners were tortured, slain and scalped by the savages. There is considerable evidence that some atrocities were committed; but on the other hand,

¹ Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 443.

it is difficult to believe that any slaughter was committed, with the the knowledge of Montcalm. While nearly all the authorities comment upon the conduct of Montcalm on this occasion, they at the same time do not always assert it as a fact. Mr. Hough, in a foot note in Pouchot's *Memoirs*, p. 68, quotes Entick, Mante and Garreau as authority on the subject; but he carefully qualifies his own statements with the words, "it is said." It is known that the Indians committed barbarities under Montcalm at Fort William Henry; but so excellent an authority as Mante says: "But the truth is, that as soon as the horrid scene commenced. M. de Montcalm exerted his utmost endeavors to put a stop to it. He laid bare his own bosom, and bade them kill their father, but spare the English, who were now under his protection."

Brave men are not usually cruel and vindictive, and a consent to barbarities upon helpless prisoners would not have been consistent with Montcalm's conduct at Fort William Henry, where he "agreed to an honorable surrender, and a safe escort of the troops [English] to Fort Edward."¹ The able historian, Lossing, also gives him credit for the display of skill, courage and humanity in this campaign.

A fair consideration of the siege and capture of Oswego by Montcalm reveals not only the masterly military qualifications of that general, but also a deplorable lack of the same qualities in the English forces. While the French outnumbered the English two to one, justifying a prudent and conservative course, they also battled under the disadvantages always attending a besieging army; and if we can, in our mental review of the struggle, transpose the positions of the two forces, we can easily believe that Montcalm in Fort Ontario and with an armed fleet on the lake, would have wrought havoc on the English before he hoisted a white flag.

Lord Loudon attempted to shift the responsibility for the English disasters from his own shoulders, and at a military council held in Boston in January, 1757, he made the claim that to the colonies only should be attributed the blame; that the condition of Oswego and other posts had not been correctly represented to him by his predecessor, and that the colonies had not efficiently supported him in his requisitions.

¹ Harper's *Cyclopedia of U. S. History*, Lossing, vol. I, p. 524.

Previous to the investment of Oswego General Webb had been tardily sent with a detachment for its relief. Reaching the carrying-place between the Mohawk and Wood creek after considerable delay, he met a messenger with tidings of the fall of Oswego. Apprehending danger to himself from the victorious French, as well as to the Mohawk settlements, he obstructed the channel of the creek with fallen trees, and hastily returned to Albany.

The loss of Oswego was appreciated as a national misfortune by the English and as a corresponding triumph by the French. It practically gave the latter dominion on all the lakes. The value of the property taken was immense for those times, while the post itself was of still greater consequence. Moreover, the moral effect of the victory was disastrous to the English, and all offensive operations ceased for a time. Forts Edward and William Henry were placed in defensive condition, and the contemplated expedition against Ticonderoga was abandoned. General Webb was posted at the carrying place with 1,400 men, and Sir William Johnson was stationed at German Flats. These various dispositions were made to protect the frontiers against expected incursions by the French and their allies. The victory of the French so impressed the Iroquois that in April, 1757, a delegation of chiefs visited Montreal to treat for peace. The result of this was that while the Iroquois, excepting the Mohawks, remained neutral for a period, the French and their red adherents were left to ravage the frontier as opportunity offered.

The Capture of Oswego produced the greatest effect upon all the Indian tribes, because the English had affected a decided superiority over us, and by their bragadocio on their power and courage sought to make the Indians believe that we should not be able to resist them. The latter saw with what ease we took a post which had as many defenders as assailants, and their brisk cannonade, of which they had never heard the like, did not disturb the French troops. We may say, that since this event, they have redoubled their attachment and friendship for the French.¹

The importance attached in France to the capture of Oswego is shown by a medal issued by Louis XV in 1758, now in the collection of Theodore Irwin, esq., of Oswego, and herewith presented. War between England and France was declared in May, 1756, and opened with signal successes on the part of the latter. In June of that year, Port Ma-

¹ Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. 1, p. 70.

hon, the finest harbor in the Mediterranean, which had been taken from Spain by the English in 1708, and had been fortified by them at vast expense until it was regarded as the strongest place in Europe after Gibraltar, was taken by the French. Its possession gave them a commanding position in the Mediterranean, and neutralized to a great extent the possession by England of Gibraltar. In August of the same year, as we have seen, Oswego was taken. This removed what the French regarded as the chief danger to their plans respecting the North American continent and left unbroken their possession of the valleys of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Ohio, and the Mississippi.



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

Photographed from a copy of the original in the possession of Mr. Theodore Irwin, of Oswego.

Early in 1757 Count Lally was sent to take command in India. In one month after his arrival he had driven the English from the Comandel Coast, and had taken and razed to the ground Fort St. David, the most formidable of the English fortresses in India. His successes seemed to promise that India as well as North America was to become a province of France. About the same time, in that part of the war which was being carried on upon the Continent of Europe, the siege of Wesel, a strongly fortified position on the lower Rhine, held by the French, and the possession of which was of great importance to them, was raised, and an important victory gained in a battle fought in its vicinity.

These successes seem to have revived in Louis XV the dream of French ascendancy, which had been the goal towards which the efforts of the great monarch, his predecessor, had been directed, and hence this medal in which he styles himself "Imperator Orbis."

Wesel, *Oswego*, Port Mahon, St. David are the places named on the medal, as furnishing the foundation for this claim of universal dominion.

The remaining years of the war were years of disaster to France, and by the peace of Paris of 1763, which terminated the war, the French possessions in India, Africa and North America were transferred to England. Had Montcalm and Lally received the support to which their courage, ability, and devotion entitled them, the map of the world would not likely be what it now is.

During the years 1757-8 *Oswego* remained in comparative quiet. Trading had almost ceased, and the destruction of the forts and buildings had left a scene of desolation. The campaign of 1757 terminated disastrously, leaving the affairs of Great Britain in America in a worse condition than at any former period. Fort William Henry, a strong work at the head of Lake George, fell before Montcalm's army in August, giving the French control of that lake, while they also retained possession of the Ohio region and Fort Duquesne. But a change was at hand. William Pitt, a devoted friend to the colonies and a man of great ability and energy, succeeded to the prime ministry in England, and he promptly assured the colonists that ample forces should be sent over, and recommended that they raise as large bodies of soldiery as possible. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and New York voted from five to seven thousand men each, and so inspiring was the outlook that those troops were ready for the field in May, 1758. The impotent Loudon returned to Europe, and the command of all the forces in America devolved upon Gen. James Abercrombie. Three expeditions were planned for the year, neither of which directly involved *Oswego*. They were directed against Louisburg, which fell before the army of Major-Gen. Jeffrey Amherst; a second against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, under Abercrombie himself, who was defeated; the third, which was successful, against Duquesne.

General Bradstreet, who had been commissioned a brigadier-general,

had endeavored, early in the season, to gain Abercrombie's consent to an expedition for the capture of Frontenac, but was refused. After the Ticonderoga battle, however, the commander-in-chief reversed his decision, and Bradstreet, accompanied by Maj. Philip Schuyler, proceeded to the Mohawk and Wood Creek portage, where 3,000 troops were engaged in building Fort Stanwix. Of these he took command and hurried on to Oswego, Schuyler several days ahead with an advance guard. On the arrival of the latter he immediately began building a schooner, which was named Mohawk, and so energetically did he pursue the work that in three weeks the vessel was ready to take on board the cannon and heavy stores, and accompany the fleet of bateaux and whale boats across the lake. Bradstreet arrived and the voyage began about the 20th of August. The weather proved fair, and on the evening of the 25th he landed within a mile of the fort, constructed a battery, and on the 27th opened on the work at short range. The small garrison of 110 (the Indians having previously deserted) surrendered the same day. Sixty cannon, sixteen mortars, part of which were those captured at Oswego, fell into his hands. Bradstreet lost only four or five men.

They soon breached the wall, and the garrison of ninety men and thirty voyageurs, surrendered upon condition of being allowed to descend to Montreal. The English took away a part of the artillery which we had captured at Oswego, and destroyed what they could not remove.¹

Another authority states that the English found nine vessels of from eight to eighteen guns, two of which were sent to Oswego, one of them richly laden. The rest were burned. Pouchot says (vol. I, p. 125) that they took away a bark and a brigantine and "the rest of our marine they burned." "The destruction of property and abandonment of the fort, although in obedience to orders of General Abercrombie, has been severely censured. It was thought everything might have been held, and that it would have given the English a powerful advantage."²

The capture of Frontenac was one of the most important events of the war. It facilitated the fall of Duquesne, discouraged the French,

¹ Pouchot's *Memoirs*, vol. I, pp. 124-5.

² *Mante*, p. 154.

gave joy to the English, and reflected honor on the provincials. It raised a cry for peace throughout Canada, the resources of which were almost exhausted. "I am not discouraged," wrote Montcalm, in evident disappointment, "nor my troops. We are resolved to find our graves under the ruins of the colony."¹

Bradstreet's force returned to Oswego early in September, whence the greater part departed for the settlements. A detachment in this year (1758) built a new fortification a little below Oswego Falls, the remains of which were visible in recent years. It was probably also in this year or the next that a fort was built in the present town of Schroepel, on the east side of the river at Three River Point. It was only about sixty feet square and contained three storehouses.

In September, 1758, General Amherst was appointed commander in-chief in America and, forgetting past disaster and encouraged by recent favorable events, Great Britain and her colonies determined upon a heroic effort in the following spring to overthrow their enemies. The energy and sacrifice of the colonies in the the year now closing; the losses to the colonists and the mother country from cessation of trade; England's reviving faith in her superiority on the water and in her other resources; her trust in the neutrality or alliance of most of the Iroquois Indians;² all conspired to stimulate her energies and revive her hopes. Meanwhile the situation of the French on the frontier was not improving. While never relaxing their efforts to secure the fealty of the Iroquois, they met with little success. Pouchot says (vol. I, p. 123): "We may infer from the relation of M. de Longueil, who had been sent to the Five Nations, that they were very little inclined in our behalf." Fort Duquesne fell into the hands of the English on the 24th of November, though it was burned before the French abandoned it. Moreover, in the fall and winter of 1758-9, provisions on their western frontier and in Canada became very scarce. On this subject Pouchot gives the following facts:

During the winter provisions were extremely scarce, and the rations of bread were reduced to a pound and a half, and that of pork to a quarter of a pound. The latter

¹ *The Empire State* (Lossing), p. 176.

² Early in June Sir William Johnson had gathered about 700 warriors of the Six Nations and proceeded to Oswego, where he was joined by 250 more from the St. Lawrence, who had been under French influence, all of whom were ready to aid the English.

failing, the intendant proposed to issue horseflesh to the troops, which they were obliged to submit to without a murmur. With economy they were still able to furnish a little pork, but when the ice melted they were obliged to throw it away as spoiled. The contractor was therefore ordered to furnish horses, and he accordingly collected all the jaded nags of the country to feed the troops.¹

Even the courageous Montcalm had become disheartened. On April 12, 1759, he wrote Marshal de Belle Isle from Montreal (Doc. Col. Hist., vol. X, p. 960) that "Canada will be taken this campaign, and assuredly during the next, if there be not some unforeseen good luck, a powerful diversion by sea against the English colonies, or some gross blunders on the part of the enemy. The English have 60,000 men, we, at the most, from 10,000 to 11,000. Our government is good for nothing; money and provisions will fail. . . . The Canadians are dispirited; no confidence in M. de Vaudreuil or in M. Bigot."

Oswego, with the opening of 1759, became the scene of stirring events. Gen. John Prideaux was entrusted with the siege of Fort Niagara, and early in June proceeded to Oswego with 2,000 regulars and provincials, where he was joined by Sir William Johnson with about 1,000 Indians. The command left Oswego on the 1st of July, leaving Col. Frederick Haldimand and five or six hundred provincials to guard Oswego. Captain Pouchot had been placed in command of Niagara. The siege began about the middle of July and continued until the 20th under General Prideaux, when he was killed in the trenches. Sir William Johnson then assumed command and pressed the work with vigor. A body of about 1,200 men, sent by the French from Presque Isle and Detroit to reinforce the fort, was met by a large detachment of Johnson's army (July 25) in sight of the fort and signally defeated. Immediately following this event the fort was surrendered.

Meanwhile the workmen on a stockade ordered by Colonel Haldimand at Oswego were fired upon on the 5th of July by a body of French and Indians, whereupon they retreated to the camp. The assailants were the advance guard of a considerable force under the Chevalier de la Corne, composed of five or six hundred Canadians and a similar body of Indians from the site of Ogdensburg, accompanied by the celebrated Abbe Picquet, which was in camp east of Oswego, where

¹ Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. I, p. 134.

Montcalm had disembarked three years earlier. Of the movements of this expedition, Pouchot wrote as follows:

The English, upon going to Niagara, had left at the place where Fort Ontario was, about five or six hundred men, who had not as yet time to entrench themselves, and they had only made a kind of wall around their camp with the barrels of pork and flour, of which the army corps had provided a great supply. As this detachment felt itself very secure, the greater portion was scattered in the neighboring forests, cutting wood for intrenchments.

M. de la Corne pressed forward a large body of forces as far as the place where Fort Ontario had stood, to reconnoiter the enemy. They fired upon the workmen, who, on coming to their camp, found it in confusion. The guard, and those who remained in camp, resisted these scouts. Had M. de la Corne followed his advance guard, the English would have lost everything. But the Abbe Picquet, who heard the beginning of the firing, thought it was his duty, before his troops should attack, to make a short exhortation, and give them absolution. This led to the loss of their opportunity, and the English ran to arms, and placed themselves behind the barrels. M. de la Corne arrived after his detachment, who were scattered around the English, but did not approach nearer on account of their [the English] superiority. He wished to have them renew the attack, but some Canadians, who would rather retreat than fight, cried out that the blow had failed, and in spite of their officers, regained their boats as soon as possible. . . . We had but a small loss, as the English did not pursue.¹

Pouchot expressed the belief that if De la Corne had promptly taken advantage of this opportunity, he would have captured Oswego, and through that event have saved Niagara. The English lost about a dozen men killed and wounded.

On the 16th of August Gen. Thomas Gage, afterward governor of the Province of Massachusetts, arrived at Oswego to succeed Prideaux, where he found Sir William Johnson with his forces, and a large number of prisoners taken at Niagara. In this month also, when De Vaudreuil and Montcalm learned of the fall of Niagara, they sent M. de Lévis, with several hundred men, to La Presentation (Ogdensburg) to repair and establish that post in a condition sufficient to protect that part of the frontier. An attack upon that place was contemplated by Gage and Johnson, from Oswego, but the project was abandoned.

Again Oswego presented a busy scene. The English began active measures to secure to themselves permanently the results of their recent triumphs. A plan for a new fort on the east side of the river, to replace the one destroyed by Montcalm, was prepared, and the erection

¹ Pouchot's *Memoirs*, vol. I, pp. 208-9.

of a strong fortress begun nearly or quite on the site of the former work, but extending nearer to the lake.

The south part of the fortress, built in 1759-60, was within the limits of the present Fort Ontario. The whole circuit of the five sides was about 500 feet. The rampart was built of earth, revetted with "saucissons" on the side toward 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 the spring of 1760, four block-houses were also erected at long gunshot from the fort.¹

At about the same time detachments from Oswego and Fort Stanwix built a fort on the Oneida River, a short distance from the north bank, and within Oswego county, about a mile from the outlet of Oneida lake. The work was done under direction of Captain Brewerton, and the fort was given his name. It was an octagon, about one hundred feet in diameter, with walls five feet high, crowned with palisades twenty feet high, with loop holes. Outside the wall was a ditch and still farther out a second lower wall. The line of the walls may still be seen. At the same time a rough wall of large rocks was constructed from the point where the waters of the lake and the river meet, southeastward into the lake some considerable distance. At the outer end of this a sentry box was placed, and there a sentinel was regularly posted to watch the lake and river.

In June General Wolfe sailed on his memorable expedition against Quebec, for the details of which the reader is referred to the pages of general history. That stronghold fell into English possession on the 18th of September of that year, and Wolf gave up his life and won immortal fame. The news of this important event reached Oswego by a scout and caused the most exultant joy. The day of deliverance from French power seemed near. So confident was Sir William Johnson of the early and complete triumph of their cause that he invited the Indians to reopen trade at Niagara and Oswego in the following spring. Many of the provincial troops were sent home, and except for the strokes of the workmen on the fortifications, Oswego settled down into winter quiet.²

¹ Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 34.

² Work on the fortifications at Oswego continued far into and perhaps entirely through the year 1760. Pouchot says (vol. II, p. 17) that as late as August 8, an Indian scout who had visited

Early in 1760 England and the colonies prepared for the final struggle. M. de Vaudreuil, then governor-general of Canada, collected the strength of his armies at Montreal and on the river above that point, to protect the Canadian capital, now the only remaining important stronghold of the French. General Amherst had planned to send northward three separate armies—one up the St. Lawrence from Quebec; a smaller division by way of Lake Champlain; while the main army under his personal command was to proceed from Oswego down the St. Lawrence. With the movements of this latter army we are most concerned. Amherst, with an army of about 10,000 men, left Schenectady on the 12th of June and followed the usual course to Oswego, which he reached early in July. Here he was joined by about 1,300 Indians, now anxious to array themselves on the winning side. Never before had Oswego witnessed a scene of such activity—perhaps never since. The scarlet uniforms of England's soldiers mingled with the more sombre dress of the colonists, and the tawny skins and variegated war vestments of the Iroquois. Supplies were hurried forward for this great army, amid the extensive preparations necessary for the further transportation of the troops. The axes and hammers of hundreds of carpenters building boats resounded in the forest, the air was infused with the sound of expectant victory, while amid the animated scenes moved such famous men as Amherst, Johnson and Gage.

On the 10th of August the embarkation of these 10,000 men in open boats for their long and perilous voyage was accomplished. Captain Pouchot was in command of Fort Levis near Ogdensburg, with about 150 men; he had labored to place the post in defensive condition, not probably with the hope of holding it against the English, of whose movements he had been kept informed by Indian scouts. When the English reached the fort they immediately began an assault upon it, and though it was gallantly defended, Pouchot surrendered on the 25th.¹

Oswego reported that "he had met vessels in the river, and that they were at work fortifying Oswego."

¹The activity of our fire put the English in bad humor, and in the afternoon they redoubled theirs from all their batteries, and fired red hot balls, fire-pots and carcasses. This was too much for this miserable fort, which was now only a litter of carpenter's wood and fascines. The hot shot set fire to the saucissons of the interior revetment of the bastion, already down, but we

The concentration of the armies before Montreal constituted an attacking force against which the disheartened French could not hope to successfully contend, and on the 8th of September, 1760, Montreal and all other posts held by the French were surrendered. French power was forever extinguished in this part of the western continent.

Amherst's provincials were sent home by way of Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, while the regulars were established at the various posts where their presence was needed.

CHAPTER VII.

The Garrison at Fort Ontario under English Rule—Major Duncan's Peculiarities—Mrs. Grant's Description of the Post—Clearing of Lands—Pontiac's War—Arrival of Sir William Johnson—His Efficient Management—A Council at Oswego—A Reign of Peace—Establishment of the Property Line—Encroachments of New Settlers—Indian Alliance with the British.

After the fall of Montreal, September 8, 1760, the English continued in occupation at Oswego, and it remained one of their most important posts. The greater part of the 55th Infantry, largely composed of Scotch soldiers under command of Major Alexander Duncan, was transferred to Oswego from Montreal immediately after the surrender. One of the captains in the regiment was Duncan McVicar, and he brought to the fort his wife and little daughter Annie, then about six years old. Annie McVicar was a precocious child and stored her memory with the scenes and events of her youth. She subsequently became the Mrs. Grant, whose "Memoirs of an American Lady" (the subject being Mrs. Schuyler, aunt of General Schuyler) presents a delightful picture of life in colonial times. A portion of her book is devoted to a

extinguished it. From this we may see how the rampart was ruined. . . . On the 26th in the morning, when the enemy entered, they were greatly surprised at seeing only a few soldiers scattered around their posts which they left, and some sixty militia, with handkerchiefs on their heads, in their shirt sleeves, and with necks bare, as is the Canadian fashion. They asked M. Pouchot where was his garrison? He replied that they saw the whole. We had more than sixty men killed or wounded. All the officers had been more or less wounded.—[Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. II, pp. 35-6.]

description of her journey from Albany to Fort Ontario and her sojourn at the latter place. The journey was made in October, and on their last night out they staid at Fort Brewerton, then garrisoned by a company of the 55th under Capt. Mungo Campbell.

Major Duncan was a typical Scotchman and a strict disciplinarian, though he appears to have had the welfare of his command at heart. In a small frame structure set on wheels, which he made tolerably comfortable by a liberal use in its two rooms of skins of animals, he dwelt temporarily in such parts of the parade ground as best suited his duties and desires. Anxious for the welfare of his garrison, as well as to keep the men busy through the trying winter months, he organized a sort of school over which he presided in person—probably the first civil instruction given at Oswego. He also yielded to the urgent requests of his men, and, to supply the garrison with game, permitted them to go on a general hunt. A party was organized, and, escorted by twelve soldiers, set out with five days' leave of absence. When the time expired and nothing was heard from them, there was considerable fear for their safety, and guns were fired at the fort to attract their attention. At length on the eighth day they returned laden with game.

According to Mrs. Grant, when winter set in, Oswego became "a perfect Siberia," a reputation that it has not yet, after more than one hundred years, wholly lost. We may here quote a little further from her description:

Spring returned with its flowers and converted our Siberia into an uncultivated Eden, rich in all the majestic charms of sublime scenery and primeval beauty and fertility. If ever the fond illusions of poets and philosophers, that Atlantis—that new Arcadia, that safe and serene Utopia, where ideal quiet and happiness have so often charmed us in theory—if ever this dream of social bliss in some new planted region is to be realized, this *unrivalled scene* of grandeur and fertility bids fairest to be the place of its abode. Here the climate is serene and equal; the vigorous winters that brace the frame and call forth the powers of mind and body to prepare for its approach, are succeeded by a spring so rapid, the exuberance of vernal bloom bursts forth so suddenly after disappearance of those deep snows which cherish and fructify the earth, that the change seems like a magical delusion."

Such is Mrs. Grant's picture of Oswego in its sylvan glory.

Mrs. McVicar and her accomplished daughter returned to Albany in the spring of 1761.

With the coming of the warm season, the commandant busied his

men with the cultivation of a garden in the hollow south of the fort, and a bowling green and a fish pond were also constructed by them. The vegetables in this garden, according to Mrs. Grant, "throve beyond belief or example." They used, in the following year, "to send them down to Albany to astonish us. On the continent they were not equaled, except in another military garden, which emulation had produced at Niagara."¹

Oswego was occupied by Major Duncan and his regiment until 1765, for, although French dominion was extinguished, Indian hostilities continued at intervals at various points on the western frontier, causing anxiety and apprehension in the garrisons farther east.

Pontiac's war broke out in the West in June, 1763. This Ottawa chieftain had been an early ally of the French and had defended their trading post at Detroit. His investment of the fort at Detroit and the warfare that succeeded had little influence at Oswego, except to excite anxiety, and need not be followed here; it is sufficient to state that he submitted to the English under General Bradstreet in 1766, who, with his force of about 2,000 men, passed through Oswego on his way westward in 1764. He was joined here by Sir William Johnson with over 500 Iroquois warriors, and the army sailed for Niagara on the 3d of July. A council was held here, at the close of which Johnson returned to his home.

In the spring of 1766 Johnson received the appointment of "Commissary of Trade," an office which gave him the general supervision of barter with the Indians at Oswego, as well as at other posts. From that time forward for nearly ten years he wielded almost autocratic

¹ In the spring of 1761, Major Duncan, seeing a prospect of being stationed at Oswego for a number of years, employed his men in clearing out the stumps from the lands which surrounded Fort Ontario, from which the timber had been cut to build the fort, and for firewood for the garrison, and laid out the same in large and tasteful gardens, from which the garrison for many years raised an ample supply of vegetables. During the occupancy of the post by the British, the cultivated grounds were extended above Bridge street, on the south and easterly to the alder swamp lying in the vicinity of East 6th street; some fields also on the west side of the river seem to have been cultivated, but probably at an earlier period. After the building of Fort Ontario, the garrison agriculture seems to have been mostly confined to the east side. It seems to have been done almost entirely by hand—by the spade rather than the plow. Major Duncan's garden lay in the hollow, immediately south of Fort Ontario; it was dug up by hand (as before stated) for there was not a horse in Oswego, nor any cattle except one old cow, owned by a settler. A bowling green and a fish pond were constructed for the amusement of the garrison. The location of the latter can still be discerned. A summer-house was built in a tree top.—[Reminiscences of E. W. Clark.]

power over the Iroquois and lived in a lordly way in the Mohawk valley, amid his wilderness surroundings. Trade at the frontier posts had been much broken up by the recent hostilities, but under Johnson's orders all the commerce possible was concentrated at Oswego and Niagara. This purpose was effected under direction of the Lords of Trade, who ordered Johnson to "curtail as much as possible the expenses of his department."¹

In order to abolish the frauds that had been regularly practiced by the traders on the Indians, the baronet proceeded to establish a new basis for the future conduct of Indian trade. In the spring of 1766 he appointed at Oswego, Niagara, Fort Pitt, Detroit and Montreal, commissioners of trade, who were charged with supervision of all trade matters. At the same time he introduced a most salutary regulation, prohibiting traders from going out among the Indians. He sent his deputy, George Croghan (who had been useful in connection with the Pontiac settlement) to Illinois in April to introduce these new methods there. The good effects were at once apparent and trade again became active.

When Pontiac submitted to the English in 1766 he had agreed to meet Sir William Johnson, whom he knew as the powerful friend of the Six Nations, in the following spring at Oswego.² The time had now arrived for the fulfillment of this promise, and to insure the attendance of the Indian chief, Sir William in March sent Hugh Crawford with belts and messages to Pontiac and other chiefs of the western nations, with orders to escort the delegation to Oswego to join in a council. Pontiac had some fears that the English would not permit him to return home if he once placed himself in their power. He, however, accompanied the party, reached Oswego in June, and there awaited the arrival of the superintendent, hospitably entertained meanwhile by Norman McLeod, the commissioner at Niagara. It was about the 20th of July when Johnson arrived, accompanied by a large delegation of warriors of the Six Nations. The 23d was the day fixed for the beginning of the

¹ Stone's *Life of Sir William Johnson*, vol. II, p. 278.

² Having wrung from Pontiac a promise to meet Sir William Johnson the next spring at Oswego, there to ratify a lasting peace on behalf of the Ottawa Confederacy, Croghan left Detroit the latter part of September, and arrived at Johnson Hall the middle of October.—[Stone's *Life of Johnson*, vol. II, p. 251.]

council, which was held in the open air beneath a canopy of evergreens. "The appearance of the council upon that summer's morning was exceedingly picturesque. At one end of the leafy canopy the manly form of the superintendent, wrapped in his scarlet blanket bordered with gold lace, and surrounded by the glittering uniforms of the British officers, was seen with hand extended in welcome to the great Ottawa, who, standing erect in conscious power, his rich plumes waving over the circle of his warriors, accepted the proffered hand with an air in which defiance and respect were singularly blended. Around, stretched at length upon the grass, lay the proud chiefs of the Six Nations, gazing with curious eye upon the man who had come hundreds of miles to smoke the calumet with their beloved superintendent."¹

After presenting three strings of wampum and expressing condolence to the Hurons on the recent death of their great chief, Sir William dismissed the meeting. On the following day the council again gathered and smoked the great calumet previously sent to Johnson by Pontiac through Croghan's hands, and Sir William made a speech to the assemblage. At the close of the address Pontiac thanked the speaker for his words, every one of which he pronounced good, and promised his reply on the following day. He kept his promise, and then delivered a characteristic Indian oration. One paragraph we quote as indicating the new relations which Pontiac assumed towards the Indians:

"I am now speaking on behalf of all the western nations I command, and in their name take you by the hand. You may be assured that whatever I now agree upon will be a law to them, and I take the Almighty to witness, that what I am going to say I am determined to steadfastly perform; for it seems that he who made the universe would have it so. While I had the French king by the hand, I kept a fast hold of it: and now having you, father, by the hand, I still do the same, in conjunction with all the western nations in my district, whom I shall acquaint with every transaction of this congress as soon as I return, and who will readily comply with anything I desire."²

Pontiac accompanied this statement by handing to Sir William a large belt of six rolls of wampum.

This interchange of speeches and good fellowship continued several days, when, on the last day of August, Pontiac and his imposing retinue

¹ Stone's Life of Johnson, vol. II, p. 275.

² Stone's Life of Johnson, vol. II, p. 278.

launched their canoes, laden with presents, each chief carrying a silver medal bearing the inscription, "A pledge of peace and friendship with Great Britain, confirmed in 1766," and began their summer journey to their western homes, their paddles keeping time to a weird Indian song.¹

From this time to the beginning of the Revolution peace reigned over Oswego and other frontier posts, and trade with the Indians was carried on with constantly increasing volume. While antagonistic relations and conditions continued at intervals at various points between different tribes of Indians, and particularly between settlers and Indians, hostilities did not extend to the vicinity of Oswego. In December, 1767, three Cherokee chiefs, six warriors and an interpreter arrived at New York on their way to Johnson Hall, to make complaint of the murder of some of their people by the Iroquois. Ambitious settlers were also crossing the Alleghanies and locating on lands along the Monongahela. They were ordered by General Gage to remove, but paid no attention to the command, and proceeded with their farming operations, in contravention of the treaty of 1763. Sir William Johnson advised a cession from the Indians and payment for their lands, as the only means of averting war. Pennsylvania voted £2,500 to Johnson to distribute among the Indians, who were incensed at the loss of their kindred along the frontier. Johnson declined to act in the matter, and insisted that the enforcement of good laws was the surest guarantee of peace. His tact and his great influence with the Indians averted an outbreak.

Sir William Johnson eventually acquired a great tract of the Mohawk country which embraced land on the north side of the Mohawk River lying between the East and West Canada creeks. This tract contained 60,000 acres (Lossing says 100,000), and constituted what has been known as the Royal Grant. The transfer was sanctioned by royal letters patent in 1767.

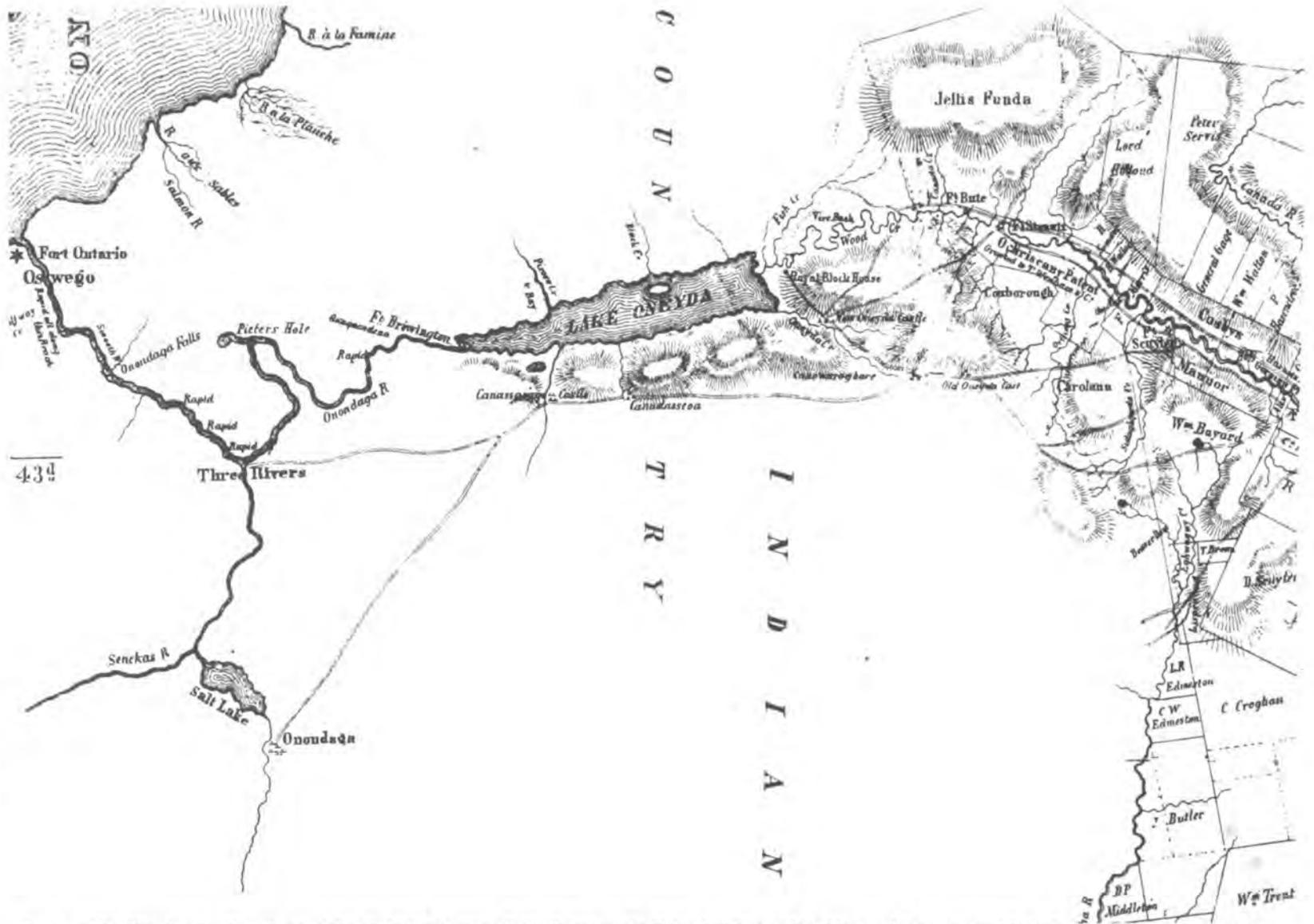
As another means of further establishing and continuing peaceful relations between the English and the Indians a meeting was held on September 19, 1768, at Fort Stanwix, whither Sir William, his three

¹ Pontiac was slain in the summer of 1769 by the tomahawk of an Illinois Indian, whether through Indian jealousy or the prompting of an English trader is not known; but most probably the former.

deputies (Guy Johnson, Daniel Claus, and George Croghan), and Governor Franklin of New Jersey went. Johnson took with him twenty large bateaux, loaded with such presents as were best suited to propitiate the Indians. Commissioners from Virginia awaited them at the fort, and on the following day Lieutenant-Governor Penn arrived with the Pennsylvania commissioners. Messrs. Wharton and Trent were also present, representing traders who had suffered in the Pontiac war. By the first of October 800 Indians had assembled. The object of this council was to fix a "property line" between the white men and Indians, a measure that had been advocated by Johnson in 1765. Sir William presented the subject to the Indians, and the representatives of the Six Nations retired for consultation. After six days of private conference the speaker for the Indians reported on the line which they had fixed upon as the boundary. This line was not in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Trade. The line finally established began at the junction of Canada Creek¹ (a branch of Wood Creek) and Wood Creek, a little west of Rome, and extended thence southward to the Susquehanna River. It gave to the English the carrying-place at Fort Stanwix between the Mohawk River and Oneida Lake, which was one of the points especially in controversy. It was not continued northward from Wood Creek, as Sir William claimed the land in that direction was owned by the Mohawks and Oneidas, with whom an agreement would be made at another time. The matter was concluded November 5, 1768, and the line was ratified by Johnson in July, 1770. It left the entire territory of Oswego county, Indian territory.² The northern terminus of the "property line" appears upon the map herewith presented.

¹ The Canada Creek here mentioned must not be confounded with the West Canada Creek. Col. Guy Johnson, who was a party to this treaty of 1768, three years thereafter (or in 1771), made a map of the Iroquois country, upon which he laid down the "property line" as agreed upon. On that map Wood Creek is laid down as running into the east end of Oneida Lake, and as having a branch coming in from the north about midway between Fort Stanwix and Oneida Lake, which branch on the map is called "Canada Cr." This is the Canada Creek referred to in the treaty, and its junction with Wood Creek was the northern terminus of the "property line." This map appears in Winsor's Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Am., vol. VI, p. 609. See also Mag. and Hist. vol. XVII, p. 49.

² This treaty recognized as Indian domain all the lands lying north and west of the Ohio and Alleghany rivers to Kittaning; thence in a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence following that stream through the Alleghanies, by way of Burnett Hills and the eastern branch of the Susquehanna and the Delaware into New York, to a line parallel with the Nonaderha (Unadilla) and thence north to Wood Creek, east of Oneida Lake.—[Col. Hist., vol. VIII, p. 135.]



Section of Old Map showing Onondaga and Oneida Indian Country, Early Patents in the Mohawk Valley, and the Unsettled Region around Lake Ontario and the Oswego River.

Sir William Johnson was now a most distinguished person—a baronet of the British realm, superintendent of Indian affairs, a member of His Majesty's council, a major-general of militia, and a great land holder.¹

A project of dividing Albany county was broached first in the Assembly by Philip Schuyler in the spring of 1769. While this project was favored by Sir William Johnson, he earnestly objected to the proposed line of division. "Albany county," he wrote, "is much too large, but the manner in which it is proposed to be divided is in many respects extremely inconvenient, and it would prove disagreeable to about all the inhabitants. The only rational boundary, it has appeared to me, would be at the west bounds of the township of Schnectady." Again in the spring of 1772 the subject was brought forward, and on January 2, Johnson forwarded to the Assembly by James De Lancey a second petition, praying for a division and naming boundaries that would be satisfactory to the petitioners. Toward the close of that year's session a bill was passed by which all that part of Albany county west of the present east line of Montgomery county was erected into Tryon county. The county seat was fixed at Johnstown, the home of Sir William, who had the naming of nearly all the county officers. A jail and court-house were erected at once, the latter of which is still in use. Col. Philip Schuyler called on Johnson to aid him in the division of the new county into districts. In his prompt reply Sir William named five districts—Mohawk, Stone Arabia, Canajoharie, Kingsland, and German Flats. Of this new county of Tryon our Oswego county territory was, of course, a part.

The establishment of the property line did not long suffice to preserve inviolate the Indian territory. The influx of new settlers and the avarice of traders led to encroachments which soon provoked complaints. At a congress of the Six Nations at Johnson Hall, in June and July, 1774, a Seneca orator complained that the whites and traders encroached upon their territory, followed their people to their hunting grounds with goods and liquor, "when they not only impose on us at

¹ Sir William died July 21, 1774. He was greatly exercised previous to his death over the prospective war with Great Britain, and had he lived, without a doubt, would have espoused the royal cause. His estates passed to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his nephew and son-in-law, Col. Guy Johnson. While they could and did inherit and hold for a time his vast property, neither of them inherited his many excellent qualities, as their later actions proved.

pleasure, but by the means of carrying these articles to our scattered people, obstruct our endeavors to collect them. We are sorry to observe to you that your people are as ungovernable, or rather more so, than ours."

The continued and alarming encroachments on the Indian domain prepared the way for the hostility against the colonists during the war of the Revolution, which soon followed. The Indians had adopted a settled and well-understood policy, involving resistance to further encroachments; and the Iroquois, who had hitherto preserved a uniform friendship toward the colonists, now, with the exception of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and possibly a few others, opposed them. Eighteen hundred of their warriors allied themselves with the British, and only 220 with the colonists. The atrocities of the former, under the leadership of Johnson, Butler, and Brant, who succeeded King Hendrik as chief of the Mohawks, will long be remembered in both New York and Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER VIII.

Approach of the Revolution--Discouraging Condition of the Colonists--Adherence of the Johnsons to the Royal Cause--Guy Johnson at Oswego--The Campaign of 1776--Preparations of the British for the campaign of 1777--St. Leger's Expedition--Brant at Oswego--Alarm of the Colonists--Investment of Fort Stanwix--Its Gallant Defense--Surrender of Burgoyne--Destruction of Fort Ontario--Expedition against the Onondagas--Sullivan's Expedition--John Johnson's Mohawk Valley Raid--Willett's Winter Expedition to Fort Ontario.

The causes leading up to the final appeal to arms by the American colonies against the mother country are well understood, and need not be recounted here. Their existence began years before the first gun of the Revolution was fired, when at last the patience and forbearance of the colonists were exhausted, and they rebelled. The famous Declaration of Rights, prepared in Philadelphia in September, 1774, was sent to the English court only to be received with ridicule and threats. The battle of Lexington, where was "fired the shot heard round the world," was fought on the 19th of April, 1775—a battle of

insignificant proportions, but most momentous as the beginning of a struggle which was to close with the founding of the greatest republic the world has ever seen.

Seeking nearer home for conditions surrounding the rising of the curtain on the great military drama, we find little that could have been encouraging to the colonists. The influence of the Johnsons in the Mohawk valley; their close alliance with the afterward notorious Tories, John Butler and his son Walter N.; the probable and expected adherence of the latter to England; and the extensive disaffection of the Indians; all were ominous of coming trouble in Tryon county. In this instance the expected was what occurred. Guy Johnson began intriguing with the Indians, planning and inciting warfare against the Americans, supported by the elder Butler, who was a man of wealth and influence. Sir John Johnson quietly fortified Johnson Hall, the large square stone structure near Johnstown in which Sir William had lived, and there gathered around him a large body of retainers, whose inclinations were largely identical with his own. Both the Johnsons were watched, however, and their conduct was denounced by the local Whig Committee to the Provincial Congress in New York. This committee addressed the following letter to Sir John on the 26th of October, 1775:

Honorable Sir :

As we find particular reason to be convinced of your opinion in the questions hereafter expressed, we require you, that you'll please to oblige us with your sentiments thereupon in a few lines by our messengers, the bearers hereof, Messrs. Ebenezer Cox, James McMaster, and John James Klock, members of our committee.

We want to know whether you will allow that the inhabitants of Johnstown and Kingsborough, may form themselves into companies according to the regulations of our Continental Congress, for the defense of our country's cause; and whether your honor would be ready himself to give his personal assistance to the same purpose.

Also, whether you pretend a prerogative to our county court-house and gaol, and would hinder or interrupt the committee, to make use of the same public houses, to our want and service in the common cause.

We don't doubt you will comply with our reasonable requests, and therefore oblige,

Honorable Sir,

Your obedient and humble servants,

By order of the committee,

NICHOLAS HERKIMER,

Chairman.

In the mean time, in June, Col. Guy Johnson left the lower Mohawk valley, where he had lived, went westward to Fort Stanwix and thence to Oswego, where he arrived on the 17th. He was accompanied by most of the Mohawk Indians; by Joseph Brant, their chief, who was then acting as secretary for Johnson; by Col. John Butler and a few others. Their purpose was to hold a grand council at Oswego. On their arrival they found there was no garrison in the fort and no supplies. To provide the latter, Johnson, previous to his arrival, had written to Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg) and Niagara, and a small sloop came from the latter place with ninety barrels of provisions. As Johnson's army numbered almost 2,000 Indians and 100 white men,¹ it will be seen that this was only temporary relief. The Indians could, however, in an emergency make themselves nearly self-sustaining.

Again Oswego witnessed the characteristic and picturesque scenes attendant upon a grand Indian council. The deliberations were not concluded until July 8, and resulted, of course, to Johnson's satisfaction. On the 11th Johnson and his white companions (excepting Butler, who went to Niagara and was given command of that post), with the Mohawk portion of the Indians, set sail in a little sloop and a few small boats and made their way to the head of the St. Lawrence and thence down the river to Montreal, where they all entered the service of the British king. The other Indians returned to their homes, leaving Oswego substantially deserted.

While this event was giving a little temporary life to the post at the mouth of the Oswego River, Sir John Johnson remained in Johnstown, where he continued a secret but effective hostility against the Americans, perfecting the coalition between the British and the Indians and the Tories. Convinced at last of his hostile intentions, Gen. Philip Schuyler, then in command of Northern New York, wrote Johnson in January, 1776, to the effect that his acts were well known and demanded a meeting. The baronet's reply was unsatisfactory, and a correspondence followed, as a result of which Johnson signed a parole of honor that he would not take up arms against the Americans, and would not

¹ This is the number stated in British documents and may have included squaws and children. Johnson himself in a letter gave the number of warriors as 1,340. It is probable that the larger portion of the Indians who adhered to the royal cause were with Johnson, for that was the constant place for them, and he was consistently their leader.

go to the westward of the German Flats and Kingsland districts. His Scotch retainers surrendered their arms and gave up six of their number as hostages. Johnson violated this parole,¹ continued his acts of hostility, and finally, in May, 1776, steps were taken to place him under arrest. Johnson was informed of this by his friends in Albany, and fled through the forests, reaching Montreal after a journey replete with terrible hardships. There he was made a colonel in the British army and became an open enemy of the Americans, as colonel of a regiment called the Royal Greens.

The results of the campaign of 1776 in New York were generally unfavorable to the Americans. The fort at St. Johns, the first military post within the Canadian border, had been taken on the 3d of November, 1775, by Montgomery, who promptly pressed forward to attack Quebec. "Until Quebec is captured, Canada remains unconquered," he wrote the Continental Congress. On the last day of the year, amid the rigors of a Canadian winter, the army of patriots stormed the almost impregnable works—Montgomery fell—Arnold was wounded and his division captured. The enterprise had failed.

The more important events of the year 1776 were the evacuation of Boston before Washington's army on March 17; the signing of the Declaration of Independence; the expulsion of the American forces from Canada, their ranks decimated by small-pox; the flight of Sir John Johnson before noted; the attack upon the Americans on Long Island, and the retreat in August of Washington's army to New York; the evacuation of New York by Washington's army in October; the capture of Fort Mifflin on the Hudson River by the British, November 16; the battle of Trenton and victory of Washington in December—almost the only bright ray to lighten the general gloom of the year. None of these events had a direct bearing upon the history of Oswego county.

Inspired by their repeated successes, the British made extensive preparations for the campaign of 1777. One conspicuous feature of

¹ We apprehend no doubt can exist whether the affair of Sir John Johnson is within your immediate cognizance. He held a commission as brigadier-general of the militia and, it is said, another commission as major-general. That he hath shamefully broken his parole is evident, but whether it would be more proper to have him returned or exchanged, is entirely in your excellency's prudence.—[Letter from the Prov. Cong to General Washington; Stone's Life of Johnson vol. II, p. 508.]

their plans was the invasion of this State by a large army from the north under Gen. John Burgoyne. The latter had recently returned from England with his commission and had superseded in Canada Gen. Guy Carleton. General Schuyler anticipated this invasion, and besought Washington to send more troops to Central and Northern New York to garrison Ticonderoga and Fort Stanwix, and to protect other points in the Mohawk valley. Schuyler arrived at Ticonderoga June 20, the same morning on which Burgoyne's army set sail up Lake Champlain. Ticonderoga was under the immediate command of General St. Clair, who was forced to evacuate the work; fled with his army towards Fort Edward; was defeated in a battle at Hubbardton; reached Fort Edward; and thence was pressed down the Hudson River nearly to Albany.

In the mean time an expedition, organized in Canada under Col. Barry St. Leger, composed of regulars, Canadians and Indians, was dispatched to Lake Ontario, with orders to cross, land at Oswego, penetrate and desolate the Mohawk valley, and join the army of Burgoyne that was expected from the north. The Canadians and Indians were led by Sir John Johnson in person, his heart beating to revenge his ignominious expulsion from his old home. It is probable that Sir John, with his Royal Greens, and Colonel Claus (Guy Johnson's deputy) arrived at Oswego as early as June to prepare for their part in the contemplated expedition. Col. Guy Johnson was then in New York, whence he sent Brant to arouse the Indians. In July Brant arrived at Oswego with a band of followers, where they were soon joined by other parties of warriors of the Six Nations. Butler came from Niagara to take part in the council to be held. In the course of the deliberations he urged the warriors to join the expedition, promising them ample reward, and assuring them that the colonies were weak and would soon be subdued. His pledges and a liberal distribution of presents accomplished the purpose. The Indians returned to their home, filled with enthusiasm for the war path. About the time the council closed, St. Leger arrived and once more Oswego was filled with martial sights and sounds.

Throughout Tryon county anxiety and alarm prevailed. The news of the approaching invasion was carried to the people by a friendly

half-breed Oneida, who had been present at the Oswego council. He urged and entreated the dwellers in the valley and his brethren of the Oneidas to rise and hasten to Fort Schuyler to repel the invaders. Said he, "We, the good friends of the country, are of opinion, that if more force appears at Fort Schuyler, the enemy will not move from Oswego to invade these frontiers."¹ The advice came too late. In fact toryism was rank throughout the valley. It was becoming the general belief that the patriot cause would fail. The Oneidas preserved their neutrality, following the counsel of General Schuyler. General Herkimer issued a proclamation, calling to arms the militia and people of Tryon county for the defense of the frontier, but the response was neither prompt nor enthusiastic.

On July 27 the first detachment of St. Leger's army left Oswego under command of Lieutenant Bird, the main body following the next day. Again the Oswego River bore southward an army of nearly 2,000 men. Lieutenant Bird had constant trouble with his Indians. In his diary he notes his arrival at Three Rivers on the 28th, where he was overtaken by seventy or eighty Messesaugues. They had lingered behind, stolen two oxen, and refused to proceed until they had a feast. Bird left them and continued on nine miles farther, where he camped. The location of this camp was at Nine Mile Point, in the present town of Constantia. Next day he reached Wood Creek. Here the Senecas refused to go forward to Fort Schuyler unless small parties were sent on in advance. Bird wrote a message back to St. Leger, detailing his movements and announcing his intention to hasten forward at all hazards, and invest the fort. Following is St. Leger's reply:

Nine Mile Point, Aug. 2, 1777.

Sir,

I this instant received your letter containing the account of your operations since you were detached, which I with great pleasure tell you have been sensible and spirited; your resolution of investing Fort Stanwix is perfectly right; and to enable you to do it with greater effect, I have detached Joseph (Thayendanega) and his corps of Indians to reinforce you. You will observe that I will have nothing but an investiture made; and in case the enemy, observing the discretion and judgment with which it is made, should offer to capitulate, you are to tell them that you are sure I am well disposed to listen to them: this is not to take any honor out of a young soldier's hands, but by the presence of the troops to prevent barbarity and carnage, which will ever obtain

¹ Stone's *Life of Brant*, vol. I, p. 211.

where Indians make so superior a part of a detachment ; I shall move from hence at eleven o'clock, and be early in the afternoon at the entrance of the creek.

I am, Sir, your most obt. and humble ser't.

BARRY ST. LEGER.

Lieut. Bird, 8th Reg't.

Fort Schuyler had been considerably strengthened early in the year and placed under command of Col. Peter Gansevoort, who was joined early in June by Col. Marinus Willett and his regiment. The investment of the fort was made by Bird according to his instructions, with the valuable aid of Brant and his Indians. It was most gallantly defended by its heroic garrison of about 600 men. The determined defense of the fort, the movement of General Herkimer up the valley to its relief, and the ensuing bloody battle of Oriskany ; the relief of the garrison by Arnold and Larned, and the raising of the siege, can only be touched upon here ; their details illumine some of the most interesting pages of our history, and the events themselves were especially important to the success of the American armies.

The remnant of the discomfited British soldiery, that had left Oswego a few weeks before full of confidence in approaching victory, now hurried down the turbulent stream, frustrated and disappointed, their artillery left in the trenches before Schuyler, and their red allies bewailing the slaughter of their brethren. The halt at Oswego was a brief one. St. Leger proceeded with his regulars to Montreal ; Butler and Brant returned to Niagara ; and Sir John Johnson took his Royal Greens to Oswegatchie. Burgoyne's surrender on the Hudson, October 17, closed the military operations of the year. Oswego was again silent and deserted.

Fort Ontario was unoccupied, excepting possibly by passing parties for a day or a night, until early in July, 1778, when Colonel Gansevoort sent a squad under Lieutenant McClellan to destroy the work, a measure adopted to prevent its possible re-occupation and retention by the British. McClellan found there only a woman and her children, and a boy of fourteen years. These he placed in an outbuilding and humanely supplied them with provisions. The boy he carried away on his return. All the buildings, excepting the one left for the woman, were burned, and as far as possible the fortification was destroyed. The destruction of Fort Ontario was displeasing to the Indian allies of the

British; they, perhaps, appreciated its importance better than the English officers.¹ In 1779 they sent a delegation of chiefs to Montreal, who petitioned General Haldimand to grant, among other things, the re-establishment of the fort. Their request was not approved.

To chastise the Iroquois in some measure for their bloody atrocities against the Americans, an expedition was made against the Onondagas in the spring of 1779, under Colonels Van Schaick and Willett. With their troops they left Fort Schuyler April 19, penetrated to the heart of the Onondaga's country (a little south of the site of Syracuse), surprised the Indians, destroyed their villages, burned their provisions and slaughtered their live stock. The consequences were not what was anticipated. Instead of terrorizing the Indians, it only exasperated them to further savagery. Another similar, but more extensive expedition, and one which had perhaps a more powerful effect upon its victims, was made in the summer of the same year. General Washington placed Gen. John Sullivan in command of about 3,000 Continental soldiers, gathered in the Wyoming valley, with orders to march into the country of the Senecas and leave nothing but desolation in his path. Sullivan arrived at Tioga Point August 22, and was there joined by Gen. James Clinton with 1,600 men. The expedition was slow in its movements, giving the British in Canada time to send a force to the aid of the Indians. The latter fortified themselves near the site of Elmira, and a battle was fought resulting in victory for the Americans. The expedition pushed forward and repeated in the rich Genesee valley the operations of Van Schaick and Willett in Onondaga. The destruction was complete and overwhelming; but while it temporarily awed the Indians, it did not by any means crush them. One result of this raid was an appeal to the English government to re establish Fort Ontario in the following spring (1780). No record appears to show that this was done.

Taking advantage of the desire for vengeance aroused in the Iroquois by Sullivan's campaign, Sir John Johnson made a raid into the Mohawk valley from Crown Point in May, 1780. Arriving at Johnstown, he burned every house in that region excepting those of Tories; slew many

¹ It seems unaccountable that this post should have been left thus wholly unprotected.—
[Stone's Life of Brant, vol. I, p. 360.]

people ; recovered his buried plate at Johnson Hall ; took twenty of his former slaves, and with his booty and a few prisoners, fled to Canada.

The baronet, late in the same year (1780), planned and executed another expedition, the history of which we need not follow further than to state that he assembled his troops at Lachine, near Montreal, and thence took them up the river and across the lake to Oswego. From this point they crossed the country to the Susquehanna, where they were joined by a body of Indians and Tories. Their mission was the destruction of all the settlements of the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys. The season had been a plentiful one ; barns were filled with early grains and many fields with later produce ; cellars were full and live stock was fattening. The torch was applied to everything that would burn ; settlers were slaughtered or driven to flight and the whole region left desolate. Sir John and his followers escaped to Canada by way of Oswego.

The war of the Revolution continued with its succession of memorable events, all slowly but inevitably tending towards the establishment of American freedom, for accounts of which the reader must be referred to the pages of general history. At some time between 1780 and 1782, possibly under pressure brought to bear by such appeals as that before alluded to, and to gratify the Indians, a small British garrison was placed at Oswego, and some work done to make the ruins of the fort habitable. By the year last named the cause of the patriots was approaching its final triumph. Demonstrations of conciliation were made by England, and while these had their effect upon a large number of Tories in America, and doubtless, too, upon Washington and his generals, no one was sanguine enough to believe that hostilities were ended. In view of this uncertainty, Washington kept his army under discipline and the country in a state of defense. In pursuance of his policy, and to abolish one avenue of communication between the British and the Indians, Washington resolved to surprise and obtain permanent possession of Oswego. Accordingly, in January, 1783 (news of the signing of a treaty of peace not yet having been received), he entrusted the execution of his plan to Colonel Willett. With the utmost secrecy, that officer assembled his little force at Fort Herkimer on the 8th of February, began his march immediately, and on the 9th crossed Oneida

Lake and arrived at Oswego Falls at 2 P. M. the next day. His orders were imperative to make no assault unless he could take the garrison by surprise. Indeed, the smallness of his force would have prevented success by any other means. At the falls he constructed scaling ladders, after which the march was resumed, and at ten o'clock in the evening he reached a point within four miles of the fort. Here they were in the depth of the forest, in the dead of winter, and in a great depth of snow. After two hours more of the most arduous marching and not coming within sight of the fort, an investigation revealed the fact that their guide, a young Oneida Indian, had lost his way. The situation was both perplexing and perilous. It was useless to proceed farther that night, and they could not, of course, remain in that vicinity through the following day. Reluctantly, therefore, they relinquished the enterprise and began their return. The outgoing march had been one of great severity and fatigue, and the return was still more so. The snow was deep, some of the men were made lame, and the cold was so intense that the feet of some of them were frozen; one poor fellow was frozen to death. The sad ending of this expedition was somewhat relieved upon Colonel Willett's arrival at Albany by the welcome news of peace.

An agreement for the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States upon the basis of articles stipulated in Paris, November 30, preceding, was signed by commissioners January 20, 1783. On March 24, 1784, a letter was received in this country from General La Fayette, announcing a general peace. Congress issued a proclamation April 11, declaring the cessation of military operations on sea and land.

CHAPTER IX.

The Reign of Peace—England Retains Possession of American Forts—Provision Made for the Indians—State Reservations—Causes Contributing to Early Settlement—Formation of New Counties—The Romance of Frenchman's Island—Settlement in Constantia—Explorations in Oswego County—Agents of the "Castorland Company"—Formation of Onondaga County—War with the Western Indians—A Block-House at Brewerton—Conditions at Fort Ontario—Organization of Mexico—Final Surrender of Fort Ontario to Americans—Progress of Settlement in Oswego County—Assessment Roll of Mexico.

We now come to a period in the history of Oswego County which was characterized by pleasanter scenes and events than those described in the foregoing chapters—a period during which the rude reign of war, with its unnumbered terrors, gave place to the gentle sway of peace.

England submitted to defeat with bad grace. By the treaty of peace the boundary between the possessions of the two countries was to run along the 45th parallel, and in the middle of the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, Niagara River and Lake Erie. But when, in 1783, the Americans attempted to occupy the several posts on the northern frontier south of this line (including Oswego), England objected. Baron Steuben was charged by the American government with the duty of taking formal possession of these posts. Arriving at Sorrel, he there met General Haldimand; made known his business, and was informed that the British commander had received no orders to evacuate the forts or to take any other action except to cease hostilities. Great Britain also set up the claim that the United States government had not sufficient power to enforce the observance of a commercial treaty, and therefore refused to join in the execution of one—a position that was undoubtedly justified by the facts, but unwarranted on every political ground. Payment of debts to British subjects by Americans, provided for in the treaty of peace, was also neglected in many instances; and confiscated property was not restored as recommended by the treaty, to royalists from whom it had been taken. These matters were made the

basis of the astonishing condition that existed thirteen years after the peace, during which period a nation unsuccessful in war occupied and held fortified military posts within the lines of the victorious country.

Contrary to the course followed by Great Britain, which made no provision whatever for her Iroquois allies, a council was held by representatives of the United States (Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee) with the Indians, at Fort Schuyler in October, 1784, at which the western boundary of the Six Nations was fixed at the meridian of Buffalo, and they were guaranteed peaceable possession of the lands eastward of that boundary, excepting a reservation six miles square around Fort Oswego. This reservation was never claimed by the general government. From time to time after 1785 the State and individuals by cession or by direct purchase, procured lands from the Indians. The Tuscaroras and the Oneidas, in 1785, first parted with some of their territory. March 1, 1788, an act was passed appointing commissioners to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their lands by the State, and a council was held at Fort Schuyler, which was attended by Governor Clinton, the commissioners, and the chiefs of the Onondagas, Oneidas, and Cayugas. The Onondagas and the Oneidas then arranged for the cession of all their lands' excepting some small reservations. In the reservations made by the Oneidas was a half mile square at intervals of each six miles along the north shore of Oneida Lake, and "a convenient piece at the fishing-place on the Onondaga River, three miles below where it issues from Oneida Lake." The consideration of the cession by the Oneidas was \$2,000 cash, \$3,000 worth of goods, \$500 towards building mills, and \$600 in silver annually thereafter. In the following year the Cayugas also completed the cession of their territory, excepting 100 square miles. The Senecas parted with most of their territory in 1797, and in the same year the Mohawks, most of whom had fled to Canada at the close of the war, relinquished all their lands to the State for a consideration. From the State were afterwards derived the great tracts of Macomb (1791), Scriba (1794), and the military lands described in an earlier chapter, which comprised all the territory of Oswego county. Besides these there were other large purchases made in other parts of the State for speculative purposes, with which we are not specially interested.

The reservations made by the State in the law of 1784 have been described in an earlier chapter. At the same time another reservation was provided for at "the falls, commonly called Oswego Falls, on the the Onondaga River," the boundaries of which are given as 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."

With the virtual control by the State of such immense tracts of land, and the readiness of the authorities to award the bounty lands in the Military Tract and to sell its other lands, Oswego county, as well as other localities, was ready for settlement. The Revolutionary war, while impoverishing the nation and ruinous to many individuals, was not barren of beneficent results. A large part of the Continental army, drawn from other States, was often encamped in, or marched through, this State. The officers and soldiers thus became familiar with the lands and mingled with the people, married wives among them, and, returning to their homes, gave glowing accounts of the many attractions of New York, thus early exerting an influence to bring hither the adventurous New Englanders. As early as 1784 Hugh White, with his own and other families, moved into and founded Whitestown (near Utica), whose population was increased between 1788 and 1790 to several hundred persons. In 1786 Ephraim Webster first settled in Onondaga county, to be followed two years later by Comfort Tyler and Asa Danforth, the original salt boilers; while at about the same time other sections of the State were welcoming the sturdy and hopeful spirits who were to make the wilderness blossom.

In 1789 the great county of Montgomery was reduced in area by the erection of Ontario county, embracing all the western part of the State, and in 1791 both Tioga and Herkimer counties were erected, the latter including all the territory from the west line of Montgomery to the east line of Ontario and from Tioga county north to the St. Lawrence. It embraced, of course, what is now Oswego county. On the 10th of April, 1792, the town of Mexico was erected from the town

of Whitestown, in Herkimer county, and still retains its name and its position as one of the prominent towns of Oswego county, as fully described in the later town histories in this volume.

Meanwhile the bounty lands of the Military Tract were rapidly taken up, but in a very large majority of cases the claims were sold to speculators and settlement proceeded very slowly.

The earliest deed of Oswego county lands, recorded in the Oswego county clerk's office, was dated August 18, 1790; was made by William Cockburn and Isaac Davis as attorneys for Dennis McCarthy and Matthew Whalen; and conveyed lots 42 and 53 of the Military township of Hannibal to Thomas Tillotson, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. The deed is found at page 1, vol. I, of Onondaga Transcribed Records, and describes McCarthy and Whalen as soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and the lots as having been patented to them for their services as such.

In the year 1791 a young Frenchman and his wife took possession of an island in Oneida Lake, about eight miles from Fort Brewerton, from him still known as Frenchman's Island. Johnson, in preparing his history of Oswego county, had access to original sources of information respecting this family, and from him (p. 44) is transcribed the following:

The man's name was De Vatine or Desvatines; 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 1788, 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. Desvatines 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 Desvatines 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 the 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 Desvatines always spoke of them with grateful warmth.

In the spring of 1792 they returned to the island, where Madame Desvatines gave birth to a child, Camille Desvatines, probably the first white child born in Oswego

county outside the military establishments. Notwithstanding his somewhat frivolous disposition, Desvatines seems to have done a great deal of hard work for a man who had been reared in ease. Unaided, and without a team, he cleared a tract of 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.

In 1793 the French family, for some unrecorded reason, left their island home, and purchased of Mr. Scriba 100 acres of land on the north lake shore near Mr. Scriba's settlement. There they built a house in which they lived several years, dispensing to all travelers such hospitality and aid as they were able. The last authentic account of the family is found in the writings of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt in about 1795.

The careful historian of Onondaga county, J. V. H. Clark, who wrote nearly fifty years ago, gives some interesting particulars of this family, and especially of the wife. He says:

About the year 1800 it [the island] became the abode of a Frenchman and his wife, named Devitz. The lady was one of the noblest and wealthiest in France; she became attached to a French gentleman, far below her rank, and for this, had incurred her father's displeasure, who refused his assent to their alliance. An elopement and marriage were the consequence; and being pursued by her angry parent, they fled to this country, and still fearing his pursuit and vengeance, they left the city of New York, where they at first landed, and resolved to bury themselves, far away from the haunts of busy men, in some dreary and uninhabited forest. Following the usual channels of communication, they ascended the Mohawk River, and thence along the Oneida Lake in a canoe, until they arrived at this beautiful island, upon which they encamped for the night. So pleased were they with the solitude which everywhere surrounded them, and with the grandeur of the scenery which here presented itself, they at once resolved to make it the place of their abode. He soon erected a comfortable hut; and subsequently, with the assistance of some boatmen, put up a log house, in which they spent several summers. His winters he usually spent in Albany. His cabin was graced with books and musical instruments, and his beautiful garden was cultivated by his own hands. The remains of this house and some fruit trees of his planting are still to be seen.

At length, the day of their deliverance arrived—the angry father had relented. Unwilling to relinquish his only daughter, he had continued his search; and after an absence of some seven years from her friends, he sought and found, and forgave his child; and taking her, her husband and three little ones, returned with them rejoicing to his home, settled upon them his immense fortune, and shortly afterwards died. Those children, born upon that island (which has ever since been known as "Frenchman's Island"), are said to be at this day among the most distinguished personages of France.

This version of the story is, perhaps, as reasonable as any that has been given.

In 1791 or 1792 a Mr. Bruce, formerly a merchant of Connecticut, came in and built a cabin on the site of Constantia, where he subsisted by hunting, fishing, and growing vegetables. It was from him that the creek now known as Scriba's Creek, first bore the name of Bruce's Creek.

Early in 1792 Major Lawrence Van Valkenburgh arrived at Oswego Falls, where he had acquired an interest in lot 75, on the west side of the river. He was accompanied by two laborers named Valentine and Schermerhorn, and a slave boy. The major set his men at work and returned east. About the same time two men named Olcott and Fowler came there to trade with the Indians. During the major's absence Schermerhorn died and was buried by his companions. In the course of trade Valentine contracted a warm intimacy with a squaw, which gave offense to her Indian husband. A quarrel followed between Valentine and the Indian, in which the latter was struck by Valentine with a hoe and killed. This event caused intense excitement and anger among the Indians, and the few white persons there feared for their lives. Valentine took his employer's oxen and gun to Oswego, sold them there to members of the English garrison, and fled to Canada. A reward was offered by the governor for his capture, and he was caught, brought back, and tried for his crime at Whitestown and acquitted. Olcott and the slave boy started east after the murder of the Indian, but were met at Three Rivers by Major Van Valkenburgh, and returned with him to the Falls, where he, with a detachment of British soldiers, sent up from Fort Ontario, finally succeeded in conciliating the Indians.

In 1792 Francis Adrian Vandercamp, a distinguished Hollander, who had fled from his own country for political reasons, and had come to America in company with Baron De Zeng, a German nobleman, made an exploration of the great Roosevelt purchase with a view to settlement. In June they entered Oneida Lake in a canoe and paddled to the mouth of Bruce (now Scriba) Creek, on the site of Constantia village. From there they made a visit to the exiles on Frenchman's Island, of whose home and life Vandercamp wrote a

very entertaining narrative. At the end of their visit, when the Frenchman learned of the contemplated journey to Lake Ontario in a canoe, he generously insisted on their taking his safer and more commodious bateau, which they did. The two travelers arrived in due time at Oswego. There they found the fort garrisoned by one company of British soldiers, under Captain Wickham, who was a native of Rhode Island. He treated them kindly and sent a guide with them to the mouth of Salmon River. Vandercamp records 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."

After some further exploration, and being very nearly wrecked at the mouth of the river, the travelers returned to Frenchman's Island, where they were again treated in a most hospitable manner, and were accompanied by the exiles as far as Fish Creek. Vandercamp mentions seeing on his return journey numerous boats and canoes laden with goods, fur, salt, etc., indicating that trade was reviving, although the frontiers were still ostensibly under British authority.

The spring of 1793 saw further settlements within the county. Major Van Valkenburgh brought in his family, among whom was his son Abram and his wife of sixteen years, to whom he had recently been married. Their son, Lawrence, jr., is generally given the honor of having been the first white child born in this county outside of the military establishments. This is undoubtedly true, if we except Camille Desvatines. With the Van Valkenburghs came Henry Bush and a Mr. Lary, who also settled at the Falls. In the same spring (1793) Daniel Masters became the first settler in the present town of Volney, on the east side of the river, where he established the first blacksmith shop in the county; and it was about the same time that Mr. Scriba began improvements on his land in Rotterdam (Constantia), at the mouth of the creek which now bears his name. He named the place "New Rotterdam," from his native city in Holland. Here he began the extensive operations which were continued by him during the succeeding years.

In the fall of that year Scriba's settlement was visited by agents of the "Castorland Co." a body of Frenchmen organized for the purpose

of purchasing land on the Black River.¹ The agents of this company were Messrs. Pharoux and Desjardines, who were accompanied by Marc Isombard Brunel, a young officer of the French navy, afterwards the very celebrated engineer who constructed the Thames tunnel. Baron De Zeng, then residing at Rome, also accompanied the party. According to the journal of the Castorland agents, New Rotterdam then consisted of three log houses and a rudly constructed saw-mill. Desvatines and his family had left Frenchman's Island and were living on the site of Constantia village. The travelers proceeded to Fort Brewerton, where they found the outlet obstructed with stones by Mr. Stevens (before mentioned), in an opening of which he had fixed a willow basket for a fish weir.² Proceeding down the river they were joined below Three Rivers by Major Bingham, who had left Brewerton and settled in Ly-sander, Onondaga county. Their boats were slid around the portage on poles at Oswego Falls, the goods being carried around in wagons at an expense of half a dollar for each load. Continuing their journey, they found a new commander at Fort Ontario in the person of Captain Schroeder, a German. A British inspector came out of the fort (on American soil—an astonishing state of things!) to learn if they had with them any articles for Canadian trade. De Zeng felt sure of obtaining a pass without difficulty, as the captain was, like himself, a German. He was disappointed. Schroeder said he could scarcely restrain himself from sending the whole party to Quebec as prisoners, and was greatly astonished at their presumption! He did finally consent to pass the party if they would leave Brunel as a hostage; but the latter did not like the alternative, and he was finally hidden under a tarpaulin and the party successfully passed the sentry.

¹ The journal kept by these agents has not been published, but it was translated by the late Franklin B. Hough, and Crisfield Johnson was given access to its pages by Mr. Hough during the compilation of Johnson's History of Oswego County, which see, pp. 48-9.

² Mr. Stevens came very near losing his life in 1792, when he attempted to go to the north part of the county, directly through the forest, instead of going down the river and along the lake shore. He lost his way, and as night approached was overtaken by a pack of gray wolves, led by a large black one, the most ferocious of their kind. Stevens shot this leader, kindled a fire and thus protected himself from the howling animals through the night. Next morning he attempted to return to Fort Brewerton, but lost his bearings and wandered all day hopelessly in the forest. Again he built a fire and passed the night in sleep. Starting onward in the morning he traveled till ten o'clock when he came in sight of Fort Ontario. After resting two days he returned to Fort Brewerton by the river, carrying with him the skin of the black wolf, for which he received a bounty of \$40.—[Clark's Onondaga, vol. II, pp. 184-185.]

After their expedition to Black River they returned on October 28, and unexpectedly came in sight of the fort. Landing Brunel two miles below, that he might make a short cut through the woods and meet them on the river above, they proceeded to the fort. There Captain Schroder declared he would hold them prisoners until they returned his hostage. He was finally conciliated with gifts, and the travelers proceeded up the river. Brunel had a serious time in the forest, and when he did not meet the party as expected, Pharoux went out in quest of him and he too became bewildered and spent the night in the woods. They, however, were all happily reunited on the next day at the portage at Oswego Falls. They made note of families of Germans here who were preparing to migrate farther west; and they found men spearing salmon, packing them in Onondaga salt costing \$1.50 per barrel, and selling the product at \$2.00 to \$3.00 a barrel. Arriving at New Rotterdam on the 31st of October, they lodged in Scriba's log house. They found the Desvatines family in their new dwelling, on which there was yet no roof. Their record says: "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."¹ The party then proceeded eastward.

On March 5, 1794, Onondaga county was erected from Herkimer county, and within its extensive area was that part of Oswego county lying west of the river. On the same day the town of Lysander was formed, embracing the same territory. The remainder of what is Oswego county remained still in the great county of Herkimer.

Warfare with the Indians had continued down to this time in various parts of the country, but it was substantially ended with the victory of General Wayne on the Maumee River, August 20, 1794. It was at about the time under consideration that excitement and anxiety, caused partly by the western Indian war, arose on the northern frontier. This was greatly augmented by an occurrence growing out of the unjustifiable occupation of American forts by the British. It should be remembered that the latter had levied duties on all American boats passing Oswego, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the traders and

¹ Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 48.

boatmen rebelled at the gross imposition, and ran their craft past the fort in the night whenever possible. To prevent this, the British engaged spies to give warning of the approach of boats. When some of these spies were captured by the Americans they were mercilessly punished, several being taken to Salina and whipped. While these events were taking place, it was learned by the settlers that Col. Guy Johnson (who was still superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada) had purchased a boat load of valuable stores in Albany for the Mohawks, which would pass down the Oswego River on its way to Canada, where that tribe now resided. A party of thirty or forty headstrong men, smarting under the exactions of the British, gathered at Three Rivers, purposing to rob the boat. The enterprise was successful, the crew were driven off, and the cargo divided among the parties, who scattered to their homes. This deed was like firing a train to a magazine, for nothing could have been conceived more certain to inflame the anger of the Indians than the capture of goods destined for their brethren in the north. The deed was, for one reason or another, generally condemned by the frontiersmen. Guy Johnson came at once to Oswego, while many Indians gathered at Niagara and Oswego, threatening retaliation. Had Wayne just at this juncture been defeated instead of victorious, a period of Indian warfare might have been inaugurated. Although the robbers endeavored to conceal themselves and their plunder, most of the goods were eventually secured and returned to their owners, averting further trouble.

It was during this period of excitement that Oliver Stevens, the Fort Brewerton pioneer, obtained from Governor Clinton authority to build a blockhouse as an additional defense at that point. The structure was ~~erected on~~ the site of the present Fort Brewerton Hotel, on the north bank of the river. It was built at the expense of the State.

On the 3d of June, 1794, the settlers along the Oswego River and in that vicinity were startled by the firing of cannon at Fort Ontario. Their minds were already in a state of unrest, and visions of renewed Indian barbarities arose before them. The neighborhoods were filled with alarm; some families buried their few valuables and prepared for flight; while the cannon continued to boom, and general distraction prevailed. The alarm was short-lived however; the firing at length ceased and the settlers soon learned that it was a salute of 100 guns to celebrate the birthday of George III.

More amicable relations had meanwhile been developed between Captain Schroeder at Fort Ontario and the near-by settlers, and especially with the Van Valkenburghs, whom he invited to spend the winter of 1794-5 at the fort. The invitation was accepted, and the escape of the family from the rigors of the season and relief from anxiety concerning the Indians, was most welcome. Before their departure in the spring a deplorable incident occurred at the fort. One of the officers was Lieutenant Holland, an intelligent young officer of agreeable address. In April, while Captain Schroeder and another officer were hunting at Sodus, the captain was informed of misconduct by his wife and Holland. Returning in a fury of rage, the officers of the garrison were compelled to place him under restraint, while Holland secreted himself. When night came on the lieutenant went to Major Van Valkenburgh's window, tapped on the pane, and begged him to protect Mrs. Schroeder from her husband. He then took an open boat and made his way to Kingston, Canada. On the following day Captain Schroeder arranged with Van Valkenburgh to take his wife to Schenectady, whence she could return to her father in Georgia. That afternoon young Abram Van Valkenburgh and a boatman took her and her woman servant in a boat and departed. Schroeder afterwards followed Holland to Montreal, and in the duel which followed both were wounded, the latter mortally.

The spring of 1795 witnessed some additions to the settlements of the county, and the founding by Mr. Scriba of the "City of Vera Cruz," at the mouth of Little Salmon Creek, (now Mexico Point), to which proper reference is elsewhere made. It was in this year also and the two succeeding ones that the French Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt traveled extensively in America, a portion of which tour brought him among scenes that are of interest to readers of this volume. In June, 1795, he passed down the Oneida and Oswego Rivers. At Rotterdam he found a dozen poor log houses, most of which had been erected at Mr. Scriba's expense. Besides these there were only Mr. Vandercamp's farm and one other clearing with a house on it, along the whole north shore of the lake. Mr. Scriba had cut out a road to "Vera Cruz," and was building a frame structure in which it was his purpose to open a store. The duke contributed an addition to the romance of the exiles of Frenchman's Island. At Oswego Falls he found a tavern kept by Willim Shorter, who drew boats around the falls with oxen.

On the 26th of February, 1796, the town of Mexico was reorganized by law, as described in a later chapter. It still covered an immense territory, extending so far north and east as to embrace nearly all of the present counties of Lewis and Jefferson west of Black River. In this year, also, the settlers were relieved from further annoyance and humiliation from having a British garrison in Fort Ontario. Negotiations had been continued since the close of the war between the British government and the United States without result, until John Jay was sent as minister to England, where he was successful in concluding a treaty under which all differences were settled, and provision made for the surrender of the frontier posts on or before June 1, 1796. During the negotiations preceding the settlement, Washington and his cabinet had been repeatedly urged to begin another war with England, a policy which was warmly advocated by France. Fortunately a more conservative and wiser policy was adopted.¹

The fort was afterward garrisoned by a small detachment of American soldiers under a lieutenant, and the stars and stripes, floating from the staff which had so long upborne the foreign flag, greeted the pioneers' gaze.²

Either immediately after the surrender, or a short time before, John Love and Ziba Phillips located at Oswego as traders, and in the same

¹ Owing to some further hostile feelings caused by the refusal of Virginia to pay debts to British subjects, Fort Ontario was not actually surrendered until July. The date of this event has been disputed, but the following letter in possession of B. B. Burt of Oswego, addressed by the officer, who received the surrender, to Mr. Scriba, definitely settles the question:

FORT ONTARIO, July 15, 1796.

Dear Sir—

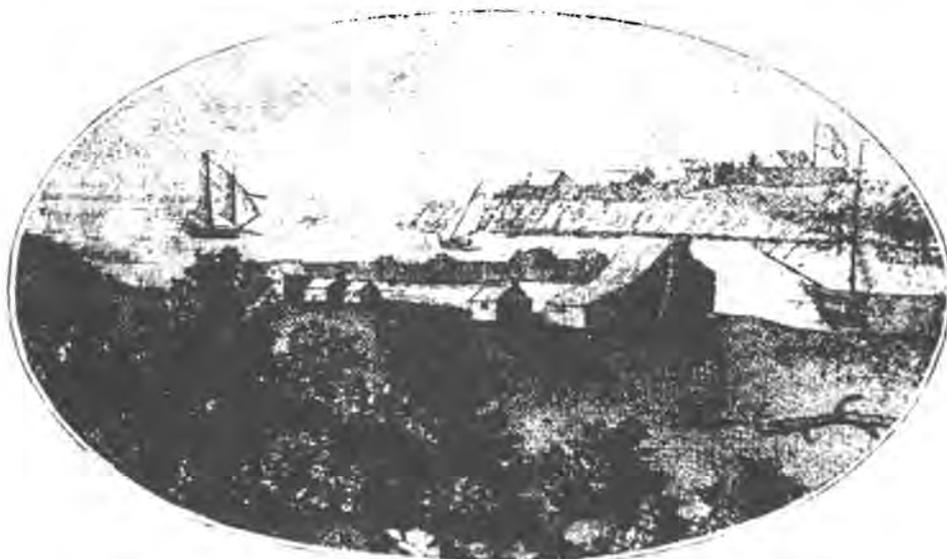
I have the pleasure of informing you that the American flag, under a federal salute, was for the first time displayed from the citadel of this fort at the hour of ten this morning. A Capt. Clark and Col. Fothergill were his Majesty's officers, left with a detachment of thirty men for the protection of 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.

² The same year that England surrendered her hold on her 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.—[Johnson's History of Oswego county, p. 52.

year Neil McMullin came on from Kingston, where he had been a merchant, and brought with him his family and a framed house, which he erected in his new home. Trade increased at the port and soon an active business was in progress, the harbinger of the great commerce that was eventually to flow out of and into our harbor.



Fort Ontario in 1798 From an old print in the "Description of the Genesee Country"

From this time to the close of the century settlements were made within the boundaries of many of the present towns of the county, as fully detailed in later chapters devoted to the town histories, and general progress marked the passing years. On the 1st of January, 1798, the first post-office was established at Rotterdam, which name it was given, and John Meyer was made postmaster. On the 15th of March following Oneida county was erected, embracing within its limits all that part of Oswego county lying east of the river, a condition which existed until the formation of Oswego county in 1816.

This chapter may be properly closed with a transcript of the assessment roll of the town of Mexico for 1798, as far as it relates to the present Oswego county. It throws considerable light upon the question

of who were settlers at that early time, and where they lived. The following is the list:

At the mouth of Little Salmon Creek ¹ [now Mexico Point]—Benjamin Gilbert, Benjamin Winch, Archibald Fairfield, and Benjamin Wright, agent for Mr. Scriba. Wright was assessed on a store, a barn and a blacksmith shop, a saw mill and a 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 Wells.

"Locations on the Oswego River"—Steven Lush, Daniel Phoenix (in Schroepfel), Philip Roe, Ezra L'Hommedieu, John Waters, Ebenezer Wright, Benjamin Walker, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh.

Two or three of those named in the last paragraph were probably owners, not residents. Such was the case also with William Constable, assessed on part of the Boylston tract; with Franklin and Robinson, assessed on part of Constantia; with Jacob Mark, assessed on part of Scriba; and Mr. L'Hommedieu on part of township 12. George Scriba was assessed on only nine of his original twenty-four townships, 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)—a total of one hundred and sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven acres, assessed at two dollars per acre.

The most populous township at that time was No. 12, now the south part of Redfield. The assessed owners of property there were Samuel Brooks, Phineas Cory, Nathan Cook, Ebenezer Chamberlain, Joseph Clark, Taylor Chapman, Roger Cook, James Drake, John Edwards, Nathaniel Eels, Titus Meacham, Amos Kent, Joseph Overton, Joel Overton, Silas Phelps, John Prine, Natban Sage, Eli Strong, Jedediah Smith, Obadiah Smith, George Seymour, Joseph Strickland, Samuel Smith, Josiah Tryon, Benjamin Thrall, Benjamin Worth, 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 River, there were probably about eighty or ninety adult males in the county in the early part of 1793, representing a population of nearly five hundred souls.²

¹ What we now call Salmon Creek, was then known as Little Salmon Creek, while Salmon River was then called Salmon Creek.

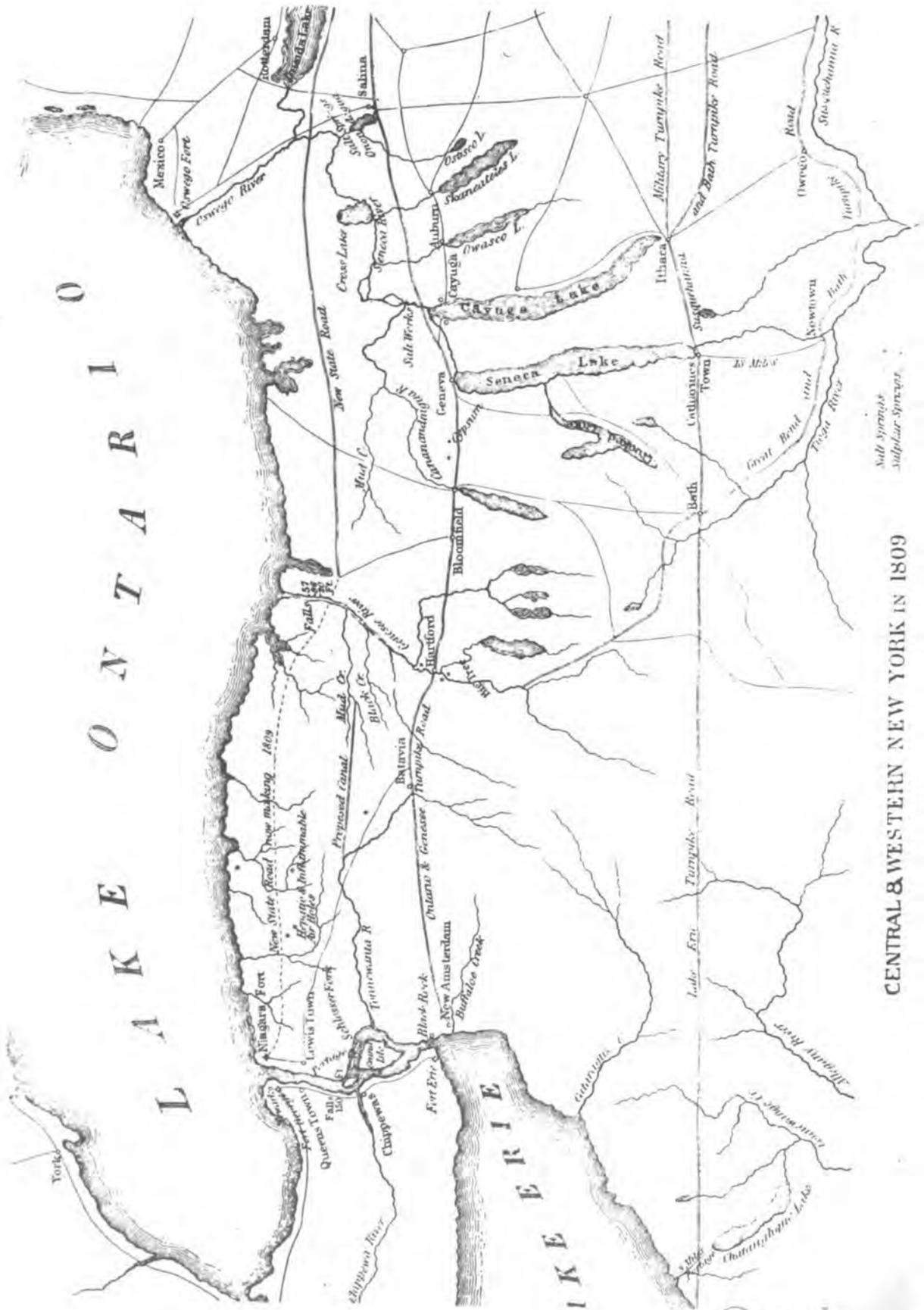
² Johnson's History of Oswego county, p. 54.

CHAPTER X.

Beginning of the Century—Inception of Lake Commerce at Oswego—First Settlements in Various Towns—Causes of the War of 1812—The President's Message to Congress—Anxiety at Oswego—Declaration of War—Attitude of the Indians—Appointments at Oswego—Fort Ontario Garrisoned—Beginning of a Naval Squadron—Hostilities on the Northern Frontier—Building of the Oneida—Attack on Sackett's Harbor by the British—Perry's Victory—Campaign of 1814—Operations on Lake Ontario—Capture of Oswego by the British—Details of the Battle—Carrying Stores to Sackett's Harbor—Battle of Big Sandy Creek—Close of the War.

The first fifteen years of the present century constitute an important period in the history of Oswego county—a period that witnessed a large increase of settlers in many of the already occupied localities and the beginning of settlement at other points; the clearing of many acres of forests and the beginning of cultivation on scores of farms; the building of numerous mills; the founding of villages and public schools; and finally a renewal of war, which for two years paralyzed immigration and checked advancement.

At the beginning of the century the population of the State had reached 589,000, of which total about 60,000 dwelt in New York city. Albany was a considerable community, while at Utica, Rochester and Buffalo the foundation had been laid for the present thriving cities. Coming nearer home, there was a growing village at Salina (Syracuse not having yet been founded), whence a large quantity of salt was finding its market in the west by transportation down the Oswego River on its way to its destination. Lake commerce at Oswego was given its inception in 1803 by Mathew McNair, who bought a sloop named Jane, rechristened it Peggy, and began the forwarding business. In the same year the custom house was established, with Joel Burt as the first collector. In the following year facilities for commerce were increased by the building of two schooners, one, the Linda, of fifty tons, by Mr. McNair, and the other, the Fair American of ninety tons, by a government contractor named Wilson. The transportation of salt and other



L A K E O N T A R I O

CENTRAL & WESTERN NEW YORK IN 1809

goods down the river was chiefly carried on in what were called Durham boats. These were decked over a short distance from either end and had "running boards" along each side, on which were nailed cleats to give the men a foothold while propelling the boats with long poles pressed against the bottom of the stream. They had been in use on the Mohawk since the earliest settlements.

The imposition of duties, besides being an incentive to smuggling, created a great deal of dissatisfaction at Oswego. Canadian flour was then imported in considerable quantities, and it was often turned to profitable account by the smugglers. In 1808 Collector Burt seized a large quantity which the owners were endeavoring to bring over without the payment of duty. Fifty or sixty armed men, many of whom were from Jefferson county, came to Oswego in ten boats to recapture this flour. Coming into the harbor in the day time, they awaited the approach of darkness to accomplish their purpose. Mr. Burt had heard of the proposed attempt, and had sent a hurried message into the southern part of Onondaga county for a company of dragoons. About half-past nine in the evening they reached a point near Oswego and awaited orders. Just before eleven the marauders gathered in the streets, armed and ready for an assault on the collector's warehouse. A moment later they saw the head of the column of dragoons riding swiftly out of the darkness. They were not given time to escape to their boats, and without firing a shot they fled into the woods, leaving their boats the lawful prey of the collector.

This is not the place to follow in detail the progress of settlement in the various towns of Oswego county—a task that more properly belongs to the description of each town in later pages of the volume. It may, however, be stated that settlements had been made in 1800, or prior to that date, in the present towns of Granby (1792); Volney (1793); Scriba, Schroepfel, Mexico and Redfield (1795-6); Constantia (by Mr. Scriba and others as related), besides at Oswego village. Other towns settled after 1800 and prior to the beginning of the War of 1812 were Richland and Williamstown, in 1801; Hannibal, 1802; Sandy Creek, 1803; Parish, 1804; Amboy, 1805; Orwell, Palermo and West Monroe, 1806; Boylston and Albion, 1812. Between the years 1800 and 1815 several new towns were also organized, as follows: Redfield,

1800; Williamstown, 1804; Volney and Hannibal, 1806; Richland, 1807; Constantia, 1808; Scriba, 1811; and New Haven, 1813. Fort Ontario at Oswego, so far as concerned the garrison, was wholly abandoned about the first year of the century. Several important roads were opened or improved during the first decade of the century, among which were Scriba's road from Rotterdam to Vera Cruz; and one from Camden (Oneida county) to Vera Cruz through the present towns of Amboy, Parish and Mexico. In 1806 a mail route was established between Onondaga and Oswego, and a post-office opened at the latter place. Mr. Burt, the collector of the port, was made postmaster. This active pioneer was already operating a ferry across the Oswego River at about the location of Cayuga street. 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. A branch from this led from Ox Creek to Salina. On the 9th of April, 1811, an act was passed by the Legislature appointing commissioners to "lay out and improve that part of the public road leading from the court-house in Onondaga county, to the village of Oswego, between Seneca River and the said village."

Early in the century began the acts on the part of England and France which resulted in another war. Through orders issued by Great Britain, and decrees made by Emperor Napoleon of France, all American commerce in neutral ships with either of these belligerent nations was suspended. American sailors, claimed as British subjects, were seized on American vessels; and the right to board American vessels for this purpose was one of the unjust claims set up by Great Britain. These and other outrages continued until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." Late in October, 1807, Congress opposed this action by laying an embargo on all vessels in United States harbors. This measure, necessary as it may have appeared as a general policy, was disastrous to the mercantile and shipping interests of the whole country. The embargo act was supported by a large part of the Democratic party, but was strenuously opposed by the Federalists.

On June 1, 1812, President Madison sent a confidential message to Congress, in which he reviewed the causes of complaint against Great Britain, and called upon it to decide whether they would act upon their

right and as duty dictated, or remain passive under accumulating injustice. It was well known that the president favored open retaliation. By one party the president was urged by ridicule as well as threats to declare war, while the other, among whom were many whose personal interests were already suffering, bitterly opposed such action. Madison's message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which, on June 3, made a report favoring the president's views and accompanied by a bill declaring war against Great Britain. An attempt was made to include France in the declaration, which failed. After much debate, and amid the greatest excitement throughout the country, Congress passed the bill on July 18, and Madison signed it. On the 19th the president issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling on the people of the country to support the government in its war policy.

At no point in the country was this event discussed with deeper interest and more anxiety than in Oswego. While the population was still insignificant in the little settlement at the mouth of the river, their brief experience there, combined with the evident advantage of their situation, made them most hopeful of a rapidly increasing commerce with its attendant substantial blessings. They realized that war meant the destruction of their prospects and hopes. Not only this, they could not escape the conviction that war meant possible bloodshed and desolation at their very doors.

Immediately upon the public declaration of war Gen. Isaac Brock, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Upper Canada, took command of the Niagara frontier and strengthened its defenses; while similar action was taken on the American side, where Gen. William Wadsworth took command in person. The militia was called out and was hastened towards the rendezvous, to prepare for duty at the frontier forts. By a general order issued from the War Department on April 21, 1812, the detached militia of the State of New York had been arranged in two divisions, eight brigades, and numerous regiments. In May one of these regiments, commanded by Col. C. P. Bellinger, was stationed at Sackett's Harbor, and in June the first detachment of New York's quota of militia was placed under command of General Brown, who was charged with the defense of the northern frontier from Oswego to Lake St. Francis.

Intense anxiety was felt on the American side as to the probable conduct of the Indians in the coming conflict. Great Britain, as might have been foreseen, made prompt efforts to enlist the Mohawks and the other Canadian Indians in her service, and messengers were sent by those Indians to the Six Nations to urge them to join in the same service. To avert this danger, a council of the Six Nations was called at Buffalo on the 6th of July. Speeches were made by the great Seneca Chief, Red Jacket, and by the representative of the government, Mr. Granger, the latter explaining the causes of the war, and counseling the Indians to remain neutral; but if their young warriors must fight, to let it be on the American side. Red Jacket declared in favor of neutrality, and volunteered to send to the Mohawks and urge them to abandon the war path. This effort failed. The Indians of this State remained neutral only a short time; their natural inclinations soon carried them to the frontier, where they performed effective service for the American side. At a later date (1814) many of the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees, and most of the Miamis also joined the forces of the government.

Early in the season of 812 Matthew McNair received the appointment of commissary of subsistence at Oswego, and Alvin Bronson was made military storekeeper. In spite of objections made by a local Federalist, the latter was soon afterward appointed naval storekeeper.

In July Col. George Fleming, of Cayuga county, with nine companies of the recently organized militia, marched down the river and occupied Fort Ontario. The works were more or less dilapidated, and the troops made some effort during their few months' stay, to repair them. When their term of service expired they were succeeded in the occupation of the fort by Colonel Cleveland, from Madison county, with a small force. As the terms of nearly all the militia expired within the year, and no provision had yet been made to supply their places, the fort was soon left almost wholly undefended.

The government early adopted measures for providing a naval squadron on Lake Ontario, in view of the facility with which the British forces could operate against us upon its waters. At each end was an important military gateway, through which the enemy could send expeditions, to act on the offensive by water or land. At the beginning of the conflict the only armed American vessel on the lake was the Oneida,

but all available craft were promptly purchased by the government and armed, among the first being Mr. McNair's schooner, *Julia*, aboard which was placed a long thirty-two pounder, and two long six pounders. The *Oneida*, to which allusion has been made, was built at Oswego in 1809, by Christian Bergh and Henry Eckford, for revenue service, and was the first American armed vessel on the lake. She had captured several British vessels which were violating the laws, in the spring of 1812, and attempts at retaliation promptly followed.

When news of the declaration of war reached Ogdensburg, eight American trading vessels were lying in or near that harbor. For their protection the *Julia*, manned with sixty volunteers, and escorted by a company of riflemen in an open boat, went down the river. A short distance above Ogdensburg she encountered two of the enemy's vessels and a sharp cannonade followed, in which the *Julia* was somewhat damaged. The trading vessels, in their attempt to escape up the river, lost two of their number which were captured by the enemy and burned. This was the inauguration of hostilities on the northern frontier.

The long prominent forwarding firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co. had already been formed, with Alvin Bronson as resident member at Oswego, and their schooner, *Charles and Ann*, was also purchased and armed by the government, and named the *Governor Tompkins*.

Lieut. Melancthon T. Woolsey, of the U. S. navy, who had superintended the building of the *Oneida* at Sackett's Harbor, was first in command on the lake, but was soon placed under Commodore Isaac Chauncey, who arrived in the fall of 1812 and made his headquarters at Sackett's Harbor. Early in November he began offensive operations on the lake with his small fleet, including the Oswego vessels before named. Cruising off Kingston, he had an encounter with land batteries in that harbor, following which the two Oswego vessels, before mentioned, and another chased the *Simcoe*, a British armed vessel of 12 guns, upon the rocks and riddled her with shot. A part of the fleet then blockaded the fort until the ice closed in, when they returned to Sackett's Harbor.

Late in the autumn, in anticipation of an attack upon Ogdensburg, Gen. Jacob Brown was sent thither, arriving October 1. He was none too early, for on the following day a flotilla of British vessels, with about

750 men from Prescott, directly across the river, attacked the place. The defense was spirited and effective, the enemy being soon repulsed.

With the closing of this year the war was fully inaugurated. Operations by land thus far had not been of a character to give much encouragement to the people of this country, although some minor American successes near the close of the campaign served to some extent to relieve their depression.

During the year 1813, while the march of military events was rapid, and resulted as a whole favorably to the American arms, there is little to record of a strictly local character. Sackett's Harbor was now the chief depot of military and naval supplies on Lake Ontario, and presented a tempting prize for the enemy. Moreover, its proximity to Oswego and the probability that it would receive early attention from the British, gave it additional interest with the inhabitants of this county.

About noon of May 28, 1813, Sir James L. Yeo, commanding the British squadron, arrived off Sackett's Harbor from Kingston, with six armed vessels and forty bateaux, carrying over 1,000 troops. The harbor was feebly protected, and a prompt assault would have resulted in its capture; but the appearance of a few American gun boats, transporting a regiment to its relief, frightened away the enemy for the day. An attack was made on the following day, the British landing on Horse Island, and the Americans, believing the place would be taken, burned stores worth \$500,000. The British, seeing the hurrying to and fro of soldiers and citizens on the land, fled in disorder to their vessels, and the whole squadron sailed away. Sackett's Harbor was not again molested.

In the month of June several armed vessels of the British appeared off Oswego Harbor. They opened fire on Fort Ontario, then garrisoned by a small force of regulars, under Major Case. Anchored in the harbor at the time was the American vessel, Growler, of three guns. She replied vigorously, as did also the fort batteries, and after a brief cannonade the enemy retired.

In 1812 a brilliant young naval officer, twenty-seven years of age, had charge of a fleet of gun boats in New York harbor. In 1813 he was called north, served a short time on Lake Ontario under Commo-

dore Chauncey, and was then given command of a fleet of nine small armed vessels on Lake Erie, a body of water the possession of which was to the Americans second only in importance to Lake Ontario. This young officer's name was Oliver Hazard Perry. His flagship was the *Lawrence*. On September 10 he encountered the British squadron, and after a desperate and bloody battle the enemy was defeated with a loss of 200 killed and 600 prisoners. Perry announced his victory to General Harrison by his famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Operations were also active on the Niagara frontier during 1813, and culminated on the last day of the year in the burning of Buffalo and Black Rock, a deed which the British justified by the previous burning of Newark on the other side of the river by the Americans.

It was at this time that a man of eccentric characteristics named William Cooper, then living in Oswego, began building a war vessel on an entirely original plan. Cooper was a brother of the famous novelist, who became familiar with this locality during his six years of naval service, and located the action of his "Pathfinder" amid scenes of which this work treats. William Cooper entertained the belief that he was destined to immortalize his name as the builder of a vessel in Oswego harbor, which, armed, would prove largely instrumental in ending the conflict. It was to consist of a sort of floating battery, and one of the strange features of the scheme was, that he induced the government to agree to pay him \$16,000 when the battery was finished and successfully floated to Sackett's Harbor. Cooper began and energetically pushed forward his work, and finally saw his creation complete. It was nearly square, fifty or sixty feet on a side, and rose four or five feet above the water line; was made of logs partially hewed, and built up something like the side of a log house, and with a mast set up in the middle. It locally received the name of Cooper's Ark. The battery was placed in charge of Captain Gould and a few men; several prisoners were taken on board destined for Sackett's Harbor, and a large sail was set. After a few miles of struggle with the waves, and when off the coast to the eastward of Oswego, the wind having increased to some extent, the battery became unmanageable and promptly went to pieces.

As the war progressed, although peaceful commerce was almost at a

standstill, Oswego village presented a scene of constant military activity. This owing to its situation, was the inevitable result. The fort remained only feebly garrisoned by squads or companies of militia, but troops were often arriving, destined for Niagara and other points on the frontier, or to join the naval forces, coming through by the oft-traveled route down the river, or by the military road which had been opened by the State. Large quantities of military stores and munitions of war also were gathered here, and Matthew McNair and Alvin Bronson now found themselves fully occupied with their public duties.

Early in 1814 it became evident that the British intended a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The victory of the allies over Napoleon had relieved from European service thousands of English soldiers, and early in the summer nearly 15,000 of Wellington's bronzed veterans were sent over to Canada for its defense, or for the invasion of New York. Oswego and other localities on the northern frontier heard of this and of other active movements of the enemy with deep concern. At the same time the people of this country were more than ever determined on vigorous measures against the enemy.

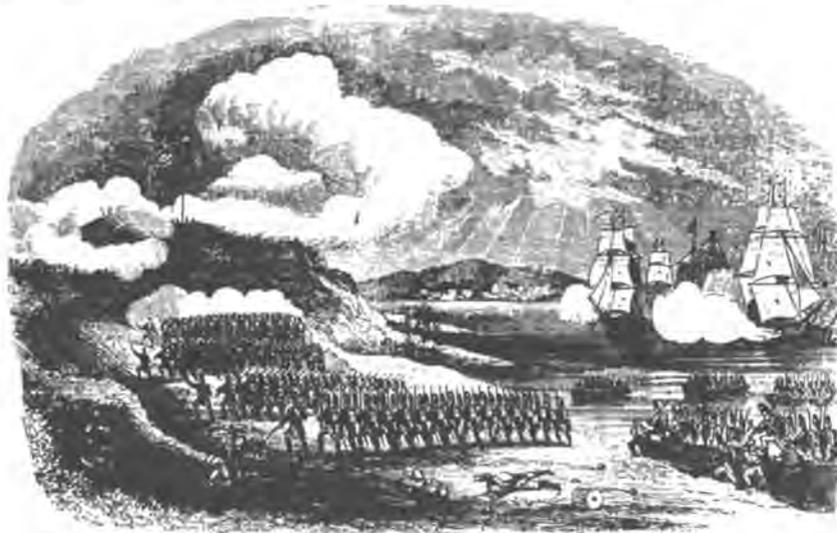
During the winter and spring the military authorities on both sides of the St. Lawrence and the lakes made preparations for a struggle, with Lake Ontario as the prize. Commodore Chauncey was building the frigate *Superior* and other war vessels at Sackett's Harbor. The *Superior* was launched on the 2d of May, eighty days after her keel was laid. These vessels were delayed in the harbor by the non-arrival of their armament, which lay in the vicinity of Oswego Falls with a great quantity of other stores, awaiting a safe opportunity for their shipment to Sackett's Harbor. Mr. Bronson had also a large quantity of stores in charge at Oswego. With all of these valuable and very necessary supplies feebly protected, and with Commodore Chauncey still shut up in Sackett's Harbor,¹ an auspicious opportunity was presented to the British for an attack upon Oswego. They promptly took advantage of the circumstance, but with only partial success.

No sooner had the ice left Kingston harbor, then Sir James Yeo sailed out upon the lake with a fleet of eight war vessels, several other

¹ Lossing is authority for the statement that "Chauncey, not feeling strong enough to oppose Yeo, prudently remained with his squadrons at Sackett's Harbor."

fighting craft, and a force of about 3,000 men,¹ with Oswego as his destination.

As soon as General Gaines (Edmund P.), then in command at Sackett's Harbor, learned that a fleet was preparing to sail from Kingston, he sent Colonel Mitchell with five artillery companies, about 300 strong, armed as infantry, to Oswego, with orders to protect the military stores in the vicinity at all hazards. Proceeding along the road through Sandy Creek, Pulaski and Mexico, Mitchell arrived at Fort Ontario April 30. Here he found a wretched state of things—



Attack on Oswego—(From an old print.)

five rusty guns on the ramparts, and dilapidation and ruin on all sides. The old breastwork on the west side of the river, near the site of old Fort Oswego and not far from the corner of the present West Van Buren and Water streets, was armed with four brass cannon. Mr. Bronson had in the mean time received notice from the quartermaster to stop all stores moving northward at Oswego Falls, and to forward

¹ This number is given by Lossing and other authorities. Johnson's History of Oswego County states the number as 1,000, which is doubtless an error.

those at Oswego to Niagara and Sackett's Harbor as far as possible, concealing the remainder as best he could. In executing these instructions he secreted a large quantity of stores in the surrounding forests. The schooner Growler, under command of Captain Woolsey, with Lieutenant Pearce on board, lay in the river awaiting an opportunity to transport supplies to Sackett's Harbor.

The British fleet appeared off Oswego on the 5th of May, carrying an armament of 220 guns. The troops on board were under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Gordon Drummond, who had commanded the attack on Black Rock and Buffalo in the preceding December. When the reveille sounded that morning, the line of the British vessels, their cannon menacing from gunwale and porthole, were seen standing toward the harbor under a favoring breeze. Colonel Mitchell's action was prompt and as effective as his comparatively feeble force would admit of. He dispatched horsemen at full speed into the surrounding country to call in the militia, while he prepared to defend the post. The Growler was sunk in the river, and Lieutenant Pearce with a part of the crew joined Mitchell at the fort.

When the enemy's fleet had come within about a quarter of a mile of the shore they hove to and made preparations to land. Meanwhile Colonel Mitchell sent an old twelve-pounder, with a squad under Captain Boyle and Lieutenant Legate, down near to the shore, a little to the westward of the fort. Under a heavy cannonade from the fleet, fifteen boats filled with troops now rowed rapidly toward the shore. Mitchell at the same time returned the fire of the vessels with such vigor as was possible from his feeble battery. But it was the old twelve-pounder which Mitchell's foresight had stationed on the shore that proved the most effective. As soon as the boats approached within close range, it was discharged amongst them with disastrous effect, killing and wounding many. Two or three of the shattered boats were abandoned, their crews clambering into other boats, and after a few discharges from the old piece the flotilla rowed off to the vessels, which soon sailed away and disappeared in the distance.

Whatever the reasons actuating the British commander, this first attack was a failure. His force was inordinately large for his purpose, and it is, therefore, difficult to understand why he did not finish his under-

taking at once, instead of waiting until the following day. He put forward the excuse that he intended only to test the strength of the Americans.

On the morning of the 6th the British fleet returned, and the man-of-war Magnet sailed up to a point in the offing, while ten other vessels came in towards the mouth of the river, the remainder of the fleet occupying about the same position as on the previous day. A cannonade was opened by the vessels about ten o'clock; the garrison in the fort responded with its feeble fire; while one by one its ineffective guns were disabled. They would have been more quickly silenced but for the fact that most of the enemy's shot flew high and struck in the woods in the rear. The few militia that had arrived thus far were posted in these woods, while in the execution of his orders to protect the stores in the vicinity; Colonel Mitchell stationed most of his soldiers in the under brush eastward of the fort, leaving a small number to work the remaining guns of the battery. All but one of these were disabled before 1 o'clock. Other militiamen in considerable numbers arrived during the day, most of them too late to be of much service.

Again the British troops left their vessels for the shore in a flotilla of small boats. According to Lossing the forces making this attack consisted of two companies of De Wattville's regiment of infantry under Captain De Bersey; one company of the celebrated "Glen Gary" regiment under Captain McMillan; a battalion of marines under Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm; 200 seamen armed with pikes, under Captain Mulcaster of the navy; the whole under command of Colonel Fischer. Sir George Drummond remained on his ship.

For the following account of the ensuing operations of this memorable day, we are indebted to Johnson's history of this county (pp. 65-7), prepared at a time when he had the opportunity of gathering its details from eye-witnesses, all of whom have now left us forever:

The boats containing the infantry and marines headed for the brush-covered shore where Mitchell was stationed, just eastward from the fort, 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 flagstaff, 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.

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 his schooner, the Syren, preparatory to sinking her. 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 those 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 commodore; "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. Hugunin and William Squires, the volunteer riflemen before alluded to; Eli Stevens, and Carlos Colton. Mr. Hugunin came of a warlike family, two of his brothers being then in the 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 of fourteen years old, and a clerk for Mr. Bronson. It was doubtless this circumstance that caused his capture, for he was taken to another vessel from his employer, and his captors there endeavored to obtain from him the information 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 tete-a-tete anywhere between the capes of Delaware and 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 tete-a-tete he had requested.

The Drummonds, also, were a brutal race. Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, 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 pistoling with his own hand the wounded who asked for mercy.

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 ship-board. 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 losses of the Americans in killed, wounded and missing in this battle were sixty-nine; the British lost nineteen killed and seventy-five wounded. The bodies, with the exception of those of the British officers, were collected and hastily buried. Subsequently the remains of the American soldiers were exhumed and reburied with martial honors. Fort Ontario was not again occupied until November 3, 1838.

The sound of the cannonading on this occasion was heard for miles around Oswego, causing intense alarm and anxiety, which did not subside until after the close of the war. After the battle most of the militia which had arrived too late to be of assistance, returned home carrying news of the disaster through the settlements. Dread of a renewal of Indian atrocities and all the other horrors of a border war drove many to leave their homes and flee farther into the interior. The memory of many instances of temporary flight, some pathetic and others amusing, have been kept alive in fireside stories. When, on the day following the battle, it was learned that the British had retired and that no hostile Indians had appeared, most of the frightened families returned to their homes.

One outcome of this attack, which was profitable in a small way, was the gathering by boys and men of the large number of cannon balls that had been fired into the woods by the British. Most of these were bought by Dr. Deodatus Clark, father of E. W. Clark, who then lived on a farm just within the present eastern city line. He sold them to Judge Joshua Forman at Onondaga Hollow, who had a contract for supplying the government.¹

Colonel Mitchell, on his retreat, proceeded to Oswego Falls to guard the stores at that point, obstructing the road over which he passed with fallen trees. Captain Woolsey and a few other naval officers accompanied him. It was now, more than ever, important to remove the stores to Sackett's Harbor, and especially the guns for the vessels. To attempt this by way of the lake, now patrolled by the victorious British fleet, was clearly impracticable. In the emergency Woolsey sent a proposal to Commodore Chauncey to transport them along the lake shore in open boats to the mouth of Stony Creek, about twelve miles westward from Sackett's Harbor; thence up that creek and overland to Henderson Bay. Chauncey approved the plan and General Gaines ordered the troops to co-operate in the work. The task was accomplished and in a very dramatic manner.

Such of the large guns as had not already been passed over the falls were taken over in scows, and they, with the remainder of the precious freight, were loaded into nineteen large open boats. Of the large guns there were twenty-two long thirty-two pounders, ten twenty-four-pounders and three forty-two-pounder carronades. With these was also the main cable for the Superior, weighing 9,600 pounds, and which completely loaded one of the boats. The flotilla was manned by a strong force of oarsmen, and carried besides 130 riflemen under Major Daniel Appling. A body of 150 Oneida warriors was engaged to meet the boats at the mouth of Salmon River.

On the 28th of May the flotilla left the harbor at sunset and began

¹Mr. Johnson, in his History of Oswego county (p. 67), states that Mr. Forman paid a good price for these balls, as they were better than he could cast at his furnace. The fact is, that while Judge Forman had such a contract with the government and the balls fired by the British were generally better than the Americans could produce, he did not have a furnace at Onondaga Hollow at all. The furnace alluded to, and from which a large quantity of cannon shot were sent to Oswego, was owned and operated by Nicholas Mickles, one of the most prominent pioneers of Onondaga Valley.

its eastward voyage with a God speed from the people in the little village. By arduous rowing the mouth of Salmon River was reached at dawn next morning, where the faithful Oneidas met the boats as agreed; but in a fog that rose in the latter part of the night one of the boats was unfortunately lost, and soon fell into the hands of the British cruisers. The character of its cargo and its location when found told the story to the enemy, and the cruiser turned her prow towards the blockading squadron with every sail set. Meanwhile the vigilant Woolsey, discovering the loss of the boat, clearly foresaw the probable result. He determined to make a desperate effort to reach the mouth of Big Sandy Creek in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, with his fleet of boats, and at the same time hurried off a messenger to Sackett's Harbor to request a reinforcement of troops. The boats again put out and the oarsmen bent ardently to their task, the Oneida warriors keeping along abreast on the shore as an escort. At noon the flotilla reached the shelter of Big Sandy Creek and proceeded a mile or more up the south branch of the stream.

When Sir James Yeo learned of the expedition from his cruiser that had captured the lost boat, he sent two gun boats, three cutters, and a gig to intercept the Americans. The squadron cruised along the lake shore in search of their prey, and towards night first learned of Woolsey's presence in Big Sandy Creek. The same afternoon a company of cavalry and one of artillery dashed through the woods from Sackett's Harbor, followed, a little later, by a company of infantry. They made immediate preparations to give the enemy a warm reception. Big Sandy Creek in that vicinity flows through a flat country and its banks were then covered with thick bushes. The boats lay just above a considerable bend in the stream, and near them were stationed the troops from Sackett's Harbor, while just below the bend and in the thick bushes were hidden the riflemen and the Indians.

The British squadron hung near the mouth of the creek through the night of the 28th, doubtless confident of capturing their rich prize with ease in the morning. When daylight appeared their vessels proceeded up the creek, and upon coming in sight of the American boats, opened a sharp cannonade. The boats, setting low in the water, were little harmed. Then landing a flanking party on either bank, the

whole force of the enemy moved forward, pouring grape and canister into the bushes. Many of the Indians fled when the artillery fire began, while the riflemen lay flat upon the ground to escape the bullets, and awaited their time for action. As the vessels came toward the ambush, the riflemen arose and poured upon them a rapid fire. Many of the flankers fell under the storm of lead; the boats were raked; and at the same moment the Americans opened their artillery on the enemy. The remainder of the story is briefly told. In ten minutes after the Americans opened fire the British commander surrendered his whole force, having lost eighteen killed and about fifty wounded, with 170 prisoners. One rifleman and one Indian wounded was the entire loss of the Americans. The victory was complete and the capture large and important. The American cannon and the cable were transported to Sackett's Harbor by land; the vessels there were soon armed; and Commodore Chauncey, suffering from illness, was carried on board on the 31st of July, and his squadron sailed up the lake. He blockaded Kingston, and vainly tried to draw Sir James Yeo into action. With the completion at Kingston in September of a man-of-war of 112 guns, Chauncey prudently returned to Sackett's Harbor, where prompt measures were adopted to build vessels large enough to cope with those of the enemy.¹ The keels of two first-class frigates were laid, and one of these was far advanced when peace was declared. When the lake was closed by ice that winter the war had ended on the northern frontier.

Other principal military operations of 1814, ending with the final victory of General Jackson in New Orleans January 8, 1815, were those at Fort Erie July 3, and August 13-15; at Lundy's Lane July 25; on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburg September 11; at Chippewa October 15, and the victories of Decatur and others on the sea.

A treaty of peace was agreed to between commissioners of the United States and those of Great Britain, at Ghent, December 24, 1814; and ratifications were exchanged at Washington, February 17, 1815. It provided for a mutual restoration of all conquered territory, and for three commissions—one to settle the title to islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; one to lay out the northeastern boundary of the United States

¹ Alvin Bronson defined the struggles for the conquest of Lake Ontario as "a war of ship-builders," during which first one side and then the other built larger vessels than those previously existing.

as far as the St. Lawrence; and the other to run the line through that river and the lakes to the Lake of the Woods. The settlement of other minor matters was also embraced in the treaty.

The reception of the news spread joy throughout the land, although the treaty was criticised in some quarters, chiefly because immunity from search or impressment had not been secured. The news of the peace reached New York city February 11, 1815, and banquets and illuminations followed, not alone in the metropolis, but in all principal cities. No one is living to tell us what he saw in Oswego when the news finally came slowly northward; but we may well believe that in proportion to the population, the joy and exultation was not surpassed any where else in the country.

CHAPTER XI.

Suffering from the Cold Season of 1816--Settlements in Oswego County--The First Steamboat on Lake Ontario--Discussion of Canal Projects--Their Importance to the Future of Oswego County--Policy of Improving River Navigation--The Erie Canal Begun--Other Public Improvements--Canal from Oswego to Syracuse--Its Influence on this County--Alvin Bronson and his Work--The First Church Building--The First Congressman--Beginning of Harbor Improvements--Opening of the Canal--The Welland Canal--Effect on Agriculture--Speculative Period 1836-7--The Patriot War--Appropriation for Restoring Fort Ontario--County Agricultural Society--The First Propeller on the Lakes--Coming of the Railroads--Plank Roads and their Influence.

Following the war, a period of peace longer than it had ever before enjoyed settled down upon Oswego. Immigration, which had ceased during the conflict, slowly revived; commerce came to life; and gradually there began an era of growth which was to continue through many prosperous years. Unfortunately the summer of 1816 was one of such extreme cold as to cut off a large part of the crops. Snow fell in this region in May, and on the 9th of June there was a heavy frost at many points, while the entire season was most unpropitious. Provisions of all kinds commanded enormous prices; flour at one period in midsummer reaching \$16 per barrel. Want was general, while in many individual cases, suffering was extreme.

It was in March of this year that the act of the Legislature erecting Oswego county was passed, as quoted in full in Chapter I. The towns in existence within the boundaries of the county in 1816 were Hannibal, Scriba, New Haven, Volney, Mexico, Richland, Redfield, Williamstown and Constantia, in each of which considerable settlements had been made. A small hamlet stood on the site of Mexico village, with neither store nor tavern; and a similar one at Colosse (first called Mexico Four Corners); while on the site of Pulaski village there was a cluster of log houses. Colosse had a post office, one of the earliest in the county, and for many years a spirited rivalry existed between it and other near-by villages, its inhabitants entertaining the belief that it would become an important commercial center. (See later history of Mexico town). The location of the county seat, which has been almost invariably a cause of contention in newly organized counties, was urgently sought, not only by Oswego, which possessed every material advantage except centrality, but by all of these other aspiring settlements. The result of the controversy was the division of the county into two jury districts (eastern and western), with provisions for a court house in each. It was then anticipated that eventually each of these districts would be made a separate county. The commissioners appointed by the act selected Oswego and Pulaski as the sites for the court-houses, which were erected later, as described in the chapter devoted to the Bar and Judiciary. The first officers commissioned for the new county by the Council of Appointment were as follows: Barnet Mooney, first judge; Henry Williams, Smith Dunlap, Peter D. Hugunin, Davis Easton and Edmund Hawks, judges; Daniel Hawks, jr., assistant justice; Elias Brewster, surrogate; James Adams, county clerk; John S. Davis, sheriff. The population of the county was between 6,000 and 7,000.

During the same season, when many of the inhabitants of the new county were suffering for the necessaries of life on account of the failure of crops and lack of money with which to pay the enormous ruling prices, a work was in progress in the success of which Oswego was destined largely to participate. Ten years earlier Robert Fulton had built on the Hudson River his first steamboat. As soon as the utility of the steamboat was established, it was seen that one of its widest fields

of usefulness would be our great lakes. The village of Sackett's Harbor, now one of the most somnolent communities in this State, in 1816 was a bustling, active place, and among its inhabitants were many prominent men. Commodore Woolsey and Gen. Jacob Brown were there, and they associated with others in constructing the first steamboat west of the Hudson River. The work commanded the watchful interest of the people of Oswego county. The boat was finished in the winter of 1816-17. Her capacity was 400 tons and she was named the Ontario. In the spring of the latter year the new steamer put to sea and within a few hours, amid the most exuberent manifestations of joy from the assembled inhabitants, steamed into Oswego harbor. A general celebration followed, with bonfires, illuminations and congratulations, which continued until the boat left the harbor on the following morning. In the next season the steamer Frontenac was built at Kingston, and its successors multiplied rapidly.

Coincident with the arrival of the Ontario at Oswego was the passage on April 15, 1817, of an act which authorized the opening of "Navigable communications between Lakes Erie and Champlain, and the Atlantic Ocean, by means of canals connected with the Hudson River," and provided funds for that purpose. Under this act the Erie and Champlain Canals were built, and so the policy of the State as to its internal navigation was fixed. It is safe to say that when, by the slow travel of that time, the knowledge of the passage of this act reached Oswego from Albany, it was not received with any of the demonstrations of joy which hailed the advent of the Ontario.

Nature had apparently determined the route of communication between the tide water of the Hudson and the great lakes. The great Appalachian chain, extending from Cape Gaspé at the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head waters of the Alabama River, formed the watershed which separated the streams flowing into the St. Lawrence, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, from those flowing into the Atlantic. At one point, in the present city of Rome, this watershed was so depressed and narrowed that the Mohawk, flowing on the easterly side of it, and Wood Creek, flowing on the westerly side, approached within less than one mile of each other, and the elevation between them was so slight that at the season of their annual flood their

waters mingled. By these streams the eastern tribes of the Iroquois in their light canoes had from time immemorial maintained communication with the central and western tribes. When the English occupied Oswego, supplies were sent to it by the same route. By it the armies of Bradstreet, Prideaux, Johnson, and Amherst made the expeditions which aided in terminating French rule in North America. With the close of the Revolutionary war and the extinction of the Indian title to the lands in the central and western part of the State, which soon followed, there was a great movement to occupy these lands, and a corresponding demand for the improvement of this route.

On the 30th of March, 1792, the Legislature, by an act, the preamble to which recited that it was intended to "encourage agriculture, promote commerce, and facilitate intercourse between the citizens of the southern, northern, and western parts of the State," incorporated the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company to open a lock navigation "from the navigable part of the Hudson River to Lake Ontario and to the Seneca Lake." The company was promptly organized, and for its operations followed the old route. It built a short canal with locks at Little Falls; another across the portage between the Mohawk and Wood Creek; and made various improvements in the Oneida, Seneca, and Oswego Rivers. Durham boats, sixty feet and more in length, and carrying, upon a draft of two feet, twenty to twenty-four tons, passed from Schenectady to Seneca Lake, and to Lake Ontario at Oswego, with but a single short portage at the Oswego Falls. Three hundred boats in a single year passed through the canal at the Rome portage. However imperfect this navigation was as compared with that of the Erie Canal which superseded it, its influence upon the prosperity of the State, and the early and rapid settlement of Western New York, was incalculable. The company was not a success financially. Under a power given by the act of April, 1817, which authorized the construction of the Erie Canal, the State acquired by appraisal and condemnation its property and franchises, at a loss to the corporation of about \$300,000. As the State was a large stockholder, it shared the loss.

Early in the century the necessity of improved internal waterways

forced itself upon the attention of the people of the State. Two plans were suggested—one, a canal following the old route, to be supplemented by a canal around the Falls of Niagara, and so making connection with Lake Erie; the other a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie, following substantially the route afterwards adopted. Each had earnest and able supporters. Against both were arrayed a large part of the people of the State, who regarded either plan as visionary in the extreme, and likely to prove by their cost seriously burdensome. The canal question divided parties and shaped the politics of the State. Its discussion was suspended during the war with Great Britain, but was promptly renewed at its close, and continued until 1816, when an act was passed appointing commissioners to survey routes and make estimates for a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie; followed the next year by the act already referred to, for its construction.

From the moment the citizens of Oswego heard of the project to build a canal direct from east to west, between the Hudson River and Lake Erie, to the date when the canal was opened for passage of boats, they opposed it to the extent of their ability. If money was to be spent in improving water communication between the east and west, it should, they argued, be devoted to what they termed "the natural route"—the one already provided through a large part of the distance by the beneficent hand of nature. If any canal were to be built, it should properly extend, they insisted, westward to Salina and thence direct to Oswego, where the waters of the great lake were always open to commerce.

In the Gerrit Smith library is one volume containing about five years of the first issues of the Oswego Palladium, excepting the very first number. These are the oldest local newspapers we have found—indeed, the first paper in the county (the Gazette started in 1817) antedated this file by only about two years. The second number of the Palladium bears date October 14, 1819, and from it we gather some facts bearing upon the subject which was at that time agitating the people of the county. The Erie Canal for purposes of construction had been divided into three sections. Work was begun at Rome in the middle section July 4, 1817, and work upon that section was approaching completion. It was yet hoped the State might be induced to omit

to build the western section. A pamphlet had been published, setting forth arguments against "continuing the great canal westward beyond the Seneca River;" in other words it favored the Oswego route. This pamphlet was made the text for several lengthy articles in the Palladium. One of the arguments advanced was, that the trip from Buffalo to Salina "by the Oswego, or natural route," would be made in six days, whereas it would require eight days by the other route. The editor adds: "We cannot dismiss this subject without noticing the harbor of Oswego, as its importance in the lake navigation must command the attention of the observer. View its fine position on the map; not a port on the whole shore of the lake offers such facilities for navigation. It is a place of such importance, and its river possessing so many natural advantages, our readers are, no doubt, ready to inquire, 'Why are they so little regarded?' while there is such an impulse for improvement in the State." This was followed by very weighty arguments in favor of the northern route for east and west navigation across the State. Another canal article says: "There is one fact that ought to outweigh volumes of reports founded on hypothesis and supported by sophistry. The trade between Oswego and Lewiston, for the last twelve years, has been carried, almost exclusively, in vessels belonging to Oswego. The average number employed has been ten." It need not be said that Oswego county votes were largely in favor of the political party opposed to the canals. In 1820 Oswego county gave Tompkins, the candidate of that party for governor, 455 votes against 311 for Clinton.

Nothing could stay the progress of the Erie Canal. On October 22, 1819, the first boat passed between Rome and Utica, and the entire line was finished in 1825, the event being celebrated by public demonstrations in all parts of the State.¹

When the Erie Canal became a certainty, the people of Oswego at once perceived the necessity to them of a connection with it. With the imperfect facilities then existing, Oswego received from Salina in 1819 forty-seven thousand barrels of salt. That trade, with its hoped for in-

¹The first cost was \$7,600,000. It was enlarged between 1835 and 1862 at a further cost of more than \$30,000,000. It has been a source of immense wealth to the State and, especially in early years, greatly promoted our commercial interests.

crease, would be lost unless such connection could be secured. The organization of Oswego county in 1816 had given its inhabitants increased political importance which now stood them in good stead.

Up to 1820 the territory of Oswego county had furnished no member of the State Senate; and but a single member (Barnet Mooney) of the Assembly, and that during the war when the canal question was in abeyance.

But in 1819 Theophilus S. Morgan was elected to the Assembly, and in 1822 Alvin Bronson was elected to the Senate from Oswego county. From that time, for a quarter of a century, those bright and capable men, then in the prime of their powers, whether in or out of the Legislature, represented and advanced the interests of Oswego.

By their efforts an act was passed in 1820 appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Oswego River, which was the first recognition by the Legislature of the movement which resulted in the Oswego and Syracuse Canal.

In the early stages of the discussion the building of a canal between Salina and Oswego became almost hopelessly involved with the alternative of improving the navigation of Oswego River to such an extent that a canal might be dispensed with. The leading men of the place wanted the canal, but if that could not be secured, they were not wholly averse to any measure which promised to accomplish the desired result, namely, give them facilities that would enable them to control the great traffic which men of forethought realized must soon flow eastward from the great west. A meeting was called December 2, 1822, at Guiteau's Hall, in Oswego, to "concert measures for bringing before the Legislature the subject of improving the navigation of the Oswego River, and other matters of public interest." Edmund Hawks was chairman, and George Fisher secretary, of the meeting. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature and report. Among other statements made was this, that \$25,000 had already been appropriated, which, "with improvements at or near Salina, will make a perfect boat navigation from the Erie Canal to the Oswego Falls, a distance of twenty-four miles; twelve miles more will complete it to Lake Ontario." Other meetings were held in the same interest. There was, however, such a diversity of opinion upon the subject of expending

money on the river ; so many people believed that it would be substantially wasted, and that nothing less than a branch canal would be of real and permanent utility, that nothing was accomplished under the law making the appropriation.

April 22, 1823, an act was passed which directed the Canal Commissioners to cause a survey to be made of the Oswego River from the head of the Falls to Oswego, and to report the same, with the probable expense of completing the canal from Salina to Lake Ontario, to the next session of the Legislature, the expense to be paid out of the moneys already appropriated for the improvement of the Oswego River.

The act authorizing the canal between Oswego and Syracuse was passed November 20, 1824. On the 20th of April, 1825, an appropriation of \$160,000 was made for the work, and construction was begun in 1826. The canal was finished in 1828 at a cost of \$525,115. The original act did not contemplate water connection with the Erie Canal, but only with Onondaga Lake. The continuation to the Erie was authorized by the act of 1824. The canal is thirty eight miles long and includes nineteen miles of slackwater navigation in Oswego and Seneca Rivers.¹

When the Oswego Canal was opened the Erie Canal had been in operation three seasons, and with the most gratifying success. The granaries of the rich Genesee country and those farther west poured their stores through it to the seaboard, and its numerous packets were laden with delighted passengers. It made, however, little impression upon the commerce of Oswego. It was what the people of the latter

¹ Before a blow was struck on the Oswego Canal, the Oswego people learned with consternation that the Buffalo member of Assembly, Reuben B. Hedcock, 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 Capitol 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 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 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.—Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 72.

place feared it might accomplish in future years, rather than its early influence, that inspired them and their representatives to battle earnestly for the Oswego Canal and which also filled them with hopeful anticipations when this waterway was finally opened.

The rapid growth of commerce at Oswego now demanded better harbor protection, and ere long was begun by the government the series of extensive improvements which finally gave to the city its superior commercial facilities. A legislative act of March 27, 1821, required the Commissioners of the Land Office to cede to the United States land at the mouth of Oswego River for a lighthouse site, "not to exceed six acres." The following year (1822) saw the building of the first bridge across the river in Oswego village, as further described in the history of the city. Down to this time the ferry had been maintained as the only public means of crossing the stream. Meanwhile mail facilities through the county were considerably advanced. Between 1810 and 1817 the only post route was from Oswego to Onondaga by way of Three Rivers, Liverpool and Salina. In 1817 a route was established from Oswego Falls to Rochester by way of the "Ridge Road;" and this was supplemented in 1825 by another extending from Watertown by way of Sandy Creek to Richland, Union Square, Colosse, Central Square and Syracuse.

On the 17th of April, 1816, Jacob L. Lazalere, James Geddes and John McFadden were authorized to lay out a road four rods wide, "beginning at the ferry on the west side of the Oswego River in the village of Oswego, and thence by the most eligible route through the towns of Hannibal, Sterling, Wolcott and Galen to the bridge over Canandaigua outlet at the blockhouse in the town of Galen."

On the same date Seth Cushman, of Lysander, and Edmund Hawks and William Moore, of Hannibal, were authorized to lay out a road "beginning at Snow's Bridge in Lysander" and running thence through the towns of Lysander and Hannibal to Oswego. On the 14th of March, 1817, the Oswego Falls and Sodus Bay Turnpike Road Company was incorporated by George Scriba, Adonijah Church, Obadiah Adams, James Mudge and associates. Their road began on the west side of Oswego River, "near the termination of the road from Utica, and runs thence to Port Glasgow on the eastern shore of Sodus

Bay." On the 28th of March, 1817, the Oswego and Sodus Branch Turnpike Company was incorporated, to construct a road from a point on Owasco Creek in Mentz through Cato, Sterling, and thence to Oswego.

By the census of 1820 the population of the county was shown to have increased to 12,364, and the march of progress in other respects was proportionately rapid. Villages were growing, each with its schools and religious societies; the new roads mentioned and others were opened and improved; newspapers, societies, and public and private institutions were founded; mail-routes and post-offices opened, all of which will be described as we proceed.

In 1820 an Assembly District was created composed of Oswego and Oneida counties, and in that year this county elected its first assemblyman in the person of Theophilus S. Morgan, long a prominent citizen and business man of Oswego. From 1823 to the present time Oswego county has had separate representation in the Assembly.

On March 31, 1821, an act was passed by the Legislature amendatory of another act of March, 1817, authorizing a toll-bridge over the Oswego River, "below and not to exceed one mile from Oswego Falls." The shares of the original organization were to be relinquished to Nehemiah B. Northrup, who was then (1821) building a bridge at his own expense. The amendment confirmed him as the proper person to finish the bridge. In the same year the surveyor-general was authorized by law to lease the State Reservation at Oswego Falls for an annual rental, or to contract for permanent improvements to be made thereon, which would revert to the State at the expiration of the lease. The law provided that the land between the river and the road, "from the building called the United States store, to the landing where boats are usually drawn out above said falls, to pass the same, except such as may be necessary to erect storehouses upon, shall remain for public uses." The act contains other provisions defining conditions for constructing a canal, etc.

In the first senatorial apportionment under the Constitution of 1821, Oswego county was placed in the Fifth District, the other counties of the district being Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson, Madison and Oneida. The "Bucktails" were strong in this vicinity and they determined to

nominate a senator from this county. Accordingly Alvin Bronson was nominated and elected. This gave him an opportunity to continue to exert his influence in favor of a canal to Oswego, and ultimately to carry the project to success, as has already been stated.¹

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, in view of the history of Oswego village itself, and the fact that settlement began at several other points in the county prior to 1800, that a church society was organized in the town of Redfield as early as 1802, and that there was not a church edifice in the county until 1823, when a small one was erected at Colosse. The first one in the village of Oswego was erected in 1825. This may seem to indicate a backward condition of religious sentiment in the county, but the fact is, religious services were held throughout this county as early as in other sections of the State, when compared with dates of settlement, and the religious sentiment and subservience to the teachings of religion were as prevalent here as elsewhere. Seaport and lakeport villages, in their early years, have always an element among their population that might be expected to lower the standard of religious belief and practice—transient inhabitants who follow the vocation of sailors and who find themselves idle during winter months. While Oswego village may have suffered to some extent in early years on this account, there is no reason for believing that the inhabitants, not alone of the village but of the county at large, were not honorable, conscientious and God-fearing people.

In the fall of 1824, Gen. Daniel Hugunin, of Oswego village, was elected to Congress, the first congressman from the county. Nothing had yet been done by the general government to improve Oswego harbor. General Hugunin assumed the duties of his office in December,

¹In 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. 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 from New York being cast for William 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.—Johnson's History of Oswego county, p. 71.

1825 (having been compelled to contest his seat), and secured an appropriation for that purpose of a little over \$30,000. Down to this time the mouth of the river was simply an open roadstead, as shown on the early maps herein. The appropriation was not made available until about 1827, when Captain John L. Smith was placed in charge of the proposed improvements. His plan was to extend jetties 230 feet into the lake from each shore, and join these with crib work 2,050 feet long, leaving an opening of 250 feet between the heads. In 1828 an appropriation was made of \$9,583.39, and in the following year the breakwater was finished, and the engineer, Captain T. W. Maurice, recommended the building of a mole outside of the pier, to cost about \$12,000.

The opening of the canal in 1828, succeeded by the completion of the Welland Canal two years later, gave a wonderful impetus to business in Oswego and convinced the inhabitants that an era of prosperity and growth was opening for them. One of the first consequences of this condition was the incorporation of the village, which took place under an act of the Legislature dated March 14, 1828. The first officers of the village were: President, Alvin Bronson; treasurer, Thomas Willett; collector, John Howe; clerk, Edwin W. Clarke; trustees, Daniel Hugunin, 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. The new corporation was divided into two road districts, one on the east and one on the west side of the river, and the usual village ordinances were adopted.

The population of the county had now reached 27,119, and general progress was manifest in all directions. This was temporarily checked, especially in Oswego village, by the cholera outbreak of 1832, of which such details as are now obtainable are given in the later village history. On the 4th of April, 1832, the last town organizations in the county (excepting West Monroe in 1839), were effected by erecting Schroepfel and Palermo from Volney.

One effect of the opening of the canals was a gradual but marked change in the industries of the county. Prior to this, wheat and other grains had been grown in large quantities and found a market at satisfac-

tory prices; but the influx eastward of the products of the great grain fields of the west, caused the farmers to turn their attention more to dairying. The same cause also induced many who found grain-growing no longer profitable, to sell out and "go west." Farms with improvements were sold about this time as low as \$10 an acre, and dairy farmers came in from Herkimer and Otsego counties and found here all requisites for properly carrying on the business. Fruit growing, too, began to attract attention and rapidly advanced toward its later prominence. It was learned that the proximity of the lake so tempered the climate that grapes, peaches and berries, as well as more hardy fruits, would thrive. Others turned their energies towards the lumber business, and the manufacture of barrels. This latter industry was for many years very extensive, particularly in the southern and central parts of the county, where hundreds of thousands were made and sold to the millers at Oswego and Fulton, and to the salt manufacturers at Salina.

The period between 1830 and 1837 was one of general prosperity throughout the Northern States. Development was rapid in all directions; sales of land were enormous; money was plenty and a spirit of speculation came into existence, which could have but one end. This condition of affairs was especially prevalent in cities and villages where there were indubitable evidences of growth and where all business interests were active and prosperous. Such was the case to a conspicuous degree in lakeport villages, like Oswego, Buffalo, and Cleveland. The people of these places became money-mad, apparently imbued with the conviction that wealth could be created by the mere transfer of lands or other property from hand to hand at regularly advancing prices. Tracts of land were bought and mapped out into lots, which found purchasers in all ranks of life. Everybody turned speculator—capitalists, merchants, mechanics, even, lawyers, doctors and preachers. Buffalo was a hot bed of speculation and suffered correspondingly in the final crash. In Oswego from 1834 to the climax in 1836, speculation was rife, and when the change came, depression, loss and ruin fell to many. For several succeeding years there was general "hard times," from which Oswego, village and county, recovered more rapidly than many other localities. The extensive improvements made in the harbor by the government and the expenditures connected therewith

from 1830 onwards aided in inspiring and restoring confidence. The appropriation of 1830 was \$7,472, and the mole which the engineer had recommended was begun. In 1831 \$22,016.84 were appropriated, and in 1832 \$19,000. In 1833 Lieut. R. C. Smead was sent here to make an examination. He reported the work as not nearly done. In 1833 a part of the mole was raised as high as the pier, six feet above the water, and \$43,000 were asked for, and \$5,000 for a proposed lighthouse on the pier head. Only \$8,400 were appropriated in 1833; but in the following year an appropriation of \$30,000 with \$3,666 for the lighthouse was made. The money became available so late that little could be done that year, and meanwhile the construction of 1833 was washed away. The only appropriation in 1835 was \$6,485 for the lighthouse. In 1836 \$20,000 were secured for the harbor, and \$1,200 for the lighthouse. With this money the tower of the old lighthouse was finished and 600 feet of the pier completed. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated in 1837, and 230 feet more of the pier constructed. In the following year Lieutenant Smead was relieved by Col. J. W. Judson, and an appropriation of \$46,067 was made. Judson recommended that the piers, as they then existed, should be thoroughly repaired and no further extensions made. This brings the harbor improvements down to 1840. Docking facilities and basin accommodations had been considerably increased by the year last named, and more or less improvement made in the contour of the basins on both sides of the river. The great changes made in the latter respect will be apparent by a comparison of the early maps herein and those of the present time. The east side cove property, which came into possession of the village under the act of March 31, 1830, was leased by the village to Gerrit Smith in the same year for 999 years at \$300 a year. He soon afterward sold a half interest to David S. Jones, but repurchased it in 1835. Meanwhile Smith and Jones paid the village a capital sum in lieu of annual rent, took an assignment from the village of all its rights in the property, and soon afterward received a patent from the State for it. In later years, after 1850, Mr. Smith acquired the Grampus Bay property, dredged it out, built six docks, and otherwise greatly improved it. This property is still held by Mr. Smith's heirs.

The effects of the financial revolution, to which allusion has been made, had not disappeared when Oswego county, in common with the

whole northern frontier, was agitated by what is known as the "Patriot War"—a deservedly futile attempt at an invasion of Canada by citizens of the United States, in support of a faction of dissatisfied Canadians who sought a separation of their country from Great Britain. The movement began simultaneously in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837 under able leaders, whose plans were well laid; but failure ultimately resulted through personal jealousy and lack of unity in action. A large share of the actual movements in this so-called war were made farther east, and particularly in the vicinity of Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point; but Oswego, as well as most other towns in the region of Central and Northern New York, furnished a contingent of recruits for the "Patriots," and was deeply excited over the affair. A secret organization was formed, which had lodges of "Hunters" at various points, where money and arms were collected, and enlistments made for the "patriot army" when it should be ready to move. According to the public press, the movement found many sympathizers in Oswego county. In November, 1838, the steamer *United States*, Capt. James Van Cleeve, lay in Oswego harbor. There had been much suppressed excitement around the local headquarters of the "patriots," and it was generally known that an invasion was about to be made; therefore, when a large delegation of "patriots," under orders of General Van Schoultz, boarded his steamer, Captain Van Cleeve objected to starting down the St. Lawrence. Two of the owners of the boat finally ordered her to start on the 11th, and went on board themselves for the trip. Near the entrance of the St. Lawrence, two schooners lying there were taken in tow by the *United States*. It soon developed that these vessels were filled with armed men who had been hidden below. Captain Van Cleeve feared trouble and counseled running the boat and schooners ashore in Alexandria Bay, but he was overruled by the owners, who insisted on proceeding to Ogdensburg. Arriving there, the captain and the engineer left the vessel and went into the village, where the streets were filled with "patriots," eager for the approaching invasion of Canada. Capt. W. S. Malcolm, of Oswego, deputy United States marshal, on secret service, had been in Ogdensburg a week, keeping close watch of events, in the interest of the government. A crowd of the "patriots" now boarded the *United States*, under command of General Birge, of

Syracuse. To provide the vessel with a pilot, Captain Malcolm was seized and carried on board. The vessel put out into the river, steamed east, and landed the insurgents at Windmill Point, about three miles below Prescott and Ogdensburg. As the boat returned and approached Ogdensburg she was fired upon by the British steamer Experiment, and the man at the wheel was instantly killed while Captain Malcolm stood near by. A "patriot" colonel called on the captain to take the wheel to save the boat from destruction; he did so, but only to run her aground in the mouth of the Oswegatchie. He then removed parts of the machinery, thus preventing her further use for unlawful purposes. The boat was soon afterward placed under guard of regular soldiers, and later was taken to Sackett's Harbor, where she was kept a year or more by the government, and then released.

The battle of Windmill Point occurred at this time, resulting in the defeat of the "patriots," of whom 151 were taken prisoners. Of these, eighteen were released without trial, three were acquitted, and 130 were sentenced to be hung. Of the last number ten were hung; sixty were transported to Van Diemen's Land; fifty-six were pardoned; two were sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary and two died of wounds.

Returning to the local features of this great piece of folly, it should be stated that the special newspaper support of the ill-fated adventurers was the Oswego Patriot published from the office of the Palladium. Its editor was the brilliant young lawyer, John Cochrane, a nephew of Gerrit Smith, and afterwards a prominent New York politician and attorney-general. One of the headquarters in Oswego was in the store of Millis & Leverich. Among the few who actually went from Oswego to "the front," or who went and afterwards lived here, were J. C. Cooley, Marshall Forward, and Dorephus Abbey, a printer. The latter was one of those who were hung. About January 1, 1839, there was great excitement over the finding of two cannon in a cider mill at the east end of the bridge. It was at once assumed that they were a part of the patriot armament, and Collector G. H. McWhorter determined to take charge of them, as a representative of the general government. He accordingly called on a company of United States soldiers, then stationed at the United States Hotel, under Captain Swan,

to take charge of the cannon. Sympathizers with the "patriots" assembled and declared that blood would flow if the soldiers took the guns. At this juncture Col. C. C. Rumrill, of the State militia, appeared and demanded the guns as State property. After a warfare of words and considerable military bravado, they were surrendered to the colonel, and he placed them in the jail in the basement of the old City Hall.

It was at the time under consideration that the first measures were adopted for the repair, improvement, and reoccupation of Fort Ontario, which had been vacant since the close of the last war with Great Britain. On the 25th of April, 1839, the State Legislature passed an act authorizing the commissioners of the land office of the State to convey the fort lands to the United States, which gift was accepted, and between the years 1839 and 1846 the latter appropriated \$95,000, which sum was expended in rebuilding the fort, erecting barracks, and other improvements. At a later date (1863-66) other sums, exceeding \$100,000, were appropriated and expended on improvements, one feature of which was the replacement of the timber revetment with masonry. These and subsequent appropriations finally gave the entire works their present strength and character.

In 1840 Oswego county contained 43,619 population, and was rapidly recovering from the effects of the preceding period of monetary stringency. A local paper noted the fact that "in spite of hard times Oswego had a good business year."

In 1840 the farmers and others in the county effected the organization of the Oswego County Agricultural Society, which has ever since been instrumental in promoting the farming interests. An account of this society and other county organizations is given in a later chapter.

The further history of Oswego county between 1840 and the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion in 1861 is largely embraced in later chapters of this work. It was an era of steady growth and advancement throughout the various towns, while in Oswego, as shown in the pages devoted to village and city history, it was a period of continued prosperity in all the avenues of business, checked only by the temporary financial depression of 1857, and of steady improvement in the religious, educational, and social institutions of the place.

There was one event of this period, of local interest and of more than local importance, which deserves particular mention. John Ericsson, a celebrated Swedish engineer and inventor, born July 31, 1803, in 1826 left his native country for England as furnishing a better field for the exercise of his genius. Here in 1836, after many inventions of great and enduring value, he perfected and patented his invention for the propulsion of steam vessels by the screw propellor since known by his name. He failed after repeated trials to convince the English admiralty and private shipbuilders of the practicability of his invention, and in November, 1839, he came to this country. Here the merit of his device attracted the attention of our navy department, and in 1841 he was employed to furnish designs, and afterwards to superintend the construction of the screw war ship Princeton, the first war vessel ever built having her propelling machinery below the water line and out of the reach of hostile shot.

But the merit of the screw propellor had already attracted the attention and received the approval of men intimately associated with the commerce of Oswego. Capt. James Van Cleeve, of Lewiston, already mentioned in this history, then and for many years before and after commanding in succession one and another of the large passenger steamers navigating Lake Ontario and having Oswego as one of their principal ports of entry, was in New York in December, 1840, at the close of the season of navigation for that year, and was requested, in the interest of parties concerned in the navigation of the Rideau Canal in Canada, to examine the propellor, which was then on exhibition at the engine works of Hogg & Delamater in New York city. He made the examination and was very favorably impressed, and called upon Mr. Ericsson, then living at the Astor House, and the result of their interview was an arrangement by which he was to endeavor to put in operation within a year a vessel using the propellor, and if successful was to receive a half interest in the invention for the lakes.

Captain Van Cleeve returned soon after to Oswego and saw Sylvester Doolittle,¹ a ship builder of rare skill and judgment, who had a shipyard

¹Sylvester Doolittle was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, January 11, 1800. While a young man he went to Sodus Point, Wayne county, where he learned the ship carpenter's trade. In 1822 he removed to Rochester and built there the first boat that went through the canal to New York—the Genesee of Wheatland. In 1826 he removed to Utica and continued building canal craft, includ-

in Oswego and was engaged in building vessels for the lake trade and boats for the canals. He informed him of the invention and of his opinion as to its value. Mr. Doolittle at once recognized it as likely to prove of especial advantage to Oswego. Its trade with the upper lakes was through the Welland Canal, and as side wheel steamers could not be operated profitably from the breadth of beam required, that trade was limited to sailing vessels. The new propellor would change all that. He went at once to New York, examined the propellor, and saw Mr. Ericsson and arranged with him that he and his associates should be permitted to use the invention without paying royalty therefor for five vessels, the construction of which was to be promptly proceeded with.

The first vessel built was the *Vandalia*, which was built by Mr. Doolittle for himself and for Bronson & Crocker, Rufus Hawkins, and Captain Van Cleeve, all except the latter residents of Oswego. Before she was finished Captain Van Cleeve transferred his interest in her to Mr. Doolittle. The engine for the vessel was built by C. C. Dennis, of Auburn, from drawings made and sent by Mr. Ericsson himself to Captain Van Cleeve, one of which is now preserved in the clerk's office of Oswego in a manuscript book, of great interest and value, made by Captain Van Cleeve and presented by him to the city. In the book (page 85), is a sketch of the *Vandalia* as she appeared when she first came out, made by Captain Van Cleeve in 1841. The *Vandalia* was finished in November, 1841. She was enrolled at the port of Oswego in the name of the four parties above named on the 14th day of April, 1842, as appears by the records of the Oswego Custom House.

Previously, however, in November, 1841, under a special permit she was loaded and cleared for St. Catherines on the Welland Canal. She made the voyage at the speed of about six miles an hour and was received at St. Catherines with enthusiasm, the people giving Mr. Doolittle a public dinner. After discharging her cargo she was loaded for

ing many fine packets, until the opening of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad. Through the influence of Abram Varick, Mr. Doolittle settled in Oswego in 1836. Here he had a shipyard and built several vessels, advancing the carrying capacity of lake craft. He also built one of the early large mills and inaugurated improvements in handling grain and making flour. After giving up ship-building he engaged in forwarding from New York to the West. Late in life he erected the Doolittle House, at an expense of more than \$200,000 and also expended a large sum in developing and placing on the market the Deep Rock Spring water. He was for many years a conspicuous figure in Oswego and an influential business man. In 1829 he married Catherine Gould, of Utica. Mr. Doolittle died October 11, 1881.

Toronto and afterwards for Kingston. In the spring of 1842 she began her regular trips between Oswego and the upper lakes.

In 1842 Mr. Doolittle built at Oswego the Chicago and Oswego; in 1843 the New York; and in 1844 the Racine; all of which were fitted with the Ericsson propellor, and completed the number for which he had made arrangements as above stated. Messrs. Bronson & Crocker were associated with him in the ownership of all these vessels. The capital for their construction was principally furnished by Mr. Doolittle.

The first vessel built on the upper lakes which made use of the propellor was the Hercules, built at Buffalo by the Messrs. Hollister in the latter part of 1843, but which did not come out until 1844, at which time four of the vessels built by Mr. Doolittle were running between Oswego and Chicago.¹

The steam navies of the world, whether ships of war or of commerce, now follow the examples of the Princeton and the Vandalia. But the Vandalia preceded the Princeton, and Oswego may well feel proud that the first vessel built to use, and which did use, the Ericsson propellor in the open sea was built and owned by her citizens.

The great inventor's prediction that his propeller would revolutionize commerce on the lakes was practically fulfilled, and Oswego was benefited accordingly. The new craft rapidly superseded the old side-wheel boats, which have now almost disappeared from the lakes.

John Ericsson died March 8, 1889, in New York city. In deserved recognition of his great services, especially by the Monitor in the Civil War, the United States sent his body to Sweden in one of our finest men of war.

In 1841 a considerable number of the inhabitants of the county became possessed of the idea that a division of the county was desirable. This subject was discussed in all its bearings, the principal argument in favor of the division being that it would place each of the two jury districts in a county by itself, and greatly simplify the conduct of public affairs. A public meeting was held on January 16, 1841, to consider the subject, and an announcement was published bearing a large number of signatures of those in favor of the plan. The project was soon wholly abandoned.

¹ MacGregor, Progress of America (London, 1847), vol II, 776-780.

Meanwhile came the railroads. In April, 1826, a charter was granted to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company to construct a railroad between Albany and Schenectady. This was the first chartered railroad company in the United States, authorized to carry freight and passengers. This road was not, however, the first one finished. In 1833 the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered, and the road was completed in the summer of 1836. The opening of this railroad was a memorable event throughout the State, and shrewd men foresaw a powerful rival to canal and lake transportation. From this time onward the Legislature was besieged with petitions for railroad charters, and in 1836 one was obtained for the Utica and Syracuse Company. The road was finished in 1839 and on June 27 of that year the first train ran between Utica and Syracuse amid rejoicings of the people along the line. The new competitors in the field of traffic were thoroughly successful from the first. The cars between Utica and Syracuse were run free during the first week, but after that the average daily receipts for a number of days were \$600, while the company's stock advanced ten per cent. within a week after the road began business. The whole State was soon gridironed with imaginary railroad lines, and Oswego took her place in the procession. As early as 1836 (May 13) the "Oswego & Utica Railroad Co." was chartered, which was authorized to construct a road within four years. The capital was \$750,000, which was increased March 28, 1838, to \$1,000,000. But several years passed before anything was actually accomplished to construct a railroad with Oswego as a terminus. On April 29, 1839, the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company was incorporated, and in March, 1847, a company was fully organized under that title, and work on the line was commenced in the same summer. It was vigorously prosecuted and finished in October, 1848, to take its place as one of the factors of the material progress of the county. It was a boon to the small communities southward of Oswego village, although it probably diverted to Syracuse a portion of the trade of the extreme southern towns.

Other railroad projects were simultaneously undertaken or contemplated. The Rome and Watertown Railroad Company, chartered in 1832, when the railroad fever was at its height, began operations at

Rome in November, 1848, between which date and May, 1851, the road was completed to Pierrepont Manor, passing through the towns of Amboy, Williamstown, Albion, Richland, and Sandy Creek. It opened markets to a large section of the county and gave further encouragement to agricultural industries. A law was passed May 27, 1853, authorizing the Common Council of the city to issue and sell bonds for the purpose of taking stock in railroads, to the extent of \$75,000 in the "Oswego, Northern & Eastern Company," and \$100,000 "in the road to Rochester." No bonds were issued under these acts.

In 1846 a steamboat was placed on Oneida Lake, leading the dwellers in the southern part of the county to hope that the lake, the river, and the canal together would again become popular avenues of traffic. In 1847 and in 1874 acts of the Legislature granted appropriations to improve navigation on the Oneida River. Locks were built at Caughdenoy, four miles below Brewerton, and at Oak Orchard, and the channel was deepened at Brewerton by the construction of a coffer-dam. Expectations of extensive transportation through these waters were entertained but were not realized, although considerable local traffic found its way over the route.

The period of time now under consideration (1845-50) also constituted what may be termed the plank road era. The railroads thus far in operation had begun to teach the people the value of improved communications with commercial centers. Farmers had long carried their products over roads that were often almost impassable, while business men suffered from the same evil in transporting their goods, wherever they were not yet reached by canal or railroad. To obviate this difficulty plank roads were built, and for a number of years found great favor in all parts of the State. James Geddes, of Syracuse, has the honor of being called "the father of plank roads" in this country. They were profitable to their builders, and companies almost innumerable were organized for their construction. The first plank road in the United States was laid between Central Square and Syracuse and began taking tolls in July, 1846. Oswego county became among the foremost in building these useful thoroughfares. The Rome and Oswego Plank Road Company was organized in 1847 and its road was completed in 1848, running through Scriba, New Haven, Mexico, Albion and Wil-

liamstown. For several years this road exerted a marked influence in increasing passenger traffic on Lake Ontario by way of Oswego. Passengers from east to west traveled to Rome by rail; then by stage over the smooth plank road to Oswego; and on westward by the fine lake steamers; making a journey of delightful variety and very tolerable speed. Five coaches were frequently dispatched from Oswego on one morning, each carrying seventeen passengers, and persons now living have pleasant memories of the old staging days. The Oswego and Syracuse plank road between Liverpool and Oswego, and connecting with the plank road already laid between the former village and Syracuse, was begun in 1848. The Hannibal and Sterling plank road was built about the same time between Oswego and Hannibal, with a branch to Sterling. In 1849 the Oswego and Hastings Centre plank road was begun, and several others were constructed about the same time, which are noticed further in the town histories herein. These were useful highways, and served their purpose until extensive improvements finally made the graded roads more capable of easy travel, which, with the opening of more railroads and the fact that the plank roads exacted tolls, caused their abandonment. Popular stage routes continued, however, until comparatively recent years. In 1857 daily stage lines were operated between Oswego and Pulaski, Oswego and Kasoag, Oswego and Auburn, and Oswego and Richland Station, while a tri-weekly line ran from Oswego to Rochester. Other lines were operated between many of the villages of the country.

Between 1840, to which year we have noted the various appropriations made for harbor improvement, and the war period, the general government was very niggardly in this respect. In 1841-2 the mole and piers were badly damaged, and to effectually complete the projected improvements an appropriation of \$168,000 was asked for. Only \$20,000 were appropriated in 1844, and it was eight years before another appropriation was made, when, in 1852, \$40,000 were allotted. In the meantime desultory work continued under Colonel Judson,¹ and in 1845 155 feet were added to the masonry of the superstructure. In 1846, 160 feet of the east pier was destroyed. The citizens of the place

¹ Col. J. W. Judson was a West Point graduate, and was sent to Oswego to take charge of the work in the harbor. He served a time as city surveyor and was lieutenant-colonel of the 48th regiment. He died May 30, 1878.

became weary of such ineffective methods, and made a subscription or appropriation of \$2,000 to save the remaining portions of the harbor works. In 1853, as a result of the appropriation made in 1852, 590 feet of the pier was renewed. In 1856 the west pier was finished and reported as sufficiently substantial to endure for years. Instead of this there were several breaks in 1857, and the next year \$10,000 were appropriated for repairs. In 1860, \$30,000 were appropriated and repairs continued, 800 feet being renewed. The war closed the work and nothing further was done until 1865. A legislative act of April 1, 1854, ratified and confirmed the title and rights granted July 11, 1853, to Joseph Wilbur, Nathan M. Rowe, Thomas S. Mott and Charles Rhodes for building and maintaining a "pier in the west outer harbor."

The census of 1850 gives the population of the county as 62,198—an increase of more than 18,000 since 1840; and in 1860 it had reached 75,958, showing another marked increase, and indicating growth and progress in all directions. The reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain made in 1854, under which all natural products of British America were admitted into the United States free, contributed largely to the business development of the county and the traffic through the Oswego Canal. The imports in 1860 more than quadrupled those of 1854, and were an important factor in the financial welfare of the community.*

Now, the cloud which was to envelop the country and precipitate a long and bloody war could be seen on the horizon, "no bigger than a man's hand." Lincoln had been elected president of the United States after one of the most exciting political campaigns in the history of the country. Rumors were rife of armed opposition to the incoming administration by the Southern States. The cloud grew, and the pulse of the North was finally quickened, April 12, 1861, by the sound of hostile cannon at Charleston, South Carolina, fired at the United States flag.

CHAPTER XII.

OSWEGO COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

War Meetings—Prompt Response to Lincoln's Call for Volunteers—The 24th Regiment—The 81st—The 110th—The Soldiers' Relief Society—The Threatened Draft—The 147th Regiment—The 184th—Other Military Organizations—The 21st New York Independent Battery—Draft of August 4, 1863—Action of the County Respecting Bounties—Filling the Quotas—Money Raised by the County and Towns for War Purposes.

The long reign of peace and prosperity in this country was ended. The time had arrived when the question of the stability of the Union was to be tested. It is not within the purpose or scope of this work to discuss the causes that led to the great Civil war, nor to make a record of the national events that characterized that conflict. The story has been written more carefully and exhaustively than that of any war in the world's history. Every State and every county has in its archives complete records and muster rolls of each regiment, company and soldier from the respective localities, while every library has one or more works devoted to the subject. It is, therefore, presumable that every intelligent person is familiar with the prominent details of the civil strife of 1861-65. It remains for us here to briefly note the chief events of a military character that took place in this county, with concise descriptions of the several completed organizations that went from here, with some statistics that will be valuable for reference.

When, on the 12th of April, 1861, the enemies of the Union fired their first gun against the flag of the country, a tide of patriotic enthusiasm and indignation swept over the entire country. It was the culmination of the stirring political events which for nearly a year had kept the public mind in a fever of excitement and anxiety. As early as June 4, 1860, the Lincoln Club was formed in Oswego, with De Witt C. Littlejohn, president, to aid in the political campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Ratification meetings were fre-

quent and enthusiastic; an Oswego delegation attended one of these meetings in Fulton, June 6; and on the 21st of that month a great gathering assembled at Doolittle Hall, the call for which was signed by hundreds of prominent citizens. Companies of "Wide Awakes" had already been organized, and previous to the meeting they marched to the starch factory, where a pole 140 feet high had been raised. The meeting was called to order by Cheney Ames, and Mr. Littlejohn presided. The principal speakers were D. J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, and Dwight H. Bruce, both eloquent men. The Oswego Lincoln Guards were organized in August, to continue through the campaign, with Dr. A. Van Dyke, president.

On the 12th of October a grand mass meeting was held, over which Henry Fitzhugh presided, with a long list of vice presidents, one from each ward and town. Two speakers' stands had to be erected in the West Park to accommodate the crowds. At the lower stand Cheney Ames presided, and Joshua R. Giddings spoke; while Lieutenant-Governor Noble addressed the assemblage at the upper stand. It was estimated that there were 6,000 people present. A "Wide Awake" parade was made in the evening.

Oswego county gave Lincoln a majority of 3,638, which was considerably in excess of the usual Republican majority. On the 15th of November a ratification meeting was held in Littlefield Hall, under the auspices of a large committee of arrangements; one hundred guns were fired and a great parade was made. The year closed with gloomy forebodings. The call to arms, which followed the first gun fired upon Fort Sumter, found an echo in every loyal heart, and thousands sprang forward to offer their services, and if necessary their lives, in defense of the perpetuity of the Union.

On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to aid in suppressing an uprising which was then generally considered as little more than a short-lived riot. Within fifteen days after the call was issued, 350,000 men had offered their services to the government. Had the prescience of the government been equal to the enthusiasm of the people, all that vast body of volunteers would have been put in the field, and much bloodshed might have been saved. The call was for three months of service, and

it soon became apparent that the army could scarcely be armed and equipped before their time would expire.

In the brotherhood of loyal States, New York was foremost in determination that the Union should endure, and, under the first call, nearly 14,000 men went forward. In common with other localities, Oswego county promptly responded to the president's proclamation. Public meetings were called, at which speakers eloquently portrayed the situation; martial music filled the air; the stars and stripes were unfurled from hundreds of conspicuous points; the peaceful occupations of the people were almost abandoned; in the newspaper offices bulletins were eagerly scanned by anxious eyes; and military spirit and enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

On the 16th of April, 1861, a meeting was held in Oswego and measures adopted for the immediate raising of a regiment of volunteers. Recruiting began with enthusiasm, and on the morning of April 26 a company, under command of John D. O'Brien, one of the bravest of soldiers, started for Elmira. Captain O'Brien was the first officer commissioned in this State under the president's first call, and his was the first company to rendezvous at that place, where so many regiments afterwards organized. This company was rapidly followed by Co. B, Capt. Edward M. Paine; Co. C, Capt. Frank Miller; Co. D, from Parish, Capt. Melzar Richards (afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Cavalry); Co. E, from Volney, Capt. Orville Jennings; Co. F, Oswego city, Capt. Archibald Preston; Co. G, Sandy Creek, Capt. W. D. Ferguson (afterwards major of the 184th Regiment); Co. H, Volney, Capt. Albert Taylor (afterwards major of the 24th Cavalry); Co. I, Oswego city, Capt. Levi Beardsley; and Co. K, from Ellisburg, Jefferson county, Capt. Andrew J. Barney, subsequently promoted to major. So rapidly were these companies filled that the regiment was mustered in on the 17th of May. 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.—Co. A, captain, John D. O'Brien; first lieutenant, Samuel H. Brown; second lieutenant, Daniel C. Hubbard.

Co. B—Captain, Edward M. Paine; first lieutenant, B. Hutcheson; second lieutenant, William L. Yeckley.

Co. C—Captain, Frank Miller; first lieutenant, John Ratigan; second lieutenant, William L. Peavey.

Co. D—Captain, Melzar Richards; first lieutenant, Severin Beaulieu; second lieutenant, William Wills.

Co. E—Captain, Orville J. Jennings; first lieutenant, Richard J. Hill; second lieutenant, Ten Eyck G. Pawling.

Co. F—Captain, Archibald Preston; first lieutenant, Patrick Cleary; second lieutenant, Thomas Murray.

Co. G—Captain, William D. Ferguson; first lieutenant, Calvin Burch; second lieutenant, Henry B. Corse.

Co. H—Captain, Albert Taylor; first lieutenant, Henry Sandovel; second lieutenant, Edson D. Coit.

Co. I—Captain, Levi Beardsley; first lieutenant, Theo. Dalrymple; second lieutenant, Norman Holly.

Co. K—Captain, Andrew J. Barney; first lieutenant John P. Buckley; second lieutenant, Jonathan R. Ayres.

This regiment was numbered the 24th, and after receiving its equipments was ordered to Washington via Baltimore. There they remained in camp, diligently drilling, until the battle of Bull Run—the initial conflict, which, after almost being made a grand victory for the Northern troops, was turned to a disastrous rout by the opportune arrival of a small force of reinforcements for the enemy. The 24th Regiment did not share in that battle, but on the day following (July 22) they marched out of Washington city and to Bailey's Cross Roads, meeting on the way the flying remnants of the Union army. At the Cross Roads the regiment was placed on picket, and was then the only organized force between the victorious Southerners and the city. They held that picket line for three weeks, without tents, blankets, or other baggage. On being relieved from this arduous duty, they encamped on Arlington Heights, where they were brigaded with the 14th New York (Zouaves), the 22d and 30th New York Volunteers, and about three months later, the 2d U. S. Sharpshooters. In the fall the regiment moved to Upton Hill; built Fort Upton; and remained there during the winter.

With the general movement of the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, in the spring of 1862, the 24th advanced to Bristoe Station, and proceeded thence a week later to Catlett's Station. From that

point began the heavy march towards Fredericksburg. Reaching Falmouth they encountered the enemy, and drove him across the Rappahannock. The regiment was warmly received in Falmouth by the colored population, who thought their day of deliverance had come. While in camp at Falmouth the regiment and the brigade in which it was placed passed from the command of General Augur to that of General Hatch, son of M. P. Hatch, a former Oswegonian. Camp life was varied by marches and countermarches to Spottsylvania and Front Royal. By the change above noted and others, the 24th became the senior regiment of the First Brigade and First Corps, which position it maintained until this corps terminated its existence by the expiration of the terms of the two-year men. General Burnside relieved them at Fredericksburg, and they moved under Pope to Cedar Mountain, where the battle of Cedar Mountain was fought. On the 9th of August, 1862, began what has passed into history as Pope's retreat, in which the regiment had the post of honor as rear guard. In the succeeding engagement at Sulphur Springs the 24th was under fire in support of a battery. At Rappahannock Station, also, they were under fire, and a shot from a battery killed a member of Co. D. From here the march was taken up for Gainesville, which was reached on August 28. Here began the series of engagements which are known as the second battle of Bull Run. During the night of the 28th the 24th Regiment supported Gibbon's Brigade. Towards evening of the 29th, the regiment being under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beardsley, a sharp struggle of an hour took place between Hatch's Brigade, under command of Colonel Sullivan of the 24th, and Doubleday's Brigade (Union), and A. P. Hill's Confederate Division. In this engagement the 24th performed heroic duty, and lost twenty-nine killed, 186 wounded, and 124 missing. Among the killed was Major Barney, who fell fighting at the head of his command.

The details of the succeeding operations of this regiment and of the "Iron Brigade," as it had been named, cannot be followed here. At South Mountain and Antietam the regiment covered itself with glory. In the former engagement a charge was made while the regiment was under the command of the brave Captain O'Brien, in which he displayed the greatest heroism. At Antietam, while still in command of the regi-

ment, Captain O'Brien was wounded, losing his leg ; thirty-three others also were wounded.

After six weeks in camp at Sharpsburg, the First Corps crossed the Potomac and met the enemy in skirmishes and raids among the mountain gaps, crowding them in upon the Richmond defenses. From Warrenton, where the command of the army passed to General Burnside, the First Corps marched to Brooks' Station on the Fredericksburg Railroad, where it occupied the extreme left. At Fredericksburg, Co. B held the picket line, under command of W. L. Yeckley. When the line retreated the picket line was left for fear its withdrawal would inform the enemy of the retreat. Just as the pontoons were about to be taken away, the picket was recalled from its perilous position. After the unsuccessful assault on Fredericksburg, the army retired to Belle Plain and went into winter quarters.

In May, 1863, under General Hooker, the Iron Brigade occupied the extreme left in Reynolds' Division, and in that order went into the second battle of Fredericksburg. When the retreat was ordered this brigade covered the movement as rear guard, and was the last to cross the Rappahannock. From this time until May 17, the 24th was on picket duty along the river, when, their term having expired, they were ordered to Elmira and mustered out on the 29th day of May, 1863. The battle flag of the 24th bears the following inscriptions: "Falmouth, Sulphur Springs, Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, First Fredericksburg, Second Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville."

The Eighty-first Regiment.—The disastrous battle of Bull Run opened the eyes of the North, and it was clearly seen that probably a prolonged war was begun. Under authority of acts of May 3, July 22, and July 25, 1861, 500,000 volunteers had been called for, for terms varying from six months to three years, under which calls New York State sent about 31,000 for two years and about 90,000 for three years. The calls of May and July led to the adoption of measures for raising a second regiment in Oswego county. On the 29th of August, 1861, a meeting was held in Doolittle Hall, over which E. B. Talcott presided. William Duer was the principal speaker, and the immediate raising of another regiment was determined upon. The work

of recruiting began at once and was pushed rapidly forward. On the 14th of September, Co. A, Captain Raulston, was mustered in at Fort Ontario, and seven others followed on the 17th, of which A, B, C and D, were from Oswego city; E, from Gilbertsville; F, from Fulton; G, from Syracuse; and H, from Hannibal. The ninth company was mustered in October 1. from the town of Oswego. In January, 1862, the tenth company was furnished from the town of Hastings. But the regiment was not yet filled, and, owing to some internal disagreements, recruiting proceeded slowly. On the 20th of January, 1862, the regiment, under command of Colonel Rose, a West Point graduate, was sent to Albany, where it received about 350 men from Oneida county. This filled the ranks. As finally arranged, the field and staff officers were as follows:

Colonel, Edwin Rose; lieutenant-colonel, Jacob J. De Forest; major, John McAmbely; surgeon, William 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—Co. A, Captain, William C. Raulston; first lieutenant, Hamilton Littlefield, jr.; second lieutenant, Elias A. Fish.

Co. B—Captain, Augustus G. Bennett; first lieutenant, Hugh Anderson; second lieutenant, Martin J. De Forest.

Co. C—Captain, Franklin Hannahs; first lieutenant, Orin J. Fitch; second lieutenant, Seth J. Steves.

Co. D—Captain, L. C. Adkins; first lieutenant, John G. Phillips; second lieutenant, R. D. S. Tyler.

Co. E—Captain, Lyman M. Kingman; first lieutenant, W. C. Newberry; second lieutenant, D. G. Harris.

Co. F—Captain, T. Dwight Stow; first lieutenant, Edward S. Cooke; second lieutenant, D. C. Rix.

Co. G—Captain, Henry C. Thompson; first lieutenant, Henry H. Hamilton; second lieutenant, H. W. Green.

Co. H—Captain, John B. Raulston; first lieutenant, John W. Oliver; second lieutenant, Peter French.

Co. I—Captain, D. B. White; first lieutenant, Willard W. Ballard; second lieutenant, B. F. Wood.

Co. K—Captain, J. Dorman Steele; first lieutenant, George W. Berriman; second lieutenant, L. J. Steele.

On the 21st of February the regiment was ordered to New York, whence they proceeded on the 5th of March to Washington. There the men

remained in camp twenty days, and on the 28th of March marched to Alexandria, whence they embarked for Fortress Monroe, arriving on the 1st of April. From this date until May 31st, the regiment was on the march or in camp, acting as reserve at the battle of Williamsburg, and reaching Seven Pines on the 28th, where they remained until the bloody engagement of the 31st was fought. In this battle the 81st was assigned to the left of Casey's Division, unsupported in an open field. The regiment here underwent its baptism of fire and stood the ordeal heroically. Lieutenant-Colonel De Forest was shot in the breast; Major McAmbley and Captain Kingman, with many privates, were killed and left on the field. The regiment passed to the command of Capt. William C. Raulston. Darkness ended the battle and the men slept on their arms. The next day was spent in burying the dead, and on the 2d of June McClellan issued an address to the army, to inspire the troops with courage for the decisive battle which he said was at hand. The 81st marched to White Oak Swamp; went into camp and remained until the 28th; and were there joined by Colonel Rose, who had been absent a month on account of sickness. On the morning of the 30th a weary march was made to Malvern Hill. July 1 the regiment was assigned to the reserve corps and on the following day started for Harrison's Landing. On the 8th they encamped near the James River, remaining thirty-nine days, and while here Colonel Rose resigned and the command devolved upon Major Raulston. On the 16th of August the regiment started on the march that took them in the ensuing few days to Yorktown, where they went into camp and remained until the last of December. On the 29th of December they left Yorktown for North Carolina, and the following three months were passed mostly in camp at Caroline City, and St. Helena Island. In that vicinity a month more was spent in rapid changes of position, bringing them to Morehead City on the 2d of May, 1863. At this time Major D. B. White, with Co.'s B, D, and G, was ordered to Fort Macon to perform garrison duty. Captain Ballard, with Co.'s E, I, and K, was assigned to the provost guard at Beaufort, and the remaining four, Co.'s A, L, F, and H, remained at Morehead City, as headquarters, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston. Several important raids were made from this point during the next few months. On the 18th of October the regiment em-

barked for Newport News, where they encamped on the same ground occupied by them in April, 1862. They remained here a month, and then went to Northwest Landing, about twenty-five miles from Norfolk.

January 1, 1864, the men who had less than one year to serve were given the opportunity to enlist for three years and take a furlough of thirty days. On the 23d of February more than two-thirds of the entire regiment had re-enlisted, and they started for home, reaching New York on the 29th of February. In Syracuse the veterans were met by a delegation, were breakfasted, and at four o'clock reached Oswego. Marching to Doolittle Hall, they were received and banqueted by the ladies of the city and given a royal welcome by all.

The 81st again left for the front on the 12th of April, 1864, and arrived at Yorktown on the 18th. Here they were assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps of the Army of the James. May 4 they proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, whence they marched six miles from the landing and began the construction of fortifications. On the 9th, while deployed as skirmishers, they met the troops of Beauregard and drove them from the field. During the following month the regiment was almost uninterruptedly engaged in skirmishes and minor battles. At Drury's Bluff, on the 16th of May, 1864, the regiment occupied an important position, and twice repulsed the enemy's charges. On the 1st of June, after having joined the Army of the Potomac, the 81st went into the bloody battle of Cold Harbor. On this sanguinary field, on the 2d, the regiment lost over seventy in killed and wounded. Among the killed were Captains Ballard and Martin, and Lieut. J. W. Burke, of Co. K. Five other captains were wounded. At the end of the twelve days in which the regiment was engaged at and near Cold Harbor, two-thirds failed to answer at roll-call, and an order for provisional consolidation into four companies was issued. But, instead of the expected respite, they were marched to Petersburg, and on the 15th drove the enemy from his first line of works, and participated in the brilliant and successful charge of the Eighteenth Corps. On the 16th the regiment supported an assaulting column, and on the 26th received a charge from the enemy, which they bravely withstood and almost annihilated the foe. July 10 the 81st returned to the Petersburg trenches. August 2 they marched to Appomattox River, where

they remained until the 26th, when they returned to Bermuda Hundred. In the succeeding battle of Fort Harrison, the 81st was the first to plant its flag on the enemy's works, and nine officers and many privates were killed or wounded. Captain Rix, Lieutenants Tuttle and Nethway were killed, and Lieutenants Dolbear and Porter were mortally wounded. During the two days of the fighting the regiment lost one hundred in killed and wounded. The regiment next participated in the engagement near Seven Pines on the 29th of August, and thence later returned to Chapin's Farm.

On the 5th of November the regiment was ordered to New York, where it remained during the presidential election, returning to camp near Richmond. When the Confederate capital fell the 81st was the first infantry regiment to enter the city. The regiment was mustered out August 1, 1865.

In recognition of its gallant services the 81st 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, 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.

Following is a list of the engagements, sieges, skirmishes and raids in which the 81st took part: Siege of Yorktown, May 3, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Bottom's Bridge, May 11, 1862; Savage Station, May 22, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 30, 1862; Seven Pines, May 31, 1862; Chickahominy, June 24, 1862; Charles City Cross Roads, June 25, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; siege of Charleston, April 7-10, 1863; raid on Trenton, July 4, 1863; raid on Winton, July 28-30, 1863; raid on Violet Station, May 9, 1864; Kingsland Creek, May 13, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864; Petersburg, June 15, August 26, 1864; Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864; Fair Oaks (2d), October 27, 1864; entered Richmond April 3, 1865.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—Calls for volunteers, each for 300,000 men for three years, were made by the President July 2, and August 4, 1862. If the various States and counties did not fill

their quotas under these calls, a draft was anticipated, and the people of Oswego county awoke to the necessity of prompt and effective action. A military committee of eight persons was appointed, of which Elias Root was made chairman, the other members being D. C. Littlejohn, Henry Fitzhugh, Delos De Wolf, Willard Johnson, T. Kingsford, E. B. Talcott, D. G. Fort, R. K. Sanford, B. E. Bowen, A. C. Mattoon, and A. F. Smith—all prominent and influential citizens.

Recruiting began for a new regiment in the latter part of July, 1862. The Board of Supervisors met to provide means to pay the expenses of raising a regiment, and on July 24 a great meeting was held in Doolittle Hall, at which Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, and Sanford E. Church spoke. Cheney Ames was made commandant of the depot to be established in Oswego, and two recruiting offices were opened, at one of which Capt. William P. McKinley began recruiting a company, and took the name of Michael Rickett as the first volunteer in the regiment. The supervisors adopted a resolution on the 24th to raise not more than \$55,000 from which to pay each volunteer \$50, while the State at the same time offered an equal amount. Commissioners were appointed in each town, and again military enthusiasm and activity prevailed. So rapidly were volunteers secured that the regiment, numbered the 110th, was mustered in for three years on the 25th of August, with the following officers:

Colonel, De Witt 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.—Co. A—Captain, Brainard M. Pratt, Fulton; first lieutenant, Valorus Randall, Fulton; second lieutenant, Almon A. Wood, Fulton.

Co. B—Captain, Vinson L. Garrett, Albion; first lieutenant, Albert A. Fellows, Pulaski; second lieutenant, J. Ashpole, Pulaski.

Co. C—Captain, O. B. Olinstead, Orwell; first lieutenant, Yates W. Newton, Sandy Creek; second lieutenant, A. F. Johnson, Redfield.

Co. D—Captain, H. C. Devendorf, Hastings; first lieutenant, D. D. McKoon, Schroepel; second lieutenant, W. S. Bradley, Schroepel.

Co. E—Captain, John Sawyer, Mexico; first lieutenant, Samuel Nichols, Mexico; second lieutenant, Wm. A. Smith, Palermo.

Co. F—Captain, E. N. Boyd, Hannibal; first lieutenant, Isaac H. Peckham, Hannibal; second lieutenant, Thomas Hunter, Sterling, Cayuga county.

Co. G—Captain, Wm. P. McKinley, Oswego; first lieutenant, E. Jerrett, Scriba; second lieutenant, A. B. Frey, Oswego.

Co. H—Captain, John Stevenson, Oswego; first lieutenant, Charles A. Phillips, Oswego; second lieutenant, Wm. I. Rasmussen, Oswego.

Co. I—Captain, James Doyle, Oswego; first lieutenant, Thomas Kelhoe, Oswego; second lieutenant, E. P. Allen, Oswego.

Co. 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; Williams-town, 9. Enlisted from Oneida county, 6; from Onondaga, 2; from Cayuga, 30; from Jefferson and Erie, 1 each; making a total of 1,025 men.

This regiment left camp on the evening of August 25, 1862, and under escort of the Regulars from the fort, the Oswego Guards, German Light Guards, Washington Guards, Fremont Guards, and Captain McKinlock's company (already enlisted for the succeeding regiment—the 147th), marched to the depot. Business was suspended and more than 6,000 people assembled to witness the departure of the soldiers. The regiment proceeded to Baltimore, where they remained in Camp Patterson about two months, and then embarked for Fortress Monroe, arriving on November 6. Here they were assigned to the Department of the Gulf, for the expedition under command of General Banks. Going by water to New Orleans, they were in camp a few weeks and then removed to Baton Rouge. In March, 1863, they were ordered to Port Hudson, where they were present at the first bombardment of that place by Farragut's fleet. The attack upon Port Hudson was suspended for a time, during which the 110th returned to New Orleans and went into camp opposite the city. Soon afterward they joined the expedition under General Banks into the Bayou Têche country, and participated in an engagement at Camp Bisland. After a camp of ten days on the Red River, the regiment returned to Port Hudson. On the morning of May

27, 1863, the land forces took their positions and the siege of Port Hudson began. On the 13th of June General Banks gave orders for a general assault on the following morning at three o'clock. In the assaulting column four companies of the 110th, A, B, E, and I, took part, under command of Major Charles Hamilton. The fight lasted eight hours and was desperately contested. The 110th was under command of Col. C. H. Sage, and the six companies stationed on the west side captured a large number of prisoners; while the decimated ranks of the other four companies told a pathetic tale of their bravery. At the surrender, July 9, 1863, the regiment were present.

After the capitulation the 110th left Port Hudson, encamped a few days opposite New Orleans, and then embarked for Sabine Pass. Afterward they joined General Banks's Red River expedition. At the conclusion of this movement they returned to camp opposite New Orleans, whence they proceeded to Fort Jefferson at the Dry Tortugas, where they remained on garrison duty, having in charge about 900 prisoners. In August, 1865, the regiment left for home and was mustered out on the 25th of that month.

Among the members of the 110th who were killed in action or who died of wounds, were Almon A. Wood, Co. E, first lieutenant, who died at Berwick Bay, La., May 26, 1863, from wounds received while in command of the rear guard near Franklin, La., May 25; John E. Brown, Co. E, killed near Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863; Elias Spear, Co. E, died a prisoner at Port Hudson from wounds received June 14, 1863; William Johnson, Co. E, killed near Port Hudson June 14, 1863; Rolan H. Sweet, Co. E, killed at Vermilion Bayou November 11, 1863. The following died at Tortugas: Hiram Van Auken, Co. F, March 7, 1864; Alfred Parmenter, Co. D, March 10, 1864; Henry Weaver, Co. B, March 18, 1864; James Green, Co. D, March 20, 1864; Augustus Albro, Co. D, March 23, 1864; E. S. Evarts, Co. H, April 29, 1864; Chauncey Cummings, Co. F, July 18, 1864; Charles Byington, quartermaster-sergeant, August 16, 1864; G. M. Hoyt, Co. D, August 27, 1864; Henry Wilson, Co. A, August 28, 1864; Edwin Crosier, Co. E, November 25, 1864; Peter Ferguson, Co. A, December 14, 1864; Joseph Benway, Co. G, April 5, 1865; Robert Moot, Co. F, May 20, 1865. On June 14, 1863, Co. E, numbering thirty-six men, and ten

members of Co. A, were detailed as a hand grenade party to charge on the batteries at Port Hudson in the rear of two lines of skirmishers. At roll call on the morning of the 15th, Co. E reported sixteen killed, wounded, and missing. After the surrender of Port Hudson on July 8, two who had been taken prisoners returned, leaving the report three killed and eleven wounded.

The Soldiers' Relief Society was organized in Oswego city November 16, 1861, with Mrs. John E. Lyon, president; Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh, vice-president; Miss H. W. Ludlow, secretary; Mrs. David Mannering, treasurer. This society accomplished a vast amount of good, and worked in harmony with all other efforts for the relief of the soldiers and their families. In January, 1862, one hundred and fifty families were receiving aid in the city of Oswego weekly. The city of Oswego elected a Republican mayor in the spring of 1862, and the county at large was in general sympathy with the efforts of the national government to maintain the Union.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.—It has already been stated that one company had been recruited for the fourth regiment from the county before the 110th left for the front. Recruiting for this regiment was energetically prosecuted. The draft threatened for August 15, 1862, afterwards postponed to September 3, and again to the 15th, impelled the various towns and the city to redouble their efforts to escape the consequences and the opprobrium of a draft. Moreover, the president's call for 300,000 volunteers, August 4, to serve for nine months, gave opportunity for enlistments for a short period, though very little was done under it in this State. War meetings again became the order, and business was almost at a standstill. Most of the stores closed during a part of the time each day at four o'clock, so that proprietors and employees could give their entire attention to recruiting. The quota of the county was 2,348 under both calls. On the 18th of August a most enthusiastic meeting was held at Doolittle Hall, at which John C. Churchill spoke, and presented a sword to Col. C. C. Marsh, a native of Oswego, who had distinguished himself in the West under General Grant. On the following day a great meeting was held in West Park, at which Dudley Farling and J. A. Hathway spoke. It was here that Simeon Bates touched the right chord when he arose and offered

\$10 each to the first ten men to enlist from the Fourth Ward; \$10 to the second ten, and so on until 100 men had enlisted, calling for \$1,000. Another meeting was held on the following evening in the East Park. The supervisors also met and adopted measures to secure requisite legislation to enable them to raise \$67,400 with which to continue the payment of \$50 to each volunteer. During the month of August, D. C. Littlejohn went into nearly all the towns of the county, addressing meetings and exciting great enthusiasm. The result was wholly gratifying, and what became the 147th regiment was filled without a draft and mustered into the service on the 23d of September, 1862.

The following were the field and staff of the 147th 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.—Co. A—Captain, John McKinlock; first lieutenant, George Hugunin; second lieutenant, Edward Greyware.

Co. B—Captain, George Harney; first lieutenant, Patrick Slattery; second lieutenant, A. Judson Dickison.

Co. C—Captain, Datus Woodward; first lieutenant, E. D. Parker; second lieutenant, William R. Potts.

Co. D—Captain, Alexander Hulett; first lieutenant, George A. Sisson; second lieutenant, W. P. Schenck.

Co. E—Captain, Elhanan Seely; first lieutenant, James Coey; second lieutenant, Or-on J. Woodward.

Co. F—Captain, Cyrus V. Hartson; first lieutenant, Chauncey L. Gridley; second lieutenant, Harvey Flint.

Co. G—Captain, Delos Gary; first lieutenant, Charles F. Robe; second lieutenant, Volney J. Pierce.

Co. H—Captain, R. W. Slayton; first lieutenant, Abram Conterman; second lieutenant, D. W. C. Matthews.

Co. I—Captain, Patrick Regan; first lieutenant, James A. McKinley; second lieutenant, Daniel McAssy.

Co. 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.

This regiment, comprising 837 enlisted men, left for the front September 27, via Elmira, Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrived at Washington on the 30th, where it went into Camp Chase, about two miles

from the Long Bridge. On the 3d of October they were ordered to Tenallytown, three miles north of Georgetown, where they remained nearly two months at work on the defenses.

Here discontent arose over protracted work in the trenches; home-sickness and fevers set in; and many were sent to hospital. Harvey Flint, second lieutenant of Co. F, died of typhoid fever, and several officers were forced to go to the hospital. November 28 the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac and marched to Port Tobacco, on the north bank of the Potomac, opposite Aquia Creek, arriving there December 1, and crossed the river the same night. Here the regiment was brigaded with the 20th, 21st, and 22d New Jersey, and the 137th Pennsylvania Regiments. This brigade was assigned to provost duty on the railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, to guard the reception of supplies.

On the 13th of December the 147th witnessed the battle of Fredericksburg, but did not take part in it. In the first week of January, 1863, the brigade was transferred to the First Corps, under Major-General Reynolds, and First Division. On the 30th of January, the regiment having meanwhile been persistently drilled, they joined Burnside's celebrated "mud march," which preceded his relief from command in the latter part of January, and the appointment of General Hooker in his place.

During the months of February and March, 1863, the following extensive changes were made in the regiment:

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 Co. B, was commissioned major February 24.

Co. A—Edward Greyware, second lieutenant, resigned January 8. John F. Box, private, commissioned second lieutenant February 11.

Co. 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.

Co. 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. Henry H. Lyman, first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant, vice Potts promoted.

Co. 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.

Co. E—Captain Elhanan 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.

Co. F—Captain Cyrus V. Hartson, 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.

Co. 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. These various changes were necessitated largely on account of the decimation of the ranks by sickness and death, as indicated in the following lists, given in Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 85 :

The following died in hospital in the northern defenses of Washington :

Alfred Lukin, Co. A, private, November 21, 1862; Chas. A. Brown, Co. B, November 22, 1862; Amos D. Fuller, corporal, Co. D, November 2, 1862; Nathan Rowley, corporal, Co. D, December 22, 1862; Franklin Lurce, private, Co. H, December 11, 1862; Stewart Park, private, Co. H, November 12, 1862; Thomas Kane, private, Co. E, November 25, 1862; Edwin Robottom, private, Co. E, November 23, 1862; Hamilton M. Wilcox, Co. F, November 3, 1862; George Button, private, Co. 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, Co. A, April 11, 1863; Andrus McChesney, Co. A, February 26, 1863; Theodore Dolloway, Co. B, January 18, 1863; Wm. Delamater, Co. B, January 15, 1863; Joseph Pilow, Co. B, February 25, 1863; Wm. C. Spain, Co. C, March 19, 1863; Henry Miller, Co. C, March 5, 1863; Levinus Wait, Co. E; George Edmonds,

Co. C, February 1, 1863; Geo. M. Havens, Co. C, March 7, 1863; John Place, January 9, 1863; Luke Potter, Co. C, February 12, 1863; Henry Pittsley, February 12, 1863; Wheaton Spink, Co. C, January 1, 1863; Justus Carey, Co. D, April 25, 1863; Darius T. Dexter, Co. D, March 10, 1863; Albert Clemens, Co. D, February 4, 1863; Barnard McOwen, Co. E, April, 1863; Joseph A. Upton, Co. E, April, 1863; Barton White, Co. E, April, 1863; Orville Wines, Co. H, April 21, 1863; Jas. Boddy, Co. I, December 23, 1862; Ephraim Darling, Co. H, January 10, 1863; Henry P. Green, Co. H, April 24, 1863; Wm. Haight, Co. H, February 17, 1863; Jas. Johnson, Co. H, January 10, 1863; Jas. K. P. Miller, Co. H, April 1, 1863; Elisha Ozier, Co. H, January 19, 1863; Gilbert Jones, Co. G, February 5, 1863; John Moshiser, Co. G, March 13, 1863; John Warner, Co. G, April 8, 1863; Joa. F. Munger, Co. F, January 11, 1863; Henry Wing, Co. F, February 28, 1863; Jas. A. Scribner, Co. G, January 3, 1863; Jas. Forbes, Co. K, March 23, 1863; Timothy Ryan, Co. K, March 30, 1863; Daniel Whitney, Co. K, February 22, 1863; Amos Grosbeck, Co. D, January 21, 1863; Alonzo Ellis, Co. E, February 12, 1863; James M. Geer, Co. E, January 22, 1863; William Lyons, Co. E, February 28, 1863; George W. Coon, Co. G, April 13, 1863; John H. Coon, Co. G, March, 1863.

On the 3d of April, 1863, the 147th was transferred to the Second Brigade, under General Cutler. The other regiments in the brigade were the 76th and 95th New York, the 56th Pennsylvania, and the 7th Indiana.

On the 28th of April, 1863, the 147th started on the campaign which terminated with the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4. This regiment was the first to cross the pontoon bridges after they were laid, losing four or five killed and wounded. On the 2d of May the First Corps was ordered to join Hooker at Chancellorsville, and the 147th arrived on the field in the morning of the 3d, in time for the fierce conflict. The regiment remained on the field two days and fell back with the army, recrossing the river in the night, and went into camp about three miles below Falmouth. Here sickness again became prevalent and fatal. George A. Sisson, of Co. D, a brave officer, died from typhoid fever. Colonel Butler was taken sick and sent home. He did not return, and the regiment lost an efficient officer thereby. Lieut. F. N. Hamlin, Co. K, was sick and sent to hospital and afterwards home. The following died in hospitals in May and June, 1863; Charles H. McCarty, Co. C, from wounds received May 1; Wm. H. Robbins, from wounds received May 1; George A. Sisson, captain Co. D, May 13; Ira A. Sperry, corporal, June 22; David Stey, Co. D, June 11; Newton Ehle, Co. E, June; Gordon L. Smith, Co. H, June 4; David

Wines, Co. H, May 1; Thomas Dunn, Co. I, May 30; James L. Dodd, Co. H, June 7; Nathan B. Chase, Co. C, June 1; Silas Halleck, Co. G.

On the 12th of June, 1863, the 147th began its march in the memorable Gettysburg campaign, reaching Bealton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad on the 14th, whence the many sick were sent to Alexandria. They remained at Centreville from the 15th to the 18th, for needed rest. The Potomac was crossed on the 26th, and on the 28th, Frederick was reached after a weary march. The next day the regiment guarded the wagon train to Emmetsburg, twenty-six miles away, and so approached the field where was to be fought the greatest battle of modern times. June 29 the First Corps marched to Marsh Creek and went into camp about four miles from the battlefield. On the 30th the regiment was mustered for pay, and early in the morning of July 1 the long roll was sounded for the beginning of the three days' conflict. Of this great struggle we can only briefly note the prominent events with which the 147th was immediately connected. The First Division was led by General Reynolds in person, and formed on Seminary Ridge in a grove, whence it proceeded towards the enemy to a parallel ridge, through which was a deep railroad cut. This cut divided the brigade in two parts, the 147th and the 76th on the right. Here the Oswego county soldiers suffered severe loss, General Reynolds being killed in the first of the action. The enemy charged through the railroad cut, and the order came for the brigade to fall back. The order reached the 76th, but not the 147th, as Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, to whom it was given, was wounded and could not transfer it to his successor, Major Harney. Says Johnson's History of Oswego County; "Major Harney bravely held the regiment in position, against overwhelming numbers, until Captain Ellsworth, of Wadsworth's staff, seeing its perilous position, with great personal bravery hastened forward and ordered Major Harney to fall back. The enemy at this 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." The color-bearer, Sergeant Hinchcliff, had been shot and had fallen upon his flag. Sergeant Wybourn, Co. I, volunteered to secure it, and did so amid a storm of bullets; in the heroic act he was

slightly wounded. The regiment rallied under cover of Seminary Hill, but at no time that day could it afterward muster more than seventy or eighty muskets. It returned to near its former position after the line was re established, after which the scene of action changed to the northwest of Gettysburg, where about noon the 147th was again engaged and suffered further casualties, several of its officers being wounded. The day, as is well known, closed with the Union forces in retreat. They rallied towards night on Culp's Hill.

Following is a list of the killed and a part of the wounded on this bloody day :

The following officers were killed: Gilford D. Mace, first lieutenant Co. F; D. G. Vandusen, second lieutenant Co. D; Daniel McAssy, second lieutenant Co. I.

The officers wounded were as follows: F. C. Miller, lieutenant-colonel, severely; George Harney, major, slightly; Captains P. Slattery, Co. B, severely; E. D. Parker, Co. C, slightly; D. Gary, Co. G, severely; Nathaniel Wright, severely; Lieutenants Wm. R. Potts, Co. C, severely; Wm. P. Schenck, Co. D, mortally; and Joseph Dempsey, Co. K, slightly.

The following is a list of non-commissioned officers and men killed in this battle, July 1, 1863:

Co. A—Charles Cole, Alexander Leroy, Joseph Lomain, Oliver Legault, Samuel Lesarge, Walter B. Thorp, Frank Virginia.

Co. 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.

Co. C—Allen Morgan corporal, died July 12, from wounds received July 1; Jos. W. Burr, Franklin Clary, Elias Hannis, died July 15, from wounds received July 1; Horace B. Hall, Degraas Hannis, Harlow Mills, Morgan L. Allen.

Co. D—Albert Bartley, John S. Butler, Joseph W. Diston.

Co. E—Samuel Carpenter, Albert D. Potter, Seth Potter, Simeon Potter, George W. Tryon, David Welch, John Williams.

Co. F—Judson Dolbear, Frank N. Halsey, Henry B. Mayo, Alvin P. Burch, Johnston B. Church, Henry F. Morton, Asa Pettingill, Chauncey Snell, Asa Westcott.

Co. G—Peter Shultz, sergeant; Fred. Rife, Edwin Aylsworth, Peter Zeigler, Joseph Stoutenger, Louis Aingen, Frederick Ershman, John Mosheiser, Alex. McAmbly, David Rau, Hiram Stowell.

Co. I—Martin David, Deglin McGrath, Dennis McGrath, Richard Judson.

Co. K—Jas. Hinchcliff, color-sergeant; Theophilus R. Barberick, Thomas Banister, James Hudson, sergeant.

The losses of the 147th were over forty killed; two hundred wounded; and about thirty missing.

In his official report General Doubleday used language that reflects

honorably upon the soldiers from Oswego county, as will be seen in the following extract :

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 Hofman, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Harney, 147th New York Volunteers, Captain Cook, 76th New York Volunteers, deserve special mention for gallantry and coolness; Colonel Fowler, 14th Brooklyn, for charging the enemy at the railroad cut, in connection with the 95th New York Volunteers and 6th Wisconsin, by which the 147th New York Volunteers was released from its perilous position; Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding the 147th New York Volunteers, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment on the 1st instant. . . . Major Harney, of the 147th New York Volunteers, and Major Pye, of the 95th 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, Co. D, 147th 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 76th New York Volunteers, and fought until the battle was over, losing twelve of his men. The color sergeant of the 147th New York Volunteers was killed, and the colors were caught by Sergt. Wm. A. Wybourn, of Co. I, 147th New York Volunteers, and brought off the battle field by him, notwithstanding he was himself severely wounded."

On the second day of the battle the 147th were posted on Culp's Hill, and were not engaged until towards evening, when they made a charge upon the enemy, who had gained some rude breastworks on the summit of the hill, and drove him out, restoring the lines.

On the 3d the 147th continued with the force that held Culp's Hill, one of the most important points along the line, and on which the enemy repeatedly charged during the night of the 2d and the day of the 3d, necessitating constant action. An incident illustrating the desperate valor of the enemy is thus related :

In a charge more determined and vigorous than usual, after persistent fighting, their line broke; a number of their men took refuge behind a large rock in front of the 147th, but it did not wholly protect them from a flank fire from both sides. They were gradually being picked off by our men. They began to wave handkerchiefs and give other tokens of surrender. This was seen by an officer on General Ewell's staff at a distance from our right. He immediately started to ride across our front to arrest it. He and his orderlies were immediately riddled by bullets.¹

The Union army lay on their arms all night and in the morning of

¹ Johnson's History, p. 90.

the 4th news was brought that the enemy had withdrawn. The battle of Gettysburg is considered by many as the decisive event of the war—the turning point where began the downfall of the Confederacy. The losses of the 147th during the 2d and 3d were large, considering their meager numbers. The following were killed on these two days: John Hart, Co. C; Sergt. Joseph Stuyvesant, Co. C; Sylvester Taylor, second lieutenant Co. E; Sylvester Quick, Co. K; Francis Dodd, Co. H, died July 3, from typhoid fever, at Fairfax Seminary. Lieut. John F. Box, Company A, was wounded and lost an arm.

The time from July 6, after the battle of Gettysburg, to July 23, was occupied by the long march to Warrenton, Va. While at Keedysville, on the 21st, a detail of three, Lieut.-Col. Miller, Capt. James Coey, and Lieutenant Gillett, was sent to Elmira for recruits to fill the depleted ranks of the regiment. The First Corps left Warrenton for Warrenton Junction July 25, crossed the Rappahannock August 2, and after some skirmishing, lay at Rappahannock Station until September 16; thence marched to near Culpepper and remained until September 24, and thence to Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan. October 6, 142 recruits were received in the regiment and eighty more on the 9th. On the 10th the regiment marched to Morgan's Ford, and returned to near Culpepper in the night. The First Corps formed a part of the retreating army to Centerville and the entire Army of the Potomac took shelter again behind Bull Run. On the 16th of October the 147th received 100 more recruits. The following promotions took place about this time: Sergt. H. H. Hubbard, to second lieutenant for gallant conduct at Gettysburg; James A. McKinley, first lieutenant, to captain; Volney J. Pierce, first lieutenant Co. G, to captain Co. D; Joseph Dempsey, second lieutenant Co. K, to first lieutenant; Edward Semler, sergeant Co. E, to second lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Taylor, killed at Gettysburg; Sidney Gaylord, sergeant Co. E, to second lieutenant; James W. Kingsley, sergeant Co. K, to second lieutenant Co. K.

The following died in hospitals: George W. Box, Co. C, September 22, 1863; Charles H. Backus, sergeant Co. D; Levi M. Wallace, Co. E. August 18, 1863; William Edmonds, Co. F, September 17, 1863; Horace Cheever, Co. F, Asa Westcott, Co. F, July 25, 1863.

October 19, 1863, the 147th and the First Corps advanced through Thoroughfare Gap, and on the 9th of November crossed the Rappahannock, driving the enemy out of their comfortable quarters and across the Rapidan. They were followed by the Union forces across the latter river, the First Corps crossing at Germania Ford. On the 28th they marched to Robinson's Tavern, in the Wilderness. There the First Corps charged the enemy and drove them across Mine Run, where it was expected a battle would follow; but the weather had meanwhile become intensely cold, and on the 1st of December the army fell back. About January 1, 1864, the First Corps moved to Culpepper and went into winter quarters, where, in an excellent camp, the health of the 147th immediately improved, the hospitals were emptied, and the winter passed in comparative enjoyment. 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 Co. C, promoted adjutant, January 12, 1864, vice Farling, promoted; Joseph Dempsey, first lieutenant, Co. K, promoted captain, January 12, 1864; George Hugunin, first lieutenant Co. A, promoted captain Co. B; Henry H. Hubbard, second lieutenant Co. D, promoted first lieutenant Co. D, December 24, 1863; again promoted 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 Co. K, promoted first lieutenant, March 30, 1864; James Brown, sergeant Co. B, promoted first lieutenant, July 27, 1863; Byron Parkhurst, sergeant Co. G, promoted first lieutenant Co. G, December 24, 1863; Alexander King, sergeant Co. D, promoted second lieutenant Co. D, December 24, 1863; again promoted to first lieutenant, Co. D, April 14, 1864; Cheney D. Barney, second lieutenant Co. H, promoted first lieutenant Co. H, February 8, 1864; William A. Wybourn, second lieutenant, promoted first lieutenant, January 23, 1864; Lansing Bristol, sergeant Co. D, promoted second lieutenant Co. D, April 14, 1864; Franklin N. Hamlin, restored first lieutenant Co. K, December 24, 1863; Edwin M. Sperry, sergeant Co. C, promoted second lieutenant Co. C, February 8, 1864; Clark H. Norton, sergeant Co. H, promoted second lieutenant Co. H, December 7, 1863; John Berry, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, promoted second lieutenant Co. A, November 24, 1863; William Kinney, sergeant Co. K, promoted second lieutenant, January 11, 1864; Joel A. Baker, sergeant-major, promoted second lieutenant Co. G, April 19, 1864.

Following is a list of those who were killed in battle or died in hos-

pital from Oct. 16, 1863, to May 4, 1864, of the original organization of the regiment :

Alpheus Austin, Co. A, captured at Haymarket, Virginia, October 19, died in Andersonville prison; James Guard, Co. A, died November 3, 1863, at David's Island, New York; Israel Barber, died November 8, 1863, of typhoid fever; Daniel Wilson, Co. B, December 23, 1863; Lucien Gibbs, Co. B, November, 1863; Samuel Delano, died at Richmond, Virginia, December 2, 1863; Jonathan Ween, Co. B, December 10, 1863; Josiah Farrington, Co. F, November 24, 1863; Ossian Howe, Co. F, December 15, 1863; Jacob Snider, Co. F, date unknown; Robert N. Baker, corporal Co. G, November 20, 1863; Decatur Russell, Co. H, November 28, 1863; Isaac Gosline, Co. H, November 27, 1863; John B. McCord, Co. H, February 15, 1864; Elam Seymour, Co. F, January 30, 1864; Benjamin I. Stone, December 20, 1863; Levi Decker, Co. I, November 23, 1863; Nathaniel Covert, Co. K, January 10, 1864; Andrew Craig, Co. K, December 8, 1863; John Daly, Co. K, January 18, 1864; John W. Elliott, Co. K, November 17, 1863; Nicholas McCoy, Co. K, January 8, 1864; Daniel Sharp, Co. K, January 2, 1864; John Maggerly, Co. D, January 31, 1864; Stephen L. Lacy, Co. E, March 10, 1864; William Topher, February 25, 1864.

In the spring of 1864 before the opening of the campaign, a reorganization was effected in the army, by which the First Corps, containing the 147th, was merged in the Fifth Corps, under Major-General Warren, and many other similar changes were made. General Grant had taken command of all the armies, and on March 29 he reviewed the Army of the Potomac. On the 5th of May began the campaign of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. On that day the Fifth Corps met the enemy near Mine Run on the Rapidan, where the whole of the Pennsylvania Reserves were captured, and the 147th found themselves in a *cul de sac*, from which they with difficulty escaped. Many were taken prisoners; Colonel Miller was severely wounded and captured, and Adjutant Lyman was among the prisoners taken. In the effort to rally the brigade the loss in the 147th in killed, wounded and prisoners was large. During the succeeding two days' fighting the regiment was often actively engaged, and the First Division in the two days' fight lost over half its number. The battle was mostly fought in dense thickets, and in that respect was almost unique in the annals of war. After the battle the Union army crossed the fords, and on the morning of the 7th Grant started with his forces, and about 20,000 wounded in ambulances and wagons, for Spottsylvania, fifteen miles distant. But Lee reached there first and fortified his position. On the

morning of the 8th the 147th repelled an attack of the enemy, with considerable loss; and again on the 10th was engaged until it ran out of ammunition, when it was relieved. On the 12th the regiment went on the skirmish line at 5 A. M., without breakfast; charged through a thicket to the enemy's works; but was repulsed. The regiment then went about five miles to the left to engage in one of the most fiercely contested battles of the war.

Five desperate attacks were made by Lee's army upon the Union lines, and were repulsed with slaughter each time. Part of the Fifth Corps, containing the 147th, was moved up in the evening to aid in holding our position. Every man was given 250 rounds of ammunition and ordered to keep up a constant fire during the night. In the morning the enemy had disappeared. On the 11th of May the brave General Rice had his thigh shattered by a bullet, and died in the evening after its amputation. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was slightly wounded the same afternoon. In these several days of fighting and from sickness in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania the losses of the 147th were as follows:

Co. A—Arnold Brown, Benoni Baker, David Bird, George Bull, William Backus, Job G. Campbell, Abram I. White, John F. Peer, May 8; Drisdon Fournier, wounded May 5, died August 16.

Co. B—May 5, Bentley H. Troop; Simon Barbo, May 12. May 5, wounded Eugene Burlingame, died July 2, 1864. May 5, William Cullen, Allen S. Vorce.

Co. C—May 5, Ransom Guinness, Albert Eaton.

Co. D—Thomas Murphy, corporal, May 8; William Horsford, May 12; John O. Hadley.

Co. E—Burr B. Lathrop, May 5; William Castor, May 5; Roland T. Rogers, May 10; Charles Brownell.

Co. F—James Brown, first lieutenant, died July 1, 1864, from wounds received May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Co. G—May 5, William S. Herrick; May 5, William Harrison; May 5, Albert June; George W. Snell, May 10.

Co. 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. Wibur, Michael Walkenblock.

The Fifth Corps now marched to the North Anna River, reaching it May 24, and from that date until July 19 was often under fire—at the North Anna; Bethesda Church; and finally acted as train guard on the march to the James River. The battle of Cold Harbor was fought

June 3, but this regiment was not engaged. The following were killed in battle or died in hospital from May 22, to June 19 :

William Upercraft, Co. A, killed June 1; Christian Field, Co. B, killed at North Anna, May 25; Patrick O'Conner, Co. B, wounded May 25, died June 14; Orange Beardsley, Co. C, killed May 24; Henry Foster, Co. C, at the battle of Petersburg; Charles Gurnsey, Co. C, June 18, at the battle of Petersburg; Herbert Gilbert, Co. C, June 17; Philip Stevens, Co. C, June 18; John Fitzgerald, Co. D, killed at the battle of Bethesda Church, June 2; Sidney C. Gaylord, second lieutenant Co. E, killed June 18; John L. Bayne, Co. E, June 18; Lewellen Laird, Co. E, wounded June 18, died June 24; David S. Rice, Co. F, June 18; Edwin Marshall, Co. G, June 18; John McMurray, Co. G, June 19; Thomas Seagraves, Co. G, June 19; Wilber H. Wentworth, Co. G, June 18; Atwell Winchester, Co. H, June 19; James A. Castle, Co. H, June 10; Thos. I. Wright, Co. H, May 28, at Andersonville, Ga; John Mitchell, Co. I, died from wounds received June 18; John Daly, Co. K, June 18; Samuel Morey and John S. Riley, Co. K, June 18; Daniel Sanders, Co. K, May 25; Franklin B. Woodruff, Co. K, wounded June 2, died June 11.

In the operations around Petersburg in the fall of 1864 and spring of 1865 the Fifth Corps performed important service. On the 18th of August they moved to the left and captured the Weldon Railroad at the Yellow House, and in the afternoon advanced a skirmish line toward Petersburg. The 147th lost several in killed and wounded. The lines were slowly contracting around the doomed city, and in September another feint was made across the James River, and the Fifth Corps made an attack on the enemy's line, capturing two forts recently built. About the last of October the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps advanced three miles to the left to get possession of the Southside Railroad, the last line of communication leading to Petersburg, excepting the road connecting Petersburg with Richmond. Here occurred a battle in which the 147th was actively engaged and suffered the great loss by capture of Lieutenant-Colonel Harney. By his prompt and efficient action he had saved the regiment in an emergency from capture, and doubtless from great loss, and it was not known whether he was killed or captured, until his appearance after the surrender of Lee. In December the Fifth Corps was ordered on an extensive raid to the North Carolina line to destroy the Weldon Railroad. Twenty-five miles of this road were destroyed.

Upon the return of the regiment they went into winter quarters, and little was done except to strengthen 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. Emblem, and Sidney G. Cook.

On the 5th of February, 1865, the Fifth Corps broke camp and marched to near Dinwiddie Court House, camping for the night, and the next day proceeded to the crossing at Hatcher's Run. Here was fought the bloody battle of Hatcher's Run in which the regiment and the Fifth Corps lost heavily. Lieutenant-Colonel Coey, in command of the regiment, was shot in the face. Lieutenant Wybourn lost a leg; Lieutenant Bristol was killed, and Lieutenant Berry was captured; Capt. Joseph Dempsey was wounded in the arm, and General Morrow was shot in the side. On the 8th the regiment returned to its old quarters for the remainder of the winter.

Following is a list of those who were killed or died in hospital in the regiment from June 19, 1864, to the close of the war:

Co. B—John S. Kippen, corporal, killed at battle of Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865; Wilson Sanders, July 8, 1864, typhoid fever; Christopher Rising, July 18, in hospital.

Co. C—Charles A. Brown, killed November 24, 1864; Albert Fuller, September 1, 1864, died in hospital; L. Lawrence, killed February 5, 1865; William Minor, August 11, 1864, died in hospital; Ansel Orr, died in hospital; Henry Smith, died in hospital.

Co. D—Edw. Topping, died May 11, 1865, of small-pox; Luther Clark, wounded April 1, 1865, at Five Forks, died April 19; William Cline, died in hospital September 25, 1864; Samuel Fessenden, wounded April 1, died April 10, 1865; James Nolan, died at home, August 20, 1864; Asa Radick, killed February 6, 1865.

Co. E—Alfred S. Nichols, killed April 1, 1865, at Five Forks.

Co. F—James Brown, first lieutenant, died July 1, 1864, from wounds received at Spottsylvania.

Co. G—Daniel Densmore, died October 10, 1864, of wounds received May 5, 1864; Sylvanus E. Barker, killed at the battle of Gravelly Run; Edward Damm, killed in

action August 18, 1864; William Knight, killed in action August 19, 1864; Andrew Morrison, killed at the battle of Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865; Charles Brown missing in action October 1, 1864; John F. Kelley, killed October 1, 1864.

Co. H—Alamander Plumb, killed June 22, 1864; William H. Morse, died August 30, 1864, in hospital; Daniel A. Wheeler, died August 23, 1864.

Co. I—Horace Chapin, killed June 25, 1864; John Mitchell, killed June 20, 1864; Richard Murray, killed July 16, 1864.

Co. K—Lansing Bristol, first lieutenant, killed February 6, 1865; Richard McGraw, killed August 19, 1864, at the battle of the Weldon Railroad; William 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 February 6, 1865.

On the morning of March 29, 1865, the Fifth Corps broke camp for its last campaign. It was joined with Sheridan's command. Near sunset of the first day the enemy was encountered by the Fifth Corps and a sharp engagement followed. The 147th had, on February 6, lost its field and staff officers and the command was given to Colonel Daily. In a drenching rain which continued till the 31st, the Fifth Corps endeavored to get possession of the White Oak road and join its left with Sheridan's cavalry. On the morning of the 31st the enemy massed heavily in front of the corps and made a furious attack, in which the loss of the 147 was severe. On the night of the 31st two divisions of the Fifth Corps advanced to join Sheridan, but the whole corps did not get into position until 4 P. M., by which hour the enemy had partially fallen back. The corps was formed to swing around and intercept the enemy's retreat, which it did and captured about 5,000 prisoners. The Confederates were hotly pursued and their general demoralization quickly followed. After the battle of Five Forks the pursuit was continued, and no rest was given the retreating enemy until Appomattox was reached. On the night of April 2 Lee evacuated Richmond and the Confederacy fell. The Fifth Corps, now under command of General Griffin, pursued the right flank, with the Second Corps in the immediate rear. The pursuit continued through the 8th and until the morning of the 9th, when the Fifth Corps cut off further retreat of the enemy at Appomattox. Here, hemmed in on three sides, with the gallant Fifth Corps in front, the whole rebel army in full view, Lee made overtures for the surrender which followed.

The remainder of the history of this gallant regiment is soon told.

They marched by easy stages to Richmond, and thence in May to the southern defenses of Washington. On its way from Appomattox Court House the regiment was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, Colonel Miller and Adjutant Lyman, who had been liberated from rebel prisons. The regiment was mustered out June 7, 1865, and started for home the next day, reaching Oswego on the 7th of July, having remained some days in Syracuse. Out of the 837 enlisted men who left Oswego September 27, 1862, only 147 returned, and several of these were crippled. The ranks of the regiment had been several times filled during its term of service, and what were left of these recruits were transferred to other regiments. Nearly 2,300 names were on the entire muster rolls of the regiment.

The following members of the 147th died in rebel prisons:

Co. 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.

Co. B—Joseph B. 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.

Co. C—Peter Douglass, October 5, 1864; Lorenzo W. Horton, Morgan L. Allen, jr.

Co. D—Henry Broder, August 26, 1864; James C. Eldred, July 19, 1864; Edgar A. Stratton, October 10, 1864; William Cline, September 25, 1864; Theo. W. H. Hawley, October 11, 1864.

Co. 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.

Co. 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 exchange, at Annapolis; Wm. W. Wood, March 16, 1865, Florence, South Carolina.

Co. 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; Garret S. Ayres, date unknown.

Co. H—Sanford Alsavor, died in Florence, South Carolina; John Grainger, July 10, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia; David H. Johnson, December 29, 1864, after exchange, 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.

Co. I—John Dooley, after exchange, at Annapolis; Griggs Holbrook, August 22, 1864; Joseph Lemoreaux, August 21, 1864; Elijah Chappel, October 12, 1864, at Andersonville; John H. Leach, September 11, 1864.

Co. K—Silas B. Taylor, September 29, 1864, Andersonville, Georgia; Jabez E. Spaulding, Co. E, date unknown; Chas. Jennings, date unknown.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment.—This regiment was constituted of about 200 men from Madison and Cayuga counties, and the remainder from Oswego county. Over 1,400 volunteers were recruited for it, and it was authorized by Governor Seymour upon personal application of Elias Root, of Oswego. It was generally felt in the summer and autumn of 1864 that, if one more determined effort was made and the ranks of the armies were kept at the maximum, the rebellion would soon be crushed. To aid in this work, W. G. Robinson and William I. Preston 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. The hopes that had sometimes flagged and military enthusiasm that had waned were rekindled and recruiting went on rapidly. The regiment was mustered into the service during the months of August and September, 1864. Following is a list of the regimental and line officers:

Colonel, Wardwell G. Robinson; lieutenant-colonel, William P. McKinley; major, W. D. Ferguson; adjutant, Howard M. Smith; quartermaster, John Dunn, jr.; surgeon, Tobias J. Green; assistant surgeon, T. Y. Kinnie; chaplain, Jacob Post.

Co. A—Captain, Joel S. Palmer; first lieutenant, C. P. Strong; second lieutenant, M. L. Branch.

Co. B—Captain, W. S. Morse; first lieutenant, J. N. Root; second lieutenant, C. H. Pavey.

Co. C—Captain, J. W. Parkhurst; first lieutenant, George A. Leonard; second lieutenant, Daniel Bothwell.

Co. D—Captain, S. R. Town; first lieutenant, Augustus Phillips; second lieutenant, Joel H. Warn.

Co. E—Captain, John Sheridan; first lieutenant, J. M. Francis; second lieutenant, J. H. Loomis.

Co. F—Captain, Wm. Dickinson; first lieutenant, I. W. Darrow; second lieutenant, S. H. Brown.

Co. G—Captain, J. T. Outerson; first lieutenant, J. H. Grant; second lieutenant, T. W. Smith.

Co. H—Captain, H. W. Ramsey; first lieutenant, G. W. Woodin; second lieutenant, T. M. Watkins.

Co. I—Captain, George Wetmore; first lieutenant, E. F. Morris; second lieutenant, John H. Gilman.

Co. K—Captain, S. Scriber; first lieutenant, M. G. McCoon; second lieutenant, Jerome H. Coe.

Going into service so late in the war, the history of this regiment is brief. It left Elmira for the front in September, and proceeded to City Point via Washington, but later went into camp about two miles from Bermuda Hundred. It should be stated that four of the companies left Elmira September 14, in advance of the remainder of the regiment; they were A, B, D, and F. The active history of the regiment is almost wholly confined to the records of these companies, and they did not re-join the main body until just previous to their discharge. On the 23d of September they marched for Winchester, halting four days at Harper's Ferry, whence they guarded a provision train to Harrisburg. They participated in the operations of General Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, marching 104 miles in three days, and burning and destroying property. They were subsequently ordered to Martinsburg, and thence again up the valley to Cedar Creek. Early in the morning of October 19 orders came to fall into line immediately, and the battle of Cedar Creek followed. At the close of the engagement the regiment camped on the ground they had left in the morning, with their ranks lessened by a list of sixteen killed (among them Lieutenant Phillips), and forty wounded.

The four companies were later ordered to Winchester, where, in works known as Camp Russell, they remained about four weeks, when they were ordered to City Point, and thence to Harrison's Landing, and there joined the remainder of the regiment, where it had been in comfortable quarters meanwhile. The entire regiment remained here several months, Colonel Robinson acting as post commandant and in charge of the separate brigade in garrison at Harrison's Landing, Forts Pocahontas and Powhatan, and Major Ferguson as provost marshal. Later Colonel Robinson with the regiment was ordered to City Point, and remained there until the 30th of June, 1865, when he received

orders to embark the regiment, which was done on two steamers, by which they reached Baltimore on the 1st of July. Thence on the following day they were sent to Elmira. The regiment was subsequently paid off and mustered out at Syracuse.

Besides the foregoing regular organizations, Oswego county sent several companies in different regiments, and many volunteers in squads or individually into numerous other organizations. Of these, two companies, A and B, commanded respectively by Captains Cyrus and Simeon Church, were raised in this county for the 12th cavalry, ("Third Ira Harris Guard"), which was mustered in between November 10, 1862, and September 25, 1863. The regiment was in camp on Staten Island to March, 1863, and after breaking camp March 8, embarked for Newbern, and remained there during the war, in the performance of much active service. In an action near Tarboro, the Oswego companies met the enemy and Capt. Cyrus Church was killed in a charge at the head of his company. Lieutenant Hubbard was wounded and taken prisoner, and was subsequently killed in March, 1865. Ephraim Mosier, second lieutenant of Co. A, was taken prisoner and died in Charleston. The two companies lost twenty men in this charge. Two companies of a detachment on scouting duty at the battle of Plymouth, April 20, 1864, were all taken prisoners, and eighty-five men were sent to Andersonville, where most of them perished. Among the number captured was Lieut. Alonzo Cooper, now living in Oswego. The regiment was mustered out in July, 1865.

A battery of the First Light Artillery was recruited in Oswego county, the regiment being mustered in between August 30 and November 19, 1861. The battery proceeded to Elmira and thence, about November 1, to Washington. The term of service of the regiment ended June 16, 1865, during which it performed the duties assigned to it with honor. Early in May, 1862, while a portion of the army under General Hooker was engaged, this was one of the artillery organizations that opened the battle. While forming for the purpose a number of the Oswego battery were wounded, among them Lieutenants C. P. Aiken and H. P. Pike. After this battle the regiment camped near Williamsburg. Near Petersburg, Va., Lieut. Albert N. Ames, son of Cheney Ames, of Oswego, was killed by sharpshooters, September 26,

1864. The list of engagements in which this regiment participated was as follows: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Chapel House. The Oswego battery never failed in its long term to acquit itself with bravery and fortitude.

Three companies of the 24th Cavalry were recruited in Oswego county. This regiment was mustered into the service in January, 1864, and went out under command of Colonel William C. Raulston. The regiment left Auburn in February, 1864, for Washington, where they remained until March, and were then sent to the front dismounted. The regiment was on picket duty during the battle of the Wilderness, and its loss was consequently slight. In the battle of Cold Harbor the regiment supported the 14th Heavy Artillery and suffered severely. Thirty men of Co. E were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville, where most of them died. After this battle the regiment crossed the James River and marched to Petersburg. On the 17th of June the grand charge on the enemy's lines was led by this regiment, and the command lost heavily. A similar charge was made on the following day with like results. Captain Burch, of Co. I, was killed, and Captains Taylor and Martin wounded. In the engagement at Peeble's Farm in September, 1864, Colonel Raulston, Captain Thomas and Lieutenant McGraw were captured and taken to Danville, Va. In an attempt to escape soon afterward Colonel Raulston was killed. After participating in the fighting on the Weldon Railroad the regiment received their horses at Camp Yellow House, and joined the mounted troops, under the brigade commanded by Gen. Henry E. Davies, of New York. In the spring of 1865 the regiment joined in the general advance of the army and shared in the trying duties and the glory of the final scenes of the war. The 24th participated in the grand review at Washington, and was afterwards consolidated with the 10th Cavalry, and became known as the 1st Provisional N. Y. Cavalry. The regiment was mustered out at Syracuse, June 19, 1865.

The 21st Battery, known as the 21st New York Independent Battery,

was raised in Oswego county and mustered into service September 2, 1862. This battery left New York with the Banks expedition about the middle of December, and arrived at New Orleans in January, 1863. The commissioned officers who went out with the battery were: Captain, James Barnes; first lieutenant, Henry H. Cozzens; second lieutenant, George Potts. At New Orleans the battery was armed with four three-inch steel guns, and was stationed near that place until May. It was actively engaged in the siege of Port Hudson and was stationed at that post for nearly a year after the place surrendered. On the 7th of April, 1864, one gun, under charge of Lieutenant Potts, was sent to Baton Rouge, where it was attacked by the enemy and captured with seven men: Corporals James Campbell and Charles Barnard, and privates Alonzo Dunham, Charles Dexter, Daniel Robers, jr, John Walker and Moses Potter; who were sent to Andersonville. February 28, privates Daniel McSweeney and John S. Cozzens were captured by guerrillas and taken to Andersonville, where Cozzens died. Moses Potter died at his home in Hastings from the effects of his prison life. Lieutenant Cozzens died in New York, February 18, 1864, and Lieutenant Potts was made senior lieutenant. Near the close of 1864 the battery was ordered to New Orleans to refit for service. During the investment of the works defending that city the battery occupied an exposed position, and John Wilson was killed on the 27th of March, and John Daly on the 29th. After the surrender of Mobile the battery was stationed in that city, and fired a salute on the 4th of July. The battery was mustered out at Syracuse, September 8, 1865. Of the 212 men who went out with it, 149 returned. Besides the deaths before mentioned, the following members of the battery died of disease in camp or hospital:

Quartermaster-Sergeant James Munger, Artificer Jay Jewett, Bugler Aaron Van Antwerp, and Privates Orvin Bundy, 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 Daily were killed in action; and twenty-two were discharged for disability on surgeon's certificate.

Two companies of the 193d Regiment were recruited in Oswego county. It was mustered into the service from April 6 to July 6, 1865, and mustered out January 18, 1866. The captains of the Oswego companies were A. H. Preston and William L. Yeckley. The regiment saw little active service. Besides these, this county had men in the 15th Engineers, and in the 59th, 93d, 94th, 149th, 186th, 189th Infantry; the 2d, 3d, 4th, 14th, 16th Artillery; and in the 7th and 20th Cavalry, while ninety-eight men enlisted in the Regular army.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held July 24, 1862, the County War Committee addressed the board, advising that provision be made to pay each volunteer from the county \$50, as had been done in other counties. In response a series of patriotic resolutions were adopted by the board, one of which authorized petitioning the Legislature for an act under which \$55,000 might be raised by tax from which to pay \$50 to each three years volunteer in the new (110th) regiment then being recruited. On the 20th of August another special meeting was held to consider measures for encouraging enlistments under the call of the president of August 4, 1862, the number of recruits to be raised being about 1,330. A resolution was adopted similar to the foregoing one in its provisions, except that the amount raised should be \$67,400. This sum was to be and was obtained on promissory notes signed by the War Committee and members of the Board of Supervisors, in sums of \$5,000 each.

At the annual session in December, 1862, the board, through a special committee, reported a proposed bill authorizing towns to raise bounty money, which became a law in February, 1863. Another bill was sent to the Legislature, authorizing the supervisors to issue county bonds for the moneys already raised on promissory notes.

Following is a record of the number of men drawn in the draft of August 4, 1863, in the towns and wards of Oswego county, with the number that furnished substitutes, and the number that served:

City--1st and 3d wards,.....	310.....	28.....	6
" —2d ".....	117.....	9.....	2
" —4th ".....	89.....	16.....	3
Oswego (town).....	73.....	6.....	3
Scriba.....	78.....	4.....	3
Hannibal.....	74.....	2.....	4

LANDMARKS OF OSWEGO COUNTY.

Granby	104.....	.....	3
Volney	164.....	5.....	5
New Haven.....	55.....	6.....	1
Palermo	46.....	2.....	3
Schroepfel	98.....	1.....	3
Mexico	103.....	2.....	2
Hastings	94.....	1.....	3
Sandy Creek.....	63.....	1.....	1
Richland	101.....	3.....	1
Albion	50.....	.....	3
Parish	54.....	.....	2
West Monroe.....	36.....	.....	.....
Boylston and Redfield.....	42.....	.....	3
Orwell.....	27.....	.....	.....
Williamstown.....	33.....	.....	1
Amboy	39.....	.....	1
Constantia.....	75.....	2.....	4
Total	1910	88	57

Out of 1,910 men drawn, eighty-eight furnished substitutes, and only fifty-seven served; the remainder all either paid the commutation fee to the government, \$300 each, or were thrown out for physical disability. It was the last time this kind of an experiment was tried during the war.

Further action in relation to bounties was not had until the meeting of the Board, November 30, 1863, when a resolution was offered that a petition be sent to the Legislature, asking the passage of a law authorizing the board to raise by tax moneys sufficient to pay each volunteer \$300 under the then existing call of the president, and up to the 5th day of January, 1864, and to defray other necessary expenses connected with raising the quota.

This resolution was laid over until December 3, when it was withdrawn, and in its stead were adopted a series of resolutions, which, in brief, established a bounty of \$300 to each volunteer "under the impending draft of the 300,000 men," called for by the proclamation of the president; authorized the county treasurer to borrow on the county's credit the necessary sum to meet this demand, not to exceed \$270,000; and that a committee, consisting of Avery W. Severance, John H. Woodin, Elias Root, A. P. Grant, Daniel L. Couch, and B. B. Burt, be appointed to act with the treasurer in carrying out these arrangements. The quota to be raised at this time was 974 men; and

on the 26th of January, 1864, the board in special session adopted a resolution that the following lists should be considered as the quota of the several towns and wards under the call of October 17, 1863; and the various sums opposite; the amount each town and ward must raise:

1 1st and 3d wards.....	143.....	\$42,900
2 2d ward.....	60.....	18,000
3 4th ward.....	45.....	13,500
4 Oswego town.....	39.....	11,700
5 Scriba.....	40.....	12,000
6 Hannibal.....	38.....	11,400
7 Granby.....	51.....	15,300
8 Volney.....	80.....	24,000
9 New Haven.....	29.....	8,700
10 Palermo.....	25.....	7,500
11 Schroepfel.....	49.....	14,700
12 Mexico.....	51.....	15,300
13 Hastings.....	47.....	14,100
14 Sandy Creek.....	31.....	9,300
15 Richland.....	51.....	15,300
16 Albion.....	28.....	8,400
17 Parish.....	29.....	8,700
18 West Monroe.....	20.....	6,000
19 Boylston and Redfield.....	23.....	11,700
20 Orwell.....	15.....	4,500
21 Williamstown.....	19.....	5,700
22 Amboy.....	22.....	6,600
23 Constantia.....	39.....	11,700
	974	\$292 200

At a special meeting held February 11, 1864, at the city clerk's office, the Common Council of the city acted upon a resolution to provide for raising upon the credit of the city, for the sole use of the city, money for the payment of bounties and other incidental expenses, to the amount of \$60,000, to be paid by an annual tax of \$3,000 and interest. This was temporarily laid on the table.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, February 12, 1864, resolutions were adopted providing for the payment of a bounty of \$300 to each volunteer credited on the call of February 1, 1864, the sum not to exceed \$195,000, and the number of volunteers not to exceed 650. Recruiting progressed until in the latter part of March, when a special ses-

sion of the board was held (March 30), at which a resolution was adopted providing that \$60,000 be levied and appropriated to paying \$300 to "each volunteer to be enlisted to fill the quotas of the several towns and wards in the county that are now deficient under all calls of the president to this date."

Again in July, 1864, after the call of the 18th for 500,000 volunteers, the Board of Supervisors took prompt action for filling the quota. A special session was held on the 27th of July, at which a resolution was adopted providing for levying and collecting \$330,000, to be made payable in twelve equal annual installments, beginning in March, 1868, and continuing the bounty of \$300, at the same time offering a premium of \$15 for each volunteer secured.

On the 13th of August, 1864, the Common Council acted upon the matter of filling the quota of the city, separately from the county, by the adoption of a resolution similar to that presented in the preceding February, providing for raising \$52,500 for bounties to volunteers credited to the city. Meanwhile town bounties had been provided for, so that the volunteers of the period under consideration received \$600.

A tabulation of the quotas made under this call shows that, after deducting the surplus, there were required 1,219 volunteers in the county, 206 of which number were wanted in the city.

A special session of the board was held August 29, at which a committee reported the amount of the war debt as then existing, provided bounties were paid as then provided for sufficient volunteers to fill the quotas, to be \$1,430,685. An effort was made at this meeting to add \$300 to the bounty, but a resolution was finally adopted, recommending that the towns and wards of the county pay either by town or private bounty, "a sum sufficient to raise volunteers to fill their quotas."

On September 9, Co. D of the 19th Veteran Corps arrived in Oswego to superintend the threatened draft, the quota in some of the towns in Madison county, which was then in this Congressional District, not yet being filled. A telegram reached the city from Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, to begin the draft on the 19th of September, which was done, amid a good deal of excitement and anxiety.

A statement was received from the provost marshal on the 3d of December, 1864, showing a deficit of volunteers in the county of eighty-

five. No part of this deficit was in the city, the towns of Mexico (21), Williamstown (13), and Amboy (29), lacking the larger part of the number. In pursuance of resolutions adopted at special town meetings, there was a motion made and passed at a meeting of December 14, 1864, that certain sums be levied upon the various towns for bounties. This action cleared up the war matters to the last call of December 19, for 300,000 men. While the news from the South had been very encouraging to the North during the fall of 1864, there were many who still believed the end of the rebellion was far away; and this last call nearly deprived them of all hope. Hundreds of volunteers had been paid in the neighborhood of \$1,000 each, and the money had been raised for that purpose only by the most persistent and untiring efforts. It was, therefore, thought almost impossible to further impoverish the county. The city, however, attacked the problem promptly. The Common Council met on the 27th of December, and authorized a loan of \$105,000, payable in one, two, and three years, and the payment of \$600 to each volunteer. A special election was held January 6, to vote upon the question of paying this amount, and 775 votes were cast in favor, and only 75 against it. About the same time the supervisors met and resolved to pay \$500 for one year volunteers; \$600 to two years, and \$700 to three years men; these sums were afterwards changed to \$300, \$500 and \$700 respectively. The towns held meetings and made requests to the supervisors to levy the various sums necessary for bounty purposes, and enlistments proceeded. Major D. Farling and A. B. Getty were appointed recruiting agents for the First and Third wards, and Capt. C. H. Lewis and D. C. Buel for the Second and Fourth wards of the city. January 24 a recommendation was sent to Governor Fenton to the effect that Captain Lewis was a proper person to raise a new regiment in the district. The quota in the district was 1,522, and in this county 1,142. This was reduced a little later by 25 per cent., leaving it 857. War meetings were held frequently and the War Committee held daily sessions. While the credit of the county was still good, it was found almost impossible to obtain currency with which to pay the volunteers. The city quota was filled much more rapidly than in the towns, and when the city had a surplus, which it soon did, some of the towns had not a single credit. The draft to fill

the deficiencies began on the 27th of February, when the following figures from the provost marshal's office showed the numbers to be drawn in the county: Constantia, 49; Williamstown, 21; Orwell, 12; Redfield, 9; Boylston, 9; West Monroe, 15; Parish, 25; Albion, 25; Richland, 39; Sandy Creek, 25; Hastings, 21; Mexico, 47; Schroepel, 37; Palermo, 23; New Haven, 17; Volney, 60; Granby, 57; Hannibal, 36; Scriba, 19.

The draft passed off quietly, but before the men drawn could reach the scenes of the war, the great rebellion was in its dying throes, and few of the drafted men saw much, if any, actual service.

Following is a statement of moneys raised and expended for war purposes by the county from April 15, 1861, to December 6, 1865:

For bounties.....	\$1,884,300.00	
For expenses.....	51,414.66	
		\$1,935,714.66
For interest on county loans.....		144,864.08
For principal of county loans.....		140,400.00
For discount on State bonds.....		8,990.46
Total.....		\$2,229,969.20

The various towns of the county, in pursuance of an act passed February 21, 1863, contributed from first to last the following sums for bounties to volunteers:

Albion.....	\$11,340.91
Amboy.....	11,133.51
Boylston.....	5,406.43
Constantia.....	22,083.83
Granby.....	32,378.93
Hannibal.....	8,264.20
Hastings.....	26,309.17
Mexico.....	2,968.20
Orwell.....	7,800.00
Oswego.....	1,441.80
Palermo.....	1,800.00
Parish.....	10,591.30
Redfield.....	3,643.25
Richland.....	23,751.52
Sandy Creek.....	9,294.00
Schroepel.....	9,516.72
Scriba.....	2,038.36
Volney.....	12,603.33
West Munroe.....	7,146.29
Williamstown.....	3,922.88

CHAPTER XIII.

After the War—A New Era of Prosperity—Local Improvements—Construction of Railroads—Oswego and Rome Railroad—Midland Railroad—Syracuse and Northern Railroad—Lake Ontario Shore Railroad—Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg System—Oswego Harbor Improvements—Bonding of the Towns—Decline of the Commerce and Milling Interests of Oswego—Canal Tolls.

The general history of Oswego county since the close of the war, so far as it is not embraced in succeeding chapters of this volume, can be briefly written. During the war period public improvements and important public acts almost wholly ceased in all Northern cities, while in villages and rural districts, the frequent calls to arms, the great sacrifices demanded in men and money, the pitiful news that came up from scores of bloody battlefields, all served to distract public attention from the ordinary affairs of life. With the coming of peace all this was changed. The welcome event was properly celebrated in all communities, and the people, so long oppressed by the terrors of civil war, turned joyfully and full of hope to the energetic prosecution of public improvements and private business. In spite of the enormous cost of the war—a financial drain that reached every hamlet in the land—there was seeming prosperity throughout the North during several years after the close of the conflict. The great demands of the government for war materials, which had for five years promoted many industries and afforded various avenues for speculation and wealth-making, and the abundance of money which had poured from the national treasury by way of payments for supplies, and to the vast armies whose rank and file seldom hoarded it, with the high prices ruling for all products incident to the inflated currency, were all causes of an era of prosperity such as the country had not before experienced. The five years succeeding the memorable surrender at Appomattox were prolific in new private business undertakings and the inauguration of public improvements. In these Oswego county had its proportion-

ate share. Lake commerce and the great milling industry of Oswego city did not materially suffer from the war, and during the succeeding years attained a magnitude that is not now readily realized. Building operations were extensive, mercantile business was greatly extended, and banks were multiplied. The agricultural interests of the county shared, also, in the general prosperity; farmers realized high prices for their products, and many were led to purchase farms at prices which a few years later would have proved ruinous.

It was inevitable that such a state of affairs could not long continue. With the gradual contraction of currency, the decreasing demand for many kinds of products, with contemporaneous over-production, and the fear of disaster through anticipated return to specie payment, there came a reaction which culminated in 1872-3, causing much financial distress and many business failures. But the same conditions that operated to sustain Oswego county in former periods of monetary stringency, and enabled it to promptly overcome its effects, were in existence now and contributed to a similar result. While there were some failures in the county, and many new undertakings were abandoned or checked, there was less distress than in many other localities.

The improvements made in the harbor by the government during the ten years succeeding the close of the war consisted of repairs upon the lighthouse, which was substantially rebuilt in 1867 at an expense of \$45,000, and repairs on the piers carried out with an appropriation of \$45,000 made in 1864, with \$25,000 appropriated in 1865, which continued through two years. The next appropriation was \$60,000, made in 1867, which sum was devoted to further repairs on the piers. In 1868 \$20,000 was appropriated, and in 1869 \$22,275. These sums, with \$50,000 allotted in 1870, finished the extension of the lighthouse pier and thoroughly repaired the west pier. In the same year Major Bowen presented a plan for improving the outer harbor, which was approved by the Board of Engineers. It comprised the construction of a breakwater 5,800 feet long, nearly parallel with the west pier and 1,100 feet in front of it, affording a safe harbor of 100 acres area. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,162,682. This plan was adopted by the Forty-first Congress in 1870, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to begin work upon it. In 1871 Maj. J. M. Wilson assumed charge

of the undertaking and began work July 5, with an additional appropriation of \$100,000, and finished 646 feet that season. A like sum was appropriated in 1872, which completed 1,700 feet of the pier and 1,100 feet of superstructure. The following winter damaged the work considerably. The appropriation of 1873 was \$100,000, with which 2,215 feet was finished. In 1874 the appropriation was \$75,000, which was nearly all expended on repairs. Work was continued in 1875 with an appropriation of \$90,000. The work was completed in July, 1882, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

Under act of the Legislature, dated May 23, 1871, the State made an appropriation of \$22,000 to rebuild the high dam, Oswego city; \$5,500 for removing the Horseshoe dam and cribs above, and \$15,000 to raise low banks on river levels. These appropriations were supplemented in the following year by one of \$88,000 to complete the high dam, and \$2,500 to extend the east wing of the Oswego Falls dam at Fulton.

During the period under consideration, and in response to the demands for extended transportation facilities, other railroads were built which have had a direct influence upon Oswego county. The Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, which had filed articles of incorporation in April, 1863, was built from Richland Station, through the village of Pulaski and towns of Mexico, New Haven and Scriba to Oswego, to which point it was finished in the autumn of 1865. Before the line was completed it was leased in perpetuity to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and still remains part of that system, which is now under lease to the New York Central.

A still more important railroad undertaking was the construction of a line from Oswego to Jersey City, a distance of 325 miles. The organization was effected January 11, 1866, under the name of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company. De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, was the chief moving spirit in the enterprise, and Oswego county capital was liberally employed in building the road. In this county it passes through the towns of Constantia, West Monroe, Hastings, Schroepfel, Volney and Scriba. It was opened to Central Square in October, 1869, and to Oswego in the following month. The line was finished to New York in 1872. It is now known as the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.

Contemporaneous with the building of the Midland Railroad, the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company was organized. The project of a railroad through the territory reached by this line had been discussed at intervals for twenty years previous to its organization. The company was finally chartered in 1870, the survey promptly followed, and on the 18th of May of that year the work of construction began. The road was opened on the 9th of November, 1871. Leaving Syracuse the line crosses Oneida River at Brewerton, and passes through the towns of Hastings, Parish, Mexico and Richland, connecting with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg at Pulaski in the town of Richland. The road was operated by the original company until 1875, when it was sold on foreclosure to the R. W. & O. Company.

Articles of incorporation were filed March 17, 1868, for the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, the line to extend westward from Oswego, through the towns of Oswego and Hannibal and thence to Lewiston. This road was begun in 1871. In 1874 the mortgage bonds of the company were foreclosed and road sold. The property was bid off by a new company, organized under the name of the Lake Ontario Railroad Company, in February, 1875. This company was consolidated with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. Company. A branch road, extending from Woodards, a station on the Syracuse Northern line a few miles north of Liverpool in Onondaga county, was built through Oswego county to Fulton on the east side of the river, where it connects with the N. Y., O. & W. R. R., and over that road gains an entrance into Oswego city. Previously, in March, 1869, the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad was leased to the D. L. & W. R. R. Company. The various lines operated by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Company were leased in March, 1891, to the New York Central and H. R. R. Company.

Before the War of 1861, citizens of Oswego and the city authorities on several occasions made subscriptions or public appropriations to advance work on the harbor, which the dilatory or parsimonious action of the government had neglected, that commercial interests might not suffer. Extensive blasting and dredging in connection with pier and breakwater work has been prosecuted in the river and harbor from early years to the present time. Contracting firms, many of which

have included leading citizens of Oswego, have generally had charge of this work. In 1852 the east side of the river, at the mouth, was blasted out by private enterprise, to admit vessels of twelve feet draft to the then existing warehouse elevators.

On the 20th of March, 1857, the Oswego Dock and Pier Company was incorporated, with Delos De Wolf,¹ Hamilton Murray,² Cheney Ames, Orville Robinson,³ and Alonzo H. Failing, as corporators. The company was given authority to charge for the use of piers built and land purchased by it.

In 1857 was also incorporated the Oswego Harbor Company by F. T. Carrington, A. P. Grant, E. B. Talcott, S. H. Lathrop and Luther Wright. These companies in later years were instrumental in the completion of the present harbor facilities of the place.

In harmony with the general measures of this State for the preservation of fish, a law was passed May 11, 1880, which authorized the State Superintendent of Public Works to build fishways in all the State dams in the Oswego, Oneida and Seneca Rivers. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose. The fishways were built but have not proved a marked success.

From 1866 to 1870 various acts were passed by the Legislature intended to facilitate the action of cities and towns which desired to aid in the construction of railroads, by subscribing for stock and issuing their bonds therefor. Under these acts, in the six years following 1868 bonds to the amount \$2,013,500 were issued by Oswego county organizations to pay for stock of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company, the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company, and the Syracuse, Phoenix and Oswego Railroad Company, which had been subscribed for by them. The following

¹ Delos De Wolf was a native of Herkimer county, born February 16, 1811; came to Oswego in 1850 and with associates organized the City Bank of Oswego, of which he was the first cashier and later president. He became interested in the elevator and grain business; was one of the founders of the city water works; was a trustee of the City Savings Bank and otherwise identified with the industrial affairs of the city. He died December 30, 1882.

² Hamilton Murray was born in New York city in 1804, and was a graduate of Yale College. After following mercantile pursuits some years, he came to Oswego in 1846, where he was already a large owner of real property, and became active and efficient in promoting the material interests of the city. He aided in founding the City Bank and was president until 1865; was president of the County Agricultural Society; a director of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company; and held other positions of trust. He died December 30, 1866.

³ For sketch of Orville Robinson see Oswego city chapter.

table shows the towns which issued the bonds, and the amounts issued by each, and also the amount which remained unpaid in each case on the 1st day of January, 1895.

TOWNS.	AMOUNT ISSUED.	AMOUNT UNPAID. JAN'Y 1, 1895.
Constantia	\$ 87,500.00	\$ 12,000.00
Hannibal	60,000.00	6,000 00
Hannibal Village.....	6,000.00	
Hastings	105,000.00	56,000.00
Oswego (Town).....	30,000.00	3,000.00
Oswego (City).....	1,100,000.00	704,000.00
Parish	35,000.00	31,000.00
Richland	80,000.00	68,000.00
Sandy Creek.....	80,000.00	68,000.00
Scriba	20,000.00	4,666.67
Schroepfel	50,000.00	40,500.00
Phoenix (Village).....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Volney.....	300,000.00	190,000.00
West Monroe.....	40,000.00	
	<u>\$2,013,500.00</u>	<u>\$1,203,166.67</u>

Each of the companies above named became bankrupt in less than five years from its organization, and its road passed upon foreclosure to other parties, the stock proving a total loss.

The burden, which fell so unexpectedly upon the towns of the county, has been most honorably borne. The original bonds in all cases drew interest at seven per cent., and much the larger part ran twenty years before any part of the principal became due. The organizations above named have paid, as appears from the above table, \$810,333.33 of principal, and have paid in addition interest to the amount of nearly three millions of dollars.

Oswego county may well feel proud of the manner in which her citizens have met their obligations, and of the credit they have established, which has enabled them to refund the above debts on the most favorable terms, much the larger part of it at three and one half per cent., or a better rate than that obtained by the United States government on its last issue (February, 1895) of bonds.

Upon the question of the wisdom of municipalities taking stock in railroad enterprises which private capital will not build, it may be well to remember that the three companies, which had previously built rail-

roads in or through Oswego county (the Oswego and Syracuse, the Oswego and Rome, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg) had been financially successful from the start.

Within the past half dozen years there have been evidences of better business conditions throughout the county. The farmers are reasonably prosperous; the dairying industry becomes annually more extensive and generally gives profitable returns; the growing of small fruits, the introduction of improved methods of land cultivation, and better grades of stock, are producing good results. At the same time the population of the county has declined in recent years. From 75,958 in 1860, the number of inhabitants increased to 77,941 in 1870; and in 1875, was 78,574. In 1880 it was 77,911, showing a slight decrease. The census of 1890 gives the population as 71,883, a decrease in the preceding ten years of 6,028. The population by the enumeration of 1892 was 70,970. Since 1892 the population is believed to have increased. In Oswego city enterprising men have determined that the great advantages possessed by the place for the establishment of manufactures shall be made known to the world, and have adopted means to effect that object. The result already has amply repaid their labor, and several large industries have been permanently and successfully inaugurated.

The most noteworthy feature of the history of Oswego county for the last twenty years is the decline of the commerce, milling and elevator business of Oswego city. In 1874 twelve large flouring mills, with a productive capacity of five thousand barrels a day, with elevators capable of storing one and a half million bushels of grain, and a fleet of over one hundred steam, and sailing vessels, either owned in Oswego, or which had their principal employment in its commerce, were in active and profitable operation. Now but two flouring mills and a single elevator remain, and the commerce of Oswego has shrunk to but a small part of its former volume. While other causes have operated to some extent, the principal reason for this decline is not far to find.

It is essential to the success of each of the above interests that Oswego should be able to share in the upper lake trade, and that can only be through the Welland Canal. While the State of New York collected tolls for the use of its canals, Buffalo paid tolls upon 165 miles

more than Oswego, which offset the Welland Canal tolls paid by the latter. Under an amendment to the Constitution adopted in November, 1874, tolls upon the New York State canals were reduced in amount about two-thirds. Under another amendment, adopted in November, 1882, they were removed altogether. This left nothing, in the competition with Buffalo for the upper lake trade, to offset the burden of the Welland Canal tolls. The effect was immediately apparent. Before 1874, about 10,000,000 bushels of western grain destined to New York for eastern and foreign markets, was received annually at Oswego, by way of the Welland Canal. From 1874 to 1882, the amount annually grew less. From 1882 to 1894 not a single cargo was received. The Welland Canal tolls were absolutely prohibitive.

In 1893 tolls were imposed upon Canadian vessels, passing through the Sault St. Marie Canal, unless the use of the Welland Canal, which had been made free of toll to vessels passing through with cargoes destined to Montreal or points on the St. Lawrence farther east, should be given to our citizens on terms equally favorable. As a consequence, the Welland Canal tolls on east bound cargoes were reduced one-half, the other half to be collected equally from cargoes destined to American or Canadian ports. Under this reduction, during the season of navigation of 1894, a few cargoes (aggregating about 300,000 bushels) of western grain, destined for New York, the first for twelve years, were received at Oswego. With a free Welland Canal it is believed that the interests above referred to might regain and exceed their old proportions. But until a Niagara ship canal, or a free Welland Canal connects Lake Ontario with the upper lakes, such a result cannot be regarded as probable.

Before 1882 all Canadian produce which passed through the New York canals paid tolls. The tolls collected annually on such produce, which entered the State at the port of Oswego alone, exceeded the whole amount of tolls from every source received by the Welland Canal. To induce the Canadian government to allow the free use of the Welland Canal in exchange for the free use of the New York canals the Constitutional Convention of 1894 was asked to adopt the following as a part of the Canal Article of the Constitution it was engaged in framing:

"During the time that the Dominion of Canada continues to impose tolls on American products passing through the Welland Canal, but not after such imposition of tolls shall cease, the Legislature may provide for the levying tolls on the products of said Dominion of Canada passing through any canal in this State."

The proposition received the unanimous approval of the Canal Committee of the Convention; was adopted by the Convention in Committee of the Whole; and would undoubtedly have been made a part of the Constitution; but at the last moment, upon remonstrances from parties who feared some personal interest might suffer should such tolls be imposed, the proposition was withdrawn by the member who had introduced it and had it in charge, and so a most promising opportunity for benefiting the interests above referred to, and for regaining for Oswego its former commercial importance, was lost.

CHAPTER XIV.

Congressional Districts—Congressmen—Presidential Electors—State Senators—Assemblymen—Sheriffs—County Treasurers—County Clerks—Superintendents and Commissioners of Common Schools—County officers, 1895—Court Houses and Public Buildings—County Poorhouse and Farm—Old Settlers' Association—Agricultural Societies—Oswego County Agricultural Society—Oswego Agricultural Fair Association—Oswego Falls Agricultural Society—Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell, and Boylston Agricultural Society—Phoenix Agricultural Society—Town Agricultural Societies—Oswego County Bible Society.

The following list will convince the reader that Oswego county has been highly honored in the civil councils of the State and nation. When the names herein given of men who have been eminent in the various branches of civil government, are coupled with those given in a later chapter who rose to distinction at the bar or on the bench, the list is an honorable one.

In 1816 a part of Oswego county, with Oneida county, constituted the Sixteenth Congressional District of the State; and a part of the county, with Onondaga and Cortland, the Nineteenth District. Previous

to 1824 no member of Congress had been chosen from this 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 Gen. Daniel Hugunin, of Oswego, who held the office until March, 1827. He was succeeded by Rudolph Bunner, of Oswego, in the Congress of 1827-29. George Fisher, of Oswego, received a certificate for the next term (1829-31), but his seat on contest was awarded in December, 1829, to Silas Wright, jr., of St. Lawrence county, who, however, declined, 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 the law of 1832, Oneida and Oswego counties formed the Seventeenth Congressional District, with two members. Those from Oswego county were as follows: Joel Turrill, Oswego, 1833-35, re-elected for 1835-37; Abraham P. Grant, Oswego, 1837-39; David P. Brewster, Oswego, 1839-41, re-elected for 1841-43.

By a law passed in September, 1842, Madison and Oswego counties constituted the Twenty-third Congressional District with one member. Those counties remained as one district (though with different numbers) until 1883, act of May 16, when Oswego, Cayuga, and Wayne counties were constituted the Twenty-seventh District. The representatives since 1843 have been as follows: Orville Robinson, Mexico, 1843-45; William J. Hough, Madison county, 1845-47; William Duer, Oswego, 1847-49, re-elected for 1849-51; Leander Babcock, Oswego, 1851-53; Gerrit Smith, Madison county, 1853-54, resigned November, 1854, and Henry C. Goodwin, Madison county, elected in place of Smith, 1854-55; Andrew Z. McCarty, Pulaski, 1855-57; Henry C. Goodwin, Madison county, 1857-59; M. Lindley Lee, Fulton, 1859-61; William E. Lansing, Madison county, 1861-63; De Witt C. Littlejohn, Oswego, 1863-65; Sidney T. Holmes, Madison county, 1865-67; John C. Churchill, Oswego, 1867-69, re-elected for 1869-71; William E. Lansing, Madison county, 1871-73, re-elected for 1873-75; William H. Baker, Constantia, 1875-77, re-elected for 1877-79; Joseph W. Mason, Madison county, 1879-81, re-elected for 1881-83; Newton W. Nutting, Oswego, 1883-85; Sereno E. Payne, Cayuga county, 1885-87; Newton W. Nutting, Oswego, 1887-89, re-elected for 1889-91, resigned Novem-

ber, 1889, and Sereno E. Payne, Cayuga county, elected in his place; Sereno E. Payne, re-elected for 1891-93. By a law passed in April, 1892, Oswego, Jefferson, and Lewis counties compose the Twenty-fourth Congressional District. The only representative elected for this district is Charles A. Chickering, of Lewis county, 1893-95, re-elected for 1895-97.

Presidential Electors from Oswego County.—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; John E. Lyon, of Oswego, 1872; Bartholomew Lynch, of Oswego, 1876; Charles North, of Oswego, 1880; James A. Clark, of Pulaski, 1884.

Presidential Electors at Large.—Delos De Wolf, of Oswego, 1868; John C. Churchill, of Oswego, 1880.

Henry Fitzhugh, of Oswego, was elected canal commissioner in November, 1851, for three years, and re-elected, serving until December 31, 1857. Beman Brockway, of Pulaski, was appointed canal appraiser by the governor and Senate, March 22, 1865, and served until January 27, 1870. William F. Allen, then of New York, but previously and subsequently of Oswego, was elected State controller in November, 1867, and held the office from January 1, 1868, until June, 1870, when he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals. John Cochrane, formerly of Oswego, served as attorney-general in 1864-65. Gilson A. Dayton, of Mexico, was appointed canal auditor, April 6, 1871, and held the office three years. John A. Place, of Oswego, was appointed canal auditor, May 20, 1880, and held until the office was abolished, March 1, 1883.

State Senators.—There were no State senators from Oswego county until after the Constitution of 1821, under which this State was divided into eight senatorial districts. The Fifth District included Oswego county, with which were Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Madison and Herkimer; the latter was taken off in 1836, transferred to the Fourth District, and Otsego county annexed to the Fifth. Each district elected four senators for four years, one being elected each year. 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 was elected from this county after that until 1830. Alvin Bronson, Oswego, served 1830-33; Avery Skinner, Mexico, 1838-41; Enoch B. Talcott, Oswego, 1845-47, when his term was cut short by the Constitution of 1846.

By the Constitution of 1846, the State was divided into thirty-two districts, from each of which a senator was elected. Under its provisions Madison and Oswego counties constituted the Twentieth Senatorial District, which was represented as follows from this county: Thomas H. Bond, Oswego, 1848-49; Moses P. Hatch, Oswego, elected in place of Asahel Stone, of Madison, 1851; James Platt, Oswego, 1852-53; M. Lindley Lee, Fulton, 1856-57. By the apportionment act of 1857, Oswego county alone became the Twenty-first Senatorial District. The following were the senators: Cheney Ames, Oswego, 1858-59; Andrew S. Warner, Pulaski, 1860-61; Richard K. Sanford, Fulton, 1862-63; Cheney Ames, Oswego, 1864-65; John J. Wolcott, Volney, 1866-67. By the act of 1866, Oswego and Madison counties were again united as the Twenty-first Senatorial District. The senators from this county were as follows: Abner C. Mattoon, Oswego, 1868-69; William Foster, Constantia, 1872-73; Benjamin Doolittle, Oswego, 1876-77. By the act of 1879 Oswego and Jefferson counties became the Twenty-first Senatorial District. The only senator from Oswego county, under this apportionment, was George B. Sloan, who held the office for three terms, 1886 to 1891.

Since 1891 no senator has been elected residing in Oswego county. By the Constitution of 1894 Oswego and Madison counties are united and form the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District.

Members of Assembly elected for one year, with years of service.—Barnet Mooney, of Granby (then Lysander), 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 Richmond, 1830; Joel Turrill, of Oswego, 1831; Avery

Skinner, of Mexico, 1832-33; Orville Robinson, of Mexico, 1834; Jesse Crowell, of Albion, 1835; Orville Robinson, of Mexico, 1836.

By act passed in 1836, Oswego county was allowed two members of assembly, both elected for the 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; William Duer, of Oswego, and Edward B. Judson, of Constantia, 1841; Peter Devendorf, of Hastings, and Robert C. Kenyon, of Fulton, 1842; William F. Allen, of Oswego, and Alban Strong, of Orwell, 1843-44; Thomas Skelton, of Hannibal, and Luna 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.

In 1847 the county was divided into two assembly districts. The first comprised Granby, Hannibal, Oswego city and town, New Haven, Schroepfel, Scriba and Volney. The second embraced Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Constantia, 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 William 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 (elected speaker), and Leonard Ames, of Mexico, 1857.

By an act passed in 1857, Oswego county was allotted three mem-

bers 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, Williamstown.

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 Beman 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 Caughdenoy, 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. Daggett, 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; Charles North, of Oswego, George M. Case, of Fulton, De Witt C. Peck, of

Mexico, 1878; George B. Sloan, of Oswego, George E. Williams, of Fulton, William H. Steele, of Williamstown, 1879. In 1879 the number of members allowed to Oswego county was reduced to two, who were as follows: Patrick W. Cullinan, of Oswego, William H. Steele, of Williamstown, 1880-81; Wm. A. Poucher, of Oswego, Byron Helm, of Albion, 1882-83; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, Gouverneur M. Sweet, of Phoenix, 1884; Henry C. Howe, of Fulton, Gouverneur M. Sweet, of Phoenix, 1885; Henry C. Howe, of Fulton, Danforth E. Ainsworth, of Sandy Creek, 1886-87; S. Mortimer Coon, of Oswego, Danforth E. Ainsworth, of Sandy Creek, 1888-89; Nevada N. Shanahan, of Fulton, Wilbur H. Selleck, of Williamstown, 1890-92. Since 1892 Oswego county has been allowed but one assemblyman, Danforth E. Ainsworth, of Sandy Creek, 1893-95.

Sheriffs.—Sheriffs during the colonial period were appointed annually, in the month of October, unless otherwise provided. Under the first Constitution they were appointed annually by the Council of Appointment, and no person could hold the office more than four successive years; neither could a sheriff hold any other office, and he must be a freeholder in his county. Since the Constitution of 1821 went into force, sheriffs have been elected for three years, and are ineligible for the next succeeding term. Following are the sheriffs of Oswego county who were 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.

The following have been elected sheriff, with date of entering 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; Horace 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, Jan-

uary 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; J. Lyman Bulkley, Sandy Creek, January 1, 1879; Edwin L. Huntington, Mexico, January 1, 1882; Alfred N. Beadle, Pulaski, January 1, 1885; John Van Buren, New Haven, January 1, 1888; Amos Allport, Scriba, January 1, 1891; Wilbur H. Selleck, Williamstown, January 1, 1894.

County Treasurers.—A legislative act of December 16, 1847, pursuant to the Constitution, provided for the election of county treasurers, who had previously been appointed, first by the Council of Appointment, and afterward by the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. Treasurers are elected for three years. The following persons were treasurers of Oswego county by appointment: Peter Pratt, Mexico, 1816; Elias Brewster, Mexico, 1820. Appointed by supervisors: Avery Skinner, Mexico, 1827; Robert A. Stitt, 1839; Starr Clark, 1840; Robert A. Stitt, 1841; Hiram Walker, 1846. Elected: Samuel H. Stone, Mexico, 1849; re-elected, 1852; Henry C. Peck, Mexico, January, 1855; Luther H. Conklin, Mexico, January, 1858; and held the office by re-elections to 1879; John Dowdle, Oswego, January, 1879; George Goodier, Oswego, January, 1882; re-elected, 1885 and died 1886; E. Eugene McKinstry, Oswego (appointed by supervisors in place of George Goodier, deceased), February, 1886; Thomas Moore, Oswego, elected in November, 1886; re-elected in November, 1889; and again in 1892.

County Clerks.—The county clerk during the colonial period served as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of the Peace and clerk of the Sessions of the Peace, in his county. Under the first Constitution he was appointed and it was his duty to keep the county records, and act as clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and clerk of the Oyer and Terminer. County clerks are now clerks of the Supreme Court. The term of office since the Constitution of 1821 has been three years, and the office elective. The following persons were clerks of Oswego county by appointment: James Adams, Oswego town, March 21, 1816; Joseph Davis, Oswego, March 19, 1818; Smith Dunlap, Sandy Creek, February 19, 1821. Elected, with date of entering office: Hiram Hubbell, Pulaski, January 1, 1823; T. S. Morgan, Oswego, January 1, 1826; Thomas

C. Baker, Pulaski, January 1, 1829; Eric Poor, Oswego, January 1, 1832; 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. Conde, 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; Mannister Worts, Oswego, January 1, 1868; John J. Stephens, Oswego town, January 1, 1871; Brainard Nelson, Oswego, January 1, 1874; Daniel E. Taylor, Granby, January 1, 1877; Merrick Stowell, Oswego, January 1, 1880; John Gardenier, Oswego, January 1, 1883; John H. Oliphant, Oswego, January 1, 1886; Thomas M. Costello, Orwell, January 1, 1889; William J. Pentelow, Fulton, January 1, 1892; E. E. Frost, Oswego, January 1, 1895.

Superintendents and Commissioners of Common Schools.—By a legislative act passed April 17, 1843, boards of supervisors were directed to appoint county superintendents of common schools. The office was abolished March 13, 1847. Under this law Oswego county was divided into two districts. Dr. Otis W. Randall, of Schroepfel, was appointed for the Western District, and David P. Tallmadge, of Pulaski, for the Eastern. In 1845 the two districts were consolidated and Dr. Randall was reappointed. He resigned, and Alexander M. Baker, of Orwell, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The office of commissioner of common schools was created in 1856, and that part of Oswego county outside of the city was divided into two districts, which were composed of the following towns: First District, Oswego (town), Hannibal, Granby, Scriba, Volney, Schroepfel, Hastings, Palermo, and New Haven. Second District—Mexico, Richland, Sandy Creek, Boylston, Redfield, Orwell, Williamstown, Albion, Amboy, Parish, West Monroe and Constantia. The first commissioners were appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Since November, 1857, they have been elected on a separate ballot, for terms of three years. The first appointee of the First District was Rev. Theodore M. Bishop, of Fulton, in 1856. He resigned the same year, and John A. Place, of Fulton, was appointed to

fill the vacancy. In November, 1857, Hiram W. Lewis was elected and served from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1861. The first commissioner of the Second District was James W. Fenton. In November, 1857, George F. Woodbury was elected and served from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1861. In the fall of 1858 the Board of Supervisors reorganized the county outside of the city into three districts, as follows: First District—Oswego (town), Hannibal, Granby, Scriba, Volney, and New Haven. Second District—Schroepfel, Palermo, Hastings, West Monroe, Constantia, Amboy, and Parish. Third District—Mexico, Richland, Sandy Creek, Boylston, Redfield, Williamstown, Albion, and Orwell. This threw Hiram W. Loomis into the Second District, of which he continued to act as commissioner, and also threw George F. Woodbury into the Third District, which remained under his charge. John A. Place was appointed to the office in the First District and held it until January 1, 1860. In November, 1859, he was elected for the remainder of the term, which was to expire with the others on December 31, 1860. The commissioners of the three districts since then, beginning January 1, 1861, have been as follows:

First District—John A. Place, 1861-63 inclusive; James W. Parkhurst, 1864; resigned and Lemuel P. Storms elected to the vacancy; David D. Metcalf, 1867-72; Isaac W. Marsh, 1873-75; Robert Simpson, jr., 1876-78; William B. Howard, 1879-81; Clayton R. Parkhurst, 1882-84; David D. Metcalf, 1885-87; William A. Baldwin, 1888-90; Arthur W. Wiltsie, 1891-93; re-elected November, 1893.

Second District.—Elias A. Fish, 1861, served about a year, resigned and Willis G. Chaffee, elected to fill vacancy; Newton W. Nutting, 1864-66; Amos J. Richardson, 1867-69; Byron G. Clapp, 1870-72; William B. Howard, 1873-75; Fowler H. Berry, 1876-78; Harmon D. Nutting, 1879-84; James S. Ludington, 1885-87; Tracy D. Blye, 1888-90; Hanford L. Stanton, 1891-93; re-elected November, 1893, present incumbent.

Third District.—George F. Woodbury (re-elected), 1861-63; William S. Goodell, 1864-66; Orville A. Fobes, 1867-69; George F. Woodbury, 1870-72; John W. Ladd, 1873-78; Jay E. McGuire, 1879-81; Jay B. Cole, 1882-87; Ida L. Griffin, 1888-90; Ferdinand E. Smith, 1891-93; re-elected November, 1893, present incumbent.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1895.

- Merrick Stowell, county judge, Oswego.
 Irving G. Hubbs, special county judge, Parish.
 Francis David, surrogate, Phoenix.
 F. N. Burleigh, clerk surrogate's court, Phoenix.
 Louis W. Baker, special surrogate, Oswego.
 Wilbur H. Selleck, sheriff, Oswego.
 William H. Enos, under sheriff, Oswego.
 James H. Bean, deputy sheriff and jailor, Pulaski.
 Edgar E. Frost, county clerk, Oswego.
 Brainard Nelson, deputy county clerk, Oswego.
 Nevada N. Stranahan, district attorney, Fulton.
 Fred G. Spencer, asst. district attorney, Fulton.
 Thomas Moore, treasurer, Oswego.
 A. A. Wellington, chairman board of supervisors, Oswego.
 William E. Lewis, clerk board supervisors, Amboy.
 Freelon J. Davis, justice of sessions, Orwell.
- Munroe Hubbard, justice of sessions, Scriba.
 Arthur W. Wiltsie, school com'r 1st dist., Hannibal.
 Hanford L. Stanton, school com'r, 2d dist., Amboy.
 Ferdinand E. Smith, school com'r, 3d dist., Sandy Creek.
 Louis J. Clark, loan commissioner, Pulaski.
 Wm. H. Wales, loan commissioner, Scriba.
 Christopher J. Vowinkel, coroner, Oswego.
 Robert S. Lindsey, coroner, Conantia.
 Mattison M. Haven, coroner, Pennellville.
 George W. Nelson, coroner, Orwell.
 Archibald S. Guthrie, superintendent of poor, Hannibal.
 John S. Parsons, clerk superintendent of poor, Oswego.
 C. N. Bulger, recorder, City of Oswego.
 James Doyle, chief of police, City of Oswego.
 Henry R. Carrier, jr., stenographer county court, Oswego.
 William A. Tillapaugh, crier, Mexico.

Court-Houses and other Public Buildings.—The erection of the first public buildings was not begun until more than two years after the organization of the county. In the summer of 1818 the construction of two court-houses, one at Pulaski and the other at Oswego, was commenced. The latter was a wooden structure, designed solely as a court-house, though its basement was subsequently used for jail purposes. Its location was authorized by an act passed April 15, 1817 (chapter 281, laws of 1817), which granted to the people of the county block 101 in the village of East Oswego, and appointed Nathan Sage, Levi S. Burr, Richard Goodell, Abner P. Spencer and Alvin Bronson, commissioners for the purpose of building a court-house on the block. The act authorized the commissioners to sell all other lands in the villages of East and West Oswego which had been reserved for the purpose of

erecting public buildings thereon, and directed that the avails of such sales should be appropriated "exclusively to the building and completing of said court-house." The commissioners were directed to commence the building within six months after being notified by the supervisors of the county that "competent and sufficient funds, in addition to the proceeds of such sales, had been provided by them and deposited in the treasurer's office of the county, subject to the order of the said commissioners, to build and complete said court-house."

The court-house at Pulaski was a more pretentious and very substantial building, the lower part of which was fitted up for a jail. The Building Committee consisted of Simon Meacham, John S. Davis, and Ebenezer Young; the builder was James Weed. This committee, by an act passed March 12, 1819, was authorized to build "a public gaol for the use of said county at such convenient place near the site of a court-house for said county established at Richland," and a tax of \$1,500 was provided for the purpose. This act was modified in the execution, and jail facilities as stated above were provided in the basement of the court-house. Both of these structures served their purpose many years.

On March 22, 1822, the Board of Supervisors was authorized to raise \$1,750, one half of which, together with \$250 raised in 1823, was applied to the work of finishing the court-house in East Oswego; the remainder was used in finishing the "gaol and court-room at Richland."

An act of April 21, 1828, formally set apart "that part of the public lands in the village of Oswego known as block 102 on the east side of the Oswego River," for the accommodation of the court-house. By 1838 the jail here had evidently become insufficient and insecure, and on April 9 the Board of Supervisors was authorized to hire so many cells or rooms in the Market building in West Oswego "as is necessary for a county jail," which also served as a city lock-up. On April 12, 1848, the supervisors were directed by act of the Legislature to raise by tax the sum of \$4,000 (one-half in 1848, and one half in 1849) for the erection of a jail in Oswego. In the next year their committee was authorized to accept the conveyance of a suitable site, instead of using block 101 of Washington Square, to obtain which considerable

effort was expended. The site selected and purchased was the one on which the old stone jail now stands, on East Second street near the lake. This structure was erected in 1853, was 45 by 75 feet in size, three stories and basement, and was used until the completion of the new jail in 1888. The latter structure is built upon modern plans, and is one of the best of the kind in the State. Its cost, including \$3,000 paid for lot, was \$30,000.

By an act of April 11, 1851, the Common Council of Oswego was authorized to levy a tax not to exceed \$2,000 for the erection of a fire-proof county clerk's office, which was built soon afterward of brick, on Washington Square. It is a small one-story structure, standing nearly in front of the court-house. On April 6, 1852, the citizens of the town of Richland were also authorized to build a fire proof clerk's office on a lot given for the purpose by Benjamin Wright, in Pulaski, provided that it be finished by September 1, 1853, and the town was authorized to raise \$1,500 by tax. This project was never carried out. Previous to the erection of the clerk's office in Oswego, the records had accumulated in considerable quantity, and had been kept at intervals in places which seemed the most secure in Oswego and Pulaski. By common consent they were transferred from the one place to the other with the election of a clerk once in three years. Since 1853 the records have remained in Oswego.

During the session of the Board of Supervisors in 1894 the necessary steps were taken to provide for the erection of a new and much-needed clerk's office. It is to stand on the site of the present office, will be two stories in height, 60 by 90 feet in size, and is to cost \$38,000.

In 1858 the Board of Supervisors appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for the erection of a new court-house in Oswego. This imposing structure, situated on Washington Square, cost \$29,390. It is built of Onondaga limestone, the main part being 50 by 66 feet in size; was erected in 1859-60; and was finished in September of the latter year. In 1891, by order of the Supreme Court, the wings were raised one story; the interior remodeled and greatly improved; and the whole building refurnished at a cost of \$10,707.44.

In 1858 the supervisors also appropriated \$5,000 to enlarge and repair the court-house at Pulaski, a work that was finished in 1859. This

building is a commodious and substantial structure and fronts on the public square. On the rear of it a brick annex was added in 1887, two stories high, the building committee being L. R. Muzzy, E. S. Beecher and G. N. Harding.

The first county poorhouse was established in December, 1828, with John Parsons as superintendent, in a small farm dwelling which stood on or near the site of the present poorhouse in the town of Mexico. Near it also stood a log structure in which some of the paupers were accommodated. In 1829 a two-story addition was made to the farm house, and the two combined were in use until 1870. At first there were between seventy and eighty inmates, and subsequently 125, including children and insane. Under an act of February 11, 1841, a farm of sixty acres was purchased, and in 1859-60 a substantial insane asylum, two stories in height, was erected of brick at a cost of \$4,150. In 1870 the old frame poorhouse, which had been used for over forty years, was superseded by the present commodious brick structure. The building committee were John H. Mann, Oren R. Earl and John F. Slocum. The new structure is in the form of an L, with one front facing south seventy-nine feet long, and one east seventy-seven feet. The entire cost of the work was \$18,202.28.

Under the provisions of chapter 126 of the laws of 1890, providing for State care of the indigent insane, and acts supplementary thereto, the inmates of the Oswego Asylum have been removed to the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane at Ogdensburg, where they are now cared for at the expense of the State.

The Old Settlers' Association of Oswego county was organized August 27, 1875, at Oswego (town) Center. The constitution provides that any persons calling themselves old settlers, can join the association by paying the sum of twenty-five cents. The amount thus obtained has been sufficient to run the organization in good shape until the present time. The first officers elected were: B. B. Burt, president; R. H. Tyler, of Fulton, Philo Bundy, of Oswego, Norman Rowe, of New Haven, Noah Wright, of Hannibal, vice-presidents; Simeon Bates, Oswego, Lyman Coats, Oswego town, Carson Wiltse, Hannibal, Schuyler Rhodes, Scriba, Henry P. Fitch, Oswego town, executive committee; F. W. Squires, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Squires has

ever since served in this position. B. B. Burt was president in 1876, and 1879 to 1885 inclusive; R. H. Tyler, 1877-8; Lyman Coats, W. R. Worden, and John C. Wells, two years each; Seneca D. Moore is the present incumbent.

Of those who have joined the association in the nineteen years of its existence there are on record the names of 548 males and 145 females. Of that number fifteen were ministers, sixteen were lawyers, nine were physicians and five were journalists. During these nineteen years many persons have died in the county at the age of one hundred years or over. The 693 members are divided among the towns and city as follows: Richland, 127; Oswego City, 94; Mexico, 94; New Haven, 88; Volney, 63; Scriba, 47; Parish, 27; Granby, 22; Palermo, 22; Oswego Town, 17; Albion, 16; Hastings, 15; Schroepfel, 13; Orwell, 12; Sandy Creek, 10; Constantia, 7; Hannibal, 7; West Monroe, 3; Boylston, 1. Outside of the county there are in Rochester, 1; Hoo-sick Falls, 1; Rome, 1; Ilion, 1; Cayuga county, 1; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1; Chicago, 1; and Iowa, 1. Of the first set of officers B. B. Burt and Philo Bundy of Oswego and F. W. Squires of Demster are living.

Agricultural Societies.—The first attempt to hold a cattle show in Oswego county was made in the fall of 1832; it was chiefly due to Nelson Pitkin, who owned a large farm between Union village (now Fruit Valley), and the lake. Mr. Pitkin, then recently from Connecticut, made a great effort to awaken a deeper interest in agricultural pursuits by introducing blooded stock. In the fall of 1832 he invited his townspeople and others to join in an exhibition of their fine stock, and the result was a considerable display, not alone of stock, but of farming implements, etc., in the West Park at Oswego. The show was an informal affair, with little or no attempt at organization.

The Oswego County Agricultural Society was organized in Oswego village February 1, 1840, at the inn of George Gates (the Frontier House). Forty-seven men were present at the meeting. Organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Col. U. G. White, president; Arvin Rice, first vice-president; Joseph Sanford, second vice-president; Jacob I. Fort, treasurer; Dwight Herrick, secretary; Edwin W. Clarke, corresponding secretary; Joel Turrill, Orlo

Steele, and William Ingalls, executive committee. Those who took part in this meeting were the following: William Ingalls, Jacob I. Fort, Joseph Sanford, Benjamin Isaacs, Ulysses G. White, Stephen Knapp, Orlo Steele, Henry D. Vrooman, Dwight Herrick, David D. Gray, B. B. Burt, H. K. Thurber, E. R. Burckle, Alvin Bronson, Henry Mott, S. B. Ludlow, Levi Beardsley, George Henry, Henry Eagle, Charles Smyth, jr., Curtis Severance, John Carpenter, William Carter, Arvin Rice, Edwin W. Clarke, Abram M. Clark, Eli Stevens, Joel Turrill, John Titus, Leander Babcock, Charles S. Phelps, Francis Rood, William Dolloway, Timothy Deming, N. Johnson, M. B. Edson, Davenport Rood, Z. S. Titus, George H. McWhorter, D. H. Marsh, W. J. Bonesteel, R. F. Childs, William Lewis, jr., Joseph Kellogg, Richard Oliphant, Martin Wiltsie, H. H. Miller. The only survivor of these original members is B. B. Burt, of Oswego.

The first regular exhibition of the society was held in Oswego October 7, 1840, in a chestnut grove on the high ground where the residence of the late N. M. Andrews is situated—a plot now occupied by residences. After two fairs were held here the society was removed to Fulton, and for several years fairs were held there, and at Mexico, Pulaski, Central Square, and other villages, until 1855, when, under a reorganization and legal incorporation, they were located at Mexico. Fourteen acres of land near Mexico village were purchased and fitted up for the purpose. These grounds were subsequently increased in area to twenty-seven and one-quarter acres and equipped with good and commodious buildings, sheds, race track, etc., the entire cost of the improvements being about \$8,000. On May 22, 1882, the society was authorized to sell this site and purchase elsewhere. It was five years later, however, before a change was effected. The last exhibition at Mexico was held in the fall of 1887. About that time the fair was permanently located at Oswego, the first exhibit being held there in the autumn of 1888.

The Oswego County Agricultural Society always maintained a high degree of excellence at its annual exhibitions, and by liberal premiums and purses—amounting to about \$3,000 annually—and by equitable management it fostered and advanced all branches of farming. The zeal of exhibitors was stimulated and thousands of dollars distributed

in furthering the laudable objects for which the society was founded. The presidents of this society have been as follows:

U. P. White, Alvin Bronson, Orville Robinson, William Ingalls, Seth Severance, K. E. Sanford, Benjamin E. Bowen, Bradley Higgins, Andrew Z. McCarty, Jervis W. Dewey, Hamilton Murray, John W. Judson, John N. Holmes; Harvey Palmer, 1855-6; Leonard Ames, 1857; Avery W. Severance, 1858; Oren R. Earl, 1859; Thomas H. Austin, 1860; Alvin W. Lawrence, 1861; Hiram Walker, 1862; Luther H. Conklin, 1863; Hiram W. Loomis, 1864-5; Charles S. Cheever, 1866; Benjamin G. Robbins, 1867; Morgan L. Marshall, 1868-72; John Davis, 1873; Albert F. Smith, 1874-5; Henry J. Daggett, 1876; J. J. Hart, 1877; Dr. James N. Betts, 1878; Schuyler Rhodes, 1879; Rufus P. Calkins, 1880; Solomon L. Alexander, 1881-87; Henry D. McCaffrey, 1888-93; E. A. Van Horne, 1894 (died July 31, 1894, and William Kehoe elected in his place).

There are about 180 life members living. The officers for 1894 are as follows:

President, William Kehoe, Lansing. Vice-presidents, George M. Whitney, New Haven; Arthur Potter, Orwell; Cassius H. Barnes, Scriba; Edwin F. Palmer, George Taylor, W. J. Carrier, Fulton; David Enos, North Scriba; Mrs. Jennie B. Stone, Lansing; Frank A. Place, South West Oswego; George W. Robinson, Lacona; D. H. Halsey, Mexico; Jessie W. Calkins, Daysville; Byron Hartson, Union Square; William James, W. M. Hinman, Pulaski; William A. Bartlett, Vermilion; James W. Wadsworth, Hastings; M. C. Graves, Mount Pleasant; O. H. Livingston, South Hannibal; Mrs. Ida Edick, Parish; Silas Church, Central Square; Fayette Eldridge, Hannibal; James Wilson, North Hannibal; E. G. Hills, Palermo; Frank Butts, Pennellville; Hector Butler, West Monroe; Alfred Dingham, Sand Bank; John S. Clelland, Amboy Centre; Norman Jerrett, North Sterling. Honorary vice-presidents, Benj. Doolittle, Oswego; Henry Stevens, Lacona. Treasurer, Amos Allport, Oswego. Secretary, Sam G. Merriam, Oswego. General superintendent, Charles S. Newell, Oswego. Directors, T. P. Kingsford, Oswego; Max B. Richardson, Oswego; Thomas Henderson, Oswego; C. I. Kingsbury, Lansing; L. J. Farmer, Pulaski.

April 17, 1888, the Oswego Agricultural Fair Association was incorporated with the following officers: H. D. McCaffrey, president; O. S. Osterhout, vice-president; Dudley Miller, secretary; James Dowdle, treasurer; Max B. Richardson, D. H. Judson, Thomas Henderson, Charles Wendell, Niel Gray, Jeremiah Heagerty, directors. The certificate of incorporation was filed on April 23, of that year. The incorporators were James Dowdle, Henry D. McCaffrey, Thomas E. O'Keefe, Richard J. Oliphant, Thomas Henderson, David H. Judson, Max B. Richardson, Dudley Miller, Orlando S. Osterhout, and George A. Glynn. The authorized capital was \$30,000 in real estate and

\$10,000 in personal property, divided into 1,600 shares of \$25 each. E. A. Van Horne was appointed general superintendent.

June 9, 1888, this association, in consideration of the sum of \$2,500, obtained possession of the franchise of the Oswego County Agricultural Society, and has since controlled the property and real estate of that organization. Prominent among those who secured the grounds in Oswego and effected the transfer of the franchise were O. S. Osterhout, James Dowdle, H. D. McCaffrey,¹ Joseph Ringland, E. D. Stacey, Leroy Sewell, and others. H. D. McCaffrey has served continuously as president. The only change among the executive officers is that of secretary, the present incumbent being Henry R. Carrier, jr.

The present grounds of the society in Oswego city are admirably situated for exhibition purposes, and are provided with an excellent half-mile track, good buildings and grand stand. They were bought in 1888 at a cost of \$4,500, and were fitted up at an expense of \$25,500.

Oswego Falls Agricultural Society.—This society grew out of dissatisfaction created among a large number of prominent citizens in the western part of the county over the manner of the permanent location of the fairs of the Oswego County Agricultural Society in Mexico in 1855. In 1856 those citizens effected an organization of their own and gave it the name of the regular county society, claiming that the previously formed Mexico association was fraudulent and void. Their first exhibition took place at New Haven in September of that year. In 1858 the fair was held at Oswego Falls; Joel Turrill was president, and John A. Place, secretary. The first full list of officers obtainable is the following, who were chosen for the year 1859: President, Joel Turrill; vice-presidents, John W. Pratt and Orison 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. Harroun. Oswego Falls thenceforward became the permanent home of

¹ Henry D. McCaffrey was born on Isle aux Noix, in Lake Champlain, in 1841. In June, 1853, he came to Oswego, and in 1869 joined the old volunteer fire department. He held the office of alderman in 1884 and 1885, and was mayor of the city in 1888. He was president of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, and acted as grand marshal during the firemen's convention of 1894. He is now a member of the Board of Public Works.

the society, and citizens of the towns of Lysander (Onondaga county) and Sterling and Ira (Cayuga county) were invited to become members. Legal proceedings were instituted to assert their right to the name of "Oswego County Agricultural Society," and the attending emoluments, but the courts decided that the Mexico organization had the prior claim. The Oswego Falls organization then adopted the name, Oswego County Independent Agricultural Society, and continued under this title until about 1862, when the name was changed to the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society, as at present. The society was incorporated April 29, 1868, the act stating that it "shall consist of such citizens of the towns of Constantia, West Monroe, Hastings, Palermo, New Haven, Scriba, Oswego, Oswego city, Hannibal, Granby, Schroepfel, and Volney in the county of Oswego; the towns of Clay and Lysander in the county of Onondaga; and the towns of Ira, Cato, Sterling, 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;" thus constituting them life members, stockholders, voters, and eligible to office. The fairs were to be held at or near Oswego Falls, and the society was authorized to hold real estate to the value of \$15,000, and personal property to the value of \$10,000. About twenty-five acres of land on the shore of Lake Neahtawanta, near the Oswego Falls railroad station, were purchased and fitted out with a half-mile track, buildings, etc. The main building was erected in 1873 at a cost of about \$7,000, and on April 12, of that year, the society was authorized to mortgage its real estate for a sum not exceeding \$8,000. Regular and successful fairs have been held, and the society has continued in a very prosperous condition. It has had more than 230 life members, of whom about 200 are living. Premiums and purses aggregating from \$1,500 to \$2,000 are distributed annually. The following persons have served as presidents of the society:

Joel Turrill, 1858-60; Orson Titus, C. G. Case, and F. D. Wagenen served for brief periods in 1860, after the death of Mr. Turrill; 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; Hollister H. Merriam, 1877 to 1894 inclusive.

The officers for 1895 are as follows:

H. H. Merriam, president; Willard Johnson, first vice-president; David H. Trimble,

second vice-president; Oren Henderson, Ambrose Gregg, J. H. Langdon, Fred Vant, Wayland W. Loomis, Joshua W. Rigley, trustees; Almon Bristol, treasurer; Daniel H. Gilbert, secretary.

The Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and Boylston Agricultural Society.—Organized in the Town Hall at Sandy Creek July 17, 1858, with the following officers: Oren R. Earl, president; Horace Scripture, vice-president; E. H. Sargent, secretary; W. W. Alton, assistant secretary; P. M. Newton, treasurer; M. A. Pruyn, general superintendent. First board of directors: B. G. Robbins, A. S. Warner, P. H. Powers, Freeman Davis, N. P. Gurley, Abraham Pruyn, W. Marks, J. A. Clark, Samuel Scripture, John Davis, William T. Tift, W. C. Weaver, Lorenzo Salisbury, Morgan L. Wood, and M. A. Pruyn. The first exhibition of the society was held at "Washingtonville" (Sandy Creek), on grounds leased of Oren R. Earl, on September 13 and 14, of that year, and in each year since then fairs have been successfully conducted on the same site. The organization, although continued under the original name, now comprises thirteen towns in the counties of Oswego and Jefferson, viz.: Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell, Boylston, Ellisburg, Henderson, Lorraine, Adams, Redfield, Albion, Williamstown, Parish, and Mexico, with a director from each town and two from Sandy Creek. The founder and principal supporter of the society is Oren R. Earl, one of the leading citizens of the northern part of the county. To him is due very much of the success of the exhibitions and the sound financial basis upon which the society has been placed. The presidents have been as follows: Oren R. Earl, 1858-61; John Davis, 1862-3; Oren R. Earl, 1864; William D. Ferguson, 1865; Oren R. Earl, 1866-7; Joseph A. Clark, 1868; Oren R. Earl, 1869; Horace Scripture, 1870; Oren R. Earl, 1871-2; William T. Tift, 1873; Oren R. Earl, 1874-5; Elhanan C. Seeley, 1876-7; Edmund H. Sargent, 1878; Oren R. Earl, 1879-85; Henry Stevens, 1886; Oren R. Earl, 1887; John R. Allen, 1888-94.

The officers for 1895 are as follows:

John R. Allen, Sandy Creek, president; J. Grant Potter, Orwell, vice-president; Udelle Bartlett, Sandy Creek, secretary; L. J. Jones, Sandy Creek, treasurer; Charles W. Colony, Sandy Creek, general superintendent; board of directors: Martin Meacham, Albion; Herbert W. Blount, Williamstown; J. B. Tilton, Boylston; Henry Stevens, Sandy Creek; A. B. Huson, Adams; Rufus P. Calkins, Mexico; H. H. Tuttle, Sandy

Creek; Tunis Petrie, Parish; Charles Cooper, Redfield; John F. Bonner, Orwell; William Balch, Ellisburg; Ed. D. Foreman, Richland; Payson Thompson, Henderson; E. S. Lyman, Lorraine.

Following is a list of the life members from Oswego county:

Hon. O. R. Earl, J. R. Allen, C. W. Colony, R. N. Gurley, W. F. Corse, G. N. Salisbury, Smith Allen,* Admatha Hadley, Harrison Peck,* William Wallace, A. D. Remington, A. E. Sherman, George L. Stevens, E. G. Potter, J. G. Potter, Edward N. Near, A. E. Olmstead, W. H. Gilbert, E. P. Potter, Gilbert N. Harding, Henry Stevens, George W. Davis, H. H. Cole, W. H. Pruyn, A. R. Stevens, H. H. Tuttle, G. T. Smith, William B. Tift, Theodore Wart, G. W. Wimple, Uri Porter, C. H. Oyer, J. J. Tuttle, James A. Clark,* Lewis J. Macy, William F. Austin.

*Deceased.

The Phoenix Agricultural Society.—This society was organized in the winter of 1872, with David Sutfin, president, and H. A. Brainard, secretary. In 1873 the officers were as follows: Egbert N. Carrier, president; Joseph Somers and David Sutfin, vice-presidents; H. A. Brainard, secretary; William H. Allen, corresponding secretary; E. Merry, treasurer; E. E. Burgess, David Sutfin, C. H. Butts, Andrew Soule, Jonathan Butts, E. S. Cook, and James L. Decker, directors. The society consisted of residents of Clay and Lysander in Onondaga county, and Schroepfel in Oswego county. Subsequently citizens of the whole of Oswego county, Onondaga county, and a part of Cayuga county were made eligible to membership. The Pendergast driving park in West Phoenix (now owned by Stephen Pendergast) was leased, a good half-mile track constructed, and convenient buildings erected, and there the fairs have since been held. January 22, 1889, the society was reorganized, and February 16 the following officers were elected: J. W. Pendergast, president; H. D. Barney and W. S. Names, vice-presidents; B. T. Mason, secretary; N. A. Hughes, treasurer, with a board of six directors. Since that date the presidents have been:

J. A. Northrup, 1890; J. C. Hutchinson, 1891; J. W. Pendergast, 1892-4 (deceased). The Oswego county life members have been: B. T. Mason, E. G. Hutchinson (deceased), Fred W. Alvord, H. C. Breed, O. E. Ward, Frank L. Smith, Frank Burgess, S. P. Mason, Peter Parker, W. E. Sparrow, J. C. Hutchinson, N. A. Hughes, H. S. Van Wormer, J. I. Van Doren, H. L. Russ, C. F. Corey, M. Melvin, C. F. Loomis, L. J. Carrier, E. McCarthy, A. Merriam, H. D. Merriam, C. W. Avery, N. J. Pendergast, W. M. Abbott, Benjamin Dingman, A. M. Burgess, G. A. Haight (deceased), G. G. Breed (deceased), J. W. Loomis (deceased), E. R. Sweet, C. W. Candee, C. E. Candee,

C. E. Hutchinson, C. W. Huntley, George C. Withers (deceased), B. R. Williams (deceased), A. J. Vickey, C. D. Sweet, A. C. Parker, Samuel Flynn, A. J. Spencer, E. A. Taber, F. W. Potter, W. H. Carrier, M. A. Blodgett, Nelson Gardner, J. Seymour, A. Hart, A. McKinley, C. E. Hart, C. D. Dutcher, Hiram Fox, W. Walter, B. Martin, J. A. Northrop, Edwin M. Smith, Julia A. Buell, George Hayden, A. P. Hart, R. A. Brown (deceased), James L. Decker, C. F. Barnaskey, James Crane, Ogden Fralick, E. Maxfield (deceased), I. N. Vischer, H. Wandell, R. G. Barnes, A. W. Hawes, Leroy E. Nelson, Wm. Patrick, John O'Brien, C. P. Kimball, Charles Wood, A. E. Russ, A. P. Hart, jr., G. H. Parsons, C. E. Denton, Hiram McGann, Hiram D. Fox, E. W. Coe, M. Chesebro, Thomas Kerwin (deceased), John Ray, James Spaulding, C. F. Bellows, J. B. Kinslow, George Huntley, Fred W. Gleason, A. D. Dygert, E. J. Drury, R. D. M. Decker, M. H. Porter, D. W. Nelson, James A. Pendergast, George W. Gibbs, E. B. Nelson, D. F. Young, A. W. Merriman.

The officers of the society for 1894 are as follows :

President, J. W. Pendergast (deceased); vice-presidents, John O'Brien, W. M. Abbott; secretary, James L. Decker; treasurer, N. A. Hughes; general superintendent, Edward McCarthy; chief police, A. J. Vickery. Directors, Barney Martin, '93; E. S. Vickery, '94; S. P. Mason, '93; F. W. Alvord, '92; A. Hart, '92; Edwin Smith, '94.

In addition to these various organizations a number of towns in Oswego county have in past years held local exhibitions of considerable importance.

The Constantia Town Agricultural Society was organized October 19, 1857, and for a few years held successful fairs on grounds just outside of the village of Constantia. The society disbanded sometime in 1860. As early as 1859, at which time Jonathan Robbins was its president, the New Haven Agricultural Society began a series of fairs in that town. Like others of its character it soon passed out of existence.

The Oswego County Bible Society.—This society was formed in January, 1826, but the records of the organization prior to September, 1840, are lost, and consequently little can be learned of the early proceedings. Rev. Oliver Ayer was president in 1827 and was, perhaps, the first one; he was succeeded in the next year by Rev. Jason Lathrop. From 1826 to 1832 inclusive, Rev. Ralph Robinson held the office. Since 1833 the office of president of the society has been held by many of the leading divines and citizens of the county, among whom should be mentioned Rev. Robert W. Condit, Gardner Baker, and Luther Pardee, George F. Falley, Elias Brewster, Dr. Newell Wright, Hamilton Murray, William F. Allen, Ransom H. Tylor, James Platt,

L. B. Crocker, Dr. M. Lindley Lee, W. I. Preston, J. P. Griffin, Gilbert Mollison, Cyrus Whitney, T. W. Skinner, W. D. Smith, John B. Edwards, J. G. Benedict, and other prominent persons. The society has in the past accomplished much good throughout the county, in circulating the Bible and stimulating its study.

CHAPTER XV.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF OSWEGO COUNTY.

Comparison of the State Law with the Common Law--Evolution of the Courts--The Court of Appeals--The Supreme Court--The Court of Chancery--The County Court--The Surrogate's Court--Justices' Courts--District Attorneys--Sheriffs--Court Buildings--Judicial Officers--Personal Sketches--Miscellaneous.

While the judicial system of the State of New York is to a large extent founded upon the common law of England, there are important differences which are revealed by a study of the laws of our country, showing that our system is in many respects an original growth. In the simple yet initiative matter of entitling a criminal process, for example, there is a radical difference between our method and that which must be followed in England. Here it is "the People versus the criminal;" there, "Rex versus the criminal." In the one it is a judiciary responsible directly to the people; in the other to the king. This principal of the sovereignty of the people over our laws, as well as their dominance in other governmental respects, has had a slow, conservative, yet steadily progressive and systematic growth. In the colonial history of this State the governor was in effect the maker, interpreter and enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the court of final resort, while his councillors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of the English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province; and it was not until the Revolution that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court and

councillors were to do his bidding as servants and helpers, while the Legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest or approve. By the first Constitution the governor was stripped of the judicial power which he possessed under colonial rule, and such power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the Senate, the chancellor and the justices of the Supreme Court; the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed by the Council. Under this Constitution there was the first radical separation of the judicial and the legislative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of the government, subject to the limitation consequent upon the appointment of its members by the Council. This court, called the "Court for the trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors," was continued by the second Constitution, adopted in 1821.

It was not until the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and the judicial parts of the State government was abolished. From this time the judiciary became more directly representative of the people by reason of the election by them of its members. The development of the idea of the responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all of the members were at the beck and nod of one well nigh irresponsible master, to the time when all judges, even of the court of last resort, are voted for by the people, has been very great. Through all this change there has prevailed the idea of having one ultimate tribunal from whose decisions there can be no appeal.

Noting briefly the present arrangement and powers of the courts of this State and the elements from which they have grown, we see that the plan is, first: a trial before a judge and jury—arbiters respectively of law and fact; then a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and the law; and, ultimately, of the law alone by a court of final resort.

To accomplish this purpose there has been devised and established, first and highest, our present Court of Appeals, perfected in its present form by the conventions of 1867, 1868, and 1894, and ratified by the vote of the people in 1869 and 1894, and taking the place of the old "Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors" to the extent of correcting errors of law.

As first organized under the Constitution of 1846, the Court of Appeals was composed of eight judges, four of whom were elected by the people and the remainder taken from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. As organized in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of the chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for a term of fourteen years from and including the first day of January after their election. This court is continually in session at the Capitol in Albany, except as it takes recess from time to time on its own motion. It has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of all inferior courts when properly before it for review. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree the case must be reargued; but no more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The Legislature has provided by statute what, how, and when proceedings and decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed in the Court of Appeals, and may in its discretion alter and amend the same. Upon the reorganization of this court in 1869 its work was far in arrears, and a Commission of Appeals to aid the Court of Appeals, was provided for by the constitutional amendment of that year. Still more recently, in 1888, the Legislature adopted a concurrent resolution that section 6 of article 6 of the Constitution be amended so that upon the certificate of the Court of Appeals to the governor of such an accumulation of causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals that the public interests required a more speedy disposition thereof, the governor may designate seven justices of the Supreme Court to act as associate judges, for the time being, of the Court of Appeals, constituting a second division of that court, to be dissolved by the governor when the necessity for their services ceased to exist. This amendment was submitted to the people of the State and was ratified. In accordance therewith the governor selected the seven Supreme Court justices, and the new division was organized and began its sessions March 5, 1889. It completed its work and was dissolved in October, 1892.

Supreme Court.—Second to the Court of Appeals in rank stands the Supreme Court, which, as it now exists, is constituted of many and widely different elements. It was originally created by act of the

colonial Legislature May 6, 1691, and finally fully established by ordinance of the Governor and Council May 15, 1699, empowered to try all issues to the same extent as the English Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, except the exercise of equity powers. It had jurisdiction in actions involving \$100 or over, and to revise and correct decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay from it to the Governor and Council. There were originally five judges, who annually made a circuit of the counties, under a commission naming them, issued by the governor, and giving them nisi prius, oyer and terminer, and jail delivery powers. Under the first Constitution this court was reorganized, the judges being then named by the Council of Appointment. All proceedings were directed to be entitled in the name of the people, instead of that of the king.

By the Constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of this court. The judges were reduced in number to three, and were to be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the Legislature when two-thirds of the Assembly and a majority of the Senate so voted. Four times each year the full court sat in review of their decisions upon questions of law. By the Constitution of 1846 the Supreme Court as it then existed was abolished, and a new court of the same name and having general jurisdiction in law and equity, was established in its place. This court was divided into General Terms, Circuits, Special Terms, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices, to be elected by the people and to reside, five in the first, and four in each of the other seven Judicial Districts into which the State was divided. By the judiciary act of 1847, General Terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than 40,000 inhabitants, and in other counties at least once in each two years; and at least two Special Terms and two Circuit Courts were to be held yearly in each county, excepting Hamilton. By this act the court was authorized to name the time and place of holding its terms and those of Oyer and Terminer; the latter being held by a justice of the Supreme Court and two justices of sessions. Since 1882 the Courts of Oyer and Terminer have been held by a single justice of the Supreme Court.

One of the old courts, the powers of which have been vested in the Supreme Court, is the Court of Chancery, an heir-loom of the colonial period, which had its origin in the Court of Assizes, the latter being invested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established in 1683, and the governor, or such person as he should appoint, was chancellor, assisted by the Council. In 1698 this court went out of existence by limitation; was revived by ordinance in 1701; suspended in 1703, and re-established in the next year. At first this court was unpopular in the province, the Assembly and the colonists opposing it with the argument that the crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony, and they were doubtful of the propriety of constituting the Governor and Council such a court. Under the Constitution of 1777 the court was recognized as still in existence, but its chancellor was prohibited from holding any other office except delegate to Congress on special occasions. In 1778 the court was reorganized. Masters and examiners in chancery were to be appointed by the Council of Appointment; registers and clerks by the chancellor. The latter licensed all solicitors and counselors of the court. Under the Constitution of 1821 the chancellor was appointed by the governor, and held office during good behavior or until sixty years of age. Appeals lay from the chancellor to the Court for the Correction of Errors. Under the second Constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor. This was soon changed, and general equity jurisdiction devolved upon the chancellor, while the judges alluded to acted as vice-chancellors in their respective circuits.

By the radical changes made by the Constitution of 1846, the Court of Chancery was abolished, and its powers, duties and jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court, as before stated.

By act of the Legislature adopted in 1848 and entitled "The Code of Procedure," all distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished, so far as the manner of commencing and conducting them was concerned, and one uniform method of practice was adopted. Under this act appeals lay to the General Term of the Supreme Court from judgments rendered in Mayor's, Recorder's, and County Courts, and from all orders and judgments of a court held by a single justice of the Supreme Court.

The judiciary article of the Constitution of 1846 was amended in 1869, authorizing the Legislature, not oftener than once in five years, to provide for the organization of General Terms consisting of a presiding justice and not more than three associates; but by chapter 408 of the laws of 1870, the then organization of the General Term was abrogated and the State divided into four departments, and provision was made for holding General Terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from among the justices of the Supreme Court a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a General Term in each department. Under authority of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1882, the Legislature in 1883 divided the State into five judicial departments, and provided for the election of twelve additional justices, to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884. Oswego county, with Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Onondaga counties, have always been the Fifth Judicial District of the State; and the Fifth District and the Sixth District have, under the foregoing provision, constituted the Fourth Department.

In June, 1887, the Legislature enacted the Code of Civil Procedure to take the place of the Code of 1848. By this many minor changes were made, among them a provision that every two years the justices of the General Terms and the chief judges of the Superior City Courts, should meet and revise and establish general rules of practice for all the courts of record in the State, excepting the Court of Appeals.

Such are, in brief, the changes through which the Supreme Court of this State has passed in its growth from the creature of an irresponsible colonial governor, to one of the most independent and enlightened instrumentalities for the attainment and protection of the rights of citizens, of which any state or nation can boast. So well is this fact understood by the people, that by far the greater amount of legal business which might be done in inferior courts at less expense, is taken to this court for settlement.

Judges of Court of Appeals and of Supreme Court.—George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, who was judge of the Court of Appeals from 1855 to 1862, for the last two years of which he was chief judge, was born in Williamstown, Oswego county, August 24, 1811. He died in Syracuse in 1892.



John C. Churchill

William F. Allen, of Oswego, was born in Windham county, Conn., July 28, 1808, and became a resident of Oswego in 1829. He was elected a justice of the Supreme Court in 1847 and was re elected without opposition in 1855. In 1854 and 1862 he sat in the Court of Appeals. May 17, 1870, he was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals and so continued until his death at Oswego June 3, 1878.

Henry A. Foster, of Rome, born in 1800, was a resident of Oswego county during a considerable part of his minority. He was elected a justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1863, and immediately thereafter became a resident of Oswego, and continued such until, and some years after, the close of his term. He died at Rome May 11, 1889.

John C. Churchill, of Oswego, was born at Mooers, N. Y., January 17, 1821, and became a resident of Oswego December 17, 1847. He was appointed justice of the Supreme Court January 17, 1881, in place of James Noxon, deceased, and in November following was elected for a full term.

Maurice L. Wright, of Oswego, was born at Scriba, Oswego county, November 27, 1845, and has ever since been a resident of the county. He was elected a justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1891, which office he now holds.

Court of Special Sessions, and Justices' Court.—Previous to the Constitution of 1821, modified in 1826, justices of the peace were appointed; since that date they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important here than there, and under the laws of this State are purely the creature of the statute. The office is now of comparatively little importance in the administration of law, and with its loss of old-time power, has lost much of its old-time dignity.

F. W. Squires, of New Haven, has supplied the following list of the first justices in what is now Oswego county; John Mills, appointed by Gov. George Clinton, 1751, for Oswego; Adrian Francis Vanderkemp, Rotterdam, 1794-97; John Meyer, Rotterdam (now Constantia), 1796-7; Benjamin Wright, Mexico, 1798-1803; John Bloomfield, Taberg, 1798-1820; Isaac Alden, Williamstown, 1798-1804; Joseph Strickland, Redfield, 1798; Reuben Hamilton, Mexico, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1808; Ebenezer Wright, Volney, 1804-09; Samuel Tiffany, Scriba,

1805; William Burt, Scriba, 1805-08; William Cole, Mexico, 1806-08; John Nutting, Parish, 1806-08; David Williams, Mexico, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1814, 1820, 1823. Justices were appointed until 1827.

County Court.—Next in authority to the Supreme Court is the County Court, held in and for each county in the State at such times and places as its judges may direct. This court had its origin in the English Court of Sessions and, like that court, had at first criminal jurisdiction only. By an act passed in 1663, a Court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and criminal causes by jury, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace in each of the counties of the province, twice in each year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. By the act of 1691 and the decree of 1699, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas. By the sweeping changes of the Constitution of 1846, provision was made for a County Court in each county of the State, excepting New York, to be held by an officer to be designated the county judge, and to have such jurisdiction as the Legislature might prescribe. Under authority of that Constitution the County Courts have from time to time been given jurisdiction in various classes of actions which need not be enumerated here, and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages; the sale of infants' real estate; the partitioning of lands; admeasuring dower and care of persons and estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The judiciary act of 1869 continued the then existing jurisdiction of the County Courts, and conferred upon them original jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendants lived within the county, and where the damages claimed did not exceed \$1,000; this sum has since been extended to \$2,000. Like the Supreme Court, the County Court now has its civil and its criminal side. In criminal matters the county judge is assisted by two justices of sessions, elected by the people from among the justices of the peace in the county. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the Court of Sessions, that all minor criminal offenses are now disposed of. All indictments by the grand jury, excepting for murder or some very serious felony, may be sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. By the codes of 1848 and 1877, the methods of procedure and practice were made to conform as nearly as possible to the practice in the

Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design of attracting litigation into these courts, thus relieving the Supreme Court. In this purpose comparative failure has resulted, litigants much preferring, as before intimated, the shield and assistance of the broader powers of the higher court. By the judiciary act the term of office of county judges was extended from four to six years. Under the codes the judges can perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in Justices' Courts and Courts of Special Sessions. Appeals lie from the County Courts to the General Term. County judges were appointed until 1847, since which they have been elected.

By the Constitution of 1894 the jurisdiction of the County Courts is continued. By it, also, after December 1, 1895, Courts of Sessions, except in the county of New York, are abolished, and their jurisdiction transferred to the County Courts.

Following are the names of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Oswego county, with date of appointment: Barnet Mooney, Granby, March 21, 1816; John Grant, jr., Oswego, June 1, 1820; Joel Turrill, Oswego, April 2, 1828; David P. Brewster, Oswego, April 15, 1833; Samuel B. Ludlow, Oswego, May 11, 1841.

Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, with years of service: Peter D. Hugunin, 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 Seeber, Richland, 1820-21; Samuel Farnham, 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; Simeon 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 Hibbard, Volney, 1837-46 inclusive; Elias Brewster, Mexico, 1839-43; Samuel B. Lud-

low, 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.

County Judges with date of entering 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; Cyrus Whitney, Oswego, January 1, 1872; Newton W. Nutting, Oswego, January 1, 1878; Charles W. Avery, Phoenix (appointed in place of Nutting, resigned), 1883; Maurice L. Wright, Mexico, January 1, 1884, and re-elected in November, 1889; James R. O'Gorman (appointed in place of Wright, resigned) 1892; Merrick Stowell, Oswego, January 1, 1893.

Special County Judges.—Benjamin F. Rhodes, Pulaski, elected November, 1854; Dennis D. McCoon, Schroepfel, November, 1857; De Witt C. Peck, Mexico, November, 1860; James W. Fenton, Pulaski, November, 1863, re-elected 1866; Andrew Z. McCarty, Pulaski, November, 1869; John Preston, Pulaski, November, 1872; Henry A. Brainard, Schroepfel, November, 1875; John Preston, Pulaski, November, 1878; James W. Fenton, Pulaski, November, 1881, and re-elected November, 1884; John Preston, Pulaski, November, 1887, re-elected November, 1890; Irving G. Hubbs, Pulaski, November, 1893.

Surrogate's Court.—One of these courts exists in each of the counties of this State, and are now courts of record having a seal. Their special jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of persons who have died either with or without a will, and of infants. The derivation of the powers and practice of the Surrogate's Court in this State is from the Ecclesiastical Court of England through a part of the Colonial Council, which existed during the Dutch rule here, and exercised its authority in accordance with the Dutch Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam and the law of Aasdom; the Court of Burgomasters and Scheppens, the Court of Orphan Masters, the Mayor's Court, the Prerogative Court, and the Court of Probates. The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans, which was at first vested in the Director-General and Council of New Netherlands, was transferred to

the Burgomasters in 1653, and soon after to the Orphan Masters. Under the Colony the Prerogative Court controlled all matters in relation to the probate of wills and settlement of estates. This power continued until 1692, when by act of Legislature all probates and granting of letters of administration were placed under the hand of the governor or his delegate; and two freeholders were appointed in each town to take charge of the estates of persons dying without a will. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers, and justices of each town. In 1778 the governor was divested of all this power excepting the appointment of surrogates, and it was conferred upon the Court of Probates. Under the first Constitution surrogates were appointed by the Council of Appointment; under the second Constitution by the governor with the approval of the Senate. The Constitution of 1846 abrogated the office of surrogate in all counties having less than 40,000 population, and conferred its powers and duties upon the county judge. By the Code of Civil Procedure surrogates were invested with all the necessary powers to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of the office.

Surrogates of Oswego County, with date of appointment.—Elias Brewster, Mexico, March 21, 1816; Abraham P. Vosburgh, Fulton, February 17, 1817; Orris Hart, New Haven, April 8, 1819; Chester Hayden, Oswego, 1821; John A. Davis, Pulaski, March 28, 1823; Joseph W. Helme, Pulaski, March 27, 1826; Orville Robinson, Mexico, March 5, 1830; Joseph Torrey, Mexico, February 9, 1838; Joel Tur-rill, Oswego, February 8, 1843; Orris Hart, Oswego, November 3, 1845; William P. Curtis, Fulton, October 1, 1846. From June, 1847 to 1852, the county judge performed the duties of surrogate. Surrogates elected for four years, with year, on the 1st of January in which, service began: James Brown, Oswego, 1852; Amos G. Hull, Fulton, 1856, and re-elected; Timothy W. Skinner, Mexico, 1864; Henry L. Howe, Sandy Creek, 1868; Timothy W. Skinner, Mexico, 1872, elected for six years, and re-elected; Francis David, Phoenix, 1884, re-elected and the present incumbent.

Special surrogates, elected for three years, with date of entry on office.—The Constitution gives the Legislature authority for the election of special surrogates, who discharge the duties of surrogate in cases of

inability, or of a vacancy, and exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law. Under this provision the following have held this office in Oswego county: William Sanders, Cleveland, January 1, 1855; Joshua B. Randall, Hastings, 1858, re-elected; William W. Scribner, Oswego, 1864; Francis David, Schroepfel, 1867, re-elected; William H. Kenyon, Schroepfel, 1873; Nathan B. Smith, Pulaski, 1876; Arvin Rice, jr., Fulton, 1879, re-elected; William W. Harman, Oswego, 1884; George W. Harman, Oswego (appointed by the governor vice W. W. Harman resigned), 1886; Louis W. Baker, Oswego, 1887, re-elected and the present incumbent.

District Attorneys.—Under the act of February 12, 1796, this State was divided into seven districts, over which an assistant attorney-general was appointed by the Governor and Council to serve during pleasure. The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801, the State being divided into seven districts, as before, but subsequently several new ones were formed. By a law passed April, 1818, each county was constituted a separate district, for the purpose of this office. During the period of the second Constitution, district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county. The following persons have held this office in Oswego county, with date of appointment: James F. Wight, Oswego, April 17, 1820; Samuel B. Beach, Oswego, February 19, 1821; David P. Brewster, Oswego, 1829; Abraham P. Grant, Oswego, 1836; Orville Robinson, Mexico, 1841; Leander Babcock, Oswego, 1843; William Duer, Oswego, 1845. The following were elected for 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 spring of 1866, elected for full term in fall of 1866; Newton W. Nutting, Oswego, January 1, 1870; John J. Lamoree, Oswego, January 1, 1873, re-elected; Benjamin F. Chase, Oswego, January 1, 1879; Nathan B. Smith, Pulaski, January 1, 1882; Sheldon B. Mead, Fulton, January 1, 1885; Merrick Stowell, Oswego, January 1, 1888; Charles W. Avery,

Phoenix, January 1, 1891; Nevada N. Stranahan, Fulton, January 1, 1894.

. BAR OF OSWEGO COUNTY.

The following list is intended to, and is believed to contain the names of all members of the legal profession who have been at any time members of the Oswego county bar.

Sketches, more or less full, are also given of the more prominent of those who are no longer living. Such sketches of living members of the bar will be found in Parts II and III of this volume.

The names are arranged in the alphabetical order of their places of residence.

Central Square.—Benjamin G. Lewis practiced law for about forty years in the village of Central Square and died there in 1894. At one time he lived in West Monroe. He held several offices of public trust, and was a careful, upright lawyer. He always took an active interest in local affairs, and enjoyed a wide circle of friends and clients.

Gary Castle and his son Clinton were for a time, about 1856, legal practitioners in the village. Joshua B. Randall, who was an attorney here, had previously practiced in Cleveland, and is farther mentioned among the lawyers of that village. C. D. Smith was for several years an attorney in the village of Hastings. Charles W. Avery, admitted in 1859, practiced in Central Square until 1869, when he removed to Phoenix.

Charles R. Coville opened an office in Central Square in 1891, and his younger brother, Henry D. Coville, who was admitted in August, 1894, is now associated with him. These are the only lawyers in the village or town at the present time.

Cleveland.—William Sanders, who was born in Herkimer county on February 15, 1810, first settled in Amboy, where he built and kept a tavern in early life, and also engaged in lumbering. After the burning of his mills he read law in Mexico, was admitted in 1846, and in 1849 located in Cleveland village, where he acquired a fine country practice. He also kept a hotel, conducted a stage line, and at one time manufactured glass there. He was a justice of the peace during the most of the time he lived in town and was also special surrogate of Oswego county.

His son, Lucian J. Sanders, a young man of much promise, became his law partner in 1857, under the firm name of W. & L. J. Sanders. The son died in 1863, and Mr. Sanders closed up his law business in Cleveland and removed to Syracuse, where he practiced until 1879, when he returned to Cleveland and died April 12, 1881. Mr. Sanders drew the charter of Cleveland village.

John Vandenburg, a young lawyer from Coxsackie, N. Y., settled in Cleveland in 1847 or 1848 and soon won a lucrative practice as well as an accomplished wife, the latter being the youngest daughter of Anthony Landgraff, the pioneer glass manufacturer of that village. About 1855 he removed to Clyde, N. Y., became district attorney, member of assembly, and died in 1894.

Charles B. Randall was admitted in 1851 and soon afterward removed from Amboy to Cleveland, where he died in November, 1853, being school superintendent at the time of his death. Joshua B. Randall, an elder brother then living at Bridgewater, Oneida county, soon afterward came to Cleveland and practiced law for several years. In 1858 he was elected special surrogate of Oswego county, and removing to Central Square he became one of the county excise commissioners, an office he held for some time. He finally went to Syracuse and died there.

Henry Garber, born in Herkimer county in 1819, settled in Amboy, studied law in Mexico, and began practice in West Amboy. About 1859 he removed to Cleveland and continued in practice until 1878, when he removed from the county. A Democrat in politics he served as justice and supervisor. He subsequently returned to the town and died in 1888.

Daniel L. Wilder was an attorney in Cleveland from 1869 to about 1887, and was prominent in the affairs of the village and town. He died a few years ago.

A Mr. Eastman came to Cleveland about the same time as Mr. Wilder, but soon moved away. A Mr. Bennett, a young lawyer from near Oneida, also practiced there a short time. He was subsequently appointed district attorney for the Southern District of New York, and now resides in Brooklyn. Harmon J. Landgraff, a native of the town, was another brief practitioner in Cleveland. He soon returned to the calling of his family—the manufacture of glass.

James Gallagher, who was born in the town, is now the only lawyer in Cleveland village. He has been twice elected supervisor, and for many years has served as a member of the Board of Education.

Constantia.—Curtis R. Cable, a native of Connecticut, was the first lawyer to settle in the village of Constantia. He also engaged in the manufacture of lumber and iron, and died in 1846, while in nomination for the Assembly.

Frederick W. and Charles P. Lander, brothers, opened a law office there in 1863. The latter soon removed to Wolcott, N. Y., while the former still continues in practice in Constantia village.

William H. Baker, born in Lenox, Madison county, January 17, 1827, came to West Monroe with his parents; studied law in Mexico and Fulton; was admitted in 1851, and has practiced in Constantia village ever since. He has held various important positions. An extended sketch of Mr. Baker appears elsewhere in this work.

William B. Baker, a son of William H., was born in Constantia, was admitted in April, 1894, and is now practicing temporarily in that village.

Fulton.—Ransom H. Tyler, son of Peter and Eunice Tyler, natives of New England, was born in Leyden, Mass., November 18, 1815, and came with his father to New Haven, Oswego county, when only three years of age. He was reared on the farm, attended the public schools and Mexico Academy, and acquired a thorough classical education. In 1836 he came to Fulton as principal of the public schools, and in the same year began the study of law. He was admitted to all the courts in the State in 1840 and ever afterward practiced his profession in Fulton village. In 1844 he was appointed master in chancery and held that office until it was abolished. In 1846 he received the appointment of district attorney of Oswego county and held the position by election till 1851. In July of that year he was appointed colonel of the 48th Regiment of militia. In the same year he was elected county judge and by a re election served until 1858. In 1853 Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A., and during the year 1856 he gratuitously edited the Oswego County Gazette. In 1858 he was the Democratic nominee for representative in Congress, but his party being in the minority he was defeated. In 1861 he supported the administra-

tion of President Lincoln and ever afterward was a Republican. He was a valued contributor to the newspaper and periodical press and the author of several law books, of permanent value, viz.: "A Treatise on American Ecclesiastical Law," 1866; "A Treatise on the Remedy of Ejectment and the Law of Adverse Enjoyment," 1870; "A Treatise on the Law of Usury, Pawns or Pledges, and Maritime Loans," 1872; "A Treatise on the Law of Boundaries and Fences and Window-Lights," 1874; "A Treatise on the Law of Fixtures," 1877; and "Commentaries on the Law of Infancy and Coverture," 1868, a new edition of which was published after his death. He was also the author of "The Bible and Social Reform," written in 1860. Judge Tyler married twice. He was an extensive traveler, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a trustee of Falley Seminary, long the president of the Oswego County Bible Society, and acquired a handsome property. He died November 21, 1881.

Lovewell Johnson, of Fulton, was born February 25, 1783, in Franklin county, Mass., and settled in Oswego county in 1819. After teaching one term in Mexico he bought a farm in the town of Volney, on which he worked and practiced law at the same time. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1829. While he was successful as an attorney, his large property in later years demanded most of his energies. He held the offices of county superintendent of the poor, justice of the peace, supervisor, and associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He removed to Fulton village in 1839, where he was prominent in business and social life. From middle life he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church until his death, August 12, 1859.

William P. Curtiss was one of the prominent earlier lawyers of Fulton, and held the office of police justice in that village. He died January 31, 1864. He was member of assembly one term and at one time surrogate of the county.

Amos G. Hull studied law with Judge Tyler and practiced in Fulton several years. He was surrogate of the county two terms, and a writer of considerable ability, especially upon local history. He is now retired and resides in Brooklyn upwards of eighty years of age.

Henry Clay Howe, son of Amory, was born in Granby, August 23, 1832, and died in Fulton, July 28, 1889. He entered Falley Seminary

in 1849, attended Seneca Falls Academy, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1858. He studied law in Fulton with J. H. Townsend and was associated with him for several years. From 1873 until his death he was a partner of Arvin Rice. In 1860 he married a daughter of Samuel Crombie. She died in 1879 and in 1881 he married Marion D. Northrop, who survives. Mr. Howe was supervisor of Volney four years and member of assembly in 1886, 1887 and 1888. His greatest achievement was the election of Hon. Frank Hiscock as U. S. Senator in 1887. "As an attorney he was not in the eyes of the masses a great lawyer, but members of the bar placed him at the head of their profession."

James Crombie, a brother of Samuel Crombie, of Fulton, was born in New Boston, N. H., November 28, 1811, admitted about 1837, and began practice soon afterward in Fulton. He was in partnership with William P. Curtiss and later with Seth Burton. About 1853 he removed to Brooklyn and opened an office in New York, and still resides there.

James Harvey Townsend came to Fulton prior to 1850 and died there in 1872. He was associated with Henry C. Howe. He married Julia, sister of Rev. W. D. Chase, of Demster, who survives him and resides in Washington, D. C. He left one daughter and two sons.

William J. Townsend, a nephew of James H. and a graduate of Hamilton College, came to Fulton about 1872, practiced law several years, and removed to New York city, where he now resides.

Emery S. Pardee, son of Dr. Stephen Pardee and a native of Volney Center, was graduated from Hamilton College, studied law with Amos G. Hull, graduated from the Albany Law School about 1857, and began practice in Fulton, where he died in 1881. He was police justice and justice of the peace and one of the best trial lawyers in the county. He was in partnership with Asa B. Chrysler, with Mr. Stephens, and from 1874 to 1881 with Giles S. Piper.

Samuel Newell Dada, born December 7, 1826, practiced law in Fulton for several years and was for a time chairman of the board of supervisors. He was also engaged in the insurance business. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he still resides.

M. B. Church came to Fulton from Baldwinsville about 1866 and

practiced there some time. He finally went west, relinquished practice, and died at an advanced age.

Asa B. Chrysler studied law in Fulton with Emery S. Pardee, whose partner he was for a time. He died of consumption while a young man.

Seth Burton came to Fulton from the east and associated himself in legal practice with James Crombie and later with A. N. Ludington. He died there at the age of about forty-seven.

John S. Randall was a lawyer in Fulton before and after 1840. He moved to Norwich, N. Y., and died there.

Other lawyers in Fulton have been Edwin Thompson, father of Mortimer Thompson, prior to 1840, died in New York; — Hibbard, before 1840; here many years, went west, and died there; Edwin R. Huggins came from Onondaga county about 1870, served as justice of the peace one term, and died about 1881; Joseph Esmond, now of Syracuse; Gordon D. Ball, admitted, but spent his life as a civil engineer and surveyor; Albert L. Lee, son of Dr. M. L. Lee, now a broker in New York city; Fred S. Crombie; Henry E. Nichols, now a miller in Fulton; and A. N. Ludington, who died in Parish.

The present practitioners are Charles F. Boyd, Charles H. David, E. B. McCully, Sheldon B. Mead, Giles S. Piper, Arvin Rice, F. G. Spencer, William C. Stephens, Melvin F. Stephens, N. N. Stranahan, and F. J. Van Wagenen, jr. Melvin F. Stephens and Charles H. David were admitted in 1859 and have since practiced law in Fulton.

Hannibal.—Samuel Farnham, the date of whose birth is not attainable, died in Williamstown, Oswego county, July 14, 1822. He resided in Hannibal until a few months previous to his appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, when he was thirty four years old. He held the office of supervisor of Hannibal from 1817 to 1821 inclusive. It was said of him at the time of his death that he was "distinguished for sound intellect and numerous social virtues. As a judge he was correct and independent, and commanded the respect and esteem of his associates of the bar."

In 1836 Messrs. Riggs and Abrams came to Hannibal, but after remaining and practicing their profession a few years they moved away.

Nicholas B. Brower has practiced there since 1859, H. M. Barrett

since 1869, and D. J. Van Auken several years. D. D. Metcalf is also one of the present practitioners.

Mexico.—Avery Skinner was born at Westmoreland, N. H., June 9, 1796, and died at Union Square, in this county, November 24, 1876. After passing his boyhood on a farm he attended the Chesterfield Academy, teaching in winters to pay his expenses. In 1816 he started for "the Black River Country" on horseback, and ten days later reached Watertown, where he remained six years engaged in various pursuits. In 1823 he settled at Union Square, to which place he gave its name. In 1831 he was elected to the Assembly and re-elected in 1832. In 1826 he was appointed county treasurer and held the position twelve years, resigning upon his election to the State Senate. In 1828 he was appointed county judge and held the office until 1839, when he declined a reappointment. From 1838 to 1842 he represented the county in the Senate. In 1846 he was defeated for Congress by William Duer by only a few votes. He was a Democrat in politics, and in the various public offices to which he was chosen he exhibited exceptional natural qualifications, good abilities and high character. Timothy W. Skinner, a son of Avery, was admitted in 1857 and has practiced in Mexico village. He was surrogate sixteen years, longer than any other man in the county.

Cyrus Whitney was born in Mexico, where in early life he taught school. When he was nearly thirty years old he began the study of law with his cousin, Orla H. Whitney, in Mexico, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was for some years a partner in Mexico with T. W. Skinner, and in 1870 removed to Oswego, where he had as partners at different periods J. J. Lamoree and his son, C. F. Whitney. In 1871 he was elected county judge, and was honored with a re-election. He was noted for his urbanity, patience, and impartiality in hearing causes, with a remarkable memory for cases in the books. He died September 15, 1890.

Luke D. Smith was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, April 3, 1815, and settled in Mexico in 1820 with his parents. He studied law with William F. Allen, of Oswego, and after admission formed a partnership with O. H. Whitney in Mexico. Later he was associated with John B. Higgins, and still later was a member of the firm of Smith, Brown &

Collins. A Democrat, he was member of assembly in 1850, and supervisor of Mexico in 1854-55. He died February 18, 1886.

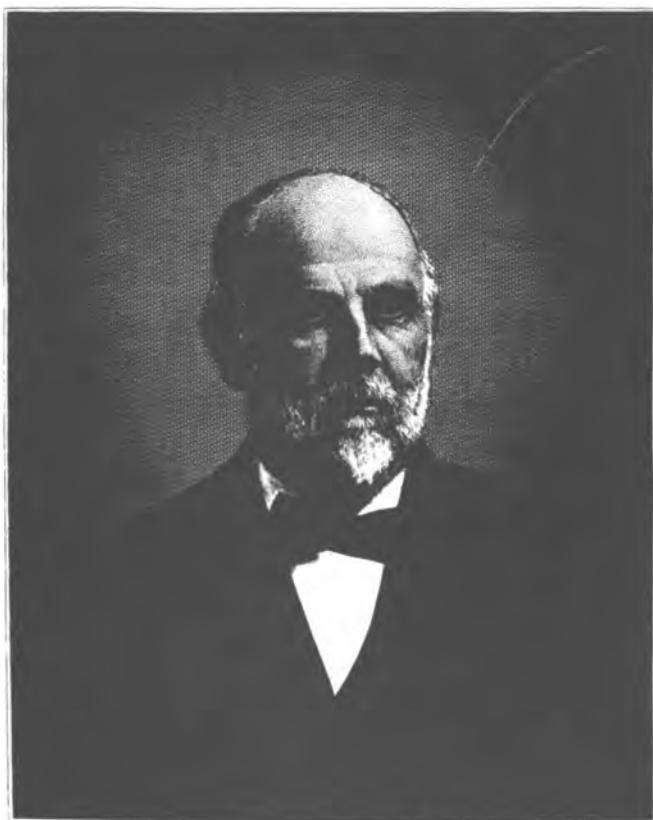
Levi Downing came to Mexico from Herkimer county in 1832, and soon after removed to Colosse. In 1847 he returned to Mexico, where he passed the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession, in which he excelled, especially as a criminal lawyer. He died in August, 1870.

Luke D. Smith and Levi Downing were undoubtedly the most striking characters which the legal profession in Mexico ever possessed. They were opposed to each other politically, and had frequent discussions on the streets, which always drew a crowd. But it was at a country law suit, when the farmers for miles around would gather to hear and enjoy the witty sallies and the quick repartee of these two brilliant lawyers, that they had full opportunity to display their qualities.

De Witt C. Peck was born in Marshall, N. Y., December 14, 1830; was graduated from Hamilton College in 1852, settled in Mexico in 1854, and studied law with Judge Cyrus Whitney. He was admitted to the bar, attained success, and held several important offices. He was special county judge in 1861, school commissioner in 1863, assistant assessor of internal revenue in 1867, and member of assembly in 1877-78. His death took place in 1882.

The following have also been attorneys in Mexico: Orville Robinson noticed under Oswego city; Edwin Allen, John B. Higgins, and Maurice L. Wright, now of Oswego; Orla H. Whitney, who became county judge and surrogate, and afterward engaged in banking; George G. French, at one time district attorney and now a resident lawyer and banker; John R. French, now dean of Syracuse University; Cortland C. Brown and Myron W. Collins, now in Denver, Col.; and Alva F. Kellogg and Vincent S. Stone, deceased. Mr. Kellogg was born in Richland May 26, 1823, settled in Mexico with his parents in 1826, and died there. Mr. Stone was born in Mexico. He removed to Fargo, where he died.

The present practitioners are George W. Bradner, born in Oswego county in 1847, admitted in 1870, and author of "Rules of Pleading," "Practice and Attachments," "Practice and Supplementary Proceedings," "Rules of Costs," and "Rules of Evidence;" George G. and



Geo G French

Fred E. French; George H. Goodwin, born in Mexico in 1835 and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1856; John D. Hartson; James A. Johnson, born in Oswego county in 1827 and admitted from the Albany Law School; Clayton I. Miller; William C. Shumway; and Timothy W. Skinner.

Orwell.—It was not until a very recent date that a lawyer took up a permanent residence and began the practice of his profession in Orwell. Albert S. Barker, who was born in Albion, February 17, 1846, came to Orwell in 1874, was admitted in 1884, and has since practiced there. Edward L. Lyons is also a legal practitioner in the town.

Oswego City.—Peter D. Hugunin was the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Oswego county. He was a carpenter by trade and owned a small farm west of the village. Although not a learned man in the general meaning of the term, he was nevertheless possessed of excellent judgment and keen perceptions, which enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with credit. His brother Robert was a reputable lake captain, and Daniel, another brother, served as lieutenant in the regular army and on the Niagara frontier and was a member of congress in 1825-27. Other members of the Hugunin family have been prominent in the history of Oswego county.

George Fisher was admitted to practice at the first Court of Common Pleas held in this county in 1816. In 1829 he was elected to Congress and received his certificate from the Board of Canvassers, but on a contest the seat was given to Silas Wright, who declined, and Silas Wright, jr., was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Fisher became a partner with William F. Allen in 1829. He was an able lawyer and practiced nearly twenty years.

Samuel B. Beach settled in Oswego in 1817 and practiced with success until about 1830; he was one of the firm of Beach, Popple & Fisher. Theodore Popple settled here about 1816 and practiced several years. J. S. Glover, Donald McPherson, both admitted in 1830, also practiced a few years in Oswego.

John Grant, jr., was among the very early prominent attorneys in Oswego, where he settled in 1816, and lived until his death May 26, 1850. He was endowed with sterling abilities, was liberally educated, and held several important offices. He was postmaster and collector at

the same time, and served as first judge of the Common Pleas from June 1, 1820, to April 2, 1828, when he was succeeded by Joel Turrill. Retiring from the bench he relinquished his law practice and devoted himself to mercantile business until his death.

James F. Wight was admitted to practice in the winter of 1816-17, and was for a number of years quite prominent in the community. For several years he held the office of brigade inspector of militia.

Joel Turrill, for many years one of the leading citizens of Oswego, was admitted to the bar in 1819. A man of stately personal appearance, he became a successful lawyer, a shrewd politician in the Democratic ranks, and a successful business man. He served two terms (1833 and 1837) in Congress. He was not a public speaker and took little part on the floor of the House. He was several years associated in practice with David P. Brewster. He was elected county judge of the Common Pleas in 1828 and served as member of assembly in 1831; was surrogate in 1843-44; was consul to the Sandwich Islands for a period, and held many minor positions. He died December 28 1859.

Rudolph Bunner came to Oswego at an early day (about 1825), when he was more than sixty years of age. He was wealthy, owned large tracts of land in the eastern part of the county, and was an eloquent political speaker. Though a lawyer by profession, he did not practice during his residence in the village. He served in Congress in 1827-29. He died about 1833.

Among the foremost men of the Oswego bar was David P. Brewster. He was born in Cairo, Greene county, N.Y., June 15, 1801; graduated from Union College in 1823 and went to New York city, where he studied law until 1825. In that year he located in Oswego, forming a partnership with Joel Turrill. He was a Democrat in politics; was appointed district attorney in 1829, and continued in the office until 1833, when he was succeeded by A. P. Grant. He was appointed first judge of this county in 1833, succeeding Judge Turrill, and held the office until May 11, 1841; he was succeeded by Samuel Ludlow. He was elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress, 1838, served the term, and was re-elected. He was appointed postmaster of Oswego July 1, 1845, and held the position until 1849. He was always devoted to the interests of Oswego and was chosen a trustee at the first election after the

village incorporation in 1828 ; was treasurer in 1832-34 ; trustee again in 1836, and president in 1837. His latest public position was commissioner of excise and president of the board, 1870-73. Judge Brewster was a man of strong mental powers, clear preceptions, sound judgment, and firm and pronounced opinions on all public questions. He was a man of the broadest and most generous instincts, and in all the relations of life his traits of character and his interest in the daily affairs of men lifted him above the general level. As a lawyer and a judge he won the approbation of his profession and the confidence of the community. He married in October, 1826, Anna M. Huntington, of Greene county, who survived him. He died February 20, 1876.

Daniel H. Marsh was at the date of his death, August 15, 1876, the oldest practicing member of the bar of this county. He was then seventy one years of age, a native of Schenectady county, and graduated from Union College in 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1827 and settled in Oswego in the same year. At different periods he was a partner with a son of Dr. Nott, of Schenectady, with Joseph C. Wright, Albertus Perry, and Silas A. Webb. He never held office except county clerk one term. He was a man of ability in his profession and much respected by the community.

A. P. Grant was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., April 5, 1804. Entering Hamilton College at the age of fourteen he graduated in due time with honor. He began to study law with Judge Hiram Denio in Utica and finished with Joshua A. Spencer and Samuel Beardsley. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years. In 1828 he settled in Oswego and began practice. In 1834 he formed a partnership with William F. Allen, which continued until 1847, when Mr. Allen was elected judge. After a short period of practice alone, Mr. Grant joined with Edwin Allen and the firm continued until Mr. Grant retired from practice. In 1835 Mr. Grant was appointed district attorney for Oswego county. In the following year he was elected to Congress from this district, and served to the 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 ; several years a director and secretary of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company ; and an

honored member and warden of Christ church. He died December 11, 1871. His biographer has written the following:

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.

Foremost in the list of names of the bar of Oswego county stands that of William Fitch Allen. He was born in Windham, Conn., July 28, 1808, and was taken by his parents to Schenectady county, N. Y., in 1814. Entering Union College he graduated in 1826. began the study of law, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar. In September of that year he removed to Oswego and began practice as a partner with George Fisher, then about to take his seat in Congress. Mr. Fisher retired from practice in 1833 and the following year a partnership was formed by Mr. Allen and A. P. Grant, which continued until the former was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1847. Meanwhile Mr. Allen was called to honor various public positions. He held a number of village, town and county offices, and during several years was Supreme Court commissioner, and master in chancery. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Allen was elected to the Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1843-4, in one as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in the other as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In April, 1845, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York, resigning the post when elected judge. In May, 1847, he was elevated to the high office of justice of the Supreme Court, and ably and honorably performed the duties of the position until 1863. During this period he declined the nomination for governor of New York, preferring the more congenial judicial labor. In 1863 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1864 he removed to New York city, where he practiced his profession until 1868, when he assumed the office of comptroller of the State, to which he was elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1869. He resigned this office in 1870, to take the office of associate judge of the Court of Appeals, to which he was chosen in May of that year. In 1857 he received the



W. F. Allen

degree of LL.D. from Hamilton College, and the same from Union College in 1864. Judge Allen was a man of unflagging industry; ever faithful to his clients; possessed great legal learning, in the use of which he was modest and unassuming; and exhibited all of the qualities to be desired in a judge of our highest courts. He was a member and elder of Grace Presbyterian church. He died June 3, 1878.

Robert H. Martin was born in Otsego county in 1807; came to Oswego in 1827; studied law with David P. Brewster; was admitted in 1831; and practiced until just prior to his death, which occurred May 18, 1877. He was master in chancery and at one time post-master of Oswego. Though active and influential in politics he cared little for public office, preferring his profession above all official preferments. He was a good lawyer, well read, and regarded as a reliable legal adviser.

William Duer was born in New York city in 1805, and graduated from Columbia College in 1825. After his admission to the bar he went to New Orleans and practiced for a time, removing to Oswego in 1835. He was elected to the Assembly, taking his seat with Peter Devendorf, in January, 1840, and re-elected in the following year, serving four years. He was elected to the Thirtieth Congress from the Twenty-third District (1848-9) and re-elected for the ensuing term. At the close of his Congressional service he was sent as United States minister to Chili, from which post he returned to San Francisco and later to Oswego in 1859 or 1860. He removed from the city in 1863. While in practice in Oswego he was partner with Leander Babcock, which firm continued until Mr. Duer's election to Congress. William Duer was one of the leading jurists in the State and held in the highest esteem by the bar. Active in politics, in which field he found his chief delight (Democrat or Republican), he took part in several exciting campaigns, in which his trenchant pen and eloquent voice were conspicuous.

Samuel B. Ludlow was graduated from Hamilton College in 1809, studied law in Albany and was admitted in 1812; practiced in New York city and was an editor for a time in Philadelphia. He settled in Oswego in 1836, as secretary of the Northwestern Insurance Company. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas six years from 1841;

was one of the founders of the present Congregational church; was prominent in organizing the Oswego Gas Company, and at his death, April 21, 1882, was the oldest graduate of Hamilton College. He lived to the age of ninety-two years.

John M. Casey was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1812, and received his education in Auburn, N. Y. There also he studied law with William H. Seward, and soon after his admission to the bar he joined with Charles H. Hurlbutt and settled in Oswego. He was superior as an office lawyer, and held the offices of justice of the peace, village clerk, was the first city clerk, which office he held nine years, and was master in chancery. He died April 8, 1892.

Orville Robinson occupied a prominent position not only in the bar of Oswego county, but also in the public affairs of the city. He was born at Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y., October 28, 1801. With very limited opportunity to acquire an education, he took up the study of law after he had reached his majority, finishing with Daniel Gott at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county. At the May term of the Supreme Court in New York city in 1827, Mr. Robinson was admitted to practice in that court, and in the July following opened a law office in Mexico, in this county. He was elected justice of the peace in the first year of his residence in Mexico, and in the following year was chosen town clerk. In 1830 he was appointed surrogate of the county and served eight years. In 1834 and 1836 he represented the county in the Assembly, and was one of the two members elected from this county in 1837. In 1841 he was elected district attorney of the county, serving two years. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where he achieved distinction. In 1847 he removed to the city of Oswego, and in 1853 was elected recorder. The duties of this office were distasteful to him and he resigned the same year. In 1855 he was elected to the Assembly for the fourth time and was chosen speaker. In 1858 he was appointed collector of customs at Oswego, which position he resigned at the end of two years. Mr. Robinson died December 1, 1882, after a long life of great usefulness to the public and honor to himself. He was the father of Col. W. G. Robinson, who is now a prominent lawyer in Oswego.

Charles Rhodes was a native of Oneida county, where he was born in 1810. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1839, studied law in

Utica, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He began practice at once in Pulaski and in 1849 removed to Oswego. In the city at that time were many able lawyers, the leading firm being composed of William Duer and Leander Babcock. When Mr. Duer was elected to Congress, Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Babcock formed the firm of Babcock & Rhodes, which existed until the death of Mr. Babcock in August, 1864. Bronson Babcock then became a partner with Mr. Rhodes and so continued until 1872. In 1874 the firm of Rhodes & Richardson was formed (C. T. Richardson), which continued until the death of the latter in February, 1882. In March of the same year the firm of Rhodes, Coon & Higgins was formed, from which Mr. Rhodes retired in 1890. Mr. Rhodes was a very able lawyer, making a specialty of railway law, and a large part of his business was in that line. He devoted considerable time to hydraulics and engineering; was vice-president of the water works company; a director of the First National Bank; alderman of the First ward in 1872-3; four years on the Board of Public Charities, and held other minor positions. He was a Democrat and not an office-seeker. He possessed the judicial mind, high ideals, and a marked character. Mr. Rhodes died December 17, 1890.

Newton W. Nutting was born in West Monroe, Oswego county, October 22, 1840; studied law in Syracuse, and after his admission to the bar began practice in Parish in 1861. In 1863 he was elected school commissioner, and at the close of his term entered into partnership with John C. Churchill in Oswego. In 1868 he was elected district attorney, and in November, 1877, was chosen county judge. In 1882, in 1886 and again in 1888, he was elected to Congress, and died October 15, 1889, before the beginning of the term to which he was last elected. He was a man of commanding presence and possessed excellent natural and acquired qualifications.

Silas A. Webb came to Oswego about 1850 as a partner of Daniel H. Marsh, and the firm became known as an exceptionally strong one. Mr. Webb was celebrated as a patent lawyer, was a man of remarkable industry, had a good knowledge of science and mechanics, and a large fund of general information. He died in Florida June 5, 1890.

Charles T. Richardson, born in Cayuga county in 1832, settled in Oswego while young and was employed in the Custom-House; later he

attended the Albany Law School and was admitted in 1853; he practiced until 1860, when he went out as quartermaster of the 24th New York Regiment. After the war he was a partner of Delos Gerry, and later was one of the firm of Rhodes & Richardson. He died February 27, 1882.

Leander Babcock was born in Paris, Oneida county, March 1, 1811, educated at Lowville Academy, was graduated from Union College in 1830, studied law at Bridgewater and Utica, N. Y., and was admitted in 1833. In 1834 he came to Oswego and practiced here until his death August 18, 1864. He was district attorney of Oswego county from 1840 to 1843, mayor of the city in 1850-51, member of congress from the Oswego-Madison district in 1851-53, member and president of the Board of Education of Oswego city in 1855, and alderman in 1856-57. He was in partnership at different times with William Duer, Andrew J. Yates, and Charles Rhodes. He had eight children, three of whom are living, one, Bronson Babcock, being an attorney in Oswego city.

Edwin W. Clarke was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, September 10, 1801. He came with his father, Dr. Deodatus Clark (the first physician resident in Oswego), to Oswego in 1806 and resided here thereafter until his death in August, 1886. He studied law in the office of George Fisher and was admitted to the bar in 1828. For a time he was in partnership with Peter Sken Smith, but in the greater part of his practice he was alone. About 1846 he gave up active practice in law for a connection with the Northwestern Insurance Company, which was continued until about 1856, when a change in his health compelled his retirement from active business. He was the first clerk of the village of Oswego, and was a justice of the peace for a short time, but never held other public office.

Joseph C. Wright was born in Rome, N. Y., January 7, 1821, was graduated from Captain Partridge's celebrated military school in Norwich, Vt., read law with Mr. Gay in Rome, married his daughter, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He immediately came to Oswego and followed his profession here until about 1856, when he removed to Chicago. While in Oswego he was first a partner of Daniel H. Marsh and later in the law firm of Marsh, Wright &

Perry. Going to Chicago he became an active member of the Board of Trade, and upon the organization of their regiment—the 72d Illinois—Mr. Wright was made lieutenant-colonel. At the assault on Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, while leading his regiment, he was mortally wounded and his left arm was amputated. He was taken to Chicago, where he died July 8. His remains were brought to Oswego and buried in Riverside Cemetery, where the Oswego Board of Trade subsequently erected a handsome monument. Colonel Wright was a highly respected citizen, an honorable and an upright man, and an eloquent orator.

Other members of the Oswego bar who are now deceased were William G. Adkins, Dewitt C. Bancroft, Wheeler Barnes, Levi Beardsley (a member of the old Court of Errors from Otsego county, came to Oswego about 1847, was the first city attorney in 1848, and died here), Norman Bennett, James Brown (a great abolitionist and at one time surrogate of the county), Leverett A. Card, Chester O. Case, John Cochrane, H. H. Cozzens, William T. Curtiss (who read law with and became a partner of John C. Churchill, served as city attorney several years, and died about 1863), Joseph Grant, Orville J. Harmon (a graduate of Union College, recorder of the city in 1848-52 and 1858-65, prominent in Sabbath school and Bible work in the State, and latterly an insurance agent), Lamotte B. Hathaway, Carroll C. Marsh, William F. Mason, John S. Randall, George W. Rathbun, Jacob Richardson (father of Max B. Richardson), William W. Scribner, George Shea (who came from, and after practicing two or three years, returned to New York city, where he became judge of the Marine Court), William H. Shumway, Enoch B. Talcott (State senator in 1845-47 and collector of the port of Oswego in 1853-57), and Joseph G. Treadway.

The following attorneys, now living, were formerly legal practitioners in Oswego: Charles R. Allison, William J. Boggs, Fred A. Card, Samuel H. Wandell, Dennis O'Sullivan, and Albertus Perry, all now of New York city; Benjamin F. Chase, of Chicago; George W. Parkhurst, of Buffalo; George E. Saladin, of Milford, Neb.; Hudson C. Tanner, of Washington, D. C.; and Henry D. Baker, Henry A. Balcom, H. S. Davis, Robert P. Fitch, William H. Gillespie, John D. McRae, Fred H. Norton, Galen Oderkirk, Frank Shevlin and T. H. Wentworth, jr.

The present members of the bar in Oswego city are Edwin Allen, J. B. Alexander, Bronson Babcock, Louis W. Baker, C. W. Barnes, H. C. Benedict, J. E. Blodgett, Charles N. Bulger, B. B. Burt, George N. Burt, Fred T. Cahill, Henry R. Carrier, jr., George T. Clark, John C. Churchill, Lawrence W. Churchill, S. Mortimer Coon, P. W. Cullinan, Benard Gallagher, W. H. Gardenier, Alfred B. Getty, William W. Green, De Leon F. Hall, F. E. Hamilton, George W. Harmon, J. A. Hathway, J. D. Higgins, J. B. Higgins, Henry L. Howe, H. Albert Jones, William H. Kenyon, Thomas H. King, John J. Lamoree, David P. Lester, D. P. Morehouse, James R. O'Gorman, G. E. Parsons, Clayton R. Parkhurst, William A. Poucher, Elisha B. Powell, Max B. Richardson, Wardwell G. Robinson, L. C. Rowe, L. L. Sherman, William H. Steele, Merrick Stowell, William Tiffany, John J. White, Charles F. Whitney, and Maurice L. Wright.

Parish.—Archibald N. Ludington was the first lawyer in Parish. He came in 1848 and remained until 1851, when he removed to Fulton and subsequently became district attorney of the county. He finally removed to Syracuse.

S. T. Parsons succeeded Mr. Ludington in Parish and eventually moved to Michigan, where he was elected to the Legislature.

Newton W. Nutting, a grandson of the pioneer, Thomas Nutting, commenced his legal practice in Parish in 1861. He afterward removed to Oswego, as elsewhere noticed. His brother, Harmon D. Nutting, is now practicing his profession in the village, where he has resided many years. For a time he was a resident of Virginia, where he was elected to the State Senate. Edwin G. Lynch is also a legal practitioner in Parish, and has resided there several years. Lorenzo W. Robinson was admitted in 1861, practiced there for a short time, and removed to Phoenix. Other lawyers have been I. S. Aiken, Edwin Baker, and W. W. Ludington.

Phoenix.—It is impossible to ascertain any reliable information respecting the pioneer attorneys in Phoenix. Henry W. Wheeden was admitted in April, 1853, and at once opened an office there. He is now deceased. William Gilbert, now of Syracuse, was one of his earlier contemporaries. D. D. McKoon came about 1855 and is now practicing in New York city. Lorenzo W. Robinson, now deceased, was admitted



J. C. Huntington

in 1861, practiced in Parish a short time, and settled in Phoenix. Henry A. Brainard studied with David & McKoon, served in the Civil war from 1864 until its close, and was admitted in April, 1866. At one time he was special county judge. J. B. Powers was admitted while in Phoenix, practiced there for a time, and now resides in Dubuque, Iowa. Alfred Morton came about 1858 or '59 and now lives in Iowa. A. B. Getty, now of Oswego, was formerly a lawyer there.

The present legal practitioners are Charles W. Avery, Francis David, Addison D. Merry, and O. M. Reilly.

Pulaski.—Abram P. Vosburg settled in Pulaski from the Mohawk valley, and was admitted to the bar at the first term of court held for Oswego county in 1816. James A. Davis, James J. Pettit, and Harvey J. Harmon were other early lawyers of Pulaski.

Chester Hayden obtained his legal education in Rome, N. Y., where he became a partner of Wheeler Barnes. In 1817 he removed to Pulaski and engaged in practice. Later he was a partner in mercantile business with Milton Harmon in Oswego, but finally resumed his profession. He was master in chancery, surrogate in 1821-23, and member of assembly in 1825. In 1828 he removed to Oneida county and was elected judge. He subsequently had charge of a law school in Saratoga. He died February 6, 1863.

Andrew Zimmerman McCarty was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in July, 1808, came to Pulaski in 1829, and died April 23, 1879. He studied law and was admitted July 15, 1831, and during forty-eight years occupied a prominent position in the county bar. He served as loan commissioner, bank examiner, assemblyman in 1848, county clerk in 1841-43, member of congress for two years, register in bankruptcy, and in other minor positions. He was an able man and much respected in the community.

Sylvanus C. Huntington, son of Joseph, was a native of Vermont and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1845. In 1846 he married a sister of Andrew S. Warner and entered the law office of A. Z. McCarty in Pulaski. He was admitted in 1847 and at once began practice in Belleville, N. Y., whence he removed to Pulaski in 1849, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was county judge from 1856 to 1859 inclusive, and was elected district attorney in 1865, but soon re-

signed the office. May 23, 1888, his wife died and in December, 1890, he married the widow of James W. Fenton. Judge Huntington's only partner was his son, in 1882, who continues in practice in his father's old office. Judge Huntington was an able, industrious lawyer, a leader of the bar of Oswego county, and a highly respected citizen. As a judge he was impartial and gained the confidence and esteem of the bar of the county. His long and persistent connection with the celebrated Greenfield murder case gave him a wide reputation. He died in 1894. A fuller account is elsewhere given.

Other lawyers who have practiced in Pulaski were Vosburg & Miller, J. W. Helm, Marinus W. Mathews, Charles Rhodes (noticed in Oswego), Benjamin F. Rhodes, John A. Rhodes, John B. Watson, Joseph T. Stevens, Daniel McCarty, James W. Fenton, Andrew Z. McCarty, jr., Daniel L. Wilder, Charles B. King, J. R. Brown, and Samuel H. Wandell.

The present practitioners are Irving G. Hubbs, Sylvanus C. Huntington, jr., Don A. King (one of the oldest lawyers in the county), Burnside E. Parkhurst, John Preston, John W. Shea, Nathan B. Smith, Frederick G. Whitney, and Frank E. Jones.

Sand Bank.—Irving W. Eastman, now deceased, practiced law in Sand Bank from 1868 to 1878. John Preston was a practitioner there from 1882 to 1884, when he removed to Pulaski, where he now resides. W. T. Eastman and B. N. Brainard were also practicing lawyers there for a time. John M. Brown, the present only attorney in that village, has followed his profession there several years.

Sandy Creek.—Henry L. Howe, now the attorney for the Kingsford Starch Factory in Oswego, practiced law in Sandy Creek from 1860 to 1878. He was surrogate of Oswego county from 1868 to 1872.

Azariah Wart was born in Boylston, March 4, 1822, the fifth child of John and Rachel Wart, pioneers of that town. Mr. Wart tried his first case in justice's court at the age of twenty-one, and from then until 1853 his services as a counselor and advocate were frequently sought. In that year he left the farm and began the study of law, being admitted in 1859. He settled in Sandy Creek, where he has since resided, having retired from active life a few years ago. He was supervisor in 1851-52, 1854, and 1856, and in 1853 was elected to the

Assembly. For several years he served as clerk and attorney of the Board of Supervisors. He married twice and had seven children, of whom a son is postmaster at Sandy Creek.

John C. Babcock, deceased, practiced there from 1873 to 1875 inclusive, and W. D. Baker in 1879 and 1880. Udelle Bartlett has followed the legal profession at Sandy Creek since 1878, at which time he was admitted.

Danforth E. Ainsworth read law with Henry L. Howe, was admitted in April, 1873, and immediately thereafter formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until Mr. Howe's removal to Oswego in 1878, since which time he has practiced alone. Mr. Ainsworth has been actively identified with the politics of Northern New York and has filled with honor many responsible positions. A more extended sketch of him appears elsewhere in this volume.

West Amboy.—Henry Garber began his practice in West Amboy, but soon removed to Cleveland. E. C. Lowell is the only legal practitioner there at the present time.

Williamstown.—The first resident lawyer in Williamstown was Stephen Cromwell, who removed to Camden, where he still resides. The second legal practitioner was James S. Dode, and the third was Egbert Moore, who moved to Camden and thence to Denver, Col. William H. Steele was a lawyer in Williamstown from about 1868 to 1887. Robert Carter who practiced here from 1875 to 1880, finally went west and abandoned his profession. Owen M. Riley came in 1886 and removed to Phoenix in 1888. Edward Dixon, who came in 1878, is the only attorney now in the town.

The following list constitutes the present bar of Oswego county :

Constantia—Wm. H. Baker, Wm. B. Baker, Frederick W. Lander.

Cleveland—James Gallagher.

Central Square—Charles R. Coville (recently opened an office in New York), Henry D. Coville.

Fulton—Chas. F. Boyd, Chas. H. David, E. B. McCully, S. B. Mead, Henry E. Nichols, Giles S. Piper, Arvin Rice, F. G. Spencer, Wm. C. Stephens, Melvin F. Stevens, N. N. Stranahan, F. J. Van Wagenen, jr.

Hannibal—H. M. Barrett, N. B. Brower, D. D. Metcalf, D. J. Van Auken.

Mexico—Geo. W. Bradner, Geo. G. French, Fred E. French, Geo. H. Goodwin, John D. Hartson, J. A. Johnson, C. I. Miller, Wm. C. Shumway, T. W. Skinner.

Orwell—A. S. Barker, Edward L. Lyons.

Oswego City—Edwin Allen, J. B. Alexander, Bronson Babcock, Louis W. Baker, C. W. Barnes, H. C. Benedict, J. E. Blodgett, C. N. Bulger, B. B. Burt, G. N. Burt, Fred T. Cahill, Henry R. Carrier, jr., Geo. T. Clark, John C. Churchill, Lawrence W. Churchill, S. M. Coon, P. W. Cullinan, Bernard Gallagher, W. H. Gardenier, Alfred B. Getty, William W. Green, De Leon F. Hall, F. E. Hamilton, Geo. W. Harman, J. A. Hathway, J. D. Higgins, J. B. Higgins, Henry L. Howe, H. Albert Jones, Wm. H. Kenyon, Thos. H. King, John J. Lamoree, David P. Lester, Andrew Z. McCarty, D. P. Morehouse, James R. O'Gorman, G. E. Parsons, Clayton R. Parkhurst, Wm. A. Poucher, Elisha B. Powell, Max B. Richardson, W. G. Robinson, L. C. Rowe, L. L. Sherman, Wm. H. Steele, Merrick Stowell, Wm. Tiffany, John J. White, Chas. F. Whitney, Maurice L. Wright.

Parish—Edwin G. Lynch, Harmon D. Nutting.

Pulaski—Irving G. Hubbs, S. C. Huntington, jr., Frank E. Jones, Don A. King, B. E. Parkhurst, John Preston, John W. Shea, N. B. Smith, Fred G. Whitney.

Phoenix—C. W. Avery, Francis David, A. D. Merry, O. M. Reilly.

Sand Bank—J. M. Brown.

Sandy Creek—D. E. Ainsworth, Udelle Bartlett, Azariah Wart.

West Amboy—E. C. Lowell.

Williamson—Edward Dixon.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Medical Organizations—The Medical Society of the County of Oswego—Its Members and Principal Officers—Homœopathic Medical Society—Eclectic Medical Society—Early Physicians—Biographical Sketches.

The pioneers to any locality have always been closely followed by "the Good Physician." This is one of the unpleasant necessities of human experience. In the early years of the present century the State of New York, unlike Pennsylvania and the New England States, had done very little to encourage science, and there was no school of medicine worthy of the name nearer than Boston and Philadelphia. Few young men could then afford to go so far to qualify themselves for a profession, whatever the inducements offered by the future. This led to the prevailing custom among young aspirants for medical practice to enter the office of a neighboring physician, study his books two or three

years, at the same time accompanying him on professional visits. At the end of such a term the young doctor felt qualified to begin his professional career.

Laws then governing the admission and practice of physicians were substantially worthless; but in 1806 the Legislature passed an act repealing former laws applying to this profession, and authorizing a general State Medical Society and County Societies. Under the provisions of this act the Medical Society of the County of Oswego was organized June 9, 1821, at the school-house in Oswego village, with Benjamin Coe in the chair, and Luther Cowan, secretary. The early records of this society were twice destroyed by fire, rendering it impossible to present more than a mere reminiscence of the early proceedings of what is now one of the oldest organizations in this county. Among its original members were Anson Fay and Luther Cowan, of Volney; Allen Andrews, of Pulaski; Stephen F. Kinney, of New Haven; Sardius Brewster, of Mexico; Benjamin Coe, of Oswego; J. Gurnsey, Dr. Gridley, and possibly others.

The first officers of the society were Benjamin Coe, president; Stephen F. Kinney, vice-president; Luther Cowan, secretary; Anson Fay, treasurer; J. Gurnsey, Luther Cowan, and Anson Fay, censors. The second meeting was held at the house of Ezra May on the first Tuesday in June, 1822. The following is a complete list of physicians and surgeons who have joined the society from its organization to the present time:

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; Deodatus Clarke, Scriba; John 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. Ayer, Sandy Creek; H. F. Noyes, Pulaski; Justin Morgan, Richland.

1828—H. Perkins, A. L. Cooper, ——— Owen, Isaac Whittemore, Pulaski; J. Doug-

las, Scriba; L. Root, Lucius Van Schaik, Oswego; H. P. Van Valkenburg, Volney; J. H. Richmond, Parish; Arden Allen, Hannibal; Egbert S. Barrows, Oswego; Samuel K. Lee, J. Hewett, Oswego; J. K. Thurber, Oswego; John G. Ayre, Sandy Creek; ——— Hough, N. Tift.

1829—William 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; Abiathar Gardiner, Mexico; ——— Webster, Hastings; E. G. Mygatt, A. White, Parish.

1832—P. Sprague, Hannibal, J. P. Rosa, 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. Joalin, New Haven; Uri Lee, Amboy.

1841—A. W. Robinson, New Haven; Joseph R. Brown, Schroepfel.

1842—D. Conger, Phoenix; A. Whaley, 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. Reed, 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. Dunton, Oswego; George W. Snyder, 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.

1852—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. Rulison, Parish.
 1861--Geo. W. Earle, Hastings; S. P. Johnson, New Haven; C. Mudge, Fulton; F. A. Sherman, Sand Bank.
 1862--E. A. Huntington, Mexico.
 1863--Charles M. Lee, Fulton.
 1864--Ira L. Jones, Minetto.
 1865--Chas. G. 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; Carpenter Macfarlane, Oswego; D. D. Drake, Central Square; Nelson W. Bates, Central Square.
 1867--L. C. Mitchell, Sand Banks; Ed. M. Curtiss, 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'Reilley, 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.
 1878--De Witt J. Phillips, Oswego; Elvira Rainier, Oswego; Charles R. Lee, Fulton; William A. Hall, Fulton.
 1879--M. W. Frary, Redfield; George Gardner, Williamstown; A. F. Groves, P. M. Dowd, Eggleston Burrows, Oswego; J. E. Hamill, Phoenix, Emory J. Drury, Phoenix.
 1880--Charles F. Wright, Sand Bank; Warren A. Loomis, Vermilion; William M. Wells, Oswego Falls.
 1881--W. T. Towsley, Holmesville.
 1882--F. F. Potter, Cleveland; A. M. Tully, J. B. Low, Oswego.
 1883--W. J. Bulger, Oswego; R. J. Dimon, Hastings.
 1884--S. M. Bennett, Mexico; Albert W. Green, Palermo; V. G. Hamill, Phoenix; C. M. Coe, Lycoming.
 1885--Frank L. Harter, Parish.
 1886--E. F. Marsh, N. F. Hall, Fulton.
 1887--F. B. Foote, Mexico (now of Parish); D. C. Hightyter, New Haven (now of Fulton).

- 1887—J. L. More, South Richland ; W. C. Todt, C. H. Butler, Oswego.
 1888—F. L. Cooley, Oswego ; J. C. Curtiss, Fulton.
 1890—C. A. Sheridan, John T. Langan, Oswego.
 1891—M. J. Lawler, Oswego ; H. P. Wilcox, Central Square.
 1892—James S. Howard, Willis G. Babcock.
 1893—Leroy F. Hollis, Minetto ; Homer P. Marsh, Fulton.
 1894—Melzer B. Veeder, Central Square ; Will O. Scott, Parish ; W. H. Conterman, Cleveland ; J. J. Tillapaugh, Sand Bank ; S. A. Russell, Fulton.
 Chas. W. Shaver, Constantia, and F. R. Coe, Sand Bank, without date.

Following is a list of the presidents of this society as 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. Gardner, 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, 1864-5 ; M. Bradbury, 1866 ; F. S. Low, 1867 ; C. M. Lee, 1868 ; G. A. Dayton, 1869 ; William H. Rice, 1870 ; L. L. Stevens, 1871 ; Carrington Macfarlane, 1872 ; J. L. Bulkley, 1873 ; D. T. Whyborn, 1874 ; A. S. Coe, 1875 ; D. D. Drake, 1876 ; R. N. Cooley, 1877 ; Ira L. Jones, 1878 ; G. G. Whittaker, 1879 ; Byron Dewitt, 1880 ; Charles J. Bacon, 1881 ; J. K. Stockwell, 1882 ; G. P. Johnson, 1883 ; A. P. Hamill, 1884 ; W. A. Hall, 1885 ; W. H. Loomis, 1886 ; J. B. Todd, 1887 ; J. W. Eddy, 1888 ; E. Frank Marsh, 1889 ; P. M. Dowd, 1890 ; C. G. Bacon, 1891 ; H. W. Caldwell, 1892 ; Charles R. Lee, 1893 ; J. E. Hamill, 1894.

The following are officers of the society for 1894 : President, J. E. Hamill ; vice-president, J. L. Moore ; secretary, H. P. Wilcox ; treasurer, Charles G. Bacon ; censors, C. R. Lee, F. S. Low, Ira L. Jones ; delegates to New York State Association, W. O. Scott, P. M. Dowd, G. M. Nelson ; delegates to the American Medical Association, J. W. Eddy, W. H. Caldwell, N. W. Bates ; delegates to the Central New York Medical Association, Leroy Hollis, A. W. Green, R. J. Dimon ; delegate to the State Society, M. W. Dawley.

This society now has about sixty active members. Annual and semi-annual meetings are regularly held, the former on the second Tuesday in May, and the latter on the second Tuesday in November, alternating between Oswego, Pulaski, and Central Square. At these meetings many able and valuable papers have been read, and measures adopted to elevate the dignity of the profession.



Frank L. W. M. D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Oswego county was organized on January 23, 1861, with the following officers: E. A. Potter, president; A. F. Rockwell, vice-president; F. W. Potter, secretary and treasurer; F. W. Potter, T. D. Stowe and W. L. Woodbury, censors. The original members of the society were E. A. Potter, W. L. Woodbury, A. F. Rockwell, F. W. Potter, Augustus Pool, T. Dwight Stow and William W. Rundell. The successive presidents have been:

E. A. Potter in 1861-62; Augustus Pool in 1863; W. W. Rundell, 1864; Augustus Pool, 1865-67; G. D. McManus, 1868-69; T. Dwight Stowe, 1870-72; L. B. Waldo, 1873; W. W. Rundell, 1874; W. L. Woodbury, 1875-76; Augustus Pool, 1877; Harriet Rundell, 1878; C. W. Radway, 1879; G. D. McManus, 1880-81; C. W. Radway, 1882; G. D. McManus, 1883-87; C. W. Radway, 1888; J. H. Keeney, 1889-90; W. L. Woodbury, 1891; C. W. Radway, 1892; J. H. Keeney, 1893-94.

Following is a list of the members of the society with the years in which they joined:

1861—E. A. Potter,* W. L. Woodbury, F. W. Potter, T. Dwight Stow,* Augustus Pool,* William W. Rundell.

1863—David J. Chaffee, George D. McManus.

1866—Catherine Townsend,* Harriet Rundell.

1869—L. B. Waldo, DeWitt C. Fowler, Gerritt Smith, G. S. Farmer.

1874—M. R. Woodruff.

1877—N. H. Haviland, C. W. Radway.

1880—George H. Fulford.

1882—W. H. Dewing, N. S. Hopkins, E. B. Hopkins.

1885—J. H. Keeney.

1888—L. B. Richards, G. F. Adams.

1890—D. F. Young.

1891—E. L. Hinman.

The society has always held regular meetings, at which many interesting and valuable papers have been read and discussed. Dr. McManus was secretary many years, and was succeeded in June, 1893, by Dr. Richards. Following are the officers for 1894: J. H. Keeney, president; G. D. McManus, vice-president; L. B. Richards, secretary and treasurer; G. D. McManus, N. H. Haviland and E. L. Hinman, censors.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the county of Oswego was organized at the office of Dr. C. D. Snell, in Mexico, on September 20, 1865, in

* Deceased.

pursuance of a call for a meeting which was circulated by Dr. A. C. Taylor, of New Haven. The first officers chosen were: Jesse Watson, Fulton, president; C. D. Snell, Mexico, vice-president; James N. Betts, Pulaski, recording secretary; A. C. Taylor, New Haven, corresponding secretary; John Wiltsie, Hannibal, treasurer; C. T. Greenleaf, Brewerton, John Wiltsie, Hannibal, and S. Douglass, Sandy Creek, censors; H. L. Baker, West Amboy, J. B. Chapman, South Richland, and C. D. Snell, Mexico, delegates to the State Eclectic Medical Society. On June 2, 1874, under a general act passed by the Legislature in May of that year, the society was reorganized for the purpose of more fully carrying out the new law. At one period the membership numbered forty-five. In May, 1891, the society ceased to exist, and was merged with the Central New York Eclectic Medical Society, with which the eclectic practitioners of Oswego county continue to meet.

The presidents of the society after 1874 were as follows:

Jesse Watson, 1874; James N. Betts, 1875-76; A. C. Taylor, 1877; H. W. Leonard, 1878-79; J. U. Manwaren, 1880; D. E. Lake, 1881-82; E. J. Marsh, 1883; A. C. Taylor, 1884; D. E. Lake, 1885-6; A. C. Taylor, 1887-88.

The last meeting convened at the Hamilton House in Oswego, June 7, 1888 and the last officers, who were first elected June 7, 1887, and twice regularly re-elected were: President, A. C. Taylor; vice-president, Jennie M. Lake; secretary and treasurer, M. W. Dawley; censors, H. L. Lake, J. N. Betts, J. U. Manwaren.

The members of the society were Jesse Watson, Fulton; C. D. Farlin, Ira Kilborn, Oswego; W. H. Cox, Sand Bank; J. U. Manwaren, C. E. Heaton, Mexico; Samuel Cox, Williamstown; D. E. Lake, Fulton; E. J. Marsh, Oswego town; A. C. Taylor, Scriba; Van R. Rich, Albion; J. N. Betts, Pulaski; J. B. Chapman, South Richland. The foregoing, with three practitioners outside the county, were charter members; the following joined afterward: O. C. Knight, C. S. Marsh, S. W. Miller, Oswego; W. B. Forsyth, Vermilion; E. M. Manwaren, Mexico; Jennie M. Lake, Fulton; H. L. Drury, Holmesville; H. L. Lake, Fulton; George W. Manwaren, Amboy Center; M. W. Dawley, New Haven.

The medical profession of Oswego county has always had among its members physicians who were an honor to their calling. Some of these not only attained distinction in the profession, but took an active interest in public affairs and were chosen to fill various stations of trust. Biographical materials of the early physicians of the county who have passed away are very meagre and only brief notes have been attainable.



B. E. Bowen

Of the early physicians of Oswego village, little can now be learned. Dr. Deodatus Clarke was the first. A Dr. Caldwell was here almost with the first permanent settlers, and taught school in connection with his profession. He was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Coe, and a little later by Dr. Walter Colton, both of whom were among the leading citizens of the place. Dr. L. M. Yale, who died August 20, 1840, was a popular and skillful physician. Dr. Robert Scott was a native of Sterling, Cayuga county, born June 13, 1814, graduated in 1846 from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and settled in Oswego. He was an excellent physician, was warden of Christ church and lived a blameless life. He died April 5, 1882. Dr. Lawrence Reynolds came to Oswego in 1851, and soon gained a large practice, particularly among the Irish, who were his countrymen. He was a fine classical scholar and possessed high qualities; was assistant surgeon of the 24th Regiment, and later surgeon of the 63d Regiment, N.Y.V. He was subsequently appointed surgeon of Meagher's Brigade. He died April 25, 1887.

Dr. Coe was the first physician in Union Village (now Fruit Valley), in the town of Oswego. Dr. James Milne, who was killed at his mill in Union Village December 8, 1886, settled in Oswego in 1869; he was successful as a surgeon; traveled in Europe; was a Mason of high rank and a public spirited citizen. Dr. Samuel Hart practiced here some years; was a graduate of Harvard College, and was a leading physician. He died in Brooklyn September 3, 1878. Dr. Augustus Pool, a homœopathic physician, born in 1819, settled in Oswego in 1837, and obtained a large practice. He died in 1884. Dr. Stephen P. Johnson, who died in New Haven October 13, 1889, was a graduate of Albany Medical College (1859), and settled in Oswego in 1866. He was a native of Palermo.

Of the very early physicians of the old town of Mexico, there were Dr. Tennant, whose first name has passed out of memory, and who settled in Colosse in 1806, and was succeeded by Dr. Brewster. Dr. A. Smith, a native of Connecticut, came to Mexico with his parents in 1806. Dr. Lyman Huntley was another early doctor in that village. Dr. Benjamin E. Bowen, a native of Rhode Island, born January 15, 1801, attended the Berkshire Medical Institute and located at Holland Patent in 1828, and about 1835 removed to Mexico village, where he

became a very successful physician and a prominent citizen; was president of the Oswego Medical Society in 1837 and 1851; was postmaster of the village under President Polk; was member of assembly in 1863, and held many minor positions. He died March 12, 1878. Dr. C. D. Snell, born in Paris, N.Y., August 8, 1808, was reared on a farm and studied medicine with Dr. Bissell at Clinton, N.Y., and settled in Mexico; he was supervisor of the town in 1839, a Republican, and prominent citizen and good physician. He died December 9, 1867. Franklin Everts, who died in Mexico February 12, 1864, studied with Dr. Alexander Whaley and later Dr. Benjamin Coe, of Oswego, graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons; was house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital; surgeon for a time on an ocean steamer; pursued his studies in Europe and subsequently located in Oswego city. He was chosen surgeon of the 1st New York Artillery, and in later years lived in Mexico village and died there, as stated. Dr. Gilson A. Dayton began practice in Colosse in 1842, and about 1850 formed a partnership with Dr. Benjamin E. Bowen and removed to Mexico village. He was chairman of the Democratic County and State Committees; was clerk of the Board of Supervisors; canal auditor, 1871-74; and died in Brooklyn in August, 1889. Other physicians of the town of Mexico were Dr. James U. Manwaren, who was born in the town March 18, 1824, and is deceased; Dr. Matthew Bradbury, born April 23, 1826, settled in Mexico in 1854.

The first physician in the town of Richland was a Dr. Porter, who came from Vermont in 1806. The first physician to settle in Pulaski village was Dr. Isaac Whitmore, of Madison county, N.Y., who settled there in 1810, on the south side of the river. Dr. Allen Andrews came soon afterward. Dr. Gridley came to the village about 1815 and lived on the site of Don A. King's house. Dr. H. F. Noyes came a little later and lived in the same house, and Dr. A. F. Low was there a little later. In 1844 Drs. Hiram Murdock, John M. Watson, and J. V. Kendall were in practice in Pulaski. Dr. James N. Betts, born in Chenango county, N. Y., April 2, 1822, studied medicine in the Worcester (Mass.) Medical College and later graduated from Syracuse Medical College; settled in Pulaski in 1855, where he took a leading

position in his profession and in public affairs; was a member of the Board of Education; built the Betts Opera House block. He died March 19, 1892, and is succeeded by his son, Dr. G. W. Betts.

The first physician in the town of Sandy Creek was Dr. James A. Thompson, who settled there in 1815, and practiced until his death forty years later. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Allen L. Thompson, who recently died at Troy. Other early physicians of this town were Dr. Douglas, and his son, Dr. Solomon J. Douglas, both of whom died in the town; and Dr. John G. Ayer.

In Cleveland village, Constantia, Dr. John A. Yates settled in 1840. He was born near Fonda, N.Y., April 7, 1811, and died December 14, 1868. He had a partner for a time in Dr. V. A. Allen. Dr. D. F. Whyborn was also a physician and druggist there for a time. Dr. Lucius Stevens located in Constantia prior to 1856, and Dr. J. A. Griffen some time afterward.

Of the early physicians of Hannibal there are mentioned Drs. Ure and Moore, who settled there probably before 1820. About 1822 Dr. Arden Allen located in the town, and was soon followed by Drs. E. H. Boyd, F. Acker and his father, Alfred Rice, and Dr. Dillon.

Of the physicians of Fulton and Volney Dr. Bissell was the first. He came to what is now Fulton village in 1807 and in 1810 was succeeded by Dr. Anson Fay. The first practitioners in Volney outside of Fulton were Drs. Cowan and Payne, who located at Volney Center, and who were followed by Dr. Ransom Howard. Dr. Howard was born in Windsor, Mass., March 7, 1793, and came from Oneida county to Volney Center about 1820. He spent the remainder of his life there, except six years in Gilbert's Mills, and died in 1864. Dr. Stephen Pardee came to Volney Center in 1831 and in 1851 removed to Fulton, being succeeded by Dr. Reuben C. Baldwin. Dr. Bradley also practiced at Volney Center a short time about 1830.

Dr. Moses Lindley Lee, who died in Virginia April 19, 1876, settled in Fulton while young and married a daughter of Jonathan Case. He was a very successful physician, made profitable investments and became wealthy. He was a man of affairs; held the office of postmaster; was member of assembly in 1846 and re-elected; was elected to the State Senate in 1855; and in 1858 was elected to Congress. He

subsequently gave up practice twenty years prior to his death. Dr. C. M. Lee, now of Fulton, is a nephew of Moses L. Lee.

Dr. Charles G. Bacon, born in Trenton, N. Y., October 20, 1814, came to Fulton in 1841, and subsequently held several positions of honor. He married a daughter of James Whitaker, an early and prominent merchant in that village. Dr. Bacon is still living in Fulton.

The first physician in the town of New Haven was Dr. Eliphalet Colt, who remained until about 1830. Dr. Stephen F. Kinne was the second and practiced there until 1839. Dr. Samuel Stewart came about 1827, Dr. Lee in 1828, Dr. John G. Ayer in 1833, Dr. E. M. Joslin in 1838, Dr. John Ash about 1840, Dr. A. W. Robinson in 1842, Dr. Amos Austin in 1847, Dr. S. P. Johnson in 1854, Dr. James Austin (who opened the first drug store in town) about 1862, Dr. James Manwaren in 1862, Dr. A. S. Rockwell, Dr. George G. Whitaker, Dr. Harvey L. Jewell, Dr. William Titus, and others.

In Phoenix and the town of Schroepel Dr. Joseph R. Brown became a medical practitioner in 1834 and remained until 1848. Dr. Otis W. Randall came in 1837 and Dr. Nathan Williams and Davis Conger in 1841. Dr. Ransom Howard practiced at Gilbert's Mills for six years following 1838. Dr. Conger and Dr. C. M. Lee opened the first drug store in Phoenix village. Subsequent physicians there have been Drs. M. M. Carter, Samuel Avery, John and John E. Hamill, William B. Coy, Andrew P. Hamill, T. D. Whyborn, G. H. Whitcomb, William H. Rice, Garrett Smith, and others.

In Scriba Dr. Deodatus Clark, from Onondaga county, was the first physician to acquire any considerable practice. He settled in what is now the east part of Oswego city. Dr. George W. Snyder was born in Ellisburg, N. Y., March 25, 1820, graduated from the Vermont Medical College in 1848, and the same year settled in Scriba, where he had previously taught school, and where he resided until his death June 16, 1892. Dr. A. C. Taylor was also for a long time a prominent physician there.

Dr. Chester Smedley, from Connecticut, was without doubt the first settled physician in the town of Hastings. He located near Fort Brewerton in 1826 and practiced in the neighborhood until his death in 1862, aged eighty-one. At Central Square Dr. Nelson W. Bates, still living,

has practiced for many years. Dr. D. B. Van Slyke and Dr. D. D. Drake were formerly physicians there.

Dr. David L. Hardy became a physician in Granby prior to 1830, and remained in town several years. Dr. S. D. Andrews took up his practice in Oswego Falls some years later. The medical practice here has been largely attended to by physicians residing in Fulton or Hannibal.

In Palermo Dr. A. K. Beckwith located as a resident physician before 1833 and Dr. A. E. Noble soon afterward.

Dr. T. S. Gilbert was one of the earliest physicians in Orwell, locating there prior to 1833, about which time Dr. Dolson Morton also became a resident medical practitioner. Dr. A. B. Howe followed a few years later and soon after him came Dr. William M. Skinner, and still later Dr. George W. Nelson arrived.

Dr. J. P. Rosa settled in Albion before 1833 and followed his profession there several years. Dr. L. C. Mitchell was a more recent practitioner in Sand Bank and a still later arrival in town was Dr. E. F. Kelley. Other physicians in Sand Bank have been Drs. F. A. Sherman, George E. Carpenter, C. R. Cramer, John M. Brown, and Van R. Rich.

Dr. Uri Lee became a resident physician of Amboy in the thirties and was probably the first one in town. Dr. Joseph Pero has practiced at West Amboy for many years.

The first physician in Redfield was Dr. Enoch Alden, who came from Rome about 1801, in which year his infant son Franklin was buried at Center Square, which was the second burial in that town. About five years later Dr. Alden returned to Rome. In 1813 Dr. David Dickerson came in and remained in active practice many years.

Drs. Samuel and H. G. Torbutt and Samuel Freeman became physicians in Williamstown as early as 1822, for in that year they joined the County Medical Society. Dr. L. Wellington settled there a few years afterward, and later still Dr. S. Inman located in the village. Drs. Joseph Gardiner and George Gardner are more recent practitioners.

Dr. J. H. Richmond located at Parish in the twenties, and soon after Drs. E. G. Mygatt and Austin White came in. Dr. White was born in Albany county, was graduated from the Fairfield Medical College, and

practiced in town until his death in 1876. Dr. Tobias J. Green settled in Parish in 1847 and a few years ago removed to Mexico, where he now resides. Other physicians have been Drs. Judson J. Taylor, now of Syracuse; Cornelius S. House, deceased; William H. Rulison, John B. Todd, and D. D. Becker.

The foregoing physicians are only a few of the more prominent practitioners who have pursued their professions in the several towns of the county. Nearly all of them as well as many others who have at one time or another occupied eminent positions in the medical fraternity are mentioned in the lists of members of the various societies. A number of these and of the present practitioners are noticed biographically in Part III of this volume.

CHAPTER XVII.

OSWEGO AS A VILLAGE AND CITY.

Prior to the surrender by the British of Fort Ontario to the American authorities, July 15, 1796, Oswego had no civil history. It had been for three-quarters of a century a military and trading post, but it still remained a part of the public lands of the State.

The first legislation affecting the shaping of the site of Oswego is found in the act of May 11, 1784 (Chap. 63 of the laws of that year), which provided that one mile square on each side of the mouth of the Onondaga River (as the Oswego River was then commonly called) should be excepted from the lands which that act made provision for distributing among the New York soldiers of the Revolution.

Simeon De Witt became surveyor general May 13, 1784, and continued such half a century, or until January 20, 1835, and all the maps and surveys of the public lands of the State during that period were made under his direction.

In 1790 maps of twenty-five townships of the Military Tract hereinbefore described, were filed in his office. One of these was of the township of Hannibal, which was divided into one hundred lots, and com-

prised the towns of Oswego and Hannibal and the north thirty lots of Granby, with that part of Oswego city which lies west of the river. Of these lots, lot number one represented the reservation on the west side of the river made by the act of 1784, and it was not included in the distribution of the lots of the Military Tract which soon followed, but remained the property of the State.

April 3, 1797, the year following the surrender by the British, an act was passed (Chap. 103; Laws 1797) requiring the surveyor-general to lay out a part of lot number one, above referred to, not to exceed one hundred acres, into streets and house lots, and so as to form in the most convenient place a public square upon which were to be reserved lots for all public buildings. He was also required to make a map of the part laid out and to submit the same to the Legislature at its next session. The act farther directed that so much of the lot as should be so laid out, "Shall be known and called forever thereafter by the name of Oswego."

The survey and map were made as directed and the map submitted to the Legislature at its next session, which began, January 2, 1798. March 9 an act was passed (Chap. 30; Laws 1798) directing the map to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and of the clerk of the county of Onondaga, and also directing the surveyor-general to lay out the territory according to the map, the streets to be one hundred feet wide, and the public square, cemetery, public buildings, and market places, to be arranged as shown thereon. The map was filed accordingly April 14, 1798.

By the acts above referred to, and by Chapter 77 of the laws of 1800, the surveyor-general, with the approval of the governor, was authorized to sell and convey such of the lots indicated on the map as were not reserved for public uses. As this map lies at the foundation of occupation and settlement in Oswego it is herewith presented. It covers the ground from the river to the present West Sixth street, and from the lake to West Utica street.

The seven streets running east and west show the peculiar taste in nomenclature of the surveyor-general, and, beginning with Aries (now Schuyler) street, are named for the first seven signs of the Zodiac. This system was continued and extended in the subsequent mapping of the

village and remained unchanged until March 1, 1837, when the village board (with other changes) exchanged the names of the signs of the Zodiac for the more euphonious and appropriate ones now used.—(Oswego Village Records, page 241.)

Upon this map, at the northeast corner, is seen the reservation of the "Old Fort." That has since been divided into Fortification Blocks one and two. West of this, between Second and Sixth streets, and north of a line one hundred feet north of Aries (Schuyler) street is the cemetery; the burial ground of the period of the military and fur-trading occupation of the place. On the hundred foot strip, between Aries street and the cemetery, sites are indicated for four churches, which were never built. Farther west, bounded by Aries, Fifth, Sixth and what is now Van Buren street, is a block marked "Parsonages" and which is still known as the "Parsonage Block." The three blocks next south of the cemetery were reserved for public buildings and marked respectively, Court-House, Prison, Academy. The three blocks next south were reserved for a public square, and, except the east block, are still used as such. The remaining territory is divided into lots, the location and numbering of which are retained to the present day. Under Chapter 281 of the laws of 1817 the blocks reserved for public buildings were sold and the proceeds used to build a court-house in the village of East Oswego for the then newly formed county of Oswego. Under an act passed January 19, 1827, the ground reserved for a cemetery, with the adjacent strip, was divided into six blocks, still known as "Cemetery Blocks," and which were sold, and the proceeds used in the purchase of the ground afterward used for a cemetery, and now known as Kingsford Park. Under an act passed March 28, 1828, the "Parsonage Block" was sold and the proceeds divided in equal proportions among the different religious denominations legally incorporated then existing in the village of West Oswego.

In 1794 Benjamin Wright surveyed Scriba's Patent, and, incident to that, he surveyed and located the reservation, one mile square, on the east side of the Oswego River at its mouth, called for by the act of May 11, 1784, before referred to. He began at the point of land at the angle formed by the intersection of the shore of the lake and river under the bluff upon which Fort Ontario stood, and measured thence

south along the east bank of the river, one mile, to a point substantially identical with the western end of the north line of East Albany street as now located; thence easterly, perpendicular to the general course of the river, one mile, to a point identical with that now known as the northeast corner of lot number one in the Hamilton Gore, in the seventeenth township of Scriba's Patent; thence northerly, parallel with the general course of the river, one mile, to a point on the lake shore about four hundred and fifty feet east of the center of Thirteenth street as now located; thence westerly along the lake shore, one mile, to the place of beginning. The correctness of this survey as establishing the lines separating the lands reserved to the State from those granted to Scriba has always been acquiesced in by the State.

A century is just being rounded out since the British finally departed from Oswego. Few signs of peaceful civilization were left by them, and no white persons, excepting probably two white traders named John Love and Ziba Phillips, who left the place soon afterward. The first permanent settler was Neil McMullen, who had been in mercantile business in Kingston, N. Y., and located himself at Oswego in 1796 with his family. In order to have his family provided promptly with a home, he brought with him the frame of a small house, transporting it over the Mohawk and Wood Creek route. He built his house near the west river-bank on ground afterwards included in Seneca street. Here he began trading with the Indians. His son, Rankin, born in 1802, (died January 4, 1863), was probably the first white child born at this place. Captain Edward O'Connor, a Revolutionary soldier, an Irishman of good education, settled at Oswego in the same season with Mr. McMullen. He may have been attracted hither, to some extent, by the fact that he was one of Willett's band who braved the hardships of the winter wilderness in their effort to surprise and capture the post in 1783. O'Connor made a little clearing in the second growth timber, as McMullen had done, and built a log house, but the site is not known. The prospect of the approaching hard winter prompted O'Connor to remove to "Salt Point" (Salina), and there in the early part of 1797 his daughter was born, who became the wife of Alvin Bronson. O'Connor taught school at Salina, probably in the first winter of his residence there.

A few other settlers arrived at Oswego previous to 1800, but details concerning them are almost wholly lost. Miss Artemesia Waterhouse taught school here in 1798, which was the first school in the place. She removed to Salina and became the wife of Ichabod Brackett, subsequently a wealthy merchant and salt manufacturer. Peter Sharpe and William Vaughan came here probably one or two years before 1800. Sharpe kept a rude tavern near the river side and stored goods for transportation as far as he was able—the first storage and forwarding business done in Oswego. These two men soon became owners of a small schooner, which was probably built in Canada, and with it they began the commerce of the port—carrying salt, military stores and Indian goods westward, and returning with furs. All trade was free, but imports from Canada consisted of little else than furs, and grain in small quantities.

Asa Rice settled in 1797 three miles west of Oswego. He was father of Hon. Arvin Rice and came from Connecticut, arriving on the 6th of October. He settled on the site of Union Village and is further noticed in the history of Oswego town.

At the time in question the ground on the west side was mostly covered by woods, largely second growth, the original forests having been cut away many years earlier by the garrisons in the fort. Through these woods the street lines were indicated by "blazing" trees. A large clearing had also been made on the east side after the construction of Fort Ontario, which was overgrown by second growth trees, excepting in the immediate vicinity of the fort, where garden and grassland had been maintained.

In 1799 the Collection District of Oswego was established. The president was at the same time authorized by Congress to provide a custom house here and appoint a collector of the port. It was however, several years before these measures went into practical effect, and commerce meanwhile remained substantially free.

Returning to the details of early settlement in and after the year 1800, we find that in the first year of the century, Archibald Fairchild, who had first settled in "Vera Cruz" (see history of Richland) and become discouraged with the prospects of that embryo city, moved his family to Oswego, built a house and began keeping tavern. Among his

guests of 1800 was Daniel Burt, of Orange county, N. Y., who had made a canoe voyage hither from Kingston, Canada, where he had been on business. He was pleased with Oswego and determined to make it his future home. Passing through Albany on his return journey, he purchased of one of the Van Rensselaers, military lot No. 7, which forms a part of the present site of Oswego on the west side of the river. Calvin Bradner Burt, and Joel Burt, sons of Daniel, journeyed to Seneca county in the fall of 1801, and in the following year were joined by a young lawyer named Baird, and the three rowed a boat down the Cayuga Lake, Seneca and Oswego Rivers and stopped at the tavern of Peter Sharpe, in Oswego. When the two Burts and Baird arrived, they found only six families established here—those of Peter Sharpe, Archibald Fairchild, John Love, Edward O'Connor, Augustus Ford, and Capt. Andrew Erasmus Rasmussen, father of William Rasmussen. This list is according to the reminiscences of Bradner Burt, and nothing is said of the McMullen family. William Vaughan was here, unmarried, and these, with such unmarried sailors or boatman as made this their headquarters, constituted the population in 1802. No store was yet established. Young Baird, the lawyer, soon went elsewhere, and Joel Burt returned to Orange county for the season. Bradner Burt began in September, 1802, the erection of the first saw mill in Oswego. It stood about on the site of the old Exchange Mills on the west side. When the timbers were framed, Burt sought aid in raising the frame, but in all the region the most he could assemble for the work was twelve persons. By the use of tackle the timbers were finally put in place, and Burt again returned to Orange county.

In 1802 also came from Paisley Matthew McNair,¹ to begin his long and active career. Before his death in 1880 he stated that of the dwellings here when he arrived only two were frame structures. This is not surprising in view of the fact that there was no saw mill until that year, and boards must have been difficult to obtain. There was, however, a warehouse, built in the same season by Benajah Byington,² one of the early salt manufacturers of Salina.

¹ Matthew McNair became a considerable builder of vessels in the early years, and was a prominent man in the community; he held various local offices; was supervisor in 1830. He died in California October 19, 1880.

² Mr. Byington was for many years prominent in the salt industry of Salina, but in the later years of his life sacrificed his means in fruitless boring for new brine supplies on the high ground east of Onondaga Lake. He died February 18, 1854.

Early in the spring of 1803 Bradner Burt made his way from Orange county to Oswego, stopping over night at Mexico. On his arrival he found Fort Ontario garrisoned by a sergeant and two men. Reaching the river bank he called for a boat to take him across, upon which one was promptly supplied, while every resident of the place turned out to give him a welcome. It was the fact that he was the first comer of the year that caused the general joy. After four months or more of confinement by snow and ice, an arrival from the outer world, with letters, newspapers, or personal news, would be sure to receive a cordial welcome. Of roads through the wilderness to Oswego there were none that were passable in winter, while in summer the travel was by water. Salina was the nearest settlement of importance, which could be reached in winter only on snow shoes, and the journey was seldom made. Captains Rasmussen and Ford came to Oswego about this time, the exact date not being obtainable, and later became prominent vessel masters. Already Archibald Fairchild had procured two schooners.

In the summer of 1803 Daniel Burt, who had obtained from the State a ten years' lease of 100 acres of land extending eastward from the river and embracing all of the cleared ground around the fort, came to permanently settle at Oswego, with his sons, Joel, George W., and Daniel, jr. The lease cost Mr. Burt \$10 a year. He left his own land on the west side (lot number seven, which he had bought two years before), and built a log house on his leased land about in the center of what is now East Seneca street—the first building on the east side not connected with the fort.

Mr. Burt had already obtained a charter for a ferry across the river, and began its operation from the foot of Seneca street. An act of April 8, 1810, gave Joel Burt the right to operate a ferry "in and across the Oswego River, at said village, fourteen years." The collection of customs for this port began in 1803, and Joel Burt was appointed collector, holding the office until 1811, and operating his ferry under his own or his father's charter at the same time. Governor Clinton was an Orange county man and friendly to the Burt family, to which fact may reasonably be attributed the several appointments alluded to.

In the same year that saw the custom-house established, the garrison was taken from Fort Ontario, and it was left to idleness and decay until it was repaired and re-garrisoned in the war of 1812.

During the year 1803 Matthew McNair entered the list of early shippers, purchased the schooner Jane of Sharpe & Vaughan, and began forwarding, while Fairchild continued business in the same line; river traffic was increasing; Burt's saw mill was turning out much needed lumber for contemplated frame buildings; and Captain O'Connor's school was probably in existence, though the scholars must have been very few.

The year 1804 witnessed considerable advancement. C. B. Burt was chosen pathmaster and under his direction a road was cut through to the falls, while in the same season four men in Cato (now in Cayuga county) came to Oswego and arranged with the leading men here to open a road between Cato and Oswego for \$40. The sum was a large one for those days, but it was raised by subscription and the road opened, the contractors first riding over it on an ox sled and coming thus into Oswego in triumph. These two roads were much needed improvements.

This year two schooners were built, one (the Linda) by Mr. McNair, and the other (the Fair American) by a Mr. Wilson, a contractor in shipping government stores westward. Mr. McNair further added to his fleet about this time by the purchase of some small Canadian vessels.

In the spring of 1805 (possibly in the previous year) the family of Daniel Hugunin arrived in Oswego, and from that time forward were prominent members of the community. Mr. Hugunin was descended from French ancestry, but he was reared among the Dutch settlers in the Mohawk valley. With him came his grown sons, Peter D., Daniel, jr., and Abram D.; his younger sons, Robert, Hiram and Leonard; and four daughters. With the aid of Mr. Burt, Daniel Hugunin, jr., built in the year of his arrival the first frame store building in the place. It stood in First street between Cayuga and Seneca, on the west side.

In 1805 Edwin Morris Tyler, a sailor and father of Joel F. Tyler,¹

¹ Joel F. Tyler, son of E. M. Tyler, was born in Connecticut and came with his parents to Oswego in 1805. He began sailing on the lakes about 1823 and in 1833-4 was sailing master of the steamer United States. He subsequently commanded many vessels, and died May 23, 1878, aged seventy-six years.

arrived in Oswego. Capt. Theophilus Baldwin also came about the same time, as also did Dr. Caldwell, who taught school in connection with his limited practice. The first school house was built in 1805-6 by Bradner Burt. It stood on the corner of what are now West Third and Seneca streets, and served for many years for church as well as school purposes.

The erection of the town of Hannibal (February 28, 1806), and Fredericksburgh (March 21, 1806,) placed the section of Oswego village on the west side in the first named town, and that on the east side in the last named town. On the 21st of April, 1806, a post route was established "from Onondaga Hollow to the village of Oswego, in Lysander."¹ The post-office in Oswego was not opened until autumn of that year, when Joel Burt came in for another official position, through his appointment as postmaster; his commission was dated October 7. An Onondaga chief named Oundiaga carried mail weekly over the route from Oswego to Salina with great regularity and in all kinds of weather. Capt. Elizur Brace, of Salina, was the first contractor for carrying the mail, and David Brace (probably a son of Elizur) often performed the task, when he found his way by blazed trees along parts of the distance.

Milton Harmon was a settler of 1806 and carried on for many years a mercantile business on the east side. It was he and Edwin W. Clarke who procured the building of the first school house on that side. He died February 16, 1885, the last of the oldtime merchants.

Thomas Wentworth, father of Thomas H. Wentworth, passed through Oswego in 1806 on his way to Canada. He saw the prospective value of the water power and other advantages of Oswego, and obtained the refusal of water-lots 5 and 6, with other property belonging to Archibald Fairchild. He returned in the spring of 1807 and completed the purchase, and Mr. Fairchild soon removed to Sackett's Harbor. Mr. Wentworth engaged in the forwarding business with success. He possessed native artistic talent of a high order and was in later years a successful portrait painter.

Dr. Deodatus Clark, father of Edwin W. Clarke,² settled in Oswego

¹ An error made in Washington; the name of the town should have been Hannibal, the new town.

² Edwin W. Clarke was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, September 10, 1801, and came to Oswego with his parents; he was an early school teacher and among his pupils was B. B. Burt.

in 1807, as the second physician in the place. He first located on a farm about two miles east of the village, now adjoining the boundary line of the city. Between his log dwelling and the house of Daniel Burt, sr., corner of East Seneca and First streets, was then a dense forest. There were at this time about fourteen dwellings in the village on the west side of the river, a few of which were frame structures. The road along the river in the vicinity of the starch factory site was over a log causeway, while the ferry at the foot of Seneca street was the only public means of crossing the stream. About this time Mr. Burt sold his ferry franchise to Edwin M. Tyler, who purchased also the house built by Mr. McMullin, which had previously passed to the possession of Captain Rasmussen.

In 1808 Henry Eagle, a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1784, came to Oswego to take a place among its enterprising citizens. Henry Eckford was at that time building the brig Oneida, and Mr. Eagle entered his employ, under the general supervision of Lieutenant Woolsey. Mr. Eagle became a foreman and superintended the construction of many vessels during the war of 1812. Later in life he was a merchant. He was the father of ten children and died January 26, 1858.

The brig Oneida was launched in the spring of 1809, and McNair & Co. built a large schooner of eighty tons during that season. Forman & Brackett (both probably non residents at that time), built a small grist mill on the west side, the first one in the place, and a second saw mill. Other interests were advancing proportionately and immigration was bringing to Oswego a class of men capable of promoting the welfare of the village. Among these was Theophilus S. Morgan, who is further mentioned on a later page, and in 1810 came Alvin Bronson, to soon occupy the foremost position in the commercial and public life of the village and county. Mr. Bronson came to Oswego when he was twenty seven years old as the representative of the firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co., and immediately began building a schooner, for which

Mr. Clarke studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1820, but gave up practice in middle life, to connect himself with the Northwestern Insurance Company. He was the first clerk of the village and held the office till 1833, and again from 1835 to 1838; was one of the original trustees of the Gerrit Smith library, a prominent Mason, and influential in public affairs. He was partially disabled by paralysis in 1856, and retired from active business. He died August 24, 1886.

purpose he brought men and tools with him from Connecticut. This vessel was the Charles & Ann, to which allusion has already been made in the general history. Mr. Bronson also erected a warehouse on the corner of West First and Cayuga streets, and there the firm entered upon their large forwarding and mercantile business. Sheldon C. Townsend came to Oswego in the employ of the firm at the age of fifteen years, and in later years he gave his recollections of the business conditions of the village from about 1810 and a few years thereafter as follows. He said:

During my residence your fort was in ruins, the British after its capture, having destroyed all that was destructible before abandoning it. Although your population was small there was much business done, chiefly on the west side of the river, and all north of Cayuga street, except a tannery conducted by Judge Hawks. The most westerly house stood on or near the spot occupied by the Episcopal Church. There was one house between Cayuga street and the lake, probably on Fifth street. There was no church in the place, or settled minister. The property (salt, goods, etc.,) was brought down the river from the falls in a class of boats smaller than those used above, of very light draft of water, clinker built, movable mast, two square sails, main and top, a crew of three men and propelled by oars and poles when sails were not used.

. . . Among the vessels belonging to the port were the Ontario and Minerva, belonging to the Hugunins; New Haven and Henrietta to T. S. Morgan; Traveler, Morning Star and Julia to Matthew McNair; Charles and Ann, and Fair American to Townsend, Bronson & Co.; Sophia to Ichabod Brackett; Alpha to Crocker & Hooker; Hunter to Townsend, Bronson & Co. and M. McNair; Niagara and Oswego (twin vessels) to Henry Eagle and Townsend, Bronson & Co. . . The forwarders were Alvin and Edward Bronson, Thomas H. Wentworth, Matthew McNair, Henry Eagle, T. S. Morgan and some others. The merchants were William Dolloway, I. Davis, Crocker & Hooker, while some of those concerned in forwarding were also engaged in merchandising. The doctors were Walter Colton and Benjamin Coe; the tavern keepers, Wood, and I think both Col. E. Parsons and Matthew McNair kept a public house; the blacksmiths, Masters and Carter; cabinetmakers, Nathan Baker and Chauncey Cooper; the lawyers, Burr, James F. Wight, John Grant, jr., Theodore Popple, George Fisher, and Samuel B. Beach. The future Judge Foster was studying with Mr. Popple; shoemakers, Eli and Philo Stevens, William Squires, and Mr. Manwaring (father of Hiram C.); hatter, Moses Stevens; cooper, — Dudley; baker, Asahel Hawley; ship carpenters, Thomas Collins, Aldridge, and others; tinsmith, F. T. Carrington; Joseph Sutton ran a saw-pit and was man-of-all-work. Bradner Burt was, I think, both house and ship carpenter, and, with his brothers William, Joel, George, Benjamin and James, a resident of the village or vicinity, their father residing near Oswego rift. There was a burial place near the fort on the east side of the river, not inclosed, in which were monuments to the memory of officers and soldiers who had composed parts of the gar-

rison while occupied by the British in the olden time. There were about twelve houses on the east side of the river.

To this picture of the material features of the place at that early date may be added what was said of it by Mrs. Grant, from whose interesting volume we have before made extracts. She enthusiastically exclaims:

Ah, 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. Beechnuts, 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.

The "Col. E. Parsons" mentioned by Mr. Townsend, was Col. Eli Parsons, who gained his military title in "Shay's Rebellion," in which he was second in command; he had also served as captain in the Revolutionary war. Being excluded from the first amnesty of participants in the "rebellion," he fled to Canada, but after the final amnesty, settled in Oswego, where he became popular chiefly on account of his jovial social nature. He succeeded Peter Sharpe in keeping the early tavern before mentioned. His son, Eli, jr., was lost in the lake in the war of 1812, while attempting to carry a load of cannon balls in an open boat from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor. The body came ashore near the mouth of Little Salmon Creek.

Edmund Hawks, afterwards associate judge of the Common Pleas, and noticed further in Chapter XV, arrived in Oswego in 1810, and established the first tannery in the village near the corner of West First and Bridge streets. Judge Hawks was a leading citizen and lived until March 21, 1850. Dr. Benjamin Coe settled here in 1810 and soon afterward the medical profession was farther represented by Dr. Walter Colton, a man of high attainments who became prominent in public affairs. Eli and Philo Stevens, also mentioned by Mr. Townsend, came in about this time and began shoemaking, while their brother Moses engaged in the hat business.

An act passed April 5, 1810, made it lawful for owners of lots on the river in Oswego, "to use, occupy, hold and enjoy the land under the water in the Oswego River opposite to their respective lots in said village, for the purpose of building docks, wharves and structures thereon." These privileges were not to be extended into the river more than fifty feet beyond low water. This act was the origin of all subsequent dock privileges.

At the close of the first decade of the century, Oswego was a bustling, enterprising village, the citizens, active, hopeful, pushing business men, whose efforts had already laid the foundations of the later important commercial and industrial interests of the place.

An act was passed April 9, 1811, authorizing the surveyor-general to lay out so much of the land belonging to the State in the county of Oneida, adjoining the Oswego River, "as lies opposite the village of Oswego in the county of Onondaga, and within one and one-half miles of said river, into proper streets and house lots, and so as to form in the most convenient place a public square or market place, all the streets to be 100 feet wide, all the house lots to be sixty-six feet front and rear and 200 feet in depth." After providing for the sale of these lots the act stipulated that buyers must build within two years a building worth \$200, in order to secure their title. This survey was subsequently made and the management of sales of the lots, with the restrictions enjoined, operated for several years against the growth of the village on the east side. Better conditions were finally obtained and the State lands were transferred to dwellers or speculators, as will presently be seen. At this time Water street was a mere lane extending south only to Cayuga street. After twenty years of use by the public it was made a highway and opened to Oneida street. A considerable bluff approached near to the river below Bridge street, as well as above, and back of it was a hollow, that has been gradually filled in.

On April 5, 1811, Scriba was taken from Fredericksburg and the name of the latter changed to Volney, leaving the village on the east side of the river in the new town of Scriba, a condition that existed until the incorporation of the city.¹

¹ It is hard to realize in these days that fifty odd years ago the two parts of Oswego were separated by a jurisdictional line which was almost impassable. Young Joel Tyler, nine years old, had been intrusted with the management of the ferry, while his father was out on the lake in

Among the prominent men who came to the place in 1811 was William Dolloway who was in after years one of the leading merchants and identified with all the material interests of the village. His first store was on West First street, just below Bridge, and his dwelling was just above Bridge street in West First street. It was the farthest south of any house in the village. Mr. Wentworth had built a house for the use of the boatmen employed by him which stood on the State land above what is now Niagara street. The land in that section was afterwards purchased by him of the State and descended to his heirs. Still farther south was the farm and residence of Daniel Burt, sr., on Military lot number 7, to which he had removed when he gave up the ferry. The Wentworth house was leased to Nathan Sage in 1811, who came from Redfield, where he had attained a prominent position (see history of Redfield), and took the office of collector under commission dated June 12, 1811, succeeding Joel Burt. Mr. Sage lived in that house until he built his own on the site of the Doolittle House. This dwelling was one of the most pretentious in the village. When the Doolittle House was built, it was moved southward and now stands next to the Casino on the north side. It is one of the oldest houses in the city.

A sad event took place in 1811 in the burning of the log dwelling of Capt. Samuel B. Morrow, which stood near "Baldwin's Bay" at a point now within the city limits. The captain was absent on his vessel, when his house caught fire and his three children perished in the flames. As far as records show this was the first considerable fire in the place.

The war of 1812 brought excitement and anxiety to the little frontier

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 of Oneida county, 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.—[Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 142.]

village at the mouth of Oswego River. Several prominent men of the village took an active part in the conflict, and all contributed as they were able to the success of the American arms. Various companies were organized in the outer towns, many of which came through Oswego on their way to other points on the frontier. William Rasmussen joined Captain Devine's company at Fairhaven; Daniel Hugunin, jr., was a lieutenant in the regular army and took part in the battles of the Niagara frontier; Robert Hugunin was a pilot on one of Commodore Chauncey's vessels during the war; Dr. Walter Colton was an army surgeon; and Peter D. Hugunin was a paymaster.

John M. Jacobs, who lived in Oswego to a hundred years of age, came here from Sackett's Harbor in the spring of 1813 with dispatches to Commodore Chauncey. Jacobs was then a midshipman in the navy; had thrice seen Washington; witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the United States capitol building; had met and conversed with Commodore Stephen Decatur; and had experienced many vicissitudes and changes during the thirty five years he had lived at that time.

There were few arrivals of new settlers in Oswego during 1812 and 1813, and when the attack on the place was made by the British in 1814 most of the families who could do so, left for the interior. Capt. Edwin M. Tyler was on the lake with his vessel, but his family were protected by Benjamin Sheldon, who came in from his farm with an ox-sled and took them to his home. He then sent his son and Joel Tyler back to the village for some cattle belonging to the family. As the boys started homeward with the animals, the first gun was fired from the British fleet, and the shot came whistling and plunging near by, frightening both the boys and the cattle into a hasty run to the farm.¹

¹ Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York, published in 1813, gives us a glimpse of the situation in Oswego at that date. We quote as follows:

"A village has lately been laid out: at the mouth of Oswego River, on a plan to correspond with that on the opposite shore, called Oswego, or Oswego fort, and in one of these villages is a post office. The village has now about eighty houses, and a considerable and increasing trade. This is also called a village, and perhaps one general name for the two villages is preferable to a more local designation, though at present they are in two separate counties. The importance of the situation will probably form a populous Town here at no remote period, should not the existing troubles with Canada prevent its growth, nor the abundant legislative restrictions prevent the exercise of private rights. And should a Village or Town be formed here it is forever to be called

The war delayed for some time the surveying and laying out of the reservation of one mile square on the east side of the Oswego River at its mouth, required by the act of April 9, 1811, before referred to. In 1814 Surveyor-General De Witt, in obedience to that act, assigned one of his deputies, John Randel, jr.,¹ to that work. He was instructed to make the survey according to the requirements of the act of 1784, by which the reservation was made.

In making his survey he seems to have been ignorant of, or to have ignored the survey made by Benjamin Wright in 1794, hereinbefore referred to. He assumed as the mouth of the river, its narrowest part, between the points of land which then extended into the river from either side, as shown upon the maps of that time, and where Schuyler street now crosses the river. He measured from that point, southerly, along the bank of the river, one mile, to a point substantially identical with the eastern end of the lower dam—thence easterly, one mile, to a point about five hundred feet easterly of the intersection of Bunner and Thirteenth streets as now laid down—thence northerly, one mile, to the lake shore at the foot of Thirteenth street, crossing the east line of the reservation as surveyed by Wright at or near Bridge street—thence westerly, one mile, to the place of beginning.

The reservation as surveyed by him included all of the reservation as surveyed by Wright, except a triangle of about fifteen acres, since known as the Gore, which extended along the lake shore, easterly from the foot of Thirteenth street, about 450 feet (that being the distance at that point between the Randel and Wright lines), and thence southerly between the two lines about 3,500 feet to the point of their intersection. It included in addition, all of lot number one, and a considerable part of lots two, ten and twenty-five of Hamilton Gore. Randel's map, made from this survey, was filed April 15, 1815. It covers both of the reservations

Oswego, agreeable to a law passed in 1797. The Oswego River has a strong rapid one mile from its mouth where the waters may be taken out, at a moderate expense, for mills. The trade of this port is considerable and increasing. There are fifteen schooners from fifteen to eighty tons burthen, and a great number of batteaux of five to twelve tons. In 1809 the whole amount of property shipped here, was 535,000 dollars. A village is also laid out on the south shore of Oswego River, opposite this place, which is known by the same name, though in Hannibal, Onondaga county. Oswego has a post office of the same name, 480 miles from Washington, and 178 from Albany."

¹ This name on local maps and in various publications is erroneously spelled "Randall."

at the mouth of the river, and shows the villages of East and West Oswego as laid out at the close of the war, and is herewith presented.

This survey and map for a time caused considerable anxiety to those who had purchased from Scriba's grantees the lands outside of the reservation as surveyed by Wright, but within it as surveyed by Randel. But as the State accepted Wright's survey as correct, this anxiety long since ceased.¹

The triangle, or "Gore," above referred to, was outside the lands claimed for Scriba as surveyed by Wright, and also outside of the lands claimed for the State as surveyed by Randel, and no attempt was made by either to dispose of it. The owners of the adjacent lands long ago enclosed and occupied it, and their grantees, who are now in possession, succeeding to an adverse possession of more than half a century, have a title which is recognized by the State as valid.²

With the beginning of peace early in 1815 Oswego soon assumed its former activity in business, and building operations were resumed with renewed vigor. Dr. Coe, Theophilus S. Morgan and William Dolloway built dwellings on the east side below Cayuga street, and others began preparations for subsequently-erected buildings. The villages on either side of the river were generally known as East Oswego and West Oswego. Many of the vessels that had been sold by their owners to the government early in the war, were re-sold at auction, and Townsend, Bronson & Co., Matthew McNair, and others were buyers and soon had them employed in the reviving commerce of the port. Immigration sprang into immediate activity and a long era of prosperity began. Buildings were erected on the west side, notably the dwelling of the Hugunins near the river on Mohawk street, built about 1815 and

¹ The map of Oswego, made about 1840, hereinafter presented, gives a correct idea of the location and intersection of the Wright and Randel lines.

² For conveniences of reference, the changes in the names of streets appearing on this map, made by the Village Board, March 1, 1837, is here given:

Aries became Schuyler,	Scorpio became Albany,
Taurus became Seneca,	Sagittarius became Erie,
Gemini became Cayuga,	Capricornus became Niagara,
Cancer became Bridge,	Aquarius became Ohio,
Leo became Oneida,	Lyra became Van Buren,
Virgo became Mohawk,	Aquila became Mitchell,
Libra became Utica,	Orion became Mercer.

Eleventh street in East Oswego became Tenth street; Thirteenth became Eleventh; Fifteenth became Twelfth; and Seventeenth became Thirteenth.

still standing in well preserved condition. Judge Nathan Sage, at about the same time, built his residence on the site of the Doolittle House and moved into it from the Wentworth house, before mentioned.

Meanwhile in March, 1816, the act erecting the county was passed and the village became a county seat. This brought to the village several lawyers, among whom were John Grant, jr., and Theodore Popple.¹

When the first court was opened, October 1, 1816, Peter D. Hugunin presided, in the absence of Judge Mooney. There were no cases for trial, and the court adjourned *sine die*. The same year saw the organization of the First Presbyterian church. It should be remembered, however, that religious services had long been held in the school house and in private dwellings.

On the 17th of April, 1817, the Oswego Bridge Company was incorporated by Alvin Bronson, Nathan Sage and their associates. These two men, with Matthew McNair, Edmund Hawks, Peter D. Hugunin, Bradner Burt and T. S. Morgan were the first directors of the company. William Dolloway was treasurer, and the capital was \$20,000. According to the act they were authorized to erect a bridge "not less than twenty-two feet wide over the Oswego River, between the villages of West and East Oswego, at such place in Cancer or Leo [Bridge or Oneida] streets as shall be designated and determined on by Parley Keyes, Ethel Bronson, and Stephen Bates." It does not appear that anything was accomplished by this company.

The first newspaper in Oswego county was issued some time in 1817, the exact date being unknown. It was called the Oswego Gazette and was published by S. A. Abbey & Brother. This paper was short-lived and was succeeded in 1819 by the Palladium.

The principal events of 1818 in this county were the formation of the town of Oswego on April 20, embracing within its territory all of the village west of the river; the opening of the first school on the east side; and the authorization of the surveyor general by an act passed April 15, to sell at auction such State land "lying in the village of Oswego as is contained in lot No. 20, and in blocks 78, 90, 99, 103,

¹ Both these attorneys are mentioned in Mr. Townsend's reminiscences printed several pages back; but he must have allowed his memory to embrace several years later than the period to which he called particular attention.

and as is contained in such parts of streets between said blocks as lie between First street and the Oswego River, together with the privilege to the four last-mentioned blocks, of diverting as much of the water of the river by the erection of wing dams as may be necessary for the use of such mills as may be erected on the land aforesaid."

The files of the *Palladium*, 1819-1825, now in the Gerrit Smith Library, give us an occasional glimpse of local conditions during that period. In the second number, dated October 14, 1819, the editor heads an item: "Spirit of Improvement," and states that "the public mind is interested in making a road from the termination of the Ridge Road, or natural turnpike, to intersect the Military Road from Plattsburgh to Sackett's Harbor." The opinion is then expressed that this improvement would "concentrate near Salmon River the northern and western markets for the emporium of Albany."

From the advertisements in these old newspapers we may glean considerable information of the business interests of that period.

David Crocker was here then and requested his customers who were indebted to him, "either by note or book account," to make immediate payment. "Goods or salt sold remarkably low for cash or grain." The publisher of the paper offered Webster's spelling books for sale. James F. Wight, the early attorney, advertised lands in Volney and Scriba. Henry Eagle offered to let the "premises owned by the subscriber, built and well calculated for a public inn; situated at the corner of Taurus [Seneca] and First streets, in the most central part of the village." The arrival was noticed of nine sloops and schooners in one week in 1819, "from Niagara, Genesee, the Ducks, Chaumont, Prescott, and Ogdensburg." Seven vessels had cleared in the same time, five of which carried salt. Joel Turrill and Joseph W. Helme advertised as lawyers in partnership, with "office over the store of Dr. [Walter] Colton." On December 30, 1819, David Crocker and Edward Bronson announced that "having formed a copartnership under the firm of Crocker & Bronson," they respectfully solicited custom. They carried a general stock (as nearly all early merchants did) and offered "half cash and half goods for pork." Alvin Bronson was then in the early part of his long and very successful career. His firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co. announced on January 20, 1820, that they had "discontinued the sale of goods," and requested debtors to settle with them. The forwarding business of this firm soon became extensive, with connections at Black Rock, Buffalo and elsewhere. An article in the *Palladium* of December 16, 1819, favoring the election of Daniel D. Tompkins for governor, and signed "A. B." was from Mr. Bronson's pen, and later on was followed by many others on various current subjects. The firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co. announced that they would forward salt to Ogdensburg or Lewiston for three shillings per barrel; to Black Rock for eight shillings; to Erie for twelve shillings; and to Cleveland for fourteen shillings; payment

for which would be accepted in salt at \$3 a barrel. This firm was dissolved in May, 1821, and Mr. Bronson continued alone. Joseph Hooker was a merchant prior to 1820, and died on October 2, of that year. In the same month Daniel Hugonin announced his purchase of the store formerly occupied by Daniel W. Cole, "with the drugs and medicines." On the 15th of May, 1821, proposals were asked for building "a lighthouse and dwelling house on the east side of the mouth of the Oswego River." This lighthouse was built during 1821, on the northern side of the fort.

Almost the first item of strictly local news in the Palladium was the announcement in June, 1820, of the appointment by the Council of Appointment of John Grant, jr., first judge of Oswego county. Grant was then a partner with Samuel B. Beach, both being prominent attorneys. Robert Cooley and Alfred Mix, tailors, dissolved partnership in August, 1821, and in the following month Orris Hart and John Bullen, jr., dissolved. In October the firm composed of Wait Mudge and Willett R. Willes (who had been in business near Moore's Mills in the town of Oswego) was dissolved. In March, 1822, "the tavern stand occupied by O. Steele, East Oswego," with one or two lots for a garden; "also the Yellow House near it," were advertised to let. The paper notes the fact that the 4th of July, 1822, was celebrated "in a decent if not superb manner." The editor quaintly adds: "At one o'clock the ladies and gents of this and neighboring villages assembled, and after some time spent in conversation, a procession was formed by the Marshal and proceeded under the American colors to the Bowery at the half-moon battery near the lake, erected with much taste by the Committee of Arrangements." There the Declaration of Independence was read by Judge Grant. Later the assemblage repaired to Guiteau's Hotel, and over a repast Judge Grant presided, with Judge Hawks as vice-president, and various toasts were given. Other persons of prominence who took part in the proceedings were Alvin Bronson, Col. E. Bronson, Dr. Benjamin Coe, James F. Wight, and Dr. Cole.

William Dolloway and Orlo Steele were among the largest advertisers in the Palladium. About this time Dr. William G. Adkins came to the place, where he soon assumed a leading position.

On March 22, 1822, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the "Oswego Bridge Company," to continue in existence until 1855, with a capital of \$10,000. T. S. Morgan, Matthew McNair, Alvin Bronson, William Dolloway and Orlo Steele were the incorporators. The provisions relative to the details of the bridge to be built were similar to those of the act of 1817, before mentioned. This act also provided that the company might erect a gate at both ends of the bridge and collect tolls, the rates of which are given in the act. No other bridge or ferry could be operated within two miles of this one. The bridge was completed in December, 1822; was situated on Bridge street on the site of the present bridge and was built of wood. It cost \$2,000 and was con-

sidered a wonderful structure; it was certainly a wonderful convenience.¹

The principal other events that took place between 1820 and the incorporation of the village in 1828 were the chartering of the Oswego Canal Company in 1823, with authority to build the hydraulic canal on the east side of the river; the inauguration of the first steamboat line in the same year; the building of the first church in 1825; the first government appropriation for the harbor improvement and the beginning of the work in 1827; and the steps taken towards assuring the construction of a canal between Oswego and Syracuse. All of these proceedings are fully treated in the succeeding pages.²

In 1827 legislation was enacted providing for the sale at auction of the remaining State lands in Oswego. The act of April 27, 1827, gave the Commissioners of the Land Office authority to make such changes in the plans of the two villages "as will be for the interest of the State;" and provided "that the auction sale of lots in said village shall be at Oswego." The sale took place and the principal buyers were Gerrit Smith, Abram Varick and Samuel Stocking. These men subsequently sold portions of their lands at auction and made large profits.³

An act of the Legislature, dated March 14, 1828, incorporated the village with the following described boundaries:

Beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 2, in the 17th township of Scriba's Patent, Hamilton's Gore, town of Scriba, and running thence easterly along the south bounds of said lot No. 2, to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the easterly bounds of said lot No. 2 and of lot No. 1, to the southeast corner of the reservation; thence along the easterly bounds of the said reservation to Lake Ontario;

¹The 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 Ogdensburgh (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.—[Johnson's History of Oswego Co., p. 147.]

²The population of the village in 1827 was about 600 and in the following year was given as 1,310.

³J. C. Ives settled in Oswego in 1827 and during many years was one of the prominent builders and masons of the place. He did the mason work on the Varick canal, built the Kingsford homestead, Alvin Bronson's stone warehouse and the stone block corner of Cayuga and Water streets. He died January 24, 1861.

thence westerly along the shore of Lake Ontario, including the outer harbor and the piers at the mouth of the Oswego river, to the northwest corner of lot 6 in the original township of Hannibal (now town of Oswego); thence southerly along the westerly bounds of said lot No. 6 till it comes to that point where the south line of Sagittarius street, if extended on the right line, would intersect the said westerly line of said lot No. 6; thence easterly along said extended line of Sagittarius street to the westerly line of the reservation; thence southerly along the westerly line of said reservation to the southwest corner of said reservation; thence easterly along the southerly bounds of said reservation to the center of the Oswego river; thence up the center of said Oswego river till it comes opposite to the southerly line of said lot No. 2 in the said town of Scriba; thence easterly to the place of beginning.

The act provided for the holding of the first election on the 2d Tuesday of May, 1828; for four fire wardens, two on each side of the river; for the usual police regulations; for not to exceed fifty firemen; for the following tax levy: On the east side, tax not to exceed \$200 per year, to be increased each year by \$50 until \$700 is reached; on the west side, tax not to exceed \$300, to be increased each year \$100 until \$1,000 is reached. The village was divided into two road districts, one on each side of the river.

The first village officers elected were as follows: Alvin Bronson, president; Thomas Willett, treasurer; John Howe, collector; and Daniel Hugunin, jr., George Fisher, David P. Brewster, T. S. Morgan, Nathaniel Vilas, jr., Joseph Turner and Orlo Steele, trustees—every one a man of ability, integrity and prominence. At the first meeting of the board Edwin W. Clarke was appointed clerk, and John Howe, surveyor. Daniel Hugunin, jr., Joseph Turner and John Howe, were chosen justices of the peace. The customary ordinances were adopted and the new village government was inaugurated. One of the consequences of the division of the village by the river was a peculiar method of raising and applying the local taxes. The village as a whole voted *viva voce* on the amount to be raised for general purposes; but the people on each side ordered how much should be devoted to the special uses of that side. At the first election the sum of \$200 was voted for the village at large, while the people on the west side voted to raise \$300 for their district, as against \$100 voted on the east side. The population of the west side was much the larger.

In 1828 the Episcopal church was begun on the southeast corner of the west-side public square. Some doubt arose as to the advisability

of devoting so much of the park to church purposes, and in the next year the trustees resolved that no more than four churches should be erected there; these to stand at the four corners of the square, for which lots 98 by 120 feet were reserved. These corners were reserved on the square as it now exists, for in 1829 the board leased the east block of the three public square blocks, and devoted \$100 to the improvement of the other two.

A forward movement was imparted to Oswego by the opening of the Welland Canal in 1830, its influence on the commerce of Lake Ontario being especially marked. From this time onward during a period of forty years the progress of Oswego in all of its varied interests was rapid and unchecked, excepting at a few brief intervals. The population of the place was now (1830) 2,116, while in December, 1831, the Palladium gives the number as 2,755. A bank was needed and an act of the Legislature, dated March 14, 1831, incorporated the Oswego Bank and appointed the following commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of \$150,000: George H. McWhorter,¹ David P. Brewster, Edward Bronson, (all of Oswego), Gerrit Smith and Stephen Warren.

On the 1st of October, 1830, occurred a destructive fire which burned all the buildings on the west side of West First street from Cayuga to Seneca street, and along Seneca to the corner of Second street. This was then the heart of the village and almost all of the prominent business men were losers. The district was rebuilt, however, and with a better class of structures.

A fair understanding of the business situation in the village in 1831 may be gathered from the advertisements in the local newspapers, the first that can be found after the file of the Palladium from which we have before quoted:

Nathaniel Vilas offered cash for hides, and Bronson & Marshall, West Oswego, were selling potash kettles, white fish, and other goods. George W. Wisner called for pro-

¹ George H. McWhorter was for many years among the leading citizens of Oswego. He married a daughter of John Lawrence, one of the three large landholders mentioned in Chapter I, through whom he became wealthy. He was collector of the port, was intimately associated with all public affairs, and a man of education and social refinement. He died June 1, 1866. John Lawrence McWhorter was a son of George H., and born in Canandaigua in 1819. Coming to Oswego with his father he married a daughter of Alvin Bronson and like his father was among the leading men of the community; was alderman in 1867-68, and was especially identified with educational affairs. He died August 29, 1887.

posals for printing in Oswego a semi-monthly paper called "The Galaxy of Wit," "to be devoted *entirely* to amusement." H. V. Howard was a jeweler one door south of F. T. Carrington's hardware store; Bronson & Deming would sell 100 cords of red cedar posts; R. L. De Zeng & Co. (Hiram Reynolds), were in the dry goods trade in the Eagle buildings, West Oswego, and over their store were the law offices of Calvin Sheldon and Hunt & Stansbury; Denison & Eagle sold liquors; Foster & Archer, and George De Long were hatters; Norman Ormsby, East Oswego, advertised glass, sash, putty, etc.; Miner & Marsh, Stocking & De Long, and Truman Wyman were general merchants in East Oswego; H. K. Thurber was selling drugs, with superior axes as a specialty, "on Taurus street, 2 doors from Bronson & Deming's corner;" Henry Shaw and Harmon Stillman had just dissolved partnership; Aspenwall & Griffing (Edward Griffing) were jewelers; (Chauncey Aspenwall died December 2, 1882, aged eighty years); William H. Arnett (nearly opposite the then new Welland House), and Palden & Chapman sold shoes and leather; the Welland House was kept by U. G. White (died June 5, 1871, aged seventy-nine years); N. F. Bruce sold drugs and groceries; Howland & Punderson had the leading drug store of the place; Denison & Evertsen (Joseph Denison, Abram T. Evertsen) had a new ship chandlery in the "stone store," one door from Walton & Willett; the latter firm advertised "Auburn whisky," among other things; J. T. Trowbridge & Co., East Oswego, were selling mould candles; Milton Harmon had a stock of groceries, boots and shoes, etc., and had "removed to the middle section of Bennett's Building, two doors south of Fitzhugh & Co.'s stone mill on the canal," East Oswego; the Oswego Hotel was opened in June, 1830, by E. A. Huntley, "late of the Syracuse House;" Herrick & Peck had a general store corner of Seneca and First streets; Samuel Hurlburt sold shoes and leather on First street, West Oswego, and G. & C. Woodruff, also on that side, had a general stock. Henry P. Hardy announced bargains in real estate; Amasa Stowell and Barnes & Warner were grocers, and Bartholomew McGlowe, "late of Utica," was a tailor opposite Fitzhugh's stone mill; Marshall & Arnett had the Oswego tannery; G. W. Smith and Sloan & Poor sold books; R. L. Lawrence (died April 12, 1855,) sold drugs in West Oswego, and Thomas Jefferson was a tailor near the Welland House; J. Cooley & Co. (Mr. Cooley died September 20, 1877, aged seventy-seven years) were a prominent hardware firm, and Filkins & Turner were making wagons. A theater was advertised at the Oswego Hotel June 1, 1830, at which "Othello" was to be produced. Franklin Gale was teaching a select school.

In the year 1831 the Asiatic cholera ravaged portions of Europe and in June, 1832, the first cases were reported in Quebec and Montreal. The public press had heralded its approach, but no pen was able to depict its horrors wherever it became prevalent. Every port on the St. Lawrence and the lakes was thrown into deep anxiety and in many of them the dreaded malady left death and mourning in its path. A writer in the Oswego papers has recorded that "No one can now realize the panic that preceded the cholera epidemic of 1832." It is a

fact, however, that Oswego, although a lakeport and therefore especially subject to an early attack of the scourge, escaped almost wholly from its effects. This result must have been due partly to the topography of the village and its resultant excellent drainage, and partly to the prompt and efficient measures adopted by the citizens to ward off the disease. Early in June, when it became apparent that the plague was on its way up the St. Lawrence, the village trustees met and adopted a resolution that a board of physicians be appointed to examine all vessels arriving and to report on their condition to the trustees. Drs. Blake and Moor was appointed for the east side, and Drs. Hard, Howland and Hart for the west side. The village president was authorized to employ men and boats to detain suspected vessels without the harbor. On June 21 a public meeting was held at the Welland House, over which Joel Turrill presided. A committee of five was appointed to have charge of all matters related to the cholera, consisting of P. D. Hugunin, John Grant, jr., R. Bunner, T. S. Morgan, and P. S. Smith. These and the following citizens were constituted a Board of Health: Joel Turrill, H. N. Walton, G. H. McWhorter, Elisha Moor, Joseph Grant, and Ambrose Morgan;¹ Dr. W. G. Adkins was made health officer. A strict quarantine was established and a general cleaning of the village and removal of all nuisances ordered. Guards were stationed on the harbor piers to prevent vessels from entering. Two English vessels came down from Toronto and Kingston, and one of them, the William IV, laden with passengers, showed some inclination to approach the harbor against the warning of the guard. An old cannon, that had seen its best days, had been placed on the bluff and loaded, and a few ardent citizens hurried thither and touched it off. Fortunately it "flashed in the pan," and caused nothing worse than ridicule for the men who were about to inaugurate a war. The vessel rounded to outside of quarantine, as she undoubtedly intended to. Announcements were made to the public through the press of the progress of the cholera in other places and its advent in Oswego was anxiously anticipated. Reports were finally circulated that fatal cases had actually developed in the village, only to be promptly contradicted by the Board of Health.

¹ Ambrose Morgan died April 27, 1887, aged eighty-three years.

Strange as it may appear in view of the well known facts that in Salina and Syracuse, in Buffalo, and many other villages and cities, the ravages of the scourge were frightful, Oswego escaped without a single fatal case. The greatest suffering caused here by the epidemic was from the temporary suspension of commerce, which was almost total while it continued. But with the departure of the disease from the northern frontier, Oswego quickly resumed its former activity.

In 1831 the population of the village was 2,755. Among its citizens were many men of distinguished character and high attainments. Several of them were conspicuous in public affairs and took an active part in politics. Some of the old campaigns, judging by the columns of the local press, were exceedingly spirited and are not outdone by those of later times. The Palladium was the organ of the Democratic party, while the Free Press championed the Whigs, then just coming into prominence under that name. Alvin Bronson and Joel Turrill were always in the front line of battle in the Democratic party, while Gen. Peter Sken Smith, brother of Gerrit Smith, a leading lawyer of the east side, led the opposition. Anti-Masonry had just swept over the North, but it had not found so much sympathy in Oswego as in many other localities. In the town election in Oswego in 1830, anti-Masonry was defeated by a majority of 60.

In May, 1833, a local paper gives expression to its views of the remarkably prosperous condition of the place; noticed the fact that the population had reached 3,212; that the village trustees had voted \$5,000 on each side of the river for street improvements, and \$1,500 for the square in West Oswego; adding:

The population and business of our village continues to increase with a steady and unremitting pace. Extensive public and private improvements are in progress, which will add much to the beauty of the village, and the convenience of our citizens. Our principal hotels are much improved and well patronized by strangers. On the whole the march of improvement was never more visible. A list of mills and shops printed in the same connection gave flouring mills—Fitzhugh & Co., stone, five stories and five runs; Bronson & Morgan, wood and stone, four stories and four runs; Smith, Cole & Co., stone, five stories and six runs; Fitzhugh & Co., stone, five stories and six runs; the machine shop of D Hugunin & Co.; cotton factory of the Oswego Cotton Co., to start in June, and a machine shop by the same company; a mill for sawing and polish-

ing stone by Cochran & Dunton; tobacco factory, two tanneries, three saw mills, and the foundry of E. Carrington & Co.¹

On September 9, 1835, a local paper said that a census just taken showed an increase of nearly 1,000 in the four months preceding July 1, and predicted that in three years the population would be 10,000. The population in February, 1835, was 3,980, of whom 2,237 were on the west side.

The cholera of 1832 had scarcely passed when began the remarkable period of speculation and inflation which ended with the financial panic and final crash in 1836-7. In the preceding general history the condition of Oswego county, and of Oswego village, have been quite fully stated. As far as the village was concerned, the place was ripe for the time. Business was active, commerce was increasing rapidly; the recent completion of the Oswego Canal and the more recent opening of the Welland Canal, all incited the inhabitants to extravagant effort and enthusiastic hopefulness. How natural, then, that speculation, particularly in land, should follow! By the year 1835 the fever was at its height and the people were heaping up wealth (or felt that they were), by the mere transfer from one to another of lots and tracts and buildings at constantly increasing prices. A local paper of July, 1835, announced that the farm of ninety-two acres adjoining the southern limits of the village, belonging to Mr. Burt, was sold to Abram Varick, of New York, for \$19,000. The editor added:

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Varick has entered into contract for the erection of a large cotton factory on his canal. There are now also erecting on Mr. Varick's canal a very large flouring mill and a large building for construction of machinery, all of stone.

¹ Edwin Clark Hart was born in Oneida county December 22, 1800, and came to Oswego in 1832. He became a successful merchant and after his retirement lived with his daughter, Mrs. John Dunn, of Syracuse. He was a member of the Legislature in 1852, trustee of the village five years, and a respected citizen. He died August 10, 1892.

John Cooley came to Oswego in 1842 from Massachusetts. He was associated with Thomas H. Bond (the latter died April 9, 1885) in hardware trade and was afterwards alone in business many years. He died September 20, 1877.

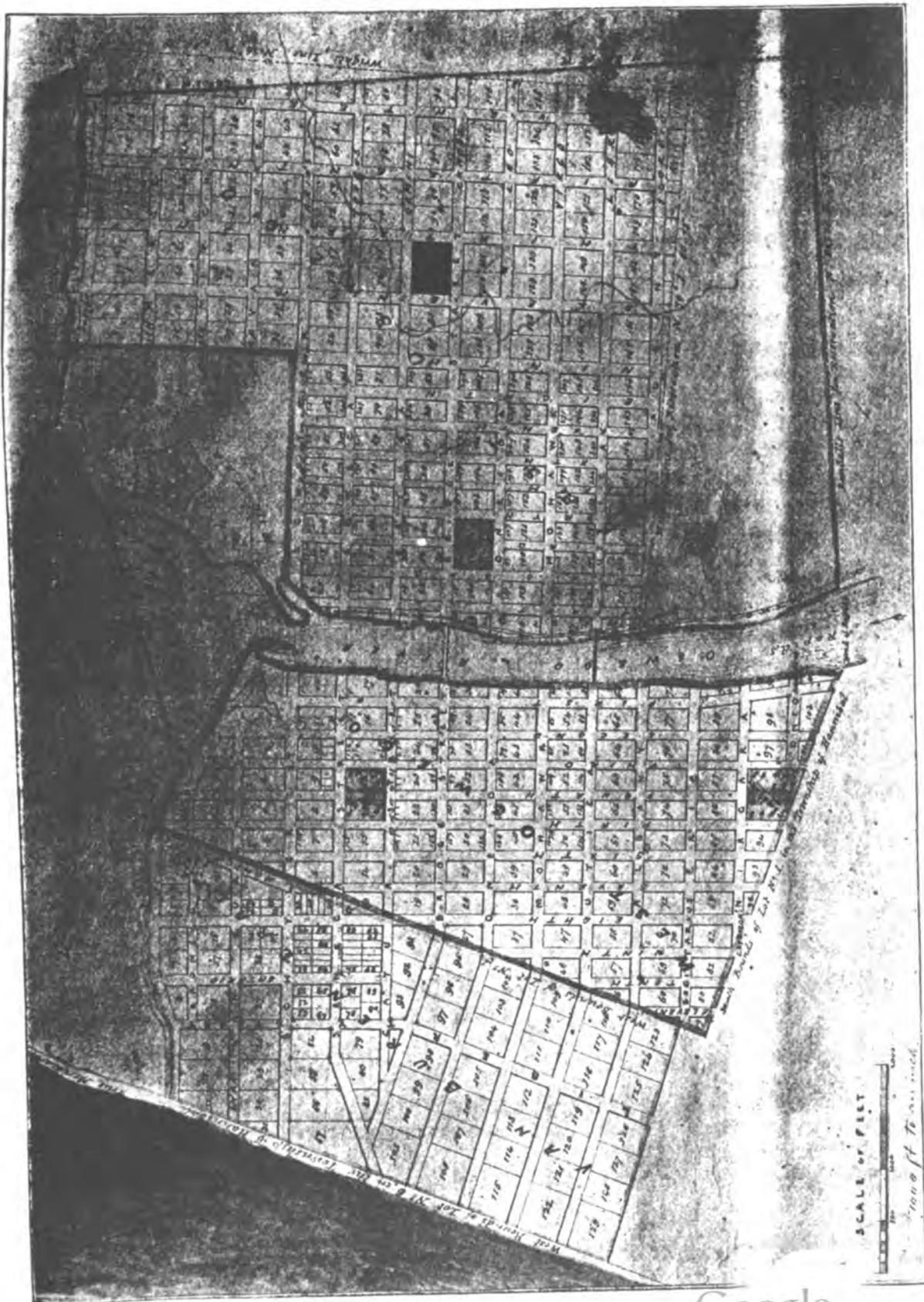
Seymour Coe, a native of Granville, Mass., settled in Pompey, Onondaga county in 1808, removed to Volney in 1818, and to Oswego in 1831. He died in April, 1877.

Samuel R. Taylor came to Oswego with his father in 1829, when eighteen years old. He became a very superior mechanic, and designed and superintended the construction of many of the large Oswego mills. He was county clerk in 1858, and postmaster in 1866-7. He died January 17, 1875.

Sardis Allen, long a successful business man and otherwise prominent, came to Oswego in 1833. He was a native of Vermont, and died July 9, 1875.

In June, 1835, D. W. Cole, president of the village, offered "by virtue of the act incorporating the village, to sell at auction at the Welland on June 10, sixteen village lots on the southern part of the market ground, between Water and First streets." The announcement states further that "On ground near the above lots is to be erected the present season, a valuable Market House." This sale was made for 999 years, subject to an annual rent of \$30. The market house spoken of was erected and is now the old D. L. & W. Hall. Similar buildings were erected in many villages in early years and attempts made to render them profitable to the corporations as well as useful to the people. As a rule they failed to a greater or less extent in both directions.

On the 15th of October, 1835, that portion of the State lands in the west village, "partly on the river and partly on the exterior harbor," was sold by the surveyor-general, pursuant to a resolution by the Commissioners of the Land Office. This territory was divided into "two great sections," the first of which was subdivided into twelve lots 33 by 100 feet; the second was sold en masse and embraced the tract between First street, the river, Aries street and the harbor, and included nearly three acres. The purchase was made by an association of non-residents. The great lot was struck off according to the newspaper, "to a citizen of our village supposed to act for a number of gents, at \$108,850." The twelve lots were purchased by ten persons, five of whom were strangers in the village, and brought \$47,842. The editor cheerfully adds that "These are great prices and not a foot that cannot be resold at a great advance." These land transactions are a clear indication of the drift of affairs in the village, and so extensive were speculative operations and such enormous advances were made in prices, that the village attracted attention in newspapers throughout the State. This state of affairs continued into 1836, real estate going still higher, and reaching figures that would astonish citizens of the present day. In February the farm of Matthew McNair, containing eighty acres adjoining the west bounds of the village, was sold to two men from Connecticut for \$250 an acre, and a newspaper of that time stated that a farm of ninety acres, "a mile south of the bridge" (probably the Burt farm), sold two weeks before at \$25,000, had just been resold at \$40.-



Map of Oswego Village made about 1838.

000. The public journals of Buffalo, which was another still more active hotbed of speculation, and those of Oswego waged an active warfare of words as to the commercial greatness and prospects of their respective villages. The business at the local post-office for the quarter closing with April 1, 1835, was \$607.60, while for the same quarter in 1836, it was \$870.03. Business at the custom-house had also increased enormously, the collections reaching more than \$21,000 for the third quarter of 1835. On May 25, 1836, a local paper stated: "We have never beheld our village in so high a state of prosperity as at the present moment."

In March, 1836, there were thirty-five vessels building in the harbor, and a block between Sixth and Seventh streets on the west side, which had been purchased in the previous summer for \$2,000, was sold for \$16,000. The old Oswego House on the site of the Second National Bank, was sold to a non-resident for more than \$100,000. Of this sum \$10,000 were paid in cash, and there the transaction ended.

The climax was reached before the close of 1836, and the reaction came bringing with it terrible consequences. The paper money which had been so plentiful, became irredeemable and shrank to practical worthlessness; the inflated prices of land tumbled into ruins, and a lot could not be sold on any terms; business was idle for want of funds with which to carry it on; banks and firms were crushed out of existence, and the bright hopes of Oswego were blasted. These conditions grew worse, if possible, through the year 1837. One of the two local banks closed its doors and bankruptcy of many business firms ensued, Bronson & Crocker standing almost alone in outliving the panic.

But there was an element of commercial and financial strength in Oswego, to which allusion has before been made, which lifted the place out of the monetary slough and placed its varied interests upon a sound and prosperous foundation. The unrivaled situation of the port in relation to the commerce between east and west, and between Canada and this country, and the already large milling interest engaged in manufacturing a staple for which there was a demand created by necessity, gave Oswego a recuperative power not possessed by many localities, and the village soon felt the revivifying influence.¹

¹ Abram Buckhout was born in Rensselaer county in 1813, learned the hatter's trade and came to Oswego in 1836 in the employ of Hall & Hatch; he subsequently bought their business and car-

The old village ordinances were repealed in 1836 and a new series enacted in 1837. Many changes were made, among the more important being sections regulating the conduct of the market; establishing fire limits; authorizing raising \$2,000 annually by tax; providing for two police justices, a chief engineer and assistants; changing the names of the streets running east and west; regulating the setting of curb stones on certain important streets, narrowing their driveways, and other minor matters. In April of this year (1837) the village was authorized by law to borrow \$6,000 with which to discharge its obligation incurred in building the market.

Between about 1842 and the incorporation of the city in 1848, the progress of Oswego was almost phenomenal, as the reader will observe from a perusal of the later pages describing the various industries and institutions of the place. In 1840 the population was 4,500, while in 1850 it had reached 12,205.¹

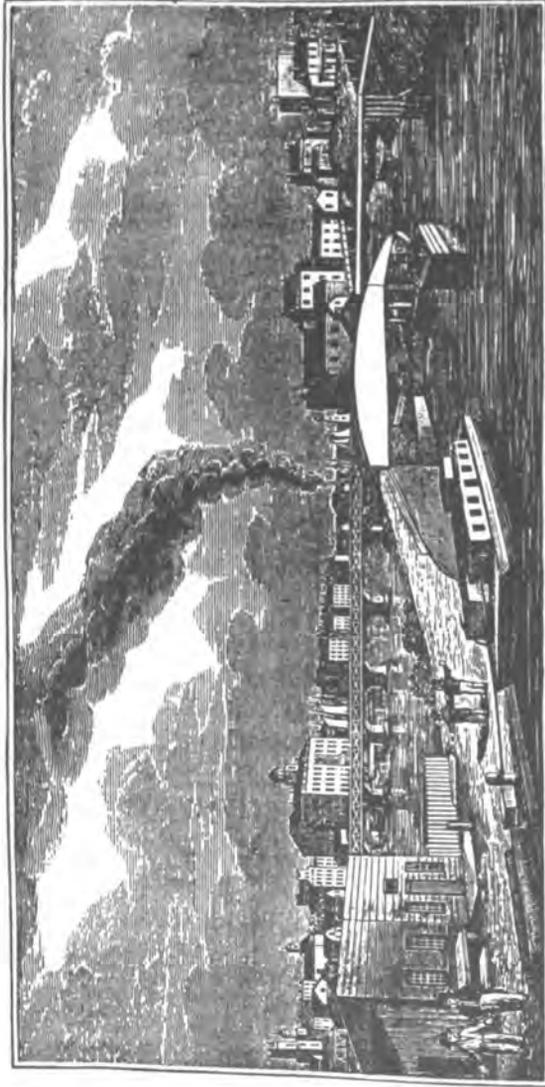
The files of the Palladium show the following individuals and firms in business in the village in 1840:

Asa G. Talcott was a jeweler, "in the store lately occupied by M. B. Edson, one door south of H. Eagle's store." John Prendergast announced that he was at the old stand on Bridge street, east side, with a general stock. N. Miller & Co., First street, West Oswego, groceries, clothing and shoes; J. King, cabinet maker, "stand recently known as the Ontario House;" L. Sickels, groceries, corner of First and Cayuga streets; S. V. Crolius, blacksmith, corner First and Schuyler streets, West Oswego; Carrington & Prall, hardware, 14 and 17 Phoenix Building, West Oswego; Ransom & Seeley, dry goods and clothing; C. Ames, hatter, East Oswego; M. B. Edson, drugs, Phoenix Building; D. Griffin & Son, lumber; James Bickford, cabinet factory, West Oswego; William McCarty, marble cutter; Z. S. Titus & Co., groceries and clothing, No. 3 Phoenix Building; Talcott & Harmon opened a law office opposite the Oswego Hotel; Bradley B. Burt, attorney, over N. & E. P. Burt's store, First street; R. Van Horne & Co. (L. Sickels), groceries, crockery, liquors, etc.; George Dilworth, drugs, Bridge street, East Oswego; Eagle Tavern, East Oswego, by J. N. Jacobs; E. Brower, recess (saloon), West Oswego; Sandeforth & Willis, hat factory, First street, West Oswego; William P. Hovey, grocer, East Oswego; Edwin W. Clarke, attorney, office in the market; A. B.

ried on a successful trade. He was several times alderman of the city from the 7th ward. His death took place October 1, 1884.

¹ George Goodier, a native of Herkimer county, a carpenter by trade, came to Oswego about 1847; followed building some years and subsequently began hardware trade on the east side; was elected county treasurer in 1882, and re-elected; was prominent in temperance work and a member of Trinity M. E. church. He died February 5, 1886.

Patrick Cullinan, father of P. W., Thomas H., Edward S., and George W., was born in 1812; settled in Montreal in 1847, and in the next year removed to Oswego, where he died April 17, 1887.



Oswego in 1840. From an old print.

Merriman¹ & Co., hardware, East Oswego; G. L. Thomas and M. D. West, cabinet works and painting; S. S. Thompson, dry goods; J. Turner, cedar mill; R. Cooley & Son, tailors, Phoenix Building; Joseph Turner, dry goods, East Oswego; William T. Courtney, David S. Geer, S. P. Geer, lock factory, opposite the Welland; S. Shaw, book binder, First street, West Oswego; Young Ladies' boarding school by the Misses Robertson; E. D. Ostrander & Co., tailors, West Oswego; Oswego and Ohio Transportation Line, Lewis & Wright, local owners; United States Hotel by J. Foreman. The foregoing list probably embraces all business establishments of any prominence.

The incorporation of the city was effected under date of March 24, 1848, with the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point in Lake Ontario one mile north from the northwesterly corner of lot No. 34 in the 18th township of Scriba's Patent, town of Scriba, and running thence south to the northwesterly corner of said lot No. 34 and said line produced to the center of the cross road leading from Read's school house to the Hall road; thence southerly along the center of the said cross road to its termination; thence southerly along the easterly bounds of lot No. 25 of Hamilton's Gore in the town of Scriba to the south corner thereof; thence southerly along the easterly bounds of lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of Hamilton's Gore in the town of Scriba, to the northwesterly corner of said lot No. 7; thence westerly along the southerly line of said lot No. 7, to the Oswego River; thence across said river, such a course as shall intersect the southeast corner of lot No. 8 in the original township of Hannibal (now town of Oswego); thence westerly along the line of said lot No. 8 to the west line of the Oswego and Syracuse railroad; thence northerly along the west line of said Oswego and Syracuse railroad to the north line of said lot No. 8; thence westerly along the north line of said lot No. 8 to the northwest corner thereof; thence westerly on the last named line produced till it intersects the west line of lot No. 5 of the original township of Hannibal (now town of Oswego); thence northerly along the west line of said lot No. 5 to the shore of Lake Ontario; thence one mile north into said lake; thence easterly to the place of beginning.

The city was divided into four wards with the following boundaries:

First ward consisted of all that portion of the city north of the center of Bridge street and the highway leading westerly, and west of the middle of Oswego River.

Second ward comprised all that part of the city lying north of the center of Bridge street and a line extending easterly, and east of the middle of Oswego River.

Third ward, all that part of the city lying south of the center of Bridge street and the highway leading westerly, and west of the middle of Oswego River.

Fourth ward, all that part of the city lying south of the center of Bridge street and a line extending easterly, and east of Oswego River.

The first city election was authorized to be held on the first Tuesday in April, 1848.

¹ A. B. Merriman came to Oswego in 1835 as a clerk for Carrington & Prall; was soon made a partner and eventually purchased the whole business. In 1841 his brother Isaac L. joined him and they continued many years in successful business. He removed to Atlanta in 1866 and died there August 29, 1879, aged seventy-four years.

Besides the usual provisions for the proper government of the city (for details of which the reader is referred to the legislative act), the charter established the Recorder's Court, and provided for the election of a recorder, whose salary should be not more than \$1,000 annually, \$250 of which was to be paid by the county. The charter was amended in March, 1851, chiefly in relation to assessments and the collection of taxes.

On April 11, 1848, an act was passed by the Legislature making it lawful for any person to build a free bridge over Oswego River at or above Utica street. An act of March 30, 1849, directed the supervisors to raise \$7,000 with which to build a bridge at Utica street. The sum was raised by the towns of Oswego and Scriba, and the bridge was completed in December. In 1849 the sum of \$5,000 was expended in "making, repairing, laying out of roads, wharves, highways, sewers, and bridges;" while during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, the citizens of Oswego paid in subscriptions and taxes, \$17,270.34 towards the improvement and preservation of Oswego harbor.

On July 30, 1850, a disastrous fire destroyed \$90,000 worth of property. It broke out in a large building at the east end of the bridge on the north side of Bridge street, burned that, and crossed Bridge street and burned the block between the river and First street, with about one-third of the wooden bridge. Several new streets were opened in 1850, among them Liberty street from Bridge to Erie, and Lake street in the First ward.¹

A local paper of November, 1851, noticed the general improvement as follows:

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, a very large number of new buildings are now in progress in this city. Among them are several elegant blocks of stores, three, four and five stories high. In addition to this there are also a great many dwellings in course of construction in all parts of the city.

This congratulatory expression was supplemented in the same journal on May 2, 1851, with the following:

Our harbor presents a most interesting appearance in a commercial point of view,

¹Truman Gilchrist came to Oswego with his brother William about 1850. About 1860 he took the dry goods branch of the business of Mack Brothers, which he changed to groceries, and continued successful in trade until 1889. He died August 24, 1891, his death having been preceded by that of his brother by two years.

crowded as it is with vessels at all our docks, warehouses, mills and elevators. There are nearly 300 sail vessels, we should judge, now in the harbor, besides the canal craft. Every storehouse is filled to overflowing with goods destined for the west, and with flour and other products of the soil for the custom markets.

In 1852 the city had a population of about 14,300, and contained 9 churches; 16 flouring mills, with an aggregate of 83 runs of stone, and total capacity of 7,575 barrels daily; 2 custom mills; 4 grain warehouses, with storage capacity of 575,000 bushels and 10,500 barrels of flour; 22 manufacturing establishments; a fire department with six fire engines and two hook and ladder companies. The total volume of lake trade in Oswego in 1851 was \$22,595,246. Prosperity reigned, indeed!

It is, perhaps, desirable to give one more summary of the business interests of the place as they existed in 1851, as far as indicated by the newspaper announcements. Among the principal establishments were the following:

Ford & Brother, A. Parks, John Bally, Stern & Brother, A. G. Talcott & Son, jewelers; C. M. Mead, G. W. Boughton, A. Ruggles, E. W. Rcssiter & Co., Wm. S. Malcolm, grocers (many of whom carried other goods, and one had a ship chandlery); Eagle & Stone, J. Waters, J. M. Hart & Co., E. P. Burt, Cooley & Crane, dry goods and general stock; J. Bickford, jr., C. Canfield & Son, J. B. Colwell & Co., drugs; James Cramp, D. Foster, Philander Betts, boots and shoes; Smith & Strong, W. A. Williams, Smith & Temple, W. B. Buckhout, clothing; A. B. Merriam, Rathbun & Co., hardware; Miss E. A. Tyler, milliner; Mellen & James, pianos and china ware; Lewis & Beardsley, and Henry Baker, paints and painters; Winthrop Norton, blacksmith and wagon maker; James Goodwin, furniture; W. J. Pardee, insurance; John C. Churchill, Martin & Cozzens, George Shea, William H. Shumway, attorneys; M. D. West, cabinet and chair warehouse; M. C. Worts,¹ bakery and oysters; T. B. Sessions, harness maker; M. S. Hotchkiss, flour and feed store; Dwight Herrick, saleratus factory; H. W. Crysler, cabinet works; Henry Adriaance, books; Babcock & Rhodes had money to lend; D. S. Goldey was a dentist; James Platt was a commission merchant; as also were B. Isaacs & Co., B. Randall, jr., Carrington & Pardee, James H. Hooker; Carrington & Pardee advertised the marine railway and ship yard to rent; Henry M. Ames was manufacturing plaster and water lime; Lewis & Beardsley, H. C. Wright, Thomas Sleater & Co., were engaged in forwarding. The Welland House was then kept by W. D. Stewart.

It was about this time that complaints began to appear in the public

¹ Mannister C. Worts, a native of England, came to Oswego from Detroit in 1853; began the baking business on the old packet dock and continued to 1860, when he sold out to his son and went into the tobacco business. In 1866 he returned to his former business, from which he retired in 1872. He died in Toledo February 26, 1875.

prints regarding the high rents demanded by property owners. "Who is there," asked a correspondent of one of the papers, "who can pay \$400 or \$500 for an ordinary store and live and support families decently?" These complaints acted as an incentive to builders, and soon after 1850 many new business structures were erected, among them a block on First street by J. Bickford; a block of five stores corner of Cayuga and First streets, on the east side by H. Fitzhugh and H. M. Ames in association; and others. A good hotel was also demanded "since the opening of the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad." A newspaper stated that the suggestion had been made that a stock company be formed with a capital of \$50,000. It was said that the same hotels were in use then (1850) that existed in 1836. The editor made the suggestion that the United States hotel building be purchased by a company and remodeled and fitted up for a first class house.

Gas was first introduced in the city in 1852, as further described on a later page.

The next event of importance occurring in the city was the great fire of 1853 (July 5), which swept away a large share of the business part of the east side. The fire started in H. Fitzhugh's flouring mill, and all the mills and elevators on that side were destroyed. The loss to that firm was \$20,000; to Sylvester Doolittle, mill and stock, \$45,000; Ames & Brothers, elevator, \$20,000; Howlett, Gardner & Co., in the basement of the Ames structure, provisions, \$15,000; H. M. Ames, plaster mill and two stores, \$10,000; Penfield, Lyon & Co., flouring mill, \$40,000; Truman Wyman, flouring mill, loss not given; J. H. Hall & Co., elevator \$28,000; Fitzhugh & Littlejohn, warehouse, loss not stated; Talcott & Canfield, foundry (employed seventy men) and other business property, covering most of the Second ward. The burnt district extended along the river north of Bridge street as far as Seneca street, and east to Fourth street. A relief committee was promptly organized on the day of the fire, with Luther Wright, treasurer; and another similar one was subsequently formed by the women of the city.

From the ruins of these burned buildings immediately sprang new structures, which were generally better than their predecessors, and the Times said on August 10, that "aside from the reconstruction

of the burned district, more new buildings are now being erected in this city than we remember to have seen at any one time before." The fire exerted another good influence by impelling the Common Council to provide more adequate apparatus for extinguishing fires. A special election was held August 2, 1853, which voted 94 to 24 in favor of raising \$5,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the fire "and to make additions in the fire department." The Times of July 5, 1854, made this congratulatory statement:

One year ago to-day the mills, warehouses and most of the dwellings on the east side of the river in the second ward were burnt. . . . The burnt district is rebuilt with stately buildings of increased dimensions and with important improvements. The mills and grain elevators have risen upon the east bank in solid mass, looming high above their predecessors. .

By an act of the Legislature dated March 29, 1853, the city charter was considerably amended, especially in relation to street lighting and the establishment of a "light and watch" district by the Common Council. The charter made it the duty of the Council to determine the sum to be raised each year, not to exceed \$5,000, besides the poll tax, and in addition to sums previously authorized by general tax for highways, bridges, harbor, etc. Considerable street paving was accomplished in the same year, and the reorganization of the school system was effected.

The charter of the Oswego Bridge Company, which had maintained a toll-bridge at Bridge street since 1822, by its terms was to expire May 1, 1855. An act of March 30, 1855, gave the city authority to borrow \$16,000, to apply towards the building of the bridge with a draw on the site of the toll bridge, the new structure to be maintained by the Common Council. The commissioners named in the act were Samuel B. Johnson, George Ames, Delos De Wolfe, John Lawrence McWhorter, and the mayor of the city. The old toll-bridge was of wood and had stood since 1822, as shown in the old print herein. The new bridge was erected at a cost of \$42,000.

The decade of 1850 to 1860, excepting the year 1857, was one of unqualified prosperity in Oswego. The volume of grain from the west was swelling to enormous proportions and much of it found its way to the great Oswego elevators, and thence to the mills to be converted into flour for the eastern markets, or was reshipped on the canal un-

ground. Building operations continued unabated; street and other public improvements succeeded each other rapidly, and population increased in proportion. From about 12,000 in 1850, the census of 1855 gave the number of inhabitants as nearly 16,000, a growth more rapid than that of any other city in this State. In 1854 the reciprocity treaty was negotiated, under which all natural products of Canada and the United States were admitted from each country to the other free. No other city on the northern border profited more by this treaty than Oswego, Canadian imports and exports becoming an increasingly important factor in the local commerce. In 1855 there were sixty nine Oswego vessels, including all kinds, sailing from the port, besides numerous craft from other ports.¹

Fire continued its destructive work in the city, burning on the 13th of August, 1858, the Empire elevator (built in 1854), with 60,000 bushels of grain, owned by F. T. Carrington and P. Rathbun; and on August 17, the Ontario elevator was destroyed with 135,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, causing a loss of \$120,000. The Canadian schooner Mary was burned at the same time. The elevator was the property of F. T. Carrington.

In 1860 the population of Oswego was 16,816, and during the war period the growth scarcely slackened, the census of 1865 giving the number as 19,288.

An act, dated March 31, 1860, authorized the sale of lot 27, block 118 (East side), which was designed as a site for an armory, and the application of the proceeds towards building and furnishing the regimental armory, in addition to \$3,000 theretofore appropriated. Supplementary to this measure an act was passed April 28, 1870 authorizing the construction of an armory or arsenal at Oswego, whenever the city should purchase a site, and providing for a State appropriation of \$20,000. Timothy Sullivan, of Oswego, and the quartermaster-general were appointed commissioners. Under this act and with subsequent appropriations, the present armory was erected on East First street, be-

¹ Robert Gordon came to Oswego in 1853, and became the senior partner of the dry goods firm of Gordon & Purse; a few years later Mr. Purse retired and Mr. Gordon continued alone until 1845, when he removed to Canada. He died at Chatham, Ont., September 27, 1891.

Capt. Charles Parker, who died December 29, 1874, was a prominent vessel master and owner, and somewhat prominent in city affairs; held the offices of police commissioner and alderman, and carried on at one period the business of marine brokerage and insurance.

tween Oneida and Mohawk. The building is 170 by 100 feet. The larger part of the structure is devoted to a drill room, which is 70 by 170 feet and extending to the roof. In front of this drill room are various company rooms on the lower floor, with others and the regimental and brigade headquarters on the second floor. The 48th Regiment, which had its headquarters in Oswego, disbanded in 1882. (See later history of the Oswego Guards.)

It is impracticable in these pages to follow the various charter amendments made for the better government of the city. They are accessible to all in the session laws of the several years in which they have been enacted. In April, 1860, changes were made in the charter in relation to several of the departments of the government; and in 1861 further changes were made, one of which authorized an increase in the police force. Sweeping changes were made in February, 1872, requiring a two thirds vote of the aldermen in ordering local improvements of importance; fixing methods of payment for such improvements; providing for grading, macadamizing, building sewers and collecting payment for the same; fixing the highway fund at \$15,000, which might be increased to \$25,000 by a two-thirds vote of the council; fixing the contingent fund at \$20,000, which might be increased to \$25,000 by a similar vote, and other changes of less importance. The act of May 20, 1876, changed the police provisions of the charter, making the number not less than twelve nor more than sixteen.

There is little to add to what has already been written in Chapter XII on the war period, 1861-65. The city was the headquarters of military affairs for the whole county, and among the leading families were many patriotic men and women who performed well their share in the great struggle for the maintenance of the Union with the same zeal and self-sacrifice which characterized the valorous deeds of the soldiers in the field. All this has been adequately described. Oswego city sent to the front 873 soldiers, many of whom rose to eminence in the various organizations, and very many more never returned to their friends, or came back maimed and crippled.

The commercial treaty between Canada and the United States, before alluded to, which had been largely instrumental in advancing the material prosperity of the city, was abrogated in 1866. To supplement

this came the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal by fifty per cent in 1872, and their final abolishment in 1882, than which no measure could have been devised that would have been more disastrous to the commerce of Oswego, diverting as it did the vast commerce from the upper lakes and the West at Buffalo to the free waterway, while such vessels as passed through the Welland Canal for Lake Ontario, were forced to pay a heavy toll.

The necessary steps were taken in 1866 to build a new bridge at Utica street. Requisite legislation having been procured, the city undertook the work, and the present substantial iron structure was finished in 1868 at a cost of \$100,000. An effort was made to secure State aid for the maintenance of the bridge, but it was not successful.

The population of the city in 1870 was 20,910, indicating a slower growth; but during the succeeding five years there was a considerable increase, the census of 1875 giving the number as 22,428, the highest figures ever reached.

A charter amendment of April 15, 1870, divided the city into eight wards, with boundaries (slightly changed in 1881) as shown on the later city maps. The number of aldermen from each ward was continued as before, making sixteen in the board. This number was reduced to eight by act of February 25, 1887. An act of April 20, 1870, authorized the Common Council to borrow not to exceed \$60,000, with which to pay the city indebtedness to March 1, 1870, bonds for the amount to be issued, and an annual tax levied to gradually retire the bonds. May 3, 1877, further similar legislative authority was conferred to borrow \$50,000, and on May 27, 1885, by another act, authority was given to borrow \$60,000.

A circular published by the Board of Trade, prepared by H. C. Stillman, gives the following list of elevators in the city with their capacity in 1872:

Northwestern, Irwin & Sloan, capacity 450,000; Marine, Mollison & Hastings one-half and George Ames one-half, capacity 150,000; Merchants', B. Hagaman one-half, Penfield, Lyon & Co., one-half, capacity 220,000; Columbia, Moses Merick and Jesse Hoyt, capacity 200,000; Washington, Penfield, Lyon & Co., capacity 250,000; Corn Exchange, C. C. Morton one third, Delos De Wolf one-sixth, C. G. Harger & Son one-half, capacity 220,000; Continental, W. H. Herrick one-third, Delos De Wolf one-sixth, E. Root one-sixth, John R. Noyes one-sixth, capacity 225,000; Reciprocity, Che-

ney Ames, capacity 130,000; Empire, Jenkins & Doolittle, capacity, 90,000; Lake Ontario, Howlett, Lathrop & Co., capacity 120,000. Total capacity, 2,055,000 bushels. Of all these elevators, only the Northwestern is now standing and in use. The Reciprocity, Empire and Lake Ontario were burned July 24, 1879; all the others May 20, 1892.

The topography of Oswego, with its situation on high ground on either side of the river, has contributed to give it excellent drainage; for which and other reasons, no complete system of sewerage was established until 1871, when Thomas Evershed, a capable engineer, was authorized to make a map for a sewer system. Since that year very considerable additions have been made to the sewerage of the city, and at the present time there is little to be desired in this respect. In 1876 extensive amendments were made to the city charter. In the following year by act of April 14, a Board of Public Works was created, with provision for the election of four commissioners, two from each side of the river. The subsequent labors of this board have been on modern lines and with material results.

The present substantial iron railroad bridge across the river was constructed in 1876, the first train passing over it on April 14, of that year. It was constructed under a charter of 1872 to the Oswego Railroad Bridge Company.

In 1880 the population of the city had fallen off slightly to 21,116, since which date there has been a slight increase. In 1892 the figures were 21,842.

One of the most disastrous fires that has ever visited this city occurred on May 20, 1892, sweeping away six large mills and elevators and causing a loss of about \$300,000. The property destroyed comprised the Washington Mills, the Columbia Mills and elevator; the Merchants' Elevator, owned by W. D. Smith's estate and W. D. Matthews; the Corn Exchange Elevator, owned by Gaylord, Downey & Co.; the Marine Elevator, owned by the Oswego Starch Factory; and the Continental Elevator. The character of the buildings consumed in this fire, the immense timbers and other wood work of which they were constructed, and their dry condition, after having stood many years, rendered the conflagration one of the most impressive and destructive ever seen in the city. None of this burned district has yet been rebuilt.

The chief causes of the decline in business and values of real property

in Oswego have been alluded to. The city saw its highest prosperity during a few years at about 1870, and the lowest ebb was, perhaps, about 1885. At the present time there are evidences of a brighter future. In 1893, largely through the instrumentality of Oswego men, the tolls on the Welland Canal were reduced about one-half, and there is a fair prospect of a still further reduction or their entire extinction. The consequences of this change were promptly apparent; an occasional great vessel loaded with grain began to appear on Lake Ontario with Oswego harbor as her destination, and during the season of 1894, several cargoes came in from the West, among them that of the Lewiston, which arrived October 28, consisting of 75,000 bushels of barley from Duluth, the largest cargo that ever came into the port. Regarding this cargo the Palladium of corresponding date made the following statements:

We refer to the fact with evident pride, because it is a striking evidence of Oswego's increased facilities for handling large traffic and her ability to compete with Buffalo. We are able to do this because of the deepening of our harbor and the improvement in our elevator service. Two years ago a cargo of 55,000 bushels of barley came to Perot & Sons. The then depth of water would not permit the steamer to go to the elevator and nearly half the cargo had to be unloaded in lighters. Yesterday the Lewiston carrying 75,000 bushels, found plenty of water and went up to the elevator without the slightest difficulty, where she is to-day being unloaded.

We trust that the coming of the Lewiston is but the beginning of a larger trade in this line and which we feel certain would come to us instead of stopping at Buffalo, were it not for the burdensome tolls on the Welland Canal. The people of Oswego have earnestly urged in the past that the Welland should be as free to our vessels as the Soo Canal is to Canadian vessels. Their efforts should be continued to this end. There has been some improvement in the matter of discrimination, but there is altogether too much of it yet. The freedom of the Welland Canal will fill our harbor with boats like the Lewiston.

The large and increasing malting interest of the city demands immense quantities of barley, and at the same time there is encouragement to believe that with the hoped-for early reductions in Welland Canal tolls, wheat will again come to Oswego with something like the old-time abundance, and here be ground in mills yet to be built.

In other respects also, the future of Oswego looks brighter than it has before in twenty years past. Through efforts of her leading citizens, who realize that if the city can be made the seat of large manu-

facturing industries, renewed growth and prosperity are sure to follow, several large manufacturing establishments have been located here and others which are seeking sites with good shipping facilities, water power, etc., are looking in the same direction. The city certainly possesses all the requisites necessary in a large manufacturing and trade center—healthful surroundings, unlimited water power, extensive railroad, lake and canal connections, a school system unexcelled in the State, a high level of morality, and social life, with a class of citizens in every way equal to the task of establishing and maintaining a prosperous business community.

City Hall.—The first public hall in the village of Oswego was built by the village in 1835-6, at a cost \$13,247.13. While the village continued it was known as Market Hall. On the incorporation of the city it became known as, and was used as, the City Hall and so continued until the present City Hall was erected. The present City Hall was erected in 1869-70, at a cost of about \$100,000. It is built of Onondaga limestone, three stories in height, with mansard roof, and is architecturally a handsome structure. In the lower story is the city police cells and offices; on the second floor the offices of the various departments of the city government, while the upper floor is devoted to the offices of the Board of Education and the Council Chamber.

A tablet in the main hall of the building is inscribed as follows:

CITY HALL

CORNER-STONE LAID JUNE 21, 1870.

Hon. Alanson S. Page, Mayor.

Alderman Morgan M. Wheeler, Alderman Charles Doolittle, Alderman George Goble, Alderman John Edland, Alderman John Ratigan, Alderman James H. Murdock, Alderman William Blackwood, Alderman Aaron Colnon, Building Committee.

H. N. White, Architect.

Henry W. Seeber, Julius A. Seeber, Master Builders,

John Ratigan, Anthony Culkin, Michael Culkin, Master Masons.

James Randall, Thomas Neadall, Stone Cutters.

An act of the Legislature passed May 6, 1872, authorized the Common Council of the city to borrow \$40,000 on city bonds, with which to pay off the indebtedness on the City Hall.

The City Poor.—Previous to the year 1866 the poor of the city were

under the immediate care of an overseer of the poor, a plan which eventually caused a good deal of dissatisfaction, particularly on account of the heavy expense attending it. The subject was discussed in the public press and by leading citizens, and the agitation resulted in the establishment in the spring of 1866, of the Commission of Charities, consisting of four members. In 1868 the city purchased 136 acres of land, with some old farm buildings thereon, about three miles west of the city, and in the following year erected a brick structure of sufficient capacity for its purpose at that time, costing about \$14,000. The original cost of the land was \$65 an acre. In 1874-5 the buildings were considerably extended to meet increasing demands for inmates, at a cost of \$13,000. The farm and buildings are now in excellent condition and every facility is provided for the humane care of the unfortunate at a minimum cost. In 1886-7 steam heating, with ample water supply, was provided at a cost of about \$1,300. The present value of the real estate is reported at \$17,000. Total inventory 1894, \$22,250.64. In 1895 there are forty-four inmates, equally divided in sex. Cost of maintenance varies from \$1.45 to \$1.70 per week for each person. Products of the farm, chiefly hay and butter, are sold each year to the amount of about \$2,000. The Commissioners of Public Charity for 1894-5 are Chester Penfield and James Dunn, west side; Joseph Longheway, and E. D. Stacy, east side. Edmund Kelly, clerk; George M. Dunn, bookkeeper.

Hotels.—Mention has already been made of some of the very early public houses of Oswego and their proprietors. It will not be out of place here to record brief notes of some of those hotels of later date which became widely known and popular with the public. Most of these were built or established between 1840 and 1860, while others had a still earlier existence.

The Fitzhugh House, known for many years by this name, was known at first as the Oswego Hotel, and in later years as the Munger House. It was built in 1828 by Gerrit Smith and kept for a time by E. A. Huntley. The hotel portion was originally on the second and upper floors, with stores below which were occupied by Truman Wyman and Milton Harmon. In 1835 Moses P. Hatch purchased the hotel for \$25,000, built the verandas and added a cupola, with other improve-

ments. He sold it in the following year to a Mr. Baldwin for about \$120,000, but the sale was not perfected, and the property again passed to Mr. Smith, who about 1855 sold it to O. G. Munger, an experienced landlord who had previously kept the Niagara House. Mr. Munger died November 12, 1877. The Fitzhugh House was demolished August 22, 1887, to make room for the new block of the Second National Bank.

The Niagara House just mentioned was the direct successor of the Rideau House, and stood on the site of the present Grant block. It was called the Franklin House during a period prior to its being named the Niagara, and had various proprietors. It was burned August 30, 1859, while in possession of Mr. Grant, and he built on the site the block yet known by his name.

The old Welland House was a very popular hotel and was the scene of many public gatherings. It was built by Joel Turrill on the corner now occupied by the Worts bakery and took its name from the then recently projected Welland Canal, from which Oswego hoped so much. It was occupied by various landlords from the time of its erection down to 1857 when, on May 11, it was burned. Among its proprietors were William D. Stewart and Albert Bronson, the latter leasing it in June, 1855. Soon after 1857 the new Welland was erected, at the corner of West Second and Cayuga streets, and not serving its purpose as a hotel, it became the Normal School Boarding House.

The United States Hotel was built quite early on Seneca street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. It was a commodious and convenient structure, but on account of its distance from the active business center, or for other reasons, attained only a limited degree of patronage. It was burned December 22, 1841, but rebuilt soon after, and the site is now covered by the Normal School buildings.

A hotel on the east side that was well known in early years was the old Eagle Tavern, which stood on the site of the present Hamilton House. It was burned in 1853 and the present house was erected in 1855.

The Frontier House stood on Seneca street, between Water and First streets, west side, and was erected by a stock company and finished in 1854. It was then claimed (by the company at least) to be the leading hotel of the city.

The well known Lake Shore Hotel was built by Myron W. Pardee in 1858, and was opened in the following year by S. W. Luce, who conducted it about one year. About the year 1874 the three-story part of the building was extended westward by the R. W. & O. Railroad Company. The house has had many proprietors, the most prominent and successful being J. G. Bennett, now of the Doolittle House, who kept it about fifteen years, but not continuously, and left it the last time in 1886. The present proprietor of the house is C. E. Keyes, who took it on March 12, 1894, under a five-year lease. Mr. Keyes is a landlord of wide experience and has already made the Lake Shore a favorite stopping place for the traveling public.

The Doolittle House was erected by Sylvester Doolittle and opened in 1874, with a public demonstration, by John E. Bowden. Mr. Doolittle had already developed the Deep Rock Spring, which is directly under the hotel structure, and hoped to make a great popular resort. The building is of brick, four stories in height, and one of the largest and most expensive hotel structures in Central New York. Mr. Doolittle expended nearly \$250,000 in the project; but its success has never warranted the great outlay. J. G. Bennett succeeded Mr. Bowden as proprietor for about a year, after which it had various landlords until July, 1892, when Mr. Bennett returned to the proprietorship and so continues. The house is well kept and receives a large share of public patronage.

Civil list of Oswego Village and City.—1828—President, Alvin Bronson; treasurer, Thomas Willett; collector, John Howe; clerk, Edwin W. Clarke; trustees, Daniel Hugunin, 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 Hugunin; 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. Hugunin, 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 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 Ambler, Peter D. Hugunin, Geo. H. McWhorter; fire wardens, Reuben 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 Rood, 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 Herrick, Edwin C. Hart, Lucius B. Crocker, Cortland C. Cooper, James Lyon, John B. Edwards; fire wardens, Samuel Crowley, John White, James F. Crouch, 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 Herrick, U. G. White, Francis Rood, 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. Clarke; trustees, U. G. White, D. P. Brewster, Francis Rood, 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 Herrick; collector, George L. Thomas; clerk, E. W. Clarke; 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. Crolius, 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. Crolius; clerk, Chester Hull, jr.; trustees, Thomas H. Bond, James Platt, Leander Babcock, George Seeley, 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, Simeon Bates; collector, Heman Wilcox;

clerk, David Harmon, jr.; trustees, George Seeley, John B. Leverich, Dwight Herrick, 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, Simeon Bates; collector, Henry Stowell; clerk, David Harmon, jr.; trustees, Dwight Herrick, 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. Crolius, Hiram Davis, Ziba D. Baker, Morgan R. Frost, John W. P. Allen; fire wardens, John B. Leverich, Richard Carrier, Thomas F. Crouch, Peter McCanna.

1846—President, James Platt; treasurer, Isaac L. 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 L. Merriam; aldermen, first ward, Gilbert Mollison, Hunter Crane; second ward, George S. Alvord, John Boigeol; 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, Simeon Bates.

1849—Mayor, De Witt C. Littlejohn; recorder, Orville J. Harmon; clerk, John M. Casey; attorney, Levi Beardsley; treasurer, Wm. B. Buckhout; aldermen, first ward, Gilbert Mollison, James M. 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; 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 L. 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. Bancroft; treasurer, Norman K. Whitney; 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. Crolius; 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 H. Marsh; 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; fourth ward, 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; 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; 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, resigned and John C. Churchill appointed; 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; 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 Colburn; 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; 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 Crolius; 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.; aldermen, first ward, Leander Babcock, Jesse M. O'Leary; second ward, George Ames, John M. Barrow; third ward, William I. Tozer, James M. Crolius; fourth ward, Hiram Allen, John L. McWhorter; supervisors, first ward, John B. Leverich; second ward, William Tiffany; 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; alderman, first ward, Jesse

M. O'Leary, John E. Lee; second ward, John M. Barrow, George S. Alvord; third ward, James M. Crolius, 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; 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; aldermen, first ward, Wm. H. Herrick, Norman M. Andrews; second ward, Thomas Moore, George S. Alvord; third ward, Harmon L. Wilbur, 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; 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 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; 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; 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, Alford S. Crolius; 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, Alford S. Crolius; attorney, Chas. T. Richardson; 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, Alford S. Crolius; 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; aldermen, first ward, Charles Parker, John Joyce; second ward, S. F. V. Whited, Frederick E. Babbott; third ward, Samuel Lippincott, Wm. A. Rathbun; fourth ward, John B. Edwards, Ira L. Jenkins; supervisors, first ward, Bronson 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; 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, Bronson 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; 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; aldermen, first ward, George Goble, Wm. Blackwood; second ward, John Ratigan, John Edland; third ward, M. M. Wheeler, Aaron Colnon; 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 Kehoe; third ward, M. M. Wheeler, James Gibbs; fourth ward, J. C. Wellington, Walter Stebbins; fifth ward, Aaron Colnon, 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 Kehoe, John Edland; third ward, Morgan M. Wheeler, William B. Phelps; fourth ward, J. C. Wellington, James Dowdle; fifth ward, Thomas Murphy, Aaron Colnon; 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 Gardenier, 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 Gardenier; 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.

1877—Mayor, Edwin Allen; recorder, John B. Higgins; clerk, Herbert M. Harman; treasurer, J. B. Phelps; attorney, P. W. Cullinan; aldermen, first ward, George W. Goble, Edward Hendrick; second ward, Patrick Hartney, Joseph Kinney; third ward, William 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, William McChesney; seventh ward, Justin H. Mongin; eighth ward, Michael Kelly.

1878—Mayor, Thomas Pearson; recorder, John B. Higgins; clerk, Herbert M. Harmon; attorney, William A. Poucher; treasurer, Leverett A. Card; aldermen, first ward, Edward Hendrick, John O'Brien; second ward, Joseph Kinney, John O'Brien; third ward, Daniel Lyons, Emerson J. Hamilton; fourth ward, Orrin Meeker, Hardin K. Davis; fifth ward, Thomas Murphy, James Hennessey; sixth ward, William S. Turner, Byron D. Houghton; seventh ward, Abram Buckhout, Curtiss D. Cooper; eighth ward, George H. Stone, Anthony Culkin; supervisors, first ward, Morris Daly; second ward, John O'Brien; third ward, Leverett C. Adkins; fourth ward, Lorenzo W. Tanner; fifth ward, Jeremiah O'Brien; sixth ward, William McChesney; seventh ward, Justin B. H. Mongin; eighth ward, John B. Fayette.

1879—Mayor, Moses P. Neal; recorder, Alfred B. Getty; clerk, Herbert M. Harmon; attorney, S. M. Coon; treasurer, Frederick B. Lathrop; aldermen, first ward, John O'Brien, George L. Munroe; second ward, John O'Brien, Joseph Kinney; third ward, Emerson J. Hamilton, Warren D. Gardner; fourth ward, Hardin K. Davis, Adelbert Cropsey; fifth ward, James Hennessey, John Scanlon; sixth ward, Byron D. Houghton, William S. Turner; seventh ward, Curtiss D. Cooper, Abram Buckhout; eighth ward, Anthony Culkin, Patrick J. Cullinan; supervisors, first ward, Amasa Stowell; second ward, John Young; third ward, Leverett C. Adkins; fourth ward, John Smith, 2d; fifth ward, Stephen King, jr.; sixth ward, Henry Quonce; seventh ward, Hampton Himes; eighth ward, David H. Judson.

1880—Mayor, Emerson J. Hamilton; recorder, Alfred B. Getty; clerk, Herbert R. Harmon; attorney, S. M. Coon; treasurer, Frederick B. Lathrop; aldermen, first ward, George L. Munroe, John O'Brien; second ward, Joseph Kinney, John O'Brien; third ward, Warren Gardner, R. J. Oliphant; fourth ward, Athelbert Cropsey, John Phillips; fifth ward, John Scanlon, Thomas Murphy; sixth ward, William S. Turner, George S. Benz; seventh ward, Abram Buckhout, Justin B. H. Mongin; eighth ward, P. J. Cullinan, Anthony Culkin; supervisors, first ward, Maurice Daly; second ward, Obadiah Wiley; third ward, L. C. Adkins; fourth ward, John Smith, jr.; fifth ward, Florence McCarthy; sixth ward, Henry Quonce; seventh ward, Hampton Himes; eighth ward, David H. Judson.

1881—Mayor, Alonzo H. Failing; recorder, Alfred B. Getty; clerk, Herbert M. Harmon; attorney, S. M. Coon; treasurer, George Goodier; aldermen, first ward,

John O'Brien, George L. Munroe; second ward, John O'Brien, John Terrott; third ward, Richard J. Oliphant, Warren D. Gardner; fourth ward, John Phillips, Athelbert Cropsey; fifth ward, Thomas Murphy, Christopher J. Sculley; sixth ward, George S. Benz, William S. Turner; seventh ward, J. B. H. Mongin, Fred E. Sayer; eighth ward, Anthony Culkin, Patrick J. Cullinan; supervisors, first ward, Maurice Daly; second ward, Obediah Wiley; third ward, Leverett C. Adkins; fourth ward, John Smith, 2d; fifth ward, Florence McCarthy; sixth ward, Henry Quonce; seventh ward, John Cusick; eighth ward, David H. Judson.

1882—Mayor, Clark Morrison; recorder, Alfred B. Getty; clerk, Bronson Babcock; attorney, S. M. Coon; treasurer, Thomas Crawford; aldermen, first ward, John O'Brien, George L. Munroe; second ward, John O'Brien, John Terrott; third ward, Charles Rogers, Warren D. Gardner; fourth ward, Amasa A. Brown, Athelbert Cropsey; fifth ward, William Galvin, Christopher J. Sculley; sixth ward, George S. Benz, William S. Turner; seventh ward, Alfred Lovelace, Fred E. Sayer; eighth ward, Michael Crimmins, Patrick J. Cullinan; supervisors, first ward, Daniel Hourigan; second ward, Obediah Wiley; third ward, D'Albert Earl; fourth ward, John Smith, 2d; fifth ward, Florence McCarthy; sixth ward, Henry Quonce; seventh ward, John Cusick; eighth ward, Hugh McGraugh.

1883—Mayor, Max B. Richardson; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, Bronson Babcock; attorney, James R. O'Gorman; aldermen, first ward, John O'Brien, James Dunn; second ward, John O'Brien, Michael McGowan; third ward, Charles Rogers, Edward Coy; fourth ward, Amasa A. Brown, Edward Doyle; fifth ward, William Galvin, Michael B. Crawford; sixth ward, George S. Benz, William S. Norton; seventh ward, William Robinson, Alfred Lovelace; eighth ward, Michael Crimmins, Thaddeus Wilbur; supervisors, first ward, Daniel Hourigan; second ward, Obediah Wiley; third ward, D'Albert Earl; fourth ward, John Smith, 2d; fifth ward, Thomas Murray; sixth ward, Henry Quonce; seventh ward, O. E. Shepherd; eighth ward, Charles Murphy.

1884—Mayor, James Dowdle; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, Bronson Babcock; attorney, James R. O'Gorman; treasurer, Thomas Crawford; aldermen, first ward, James Dunn, Henry D. McCaffrey; second ward, Michael McGowan, John Carroll; third ward, Edward Coy, Thomas Findlay; fourth ward, Edward Doyle, Amasa A. Brown; fifth ward, Michael B. Crawford, James G. Sharp; sixth ward, William S. Norton, Frederick L. Griggs; seventh ward, William Robinson, Dennis Donovan; eighth ward, Thaddeus Wilber, John Nacey; supervisors, first ward, Daniel Hourigan; second ward, John Woods; third ward, William Hyde; fourth ward, Robert Long; fifth ward, Timothy Shea; sixth ward, Henry Quonce; seventh ward, John G. Comerford; eighth ward, Charles Murphy.

1885—Mayor, Clark Morrison; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, John H. Mackin; attorney, James R. O'Gorman; treasurer, Thomas Pearson; aldermen, first ward, Henry D. McCaffrey, William Muldoon; second ward, Hugh McGinn, John Carroll; third ward, Thomas Findlay, Charles Rogers; fourth ward, William Marsh, Amasa A. Brown; fifth ward, James G. Sharpe, John Quinlan; sixth ward, William S. Norton, Frederick L. Griggs; seventh ward, Dennis Donovan, J. Adam Benzing; eighth

ward, John Nacey; Michael O'Gorman; supervisors, first ward, William Bonner; second ward, John Woods; third ward, Anthony Salladin, jr.; fourth ward, Robert Long; fifth ward, Michael Murray; sixth ward, Henry Quonce; seventh ward, John G. Comerford; eighth ward, Charles Murphy.

1886.—Mayor, Charles North; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, John H. Mackin; attorney, William J. Boggs; treasurer, Thomas Pearson; aldermen, first ward, William Muldoon, Peter Griffin; second ward, Hugh McGinn, John Ryan; third ward, Charles Rogers, Fred D. Wheeler; fourth ward, William Marsh, Martin Higgins; fifth ward, James G. Sharpe, John Quinlan; sixth ward, William S. Norton, Ariel J. Murdoch; seventh ward, J. Adam Benzing, Hampton Himes; eighth ward, Michael O'Gorman, Robert Wright; supervisors, first ward, William Bonner; second ward, James Morrissey; third ward, Anthony Salladin, jr.; fourth ward, Patrick Dowd; fifth ward, Michael Murray; sixth ward, Obediah Wiley; seventh ward, Fred Sayer; eighth ward, Charles Murphy.

1887.—Mayor, Charles North; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, John H. Mackin; attorney, Elisha B. Powell; city chamberlain, George De Forest; aldermen; first ward, Peter Griffin; second ward, John Ryan; third ward, Fred D. Wheeler, fourth ward, Martin Higgins; fifth ward, James G. Sharpe; sixth ward, Ariel J. Murdoch; seventh ward, Curtiss D. Cooper; eighth ward, Robert Wright; supervisors, first ward, Stephen Murphy; second ward, James Connors; third ward, Anthony Salladin, jr.; fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, Benjamin Baker; sixth ward, Obediah Wiley; seventh ward, Fred E. Sayer; eighth ward, John Horan.

1888.—Mayor, H. D. McCaffrey; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, T. B. White; attorney, John D. Higgins; city chamberlain, George De Forest; aldermen, first ward, John Parsons; second ward, John Ryan; third ward, George H. Hunt; fourth ward, Martin Higgins; fifth ward, Thomas R. Rowan; sixth ward, Ariel J. Murdoch; seventh ward, William Drumm; eighth ward, Robert Wright; supervisors, first ward, John A. Howey; second ward, Patrick M. Reynolds; third ward, William D. Allen; fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, Dennis J. Sweeney; sixth ward, Edgar E. Frost; seventh ward, Chester O. Case; eighth ward, John Horan.

1889.—Mayor, James K. Stockwell; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, Thomas B. White; attorney, Thomas H. King; city chamberlain, John Dowdle; aldermen, first ward, John Kehoe; second ward, Michael McGowan; third ward, Frederick A. Glynn; fourth ward, Florence F. Wilcox; fifth ward, Thomas F. Rowan; sixth ward, Oren F. Gaylord; seventh ward, Thomas Drumm; eighth ward, John Coleman; supervisors, first ward, John Donovan; second ward, Martin Connors; third ward, William D. Allen; fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, Dennis J. Sweeney; sixth ward, Edgar E. Frost; seventh ward, Curtiss D. Cooper; eighth ward, Michael Griffin.

1890.—Mayor, Edward Mitchell; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, Thomas B. White; attorney, Thomas H. King; city chamberlain, John Dowdle; aldermen, first ward, John Kehoe; second ward, Michael McGowan; third ward, Frederick A. Glynn; fourth ward, Florence F. Wilcox; fifth ward, Daniel Donovan; sixth ward, Oren F. Gaylord; seventh ward, Samuel Scott; eighth ward, Anthony Mullany; supervisors, first ward, John Donovan; second ward, Martin Connors; third ward, W. D. Allen;



J. P. Higgins

fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, Dennis J. Sweeney; sixth ward, Edgar E. Frost; seventh ward, Curtiss D. Cooper; eighth ward, Michael Griffin.

1891.—Mayor, John D. Kehoe; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, John H. Kelley; attorney, Thomas H. King; city chamberlain, John Dowdle; aldermen, first ward, John Clancy; second ward, John Woods; third ward, George Hay; fourth ward, William Burns; fifth ward, Patrick Sheehy; sixth ward, Oren F. Gaylord; seventh ward, George Rowland; eighth ward, Timothy Sweeney; supervisors, first ward, John Donovan; second ward, Martin Connors; third ward, William D. Allen; fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, Fred J. Delisle; sixth ward, Edgar E. Frost; seventh ward, Curtiss D. Cooper; eighth ward, John Carey.

1892.—Mayor, William D. Allen; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, John H. Kelly; attorney, Bernard Gallagher; city chamberlain, John Dowdle; aldermen, first ward, John Clancy; second ward, Patrick H. Moran; third ward, George Hay; fourth ward, Alfred E. Rice; fifth ward, Patrick Sheehy; sixth ward, Arthur E. Miner; seventh ward, Michael Galvin; eighth ward, Timothy Sweeney; supervisors, first ward, James Redmond; second ward, Charles H. Donoghue; third ward, David S. Stone; fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, John Woods; sixth ward, Edgar E. Frost; seventh ward, John Werner; eighth ward, John F. Kelly.

1893.—Mayor, William J. Bulger; recorder, Chas. N. Bulger; clerk, John H. Kelly; attorney, Bernard Gallagher; city chamberlain, Bart Lynch; aldermen, first ward, John Clancy; second ward, Patrick H. Moran; third ward, Robert H. Jones; fourth ward, Alfred E. Rice; fifth ward, James Dalton; sixth ward, Arthur E. Miner; seventh ward, Edward Sculley; eighth ward, Timothy Sweeney; supervisors, first ward, James Redmond; second ward, Chas. H. Donoghue; third ward, David S. Stone; fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, Timothy Mahoney; sixth ward, Edgar E. Frost; seventh ward, John Werner; eighth ward, John F. Kelly.

1894.—Mayor John D. Higgins; recorder, Charles N. Bulger; clerk, Fred D. Wheeler; attorney, Frank E. Hamilton; city chamberlain, Bart Lynch; aldermen, first ward, Alfred Moran, jr.; second ward, Patrick H. Moran; third ward, John Thompson; fourth ward, Benjamin Denton; fifth ward, Robert Long; sixth ward, Thomas A. Smith; seventh ward, Henry Fleischman; eighth ward, Charles Bechatedt; supervisors, first ward, Peter Dougherty; second ward, John Young; third ward, David S. Stone; fourth ward, Alfred A. Wellington; fifth ward, John Woods; sixth ward, Edgar E. Frost; seventh ward, Fred E. Sayer; eighth ward, Joseph Wilbur.

The charter of the city, with its various amendments, has been carefully revised and rewritten during the present year, making substantially a new instrument, which became a law April 24, 1895. Municipal elections in Oswego are hereafter to be held in November of each odd numbered year.

Oswego Harbor—The following history of the improvements in Oswego harbor from 1727 to 1895 has been prepared for this work from the records of the United States Engineers' office, and is authoritative and exhaustive:

The history of Oswego harbor dates from the time of the first occupation of the place by the English in May, 1727, when Governor Burnet sent workmen from New York who built "a stone house of strength . . . sufficiently strong against an attack of small arms." ¹ For protection against the French or Indians, the workmen were accompanied by a captain, two lieutenants, and sixty soldiers, and it was "intended to keep an officer and twenty men always in garrison." About 200 traders took immediate advantage of this opportunity for a safe convoy and profitable and protected trade, and built seventy cabins close beside the stronghold; constituting an "armed Militia ready to join in defense of the building and their Trade."

This fortified settlement was on the west side of the harbor, close to the shores of both river and lake, fronting upon the sheltered "cove" formed behind the point of gravel and stones which forms the nucleus of what is now known as the "Upper Island" and lies just north of the line of Schuyler street. The trading post was located at this place because this was the natural terminus of the interior waterways of the State, and especially of the waterway from the Hudson River at Albany to the Great Lakes and the West. This natural route was by the way of the Mohawk River to its head at Fort Stanwix, where there was a five-mile carrying-place across the summit to Wood Creek, down which boats ran to Oneida Lake and thence by the Oneida River and the Oswego River to Lake Ontario at Oswego. This primitive route of the early bateaumen will undoubtedly be again followed by a great ship canal, whenever one shall be built to connect the lakes and tidewater.

The construction of the trading-post at Oswego made it the depot at which was stored the cargoes of bateaux which came from Albany; those goods which were designed for the West there awaiting favorable conditions of weather and of trade for the hazardous trip along the lakes. Oswego was thus the first harbor, and the starting point of commerce on the Great Lakes. Its possession was considered by the English (who called it Oswego) to be of the first importance, while the French (whose rendition of the same name was Chouaguen) considered that unless the English post could be destroyed, their own possession of the lakes was endangered. These opinions led the English to strongly fortify and garrison the place until 1756, when the French equipped a stronger force who captured and destroyed it, and with it a fleet of English vessels and bateaux which must have quite filled the little harbor. The history of these operations has been elsewhere given.

A French map of the place made in 1727 by M. Chaussegros de Lery, shows the entrance to the river to be 190 feet wide, and the river itself at about Cayuga street, to be 512 feet wide, which is almost precisely its present width at this point. The gravel point which then sheltered the west cove was smaller than the present "Island wharf," of which it forms the nucleus; the wharf having been made by surrounding the point with cribs and then filling behind them with the material obtained by cutting away the neck which joined the point with the west shore. The cove which was sheltered by this point was then about 150 feet wide and 320 feet long. The navigable depth of the entrance to the harbor was seven and one-half feet and of the harbor within the river-

¹ Extracts from report of Governor Burnet, dated New York, May 9, 1727.

mouth was probably about ten feet at the extreme low-water level of the lake, the cove being probably less, with shelving sides on which the bateaux were hauled up to be unloaded. These bateaux which traded between Albany and Oswego were of a capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of freight each, and usually made the trips in fleets of 200 to 600 boats as a security from Indians. No larger craft used Oswego harbor until 1755, when an English schooner of forty feet keel was built and launched here. Five others were built here in 1756, making in all an Oswego-built fleet mounting seventy guns.

Up to this time, the English commerce upon the lakes was much hampered by the hostility of the French and of the Indians whom they controlled. But the campaigns of 1758, 1759, and 1760 (which were conducted from Oswego as the English base for all operations as far east as Montreal), destroyed the French power in Canada, and opened the lake to an unrestricted English commerce, and from this time the importance of Oswego harbor increased with the general growth of trade. This growth was greatly accelerated by the building in 1821 of a stone lighthouse upon the high bank on the east side of the river-mouth, near Fort Ontario, and by the construction of the government breakwaters and piers at Oswego in 1827, 1828, and 1829, forming an artificially sheltered harbor with good anchorage, where there had formerly been only an open roadstead outside of the river-mouth. Until this time, the natural harbor had been within the river-mouth, where it had been directly exposed to northerly winds and waves, from which the breakwater gave perfect protection. At this time and until 1847, the entrance to the river-mouth was obstructed by a gravel bar stretching across the channel of the river, at the north extremity of the upper island, upon which bar there was only seven and one-half feet depth at extreme low water. The original survey upon which the construction of the harbor was based was made under a paragraph of the River and Harbor Bill of 1826 appropriating "\$200 for making a survey of Oswego Bay and Harbor for ascertaining the expediency and expense of constructing piers to improve the navigation thereof."

The operations under this act were assigned to Captain John Lind Smith of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, who engaged Augustus Ford, civil engineer, to make a survey of the bay and river, with a plan and estimate for the proposed works of improvement. This was done during September, 1826, and the map and estimate were received and approved by Captain Smith on September 27. The estimated cost was \$33,348.64 and on March 2, 1827, an appropriation of that amount was made by Congress.

On April 26, 1827, Capt. J. L. Smith came again to Oswego, had a model made of the proposed crib-work, and on April 30 received proposals for building the piers in accordance therewith. A contract was made with the lowest bidder, Moses Porter Hatch, to furnish all material and to complete the work for \$13.26 per lineal foot of pier. Daniel Hugunin, jr., was appointed the superintendent of the work, under the local supervision of James Cochran, John Grant, jr., and Henry Eagle as commissioners, with Capt. J. L. Smith as non-resident engineer. The work was in progress during 1827, 1828, 1829.

In the fall of 1827, the incomplete work received extensive damages, for the repair of which an appropriation of \$9,583.39 was made on May 9, 1828. During 1828, the harbor works were examined by Capt. Theodore W. Maurice, of the Corps of Engineers,

who approved of them, but recommended "as an additional security," that a mole of random stone be formed "on the outside of the work next the lake." In 1829 the originally planned crib-work breakwaters were completed by contractor Moses P. Hatch, and the formation of the mole was begun and was continued from 1830 to 1837. It consisted of a mass of loose stone, thirty to forty feet in width, rising in a regular slope from the lake-bottom to three to five feet above water at the breakwater against which it rested. This mass was paved with large blocks of Chaumont limestone of about three tons each, and the foot of the slope was secured with larger blocks about two and one-half feet square on the ends and about ten feet long, weighing about five tons each. This mole was damaged by every storm, and its only effect on the crib-work was to guide the waves up the slope and to increase their destructive force in wrecking the pier and in throwing sand and gravel over it into the harbor.

The general plan of the harbor as then built was as follows: The west breakwater started from the shore of the lake at the foot of West Third street, and extended out into the lake 250 feet to where the depth was about ten feet. Here it turned eastward for about 1,200 feet, to where a pier-head was formed in about twenty-one feet depth, and an opening of 250 feet was left opposite the river channel, for the passage of the current and for the entrance of vessels. (The channel opening was later widened to 357 feet, by the destruction of 107 feet of the east breakwater.)

The east breakwater formed a prolongation of the same line for 660 feet eastward, where it turned toward the shore under Fort Ontario for 170 feet. These structures enclosed a triangular shaped area, outside the original lake shore line, about one-half mile from west to east, and about one-quarter mile from north to south, of about forty acres' extent, which area was gradually surrounded and more or less occupied by wharves and piers for the loading and unloading of cargoes of vessels and canal boats. The original structure was composed of cribs of timber each thirty feet wide and thirty feet long, which were filled with loose stones and were sunk end to end upon the natural lake bottom as closely in contact as was practicable. The cribs were formed of round logs hewn flat, framed together and bolted with iron drift bolts and wooden treenails. They had floors of slabs and were allowed to settle upon the natural bottom for a part of the season before building upon them the continuous superstructure of 12 by 12 hewn timber. This superstructure was built to a height of seven feet above extreme low water level, or two feet above extreme high water level; was sheathed on its lake face with vertical plank three inches thick, and its top was covered with a deck of three-inch pine laid across the pier. The natural depths in which the cribs were placed, increased gradually from nothing, at the origin of the shore-arm on the west side of the mouth of the river, to about twenty-one feet (at extreme low water level) at the pier head next the river channel. After leaving an opening, as above described, between the west and the east breakwater, the depths in which the cribs forming the east breakwater were placed gradually decreased from about eighteen feet next the channel to nothing at the east shore line.

The original Oswego and Syracuse Canal, four feet deep, with locks 90 by 15 feet, connecting Oswego harbor with the Erie Canal, had been completed in 1828, and in 1829 the original Welland Canal (Canadian), eight feet deep, with locks 110 by 22 feet,

connecting Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, was completed and opened. The immediate effect of these works was to stimulate the growth of commerce upon the lakes, and no place was so much affected by this growth as was Oswego.

In 1828 the total tonnage of vessels owned at Oswego was 180 tons. In 1829 the total number of arrivals of vessels by lake was about 200, with a total tonnage of about 37,000 tons, the value of imports being about \$150,000, and of exports about \$127,000. The canal tolls collected at Oswego were \$14,660. At this date the population of Oswego was 1,400.

Up to this time the only lighthouse had been the original one built in 1821 on the east side of the river near the fort. The small stone house still standing there was the lighthouse keeper's dwelling and adjoined the lighthouse. In 1834 the construction of the present cut-stone lighthouse on the west pier-head was begun, and it was completed and lighted in 1836. In 1837 the construction of a permanent superstructure of cut-stone masonry was begun upon the shore end of the west pier at the foot of Third street. In 1837 the population had more than trebled since 1828 and the volume of commerce had more than doubled. The canal tolls collected at Oswego in 1837 were \$31,564.

The arrival of the canal packet boat was the daily event of greatest importance, and the bugle notes which announced its approach were the signal for a gathering at the landing place "to see the packet come in," while the horses which towed it made a spurt for the finish. The landing was at the east end of the lower bridge, to which the packets came down in the water-power canal or mill race, and landed their passengers on the level of Bridge street opposite the Arcade Block. The canal boats bound to and from the harbor were locked down into the present canal basin from the power-canal by two combined locks, whose remains are yet visible half buried in the bank between the power-canal and the present first lock. This arrangement of the canal terminus was changed in 1850 to 1854 by the construction of the present locks and of the wall forming the canal basin.

The following is the summary of the commercial statistics given by Capt. Wm. Smith-Fraser of the Corps of Engineers in his annual report for 1837:

American vessels entered and cleared at Oswego.....	118.....	17,130 tons
Foreign vessels entered and cleared at Oswego.....	302.....	56,989 tons
Total	420..	74,119 tons
Value of imports received at Oswego.....		\$100,110
Value of exports cleared at Oswego.....		356,615
Duties collected at Oswego, about.....		20,000
Canal boats cleared from Oswego, 1,773 boats, taking 41 tons each as the average cargo.		
Imports received at Oswego by canal.....		25,357 tons
Value of imports.....		\$1,517,578
Exports cleared from Oswego by canal		15,087 tons
Value of exports.....		\$1,527,498
Canal tolls collected at Oswego.....		31,564
(This included 66,000 barrels of flour.)		

In 1840 the construction of a permanent superstructure, formed of concrete faced with cut-stone masonry, was still in progress upon the shore end of the west break-water, using for it blocks of limestone, which, between 1830 and 1838, had been placed in front of the west breakwater to form a mole. From October 11, 1838, the work

was in charge of John W. Judson, U. S. civil engineer, on whose recommendation the maintenance of the mole was abandoned in 1839, as its only effect had been to guide waves up its slope and to destroy the crib-work.

His annual report for 1841 to the chief topographical engineer at Washington is the only available and accurate record of the state of Oswego's harbor and commerce at that date, and might profitably be reprinted in full. The following quotation shows the commercial growth:

In 1828 the Oswego Canal was opened, and the harbor improvements had begun to give some shelter to the shipping. In that year the tonnage of the port amounted to 180 tons. In 1840 she had three steamboats and seventy-six rigged vessels whose aggregate tonnage was 7,586 tons.

In 1827 its population was 806; in 1840, 4,658. In 1829 the canal tolls on property transported to and from Oswego amounted to \$1,466; in 1840 to \$51,899.

In 1831 Oswego received from the upper lakes through the Welland Canal wheat and flour equal to 41,790 bushels; in 1840, 751,482 bushels.

Engineer Judson's report goes on to give a description of the various mills, factories, and ship-building facilities, and makes the following statements and prophecy which are of interest:

It is thus shown that Oswego harbor was the birth-place of lake steam screw navigation,¹ as well as the building place in 1755, of the first English sailing craft, and the original starting point in 1727 of English lake commerce itself.

In 1833 the water level of the lake was phenomenally high, having ever since been referred to as "the high water of 1838," and having only once (1870) been equaled. Up to this time no attention whatever had been given to the periodic changes of level of the waters of the Great Lakes, and Mr. Judson at once saw the importance, to all future harbor works on the lakes, of definite and accurate knowledge on this subject; especially as to what might be the extreme low water level. By careful research and examination of natural water marks and of ancient quarries along the lake shore, Mr. Judson determined that the extreme low water level of former years had been four and ninety-five one-hundredths feet below its high stage in 1838, and he established the United States gauge with its zero at that point, and had its foot-marks and figures cut in the east face of the stone pier fifty-five feet north of its south end, where they can still be seen. The water levels have been here read and recorded three times per day ever since; these records forming a basis for all studies of lake fluctuations.

¹ This report forms Appendix A of the Report of the Chief of Topographical Engineers to the Secretary of War, dated November 15, 1841; also part of Senate Document No. 56, 1st Session, 25th Congress, and of House Document No. 2, 2d Session, 27th Congress.

A vessel is now on the stocks and will be ready for service in the month of July, 1841, in which the spiral or Ericsson's propellers are to be employed. She is designed for the upper lake trade and will test the merits of this application of steam-power to the coasting trade of our inland waters. The recent experiments in the case of the steam packet Clarion, accounts of whose highly successful voyage to Havana have just reached me (May 20th), would leave little doubts of the merits of the invention. . . . Should these experiments prove successful, the propellers will be generally adopted. We may then anticipate a revolution in the trade of the lakes equal to that already wrought by steam power on our navigable rivers and on the Atlantic. By giving to lake navigation celerity and certainty of arrival, the steam-coasters will maintain the current of western trade toward Lake Ontario in defiance of every obstacle.

² Mention of the first propeller is made elsewhere.



John W. Hudson

Nearly sixty years of daily observations have confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Judson's judgment, for the water level has never gone below this zero, though it reached it for a few days in 1846, 1848, 1872, 1891 and 1895. All other gauges on Lake Ontario are set to agree with it. This zero mark is seven and seventy-nine one-hundredths feet below a point on the top surface of the edge of the cut limestone pavements of the pier at the point before described. The mean level of the lake has been found to be two and four-tenths feet above zero. In 1875 government engineers connected this zero by a line of minutely accurate levels, with mean tide level in New York harbor, and found it to be 244 and twenty-one one-hundredths feet above the latter.

During the period from 1837 to 1849, the general government was under an administration which was opposed to the policy of internal improvements, and there was a general cessation of appropriations for the care preservation or extension of harbor works on the lakes. For Oswego harbor, appropriations were made in 1838, in 1844, and not again until 1852. The works which had been built at great expense were allowed to be gradually destroyed, the small appropriations made in 1844 being expended in partial repairs and maintenance from time to time. During this period, the harbor works and the limited operations for their maintenance continued in the charge of John W. Judson as United States agent, and his report for 1847, together with that of the collector, George H. McWhorter, gives full information as to the continued growth of commerce even under this blighting policy. This growth was largely due to the liberal policy of the Canadian government, whose commercial wisdom was and still is in striking contrast with the short-sighted folly of our own government. Between 1841 and 1846 the original Welland Canal was enlarged and all the locks entirely rebuilt, the original wooden locks 110 feet long by twenty-two feet wide and eight feet deep being replaced by masonry locks, each 150 feet long by twenty-six and one-half feet wide and nine feet deep.

At this time (1846), and for many years afterward, the commercial rivalry between Oswego and Buffalo was great. Buffalo being the Lake Erie terminus of the Erie Canal, and Oswego the Lake Ontario terminus of the same canal, freight bound for tide-water could go by way of either place, Buffalo offering the inducement that its freight need not pass through the Welland Canal and Lake Ontario, which Oswego offset by the fact that the cargoes transferred to canal boats at Oswego had then 168 miles less of canal to traverse to reach New York and proportionably less canal tolls to pay than from Buffalo. The canal trips from Oswego required twenty per cent. less time than the canal trip from Buffalo. The enlargement of the Welland Canal was therefore of the greatest advantage to the Oswego trade; permitting as it did the passage of much larger vessels. It was fully utilized by Oswego, although the object of the enlargement was to provide a continuous Canadian route to Montreal and tidewater; the St. Lawrence canals, with the same depth, but with larger locks, being also completed and opened in 1846.

A comparison of the commercial business of Buffalo and of Oswego in 1847 will be of interest in this connection.

Lumber received: Oswego 34 million feet B. M.; Buffalo 42 million feet B. M. Grain received, Oswego 4,397,000 bushels; Buffalo, 7,354,000 bushels. Flour received, Oswego 153,286 barrels;

Buffalo, 1,884,392 barrels. Salt shipped, Oswego 380,761 barrels; Buffalo 133,438 barrels. Vessels and steamers arrived, omitting daily steamers to and from Canada at each place. Oswego, 2,406 in number with a tonnage of 511,425; Buffalo, 3,430 in number with a tonnage of 822,528

The following statistics show more fully the commerce of Oswego in 1847.¹

Lake Commerce :

American vessels entered at Oswego,		
In home trade, 1731.....	325,420 tons.	
In foreign trade 148.....	17,364 "	
Foreign vessels entered at Oswego,		
In foreign trade 527.....	168,641 "	
Total.....	511,425 "	

(This does not include daily lines of steamers.)

Value of imports received at Oswego :

Home trade.....	\$7,798,863	
Foreign trade.....	291,712	\$8,090,375.

Value of exports cleared at Oswego :

Home trade.....	\$7,977,444	
Foreign trade.....	1,852,806	\$9,830,250
Duties on Imports at Oswego.....	\$58,200.	

The vessels registered in the Oswego district were eight steamers, average 277 tons each; ten propellers, average 275 tons each; 186 sailing vessels, average 114 tons each; total.....26,170 tons. (Two steamers and two propellers were of nearly 400 tons each.)

Canal commerce :

Canal boats cleared from Oswego, about 4,666, the average load being sixty-seven tons each.	
Imports received at Oswego by canal 88,026 tons, value.....	\$7,874,432.
Exports cleared from Oswego by canal 205,000 tons, value.....	\$7,781,757.
(This last item included 667,000 barrels of flour, valued at four million dollars.)	
Canal tolls collected at Oswego, 1847.....	\$233,223.

The first dredging done in the harbor was in 1846 and 1847, when the original gravel bar with seven and one-half feet depth which crossed the channel near the foot of the upper island, was removed at private expense.

In 1848 the business of the place was increased by the opening of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad connecting with the New York Central Railroad at Syracuse, and in the same year the city was incorporated. The great increase of trade made a constantly increasing demand for more harbor room, and in 1852 a board of U. S. engineers made a project for an outer breakwater 700 feet in advance of the original one. Nothing, however, was done towards its construction. Up to this time the only wharves in the harbor outside the river mouth were on the west side and under the shelter of the west pier.

In 1852, in order that the sheltered area might be fully utilized, the city authorities made a permanent lease to private parties of the land under water which was sheltered by the east pier, and which was known as Grampus Bay, being so named after the barque "Grampus" wrecked there in 1847. This land under water the city obtained by grant from the State in 1851. The lease was transferred to Gerrit Smith, and under its conditions the partly wrecked east pier was rebuilt by him and was extended up stream along the east side of the channel for 900 feet, forming the east channel pier. This entirely enclosed Grampus Bay on the exposed sides, and in the sheltered area thus formed were built the six large wharves, with an aggregate length of 2,100 feet and an

¹ House Report 741, 36th Congress, 1st Session, June 23, 1848.

average width of 100 feet, which have ever since formed the "east-cove lumber district," from the rentals of which Gerrit Smith received large sums annually for many years. The rentals were said to be \$60,000 per year at one time.

The construction of the east channel pier reflected westerly waves into the western half of the harbor, as was to be expected, and this made necessary the building of the west channel pier, as the present lower island was then called. It was 530 feet long and was also built at private expense by the consent of the city authorities.

On July 5, 1853, all the mills and elevators on the east side of the river were destroyed by a great fire which swept that part of the city. The greatest energy was shown in rebuilding them, Penfield, Lyon & Co. making contracts for the necessary timbers for their great mill before the fire had burned itself out. All were rebuilt and working in May, 1854.

On May 10, 1854, a steam dredge was built and completed at Oswego for use on the Lake Ontario harbors, but there was no money available for much needed deepening at Oswego harbor, and the dredge was sent to Little Sodus. This dredge was sold in 1861 for want of funds to operate it, and was converted into a floating grain elevator, which was afterwards taken to New York harbor.

The large gains in wharf-room which these improvements in 1852 and 1853 afforded were not enough, and on May 20, 1854, a joint commission of the property owners and the Common Council made a contract with William Baldwin to build a coffer dam in the middle of the river, and to deepen the west half of the channel from Cayuga street to Albany street. The contract price for the coffer dam, pumping and excavation and all necessary work, was \$55,000, of which the city was to pay one-quarter and the owners of the water front property three-quarters. The required depth of excavation was not stated, but it appears to have been three to four feet, making the depth ten feet at low water. This work was in progress during 1854 and 1855, but only a portion of the proposed work was then done. The water was pumped from within the coffer dam in a peculiar way. At the east end of the lower bridge a turbine water wheel was set in a flume drawing from the east power canal, and connecting with a line of shafting about 500 feet long, leading across the bridge to its west end where the coffer dam pumps were geared to it, and thus kept the work clear of water. The contract resulted in a law suit growing out of the lack of authority by the city to levy assessments for such purposes, and the work was not then completed, but was resumed in 1867. The present D. L. & W. R. R. tunnel leading to the river side at Utica street, and also their tracks along the river to Bridge street, were built in 1854 and 1855 by the Oswego and Syracuse R. R. Co., as a part of this improvement.

The removal of the bar across the river channel, which was begun in 1846 at private cost and completed in 1855 by the United States dredge at the cost of the city, was also a marked improvement, adding greatly to the available harbor room by making it possible for vessels of ten feet draft to enter the river and to reach the wharves on each side, and the mills and elevators which were built upon them.

The commercial statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are given as follows in the report of the chief of topographical engineers to the secretary of war:

Lake commerce 1855 :	
American tonnage entered.....	504,816 tons.
Foreign tonnage entered.....	110,257 "
Total.....	615,073 "
(This includes two daily lines of Canadian steamers.)	
Of the tonnage enrolled at Oswego, four per cent. were sailing vessels and ninety-six per cent. were steamers.	
Value of imports at Oswego :	
Home trade.....	not stated
Foreign trade.....	990,348
Value of exports from Oswego :	
Home trade.....	\$2,541,169
Foreign trade.....	1,839,306
Total.....	\$3,780,475
Duties collected at Oswego.....	\$245,112 ¹
Canal commerce 1855 :	
Number of canal boats cleared at Oswego in 1855.....	5,046
Imports received at Oswego by canal.....	82,398 tons ²
Exports cleared from Oswego by canal.....	382,755 tons.
Value.....	\$11,181,781
(These canal shipments included 398,657 barrels of flour and three million bushels of wheat.)	
Canal tolls collected at Oswego in 1857.....	\$270,638
(The amount of tolls for 1855 is not available.)	

During the period from 1852 to 1869, there were no operations of importance for the improvement of the harbor by the government. Such work as was done was merely for the repair and maintenance of the existing west pier and for the deepening to twelve feet depth of the area sheltered by it, by dredging out the sand and gravel which the waves threw over the west pier and through its frequent breaches. In 1868 the tower of the main lighthouse was made twenty feet higher, and one of the most powerful lights on the lakes was substituted for the one then in use. These operations were in local charge of Moses Porter Hatch in 1852 and for some years after, and then were directed by William Schuyler Malcolm until 1867, both of whom were citizens of Oswego whose families were prominent, but neither of whom was a civil engineer.

Meantime the commercial business of the harbor had steadily increased under the influence of a Reciprocity treaty with Canada, which was ratified on September 9, 1854, and continued until March 17, 1866, and under which the principal articles of international commerce were free of duty. Added to this was the effect of the completion in 1862 of the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the Oswego Canal, which had been in progress since 1836, and which made them seven feet deep with locks 110 feet long and eighteen feet wide; capable of passing boats of 240 tons burden. The immediate result was that 5,483 canal boats cleared from Oswego in 1862, carrying property valued at \$18,104,493 and paying canal tolls of \$586,759.

The failure to complete the river excavation attempted by the city in 1854 and 1855 prevented the Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Co. (now leased by the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.)

¹ Ex. Doc. No. 1, House of Rep., 34th Congress, 1st Sess., Feb. 14, 1856.

² From Reports of State Auditor and State Engineer.

from making advantageous use of their tunnel and river front tracks, and on November 7, 1866, contract was made by the railroad company for the complete excavation of the same portion of the Oswego River channel.

The remains of the 1854 coffer-dam, which had stood in the middle of the river for many years, had gradually been washed away, and another was built in the middle of the river to enclose an area about 110 feet wide extending from Cayuga street for 1,550 feet up stream. The present middle wall of massive masonry, seven feet wide and fifteen feet high from the river bed, was built just within this coffer-dam, on the edge of the excavation, between 1867 and 1869; extending from the draw-bridge pier, 1,100 feet up stream and 400 feet down stream. This work was in progress during 1867, 1868 and 1869, and one of its results was the discovery of the now famous Deep Rock Spring, whose water ran from crevices in the rock of the river bed when blasted during this excavation. During the time that the coffer-dam was kept dry, the spring was visited by constantly increasing numbers of citizens, and in 1869 it was decided to drill for the water on shore a hundred feet or more west of the point where it appeared in the river bed. In pursuance of this purpose, Sylvester Doolittle (who was the builder in 1841 of the first propeller on the lakes, as has been described elsewhere) bought from Moses Porter Hatch (who has been referred to as the contractor who built in 1827 the first piers at Oswego harbor) his residence on West First street, which was removed, together with many large fruit trees and ornamental shrubs, to make room for the Doolittle House, which was there built about 1872. The excavation of the river channel was continued by the railroad company during 1867, 1868 and 1869. It was repeatedly delayed by breaks in the coffer-dam and by the difficulties of keeping the area free from water. The work was finally completed and during the period of extreme high water which chanced to prevail in the lake during 1870 and 1871, the new channel gave good access for vessels to the coal trestles built along the water front above the bridge.

In 1872 began a period of low water in the lake, and this disclosed the fact that by some unaccountable error on the part of the railroad employees, the depth made was twelve feet below average water level instead of below extreme low water level, and that the new channel was therefore two feet or more shallower than it was meant to be. It was also found that the deepened area was about 400 feet too short at its lower end, and during 1872 and 1873 further excavation was attempted without a coffer-dam by hand drilling from a float, using common powder as the explosive, the present improved methods used in 1893 for excavating submerged rock being not then known. The operations by the railroad company in 1872 and 1873 were costly and ineffectual, and the lack of proper depth in the channel has prevented its ever being fully useful except during periods of high water. At extreme low water level its depth is nine and three-fourths feet over the rock bottom.

Up to 1869, the total sum which had been expended in Oswego harbor improvement by the United States was \$473,362. The duties collected in a single year at this time were nearly three times this total sum, showing the investment to have been a good one. In 1869, the resident engineer at Oswego in charge of the government works here and elsewhere on Lake Ontario was Major Nicholas Bowen of the United States Corps of Engineers.

During 1869 there was built the extension northward of the lighthouse pier, which was 432 feet long and thirty feet wide. Its object was to shelter vessels from westerly waves at the entrance to the river where its current must be met, and the harbor was much improved by its construction. Major Bowen was also successful in urging upon the authorities at Washington the necessity for providing better facilities for the growth of Oswego commerce, by building an outer breakwater under the shelter of which a large outer harbor would be formed, which would wholly include the old harbor and make its further repairs unnecessary. In pursuance of this project, a detailed survey of the harbor and of the lake front and lake bottom, for a mile each side of the harbor and for half a mile in width, was made in September, 1869, by William Pierson Judson, civil engineer, upon the large map of which survey the proposed breakwater was planned by a Board of Engineers convened for that purpose. This board made a plan, which was afterwards approved and carried out, for the construction of a breakwater placed generally upon lines parallel to those of the old west breakwater and 1,100 feet in advance of it; starting from the shore of the lake about a mile west of the river mouth, running out into the lake 900 feet, to a point where the depth was about twenty feet, and thence running generally parallel with the shore for 4,900 feet, where the low water depth varied from twenty-eight feet to sixteen feet; thus enclosing about 100 acres outside of the twelve foot curve at lowest stage of water. The details for the construction of the breakwater provided for framed timber cribs thirty-five feet square, each divided into nine compartments by four bulkheads, all filled with loose stone; each crib having a grillage bottom formed of timbers crossing each other and screw-bolted together and planked; the cribs united above water by a continuous superstructure six feet high of timber, also filled with loose stone and covered with a deck of three-inch plank laid across the work. The timbers were all of hemlock below water and of white pine above water, and were all twelve inches square. The estimated cost was \$1,161,682, but the actual cost of construction (not including maintenance) was considerably less than that. That so large an expenditure was justified in order to foster and accommodate the business of the port is indicated by the single fact that the duties collected by the government in that year were \$1,282,884; more than the total estimated cost of the outer harbor. The subject was strongly presented, the approval by Congress of the plan was secured, and the first appropriations therefor were obtained by the Hon. John C. Churchill, who then represented the district in Congress. This method of construction was used throughout the entire work (which occupied eleven years) with slight modifications. Experience has shown that the cribwork was lacking in the strength and stability which the exposed location needed.

Extensive repairs were made during the progress and after completion. The superstructure when decayed has been in part replaced by a different design, costing no more, but needing no repairs whatever, until decayed. The cribs below water, though not subject to decay, are not so readily accessible and may from time to time require more or less repair.

There were at this time (1869) frothing on the inner harbor, eleven large grain elevators and sixteen flour mills. During this year (1869) the New York and Oswego

Midland Railroad was opened for one-half the distance to New York, and the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company was organized to construct a railroad to Niagara. In January, 1871, Major John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., took charge of the harbor works. On March 3, 1871, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the proposed outer breakwater, and on July 5, 1871, operations were begun at the shore end; 640 lineal feet of the shore arm were built that season. The extension of the breakwater kept pace with the annual appropriations of varying amounts which were made for it. Both the completed and incomplete work were subject to frequent and extensive damages by storms, which required immediate repair at a great cost.

In 1873 there was an unusual ice formation upon the lake, and for some time the waters, which are usually as open in winter as in summer, were entirely covered by heavy floes, extending beyond the range of vision. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to make numerous borings to determine the character of lake bottom upon which the rest of the breakwater was to be built: Some of the borings were made through twenty-five feet of floating ice and fifteen feet of sand, and valuable information was obtained for subsequent operations.

In 1874, the breakwater reached a total length of 2,716 feet; 916 feet being the shore arm, and 1,800 feet being lake arm. The latter was located in water twenty to twenty-eight feet in depth, including the deepest portion of the structure. This length was sufficient to shelter some useful harbor room, and the first wharves on the lake front were built in 1874.

The following are the commercial statistics for 1874:

Lake Commerce:

Tonnage cleared, 3577	577,700 tons
Value of imports	\$7,356,646 00
Value of exports	260 876.00
Duties collected at Oswego	765,092 67

Canal Commerce 1873:

Number of canal boats cleared at Oswego	2,979
Value of exports cleared from Oswego by canal in 1873	\$12,561,520
(This included 37,241 barrels of flour and 175,000 bushels of wheat).	
Canal tolls collected at Oswego in 1873	\$ 264,166.44
The rate of canal tolls had been reduced in 1873 to one-third their former rate in 1862.	

In 1876, Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., relieved Major Wilson of the charge of the harbor works, and continued the construction of the breakwater upon the same plans; Congress making annual appropriations for the work.

In 1881 the lake arm was nearly completed and the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. built at the foot of West Fourth street a large wharf, 100 feet wide and a 1,000 feet long, upon which they erected a trestle and pockets for the storage and shipment of coal. When this was building, Major McFarland considered that the outer 225 feet would prove to be an obstruction to the harbor, and forbade that this portion be built, but without effect. The subject of compelling its removal was then put in the hands of the U. S. district attorney and is still open in 1894, when the rebuilding of the portion of the structure which is above water is in progress.

In November, 1881, the iron lighthouse, which had marked the outer end of the lighthouse pier extension since 1876, was taken apart, and was erected on the beacon crib,

behind the eastern end of the outer breakwater. It was built and lighted by the United States assistant engineer in thirty hours, which was much the shortest time on record for such work. In 1882 the west breakwater was completed, with a total length of 6,033 feet; 916 feet for the shore arm, 4,871 feet for the lake arm, and 246 feet for the channel arm. The channel arm and the last 1,400 feet of the lake arm were not sunk on the natural bottom, as was the rest of the work. The borings made in 1873 disclosed the existence here of fifteen or more feet of fine sand, and in this was dredged a trench four to ten feet deep which was filled with stone upon which the cribs were placed. Upon the completion of the west breakwater in 1882, the construction of a similar east breakwater was begun. It was located upon the same line prolonged, an opening of 352 feet being left for an entrance between it and the eastern end of the west breakwater, directly opposite the entrance, 357 feet wide, to the inner harbor.

The first section of the east breakwater, as then built, consisted of a channel arm thirty-five feet long and a lake arm 213 feet long, the project providing for extending the latter 2,700 feet eastward. This extension was never built. The whole of the succeeding appropriations were required to renew superstructure and to repair and maintain the west breakwater, and in 1889, by a very mistaken and short-sighted policy, the construction of an east breakwater was abandoned, and the section built in 1882 was dredged out and removed. Since then the entrance has been in a most unsatisfactory condition, and is very difficult for vessels to make during northwesterly gales.

At the close of navigation in 1882, the State removed all tolls from the Erie Canal and its branches. Ever since the completion of the enlargement in 1862 there had been a steady diminution in the rates and the amount of tolls collected, without making any appreciable change in the volume of business which used the canals, and from about 1872 they had been fixed at a rate merely sufficient to make repairs. In 1882 the tolls collected were only one-eighth those collected in 1862, while the tonnage was almost identical in amount, as shown by the following figures:

Tons of total movement on all canals in 1862 were	5,598,785 tons.
" " " " " 1882 "	5,467,423 tons.
Tolls collected on all canals in 1862	\$5,188,043
" " " " " 1882	655,826

But this gradual diminution and final removal of tolls operated most disastrously against the commerce of Oswego harbor.

So long as goods passing through the canal paid tolls in proportion to the length of canal traversed, Oswego could compete with Buffalo for a share of the western trade; but as soon as all tolls were removed from the Erie Canal, while they were still exacted on the Welland, Buffalo had a great advantage, which resulted in the loss by Oswego of most of the western grain trade. A little later when the Canadian government, in defiance of treaty rights, made a discriminating charge against vessels bound to American ports, Oswego's western grain trade entirely disappeared, not to revive until 1894. Oswego had been the shipping place for Syracuse salt for the western markets; but the development of the Michigan salt regions put an end to this trade. Oswego had also been the great depot for receipt and distribution of Canadian lumber, and between 1865 and 1875 it far exceeded any other lake port in the quantity handled. It was the demands

of this business which called most loudly for increased harbor room. Changes in the lumber trade by making shipments from Canada by all-railroad routes instead of by vessel and canal, and gradual exhaustion of some of the Canadian timber limits which had shipped their product by the way of Oswego, gradually reduced the quantity of lumber which came to Oswego, and the harbor was thus relieved of its greatest pressure for more space.

The new outer western harbor was not, therefore, at once occupied by lumber wharves, as it was expected that it would be, and consequently there was no need for the creation of an eastern outer harbor. The combined effect of these various adverse conditions made a material reduction in the lake commerce of Oswego, but a large trade still remained to be provided for. In 1884 it was as follows:

Lake commerce:

339 steamers.....	48 681 tons
1,827 sail.....	317,534 tons
Total tonnage cleared 2,156 vessels.....	366,215 tons
Value of imports.....	\$6,451,862
Value of exports.....	1 169,109
Duties collected at Oswego.....	697,818.86

The imports included 4,300,000 bushels of grain and 187,000,000 feet of lumber.

During the working season of 1884, the operations at Oswego harbor were under the charge of Maj. H. M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, who in 1883 had relieved Major McFarland. These operations consisted in dredging to fifteen feet at the extreme low water in the river channel from the lighthouse up to Schuyler street, and in rebuilding the superstructure upon the greater part of the lake arm of the outer breakwater, 3,000 lineal feet being thus rebuilt in parapet form, a parapet thirteen feet high above low water level being built along the exposed face for one-third of the width, while the remaining two-thirds on the harbor side was eight feet lower. This took the place of the original superstructure, which had a flat deck uniformly eight feet above extreme low water level. The change was a marked improvement, but it still needed and frequently received extensive repairs.

As soon as the season's work was finished, in October, 1884, signs of yielding were observed in the superstructure 400 to 700 feet eastward from the western angle, the whole upper work down to about nine feet depth, sliding inward upon the substructure two to three feet, under the force of the first heavy storm. Buttresses were at once built at each side of the yielding section, and during the next gale of December 11, 1884, 140 feet of the superstructure was forced into the harbor, leaving an opening about nine feet deep. The buttresses and braces limited this breach to its original size, and it is still unchanged in 1894. This opening caused so marked an improvement in the sanitary condition of the harbor, and was so convenient an entrance for vessels and tugs, that it has not been rebuilt, and will be made a permanent opening.

The waves which made this breach were closely observed at the time by Wm. Pierson Judson, U. S. civil engineer, and the record of the observations is considered to be a valuable addition to knowledge of the subject of wave forces, as their measurements were found to exceed those of any previously recorded fresh-water waves, showing that Oswego's location on the lake is such that an excessive wave force must be pro-

vided for. A leveling instrument was so placed upon the slope of the lake bluff that the level of still water within the harbor could be seen for reference, and also that the approaching waves could be observed before they reached, or were affected by, the northwest angle of the breakwater. The instrument was then gradually moved up the slope of the bank until it was found to be on the same level with the tops of the maximum waves. The solid tops of the waves which actually made the breach, as well as of many hundreds of others which were observed, proved to have a height, exclusive of their foam crests, of nineteen feet above the still water level within the harbor. The wave valleys were twelve feet below this level, making total wave fronts of thirty-one feet which moved at a speed of thirty-four miles per hour before a northwest gale of seventy-eight miles per hour. A set of three dynamometers was also used to register the actual force of impact of the waves, but it was doubted whether the full force was recorded, though 940 pounds per square foot was indicated at eight feet above water level. The maximum force appeared to be about five to six feet above still water level. It was considered that the increased height of the parapet reflected the waves in such a way as to make the entrance more difficult, and in 1885 a spur-crib was built and sunk outside the breakwater and 250 feet westward from the eastern end. This spur was 100 feet long and forty feet wide, and was placed with a ten-foot opening between it and the breakwater, so that driftwood should not lodge in the corner and batter the works to pieces. It is still in place and in good condition, although wave action has undermined its west face which has sunk seven to eight feet lower than the east face.

Up to 1887 the draft of vessels passing the Welland Canal had been limited to twelve feet, and no greater depth was needed in any Lake Ontario harbor. But in 1887 the canal depth was made fourteen feet and a similar increase was needed in the inner harbor at Oswego. In 1887 it also became necessary to rebuild the superstructure of the shore arm of the outer breakwater. Although it was the oldest part of the work it was not rebuilt in 1884, because it had received such extensive repairs annually as to have been partly renewed thereby.

Experience had given repeated proofs that the previous methods of construction were unequal to the demands, both the original method and also that adopted in 1884 having been extensively damaged. A design entirely different from any before used was made by Assistant Engineer Wm. Pierson Judson and adopted by Capt. Carl F. Pallrey, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who was then in charge, and upon this model the shore arm was rebuilt in 1887. It consisted of a parapet nine and one-third feet high above extreme low water for one-third the width, with the inner two-thirds five and one-third feet high. Its timbers were held together by screw-bolts and vertical oak posts, instead of by drift-bolts and tie-heads.

Deck joists were omitted, and four-inch pine deck plank were laid longitudinally and tight together upon the top set of cross ties. It cost no more than the work which it replaced, and it has neither needed nor received any repairs whatever during the eight years which have passed since it was built.

In 1889 a second spur-crib was designed and built by the same assistant engineer, and was sunk midway of the length of the lake arm of the breakwater. Its size was greater than the first spur, being 150 feet long, forty feet wide and thirty feet high.

It was built entirely within the harbor and calked water-tight like a vessel. It was then loaded with 1,200 tons of ballast stone and towed to its place, where it was sunk in twenty minutes by admitting water through gate valves. The valves were at once closed again, so that a gale which occurred as soon as it was sunk and before it could be filled with stone, did not displace the crib, the waves keeping the superstructure filled with water-ballast to its top, twelve feet above the water level, until weather permitted the stone filling to be finished and the deck to be laid. The crib continues in good condition and breaks up the heavy sea outside the breakwater; but in doing so it has directed an excessive force against the breakwater just abreast of it; waves so directed striking so violently as to be thrown 150 feet into the air, and wrecking the crib which formed the breakwater at this point so that it was renewed in much stronger form in 1894. In 1890-91 the superstructure was renewed in parapet form upon the remainder of the lake arm about 1,500 feet in length. A special design was made for this by Assistant Engineer William Pierson Judson, which marks a new result in breakwater construction at Oswego. A portion of the work was left incomplete and without stone filling through the winter of 1890-91 without any damage whatever resulting from the violent gales which occurred. Since this section was completed it has neither needed nor received any repairs, in marked contrast with the other parts of the same work built in 1884 and before that date. The freedom from annual need for repairs will result in a great saving in the future cost of maintenance of the harbor.

The demand for deeper water in the inner harbor, occasioned by the increase in the Welland canal, was met in 1890 and 1891 by excavation of submerged rock at private cost, giving sixteen feet depth at extreme low water up to the Kingsford elevator and the N. Y. O. & W. R. R. coal trestle. Large upper lake steamers came to use it before the work was fully completed.

In 1891 Captain Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who, since November, 1890, had been in charge, took the first steps towards recognition by the government that the inner harbor, within the original river mouth, was worthy of improvement. A dredge was employed during 1891 in removing two to three feet of loose rock, gravel and stone which covered the ledge forming the bed of the river, upon which ledge there was a depth of thirteen to fifteen feet at Schuyler street, decreasing to seven to eight feet at Cayuga street. This preliminary work was followed in 1893 and 1894 by the removal of the bed rock to fifteen feet depth by the government as far up stream as eighty-three feet north of Seneca street; the owners of the elevator on the west side and of the coal trestle on the east side removing at their own cost the rock within fifty feet of the wharf lines. In this work the most approved methods were employed and high explosives were used. Perfect results were thus obtained at one-fourth the cost per cubic yard of the old methods.¹

It has been recommended by Captain Kingman and is undoubtedly for the best interests of the harbor, that the government shall extend the deep water further up stream to Cayuga street as soon as money shall be available for the purpose.

In 1893 the official harbor lines were determined and defined by a Board of Engi-

¹ Detailed report with illustrations at page 3161 of Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1893; Also in "Engineering News" of Feb. 15, 1894.

LANDMARKS OF OSWEGO COUNTY.

neers upon a detailed map and survey, made for the purpose by Assistant Engineer Wm. Pierson Judson, of the lake front and the harbor and river up to the dam. This map is to be published by the government, and will be the basis for all future construction both public and private along the water front; it being provided by Act of Congress that no construction of any kind shall be allowed to encroach upon the "harbor line." Under the influence of the improvements made in the harbor during the charge of Captain Dan C. Kingman, there has been a marked gain in the size and character of the vessels using it, and western grain has again been received in large quantities, while coal shipments have also increased.

For 1894 the following are the commercial statistics taken from the reports of Capt. Dan C. Kingman, which are given in a much better form than previously and in a manner which, if continued, will enable instructive comparisons to be made from year to year as to the changes which may occur in the size, character, ownership, etc., of the vessels engaged in the Oswego trade:

Trade engaged in.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels		Barges			
	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	On lake.		On river.	
	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.
Home, on lake	337	86,980	209	25,619	114	25,908		
Home, on river	102	11,118					590	82,600
Foreign, on lake	413	93,727	620	125,366	391	103,215		
Total	852	191,825	829	150,985	505	129,123	590	82,600
American owned	571	138,016	248	49,763	224	46,474	590	82,600
Canadian owned	279	53,809	580	101,222	281	82,689		

Sum total, 2,776 arrivals: 554,533 registered tonnage.
 Arrivals, 1892, 2,791; tonnage, 516,060. Arrivals, 1893, 2,697; tonnage, 543,023.

Greatest draft of vessel feet. 15 4
 Greatest tonnage of vessel registered tonnage 1,319
 Greatest load of vessel net tons 1,798

The canal commerce is given under the head of "Home trade on river." Among the property received was 111,000,000 feet B. M. of lumber, and 1,800,000 bushels of grain, while the shipments included 620,590 net tons of coal. The duties collected were \$_____.

The following is a record of all the appropriations which have been made for the improvement and maintenance of Oswego harbor:

March 20, 1826	\$ 210.00	June 28, 1834	\$30,000.00
March 2, 1827	33,348.64	July 2, 1836	20,000.00
May 19, 1828	9,583.39	March 3, 1837	15,000.00
March 3, 1829	7,472.00	July 7, 1838	46,067.00
March 2, 1831	2,812.92	June 11, 1844	20,000.00
March 2, 1831	18,600.00	August 20, 1852	40,000.00
March 2, 1831	519.00	August, 1860, allotment transferred from Lighthouse	30,000.00
March 2, 1831	4.92	June 28, 1864, allotment	25,000.00
February 24, 1831	10,000.00	June 23, 1866	45,000.00
March 2, 1833	8,400.00		

March 2, 1867.....	\$60,000.00	March 3, 1879.....	\$90,000.00
July 25, 1868, allotment.....	\$ 20,000.00	June 14, 1880.....	90,000.00
April 10, 1869, allotment.....	22,275.00	March 3, 1881.....	50,000.00
April 10, 1869, allotment.....	6,000.00	August 2, 1882.....	80,000.00
July 11, 1870.....	50,000.00	July 5, 1884.....	80,000.00
March 3, 1871.....	100,000.00	August 6, 1886.....	71,250.00
June 10, 1872.....	100,000.00	August 10, 1888.....	100,000.00
March 3, 1873.....	100,000.00	September 19, 1890.....	30,000.00
June 23, 1874.....	75,000.00	July 13, 1892.....	40,000.00
March 3, 1875.....	90,000.00	August 17, 1894.....	37,000.00
August 14, 1876.....	90,000.00		
June 18, 1878.....	90,000.00	Total.....	\$1,842,612.87

It will be noted that each of the appropriations made since 1882 have been at late date after the best portion of the working season had passed; as nearly two months longer is required before material can be contracted for and delivered, the reason is obvious why the necessary works of repair are repeatedly deferred to their great disadvantage until the stormy season has begun.

The following list gives the names of the various officers of the U. S. Corps of Engineers and of officers of Artillery detailed on engineer duty (all who are named are graduates of the West Point Military Academy), who have had charge of the improvement of Oswego harbor, and who have (with the exceptions of those marked "non-resident") made Oswego the headquarters for the improvement of other harbors on Lake Ontario. From 1878 to 1885 the officer stationed at Oswego also had charge of the harbors on Lake Erie, River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

September, 1826, to May 11, 1827, Capt. John Lind Smith, Corps of Engrs., non-resident. (General superintendent of construction of breakwater, planned upon original survey made September, 1826, by Augustus Ford, C. E. Construction locally directed by a resident superintendent under a commission of three residents until June 6, 1831).

1826, (examination), Capt. Theodore W. Maurice, Corps of Engrs., non-resident.

June 6, 1831, to February 14, 1833, Lt. D. D. Tompkins, 1st Artillery, U. S. A.

February 14, 1833, to April 22, 1833, Capt. H. Smith, 6th Artillery, U. S. A.

April 22, 1833 to October 11, 1838, Lt. R. C. Smead, 4th Artillery, U. S. A.

October 11, 1838, to September, 1852, John W. Judson, C. E., U. S. Agent.

1839, survey, Capt. Augustus Canfield, Corps of Engrs.

September, 1852, to March, 1853, Lt. Wm. B. Franklin, Corps of Engrs.

July 29, 1853, to December 11, 1856, Major Wm. Turnbull, Corps of Engrs., non-resident.

December 11, 1856, to April 20, 1864, Lt. Col. James D. Graham, Corps of Engrs., non-resident.

March 14, 1855, to November 16, 1866, Capt. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engrs.

November 16, 1866, to March, 1867, Lt. David Porter Heap, Corps of Engrs.

March, 1867, to January, 1869, Major Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engrs.

——, 1868, to July, 1870, Capt. Wm. A. Jones, Corps of Engrs.

January, 1869, to April 23, 1869, Major Miles D. McAlister, Corps of Engrs., non-resident.

April 23, 1869, to June, 1869, Major Franklin Harwood, Corps of Engrs., non-resident.

June, 1869, to November 23, 1870, Major Nicholas Bowen, Corps of Engrs.
 June 23, 1870 to January 25, 1871, Lt. Benjamin D. Greene, Corps of Engrs.
 January 25, 1871, to December 1, 1875, Major John M. Wilson, Corps of Engrs.
 December 1, 1875, to April 30, 1883, Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engrs.
 April 30, 1883, to January 28, 1885, Lt. Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engrs.
 January 28, 1885, to June 30, 1886, Capt. Edward Maguire, Corps of Engrs.
 June 30, 1886, to March 8, 1890, Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engrs.
 March 8, 1890, to November 12, 1890, Major Milton B. Adams Corps of Engrs. non-resident.
 November 12, 1890, Capt. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., incumbent.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The saw mill of Bradner Burt¹ (son of Daniel), erected in 1802, was the first attempt to make useful the water-power of the Oswego River and was the pioneer—par excellence—of the manufacturing industries of the locality. It stood near the site more recently occupied by the old Exchange Mills, and now by Perot's malt storehouse, on the west side of the river. This mill was a small, rude affair, but it gave to the few inhabitants of that time what they greatly needed—sawed lumber for the buildings that were beginning to spring up around the harbor. As early as 1806 a tannery was operated by Judge Edmund Hawks on the west side, while Alvin and Edward Bronson, Thomas H. Wentworth, Matthew McNair, Henry Eagle, T. S. Morgan, and some others were engaged in forwarding.

In that year Forman & Brackett built the first grist mill and the second saw mill in the place. In 1810 Alvin Bronson,² representing

¹ The part taken by the Burt family in the very early settlement of Oswego has already been referred to. The actual residence of Daniel Burt in the village began in the summer of 1803, when he came with his sons Joel (the first postmaster and the first collector of the place), George W., and Daniel, jr. His son Bradner had preceded him. Another son, William, soon afterward settled in Scriba and died April 16, 1868. Joel Burt, whose name has frequently been mentioned in the foregoing pages, died January 8, 1837, aged sixty-three years. His son, Samuel William Burt, born in Oswego September 4, 1815, died May 30, 1892. He followed the business of carpenter. George W. Burt, son of the pioneer Daniel, married Amelia Benedict, and their oldest child is Bradley Benedict Burt, born in Oswego November 19, 1814, who is now at the age of eighty years, the Nestor of the Oswego county bar and not yet wholly divorced from his profession.

² Hon. Alvin Bronson was a son of Josiah Bronson, and was born in Waterbury, Conn., May 19, 1783. Before attaining the age of seventeen he taught district school and afterward engaged as a clerk in New Haven. He was then associated with Joseph M. Clark and Isaac and Neland Townsend, merchant tailors, and Gillett & Townsend, West India shippers and extensive and prosperous merchants, continuing four years. He then became connected with Mr. Clark in West India shipping, and afterward with Jacob Townsend and Sheldon Thompson as shipmasters in the lake coasting trade. Proceeding to the Oswego River, he cut a frame for a schooner at the falls and first visited Oswego village, which then had a population of 300 souls. With a capital of \$1,400 he built two vessels and established a store at Oswego and another at Lewiston. He held the position of military and naval storekeeper during the war of 1812, in which he was captured by the British and taken to Kingston. After the war closed he formed other business

the firm of Townsend, Bronson & Co. erected a warehouse on the corner of West First and Cayuga streets and began a large forwarding business.

In the spring of 1817 the first steamboat that ever floated on the lakes—The Ontario—appeared in the harbor, as hereinbefore described. The Oswego River had now become an important carrying route from Salina and the east, the principal commodity from that direction being salt, which was shipped westward in large quantities. In 1818 36,000 bushels came to Oswego, of which 26,000 were sent west by the lakes.

In 1820 the first grist mill intended for the manufacture of flour on a large scale was erected by Alvin Bronson and Theophilus S. Morgan¹ It had five runs of stone, and stood on the site of the flouring mill of the late Benjamin Doolittle.² At first it manufactured a poor quality of flour, but it was nevertheless considered a wonderful institution for those days. Later on its product was greatly improved until it was

connections at Black Rock, which continued until 1822. He was an ardent supporter of the Oswego Canal through a period of twenty-five years, and was also prominently identified with procuring the treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain. During the remainder of his life he was extensively interested in commerce. From 1835 to 1858 he was a member of the firm of Bronson & Crocker, one of the most important commercial and forwarding firms on the lake, they having at one time a fleet of twelve vessels. Mr. Bronson was elected to the Senate under the Constitution of 1821, taking his seat January 23, 1822, and being elected again in 1829 for four years. He was the first president of the village in 1828, and the first president of the Board of Trade in 1848. He died April 2, 1881. At the time of his death it was said of him: "After his retirement from public life his time and energies were devoted to commercial pursuits, and in the advocacy of projects of general interest, and more particularly to those measures promising advantage to the local interests of our city. Among his fellow-citizens he has always stood high—none higher. A man of unusual intellect on all questions of public concern and politically conversant with commercial principles and the laws and relations of trade. His personal integrity was never questioned. His life was a long one and what is better, an honorable and blameless one. Great events were produced on the world's theater during that lifetime: events never to be repeated, their like never before witnessed in one man's lifetime. Three essential requisites are taken into calculation in making up the substance of his most estimable character—superior intelligence, unswerving integrity, and uniform kindness of heart. These will surely secure their possessor a desirable and honest fame."

¹ Col. T. S. Morgan was the first member of assembly from Oswego village, serving during this same year (1820).

² Benjamin Doolittle was born in Madison county, N. Y., in December, 1825, and settled in Oswego in 1847, where he soon afterward engaged in the hardware trade. In 1863 he purchased the Empire mills and elevator, which he operated many years. In 1858 he was chosen a member of the Board of Education, continued thus nine years and in 1866 was president of the board; he was a member of the Common Council in 1867-8, and in 1869 was elected to the Legislature. He was one of the Police Commissioners 1870-74, and in the latter year was elected mayor. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate. Mr. Doolittle died February 6, 1895.

Charles Doolittle, born in Madison county in 1830, came to Oswego with his uncle, Sylvester, and was subsequently a partner with his brother Benjamin in the hardware trade; he held the office of alderman, and died February 15, 1884.

considered the best in the country. The establishment was burned in 1835.

From 1820 until 1830 manufacturing and transportation advanced slowly but steadily. The great water-power was beginning to attract attention and projects were set on foot to permanently utilize its force. As yet not a bushel of grain had found its way from the west to the shores of Lake Ontario. A comparatively small quantity of lumber was transported, but a large business was done in carrying staves from the head of the lake down the St. Lawrence. One strange feature of this time was the frequent transportation of goods by the Inland Navigation Company's Canal to Oswego and thence down the St. Lawrence River, to save portage from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain.

In December, 1822, William Dolloway¹ and associates petitioned the Legislature to incorporate, with a capital of \$10,000, for the purpose of diverting "a portion of the water of Oswego River at the head of Oswego rift by a dam or wing and conduct it in a canal down either bank of the river to the villages of East or West Oswego for mill purposes and other machinery." On April 23 of the next year the Oswego Canal Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a canal for manufacturing purposes on the east side of the river, and afterward the State built a wing-dam to throw the water into the channel and used it temporarily as a part of the State canal. The construction of this channel was begun in 1824. It was one and one-fourth miles long, extending from the rift along the east bank to Seneca street, at an elevation of about sixteen feet, and offered a continuous line of excellent mill sites, besides allowing the shipment of freight without portage. Its average breadth was forty feet. Edward Bronson was treasurer of the company and Orlo Steele was secretary. In 1825 the directors were Rudolph Bunner, T. S. Morgan, Joel Turrill, Orlo Steele, and P. D. Hugunin. For a time the channel also formed a part of the Oswego Canal, but the scheme was found impracticable and a separate canal was built for boats.

¹ William Dolloway settled in Oswego in 1811, and was one of the earliest prominent merchants in the place. His first store was on the corner of West First and Cayuga streets, and in it was kept just before the war of 1812 the customs office. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and died March 23, 1860, aged seventy-six.

In 1823 the first steamboat line was instituted, its steamers consisting of the Ontario, the Martha Ogden, and the Sophia. According to Capt. W. S. Malcolm,¹ the vessels owned in Oswego in 1826 were as follows: Schooners, Hunter, Capt. Aaron Bush; Traveler, Capt. John Larrabee; Betsey, Capt. Tyler,—all owned by Matthew McNair; Schooner Niagara, Capt. King, and the Oswego, Capt. Johnson, owned by Bronson & Co.

During the years from 1820 to about 1828 few manufacturing industries, outside of flouring mills, were established in the place, the energies of the leading business men being largely devoted to purely commercial pursuits.

In 1826 the Oswego Canal was begun and was completed in 1828. The old method of river navigation was thereupon abandoned. Commerce increased rapidly and projects for the improvement of the harbor were inaugurated. A little prior to this, or in 1826, Jehiel Clark² came to Oswego. He purchased the water power on the west side of the river, which then carried only a saw mill, and which he finally sold to Abram Varick,³ the builder of the Varick Canal. This old mill was supplied by water through a raceway running northward about on the line of the present canal. Mr. Varick constructed the canal substantially as it exists to-day. The work was done under the management of Richard L. De Zeng; occupied two years (about 1833) in construction: and cost \$75,000. The wall between it and the river was ten feet thick at the bottom, about four feet thick at the top, sixteen feet high, and 3,000 feet long. The canal is sixty-two feet wide and eight feet deep, and has an average fall of fourteen feet.

¹ William Schuyler Malcolm, son of Gen. William Malcolm, a Revolutionary officer, was born in Utica February 23, 1810, and came to Oswego in 1825. He commanded many vessels on the lakes, and during the Patriot war of 1838-9 was deputy United States marshal. He was one of the first aldermen of the city in 1848, and from 1854 to 1869 was assistant engineer in the United States service at Oswego.

² Jehiel Clark, born in Newburg, Orange county, in 1762, was a son of Samuel, who removed to Saratoga county after the Revolution. Jehiel latter settled in Auburn, whence he came to Oswego in 1826, moving into the Raynor house on lot 94, block 23, opposite Judge Grant. He afterward owned 100 acres southwest of the city, which he sold to De Zeng for \$10,000. He moved to Port Byron in 1830, to Cayuga Bridge in 1833, and died in 1842.

³ Abram Varick was a wealthy capitalist, and died in New York March 15, 1842. He had large interests in Oswego, both through the water-power and in land. (See Varick Tract on maps).

In 1827 Dwight Herrick¹ came to Oswego from Watertown and engaged in merchandise and more extensively in the manufacture of saleratus, a business he followed many years.

In 1830 Oswego began to feel the commercial advantages secured through the opening of the Welland Canal. The completion of this work opened unobstructed water communication with the West, which poured its grain eastward to the lake ports, among which Oswego was already one of the most flourishing. The first vessel, the little schooner Erie, passed through the canal August 4, and thence down the lake to Oswego.

Previous to this time T. Ambler & Co. established a foundry, which was purchased in 1831 by Elisha Carrington, who carried on for several years the manufacture of plows, mill machinery, and castings. During this year the Oswego Cloth and Carpet Manufacturing Company was organized, with a capital of \$60 000, the directors being J. C. Bunner, Joel Turrill, R. Bunner, Asa Phillips, and Charles Comstock. Two flouring mills with six runs of stone each were in operation and a third was in process of construction; one of these was owned by Fitzhugh & Co., and another by Richard L. De Zeng and Gerrit Smith. Twenty-five vessels cleared from the harbor each week, among them the "fast sailing steamboat Ontario," William R. Miller, master, leaving every Monday for Niagara. About this time Frederick T. Carrington established an axe factory, which was conducted by Gen. Daniel Hugunin, and which was burned in 1833. At an early day William Shapley erected a tannery and residence at the head of the cove on the east side of the river, near the site of the old stone jail, and Joseph L., Benjamin, and Harmon Wilber established themselves in the shoe and leather business.

April 21, 1831, the Commissioners of the Land Office were authorized to sell so much of the unappropriated land within the piers of the harbor as they deemed necessary for a marine railway. This was sold to Abram Varick July 2, 1832, and the time within which the work might be completed was extended five years, or until 1837.

March 30, 1832, the Oswego Cotton Manufacturing Company was

¹ Dwight Herrick was a prominent citizen and served in various public capacities, notably those of village trustee and supervisor. He died February 14, 1882.

incorporated by Ebenezer Hoskins, Gerrit Smith, William Dolloway, A. J. Yates, Edmund Knowler, John Grant, jr., T. S. Morgan, Henry Fitzhugh, T. F. Crouch, G. W. Woodruff, and associates, with a capital of \$25,000. This was increased in 1836 to \$250,000, and the manufacture of woolen goods added. This establishment, which commenced the manufacture of cotton fabrics in 1834, stood on the site of the Swits Condé Company's factory, and continued in operation many years. It was burned in 1861, was rebuilt, and was operated by the Home Manufacturing Company as a cotton factory and knitting mill until 1874, when the business was closed out and the plant sold to Henry S. Condé & Son, as hereafter noted.

On April 26, 1832, the Northwestern Insurance Company was incorporated, and on April 28, 1836, the Oswego County Mutual Insurance Company was organized, the headquarters of both being Oswego village. For many years they carried on a prosperous business.

The year 1833 seems to mark an important era in the commerce of the city. Thirty vessels already belonged to the port, and they were increasing in numbers with remarkable rapidity. During the preceding year the tonnage entering aggregated 43,770, while the value of exports amounted to \$80,999. In 1833 160,319 bushels of wheat arrived from the upper lakes against 29,500 in 1831; in 1834 the amount aggregated 235,000 bushels. In 1833 the tonnage of foreign vessels, exclusive of steamboats, aggregated 33,947. The wheat shipments arriving from Lake Ontario ports for three years were as follows: In 1832, 47,926; 1833, 94,668; 1834, 251,760. Exports in American vessels: 1831, \$38,588; 1832, \$70,497; 1833, \$127,957; in foreign vessels: 1831, \$37,788; 1833, \$66,340. Tolls; 1829, \$1,466.01; in 1833 they were \$9,224.67.

In July, 1833, the stock books of the Northwestern Transportation Company were opened at the Welland House; the subscriptions aggregated \$200,000 while the capital was but \$150,000. In January, 1834, the following directors were chosen: William Denning, William H. Denning, Frederick Stanley, D. Crocker, Cortland Palmer, Alvin Bronson, William Brown, James Bogert, jr., Henry Fitzhugh,¹ Henry Eagle,

¹ Henry Fitzhugh was one of the most prominent men Oswego ever claimed as a citizen. He was mayor of the city in 1859, 1860, and 1861, member of assembly in 1849, and canal commissioner in 1852 and again in 1855. He died in Centralia, Ill., August 11, 1866. His son Gerrit died June 5, 1883.

Elias Trowbridge and George Fisher. This corporation continued active operations on the lakes for many years.

In 1834 the Ontario Mill was erected by Abram Varick on the Varick Canal; later a wooden addition was built on the south side, and finally the property passed to L. A. G. B. Grant, who sold out to Dunn & Cummings, who were succeeded by M. J. Cummings. The establishment was burned January 22, 1878, entailing a loss of \$55,000.

In 1835 Simeon Bates¹ established the first lumber yard in the village and successfully continued the business for twenty-five years. Some time prior to this Andrew Miller² and Thomas Dobbie built a ship railway in the east cove. On July 27, 1835, an observer of the time noted thirty-six schooners, four steamboats, and a small fleet of canal craft in the harbor, while a list of the various manufacturing and business industries of the village at that time contains the following:

Flouring mills with twenty-nine runs of stone which manufactured in 1834 about 100,000 barrels of flour; one tannery, a morocco factory, one cotton factory having 1,500 spindles, a machine shop, two saw mills, three cedar mills which sawed in 1834 about 3,000,000 feet of Canada red cedar for shingles, posts, and railroad ties, three cabinet shops, three hat factories, one furnace, a stove foundry, two wagon shops, two watchmakers, one scythe and axe factory, eight blacksmiths, eight tailors, six shoe stores, one tobacco establishment, one burr-stone factory, three tin shops, three printing offices, one upholsterer, nine taverns, two saddlers, fifteen dry goods stores, three hardware stores, a book store, nine groceries, three hat stores, three drug stores, a jewelry store, eight lawyers, six physicians, one bank, a temperance society, twenty-eight schooners (three on stocks), two steamboats, and three lines of canal boats.

A local paper of this year (1835) says:

"We are gratified to learn that Mr. Varick [who had recently purchased of Benjamin Burt ninety-two acres of land just south of the village for \$19,000] has entered into a contract for the erection of a large cotton factory on his canal. There are now also erecting on Mr. Varick's canal a very large planing mill, and a large building for the construction of machinery, all of stone."

The flouring mills of Henry Fitzhugh and of Bronson & Morgan were destroyed by fire in 1835, together with about twenty other large build-

¹ Simeon Bates was born in Otsego county, N. Y., March 15, 1801, and died September 20, 1883. He first settled in Williamstown in 1816, and in 1825 in Scriba, whence he removed to Oswego in 1835. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and was mayor of the city in 1867, and 1868. He was vice-president of the City Bank of Oswego and held other important positions.

² Andrew Miller, a ship-carpenter, came to Oswego in 1831. He was associated in business with Thomas Dobbie and others, and died April 4, 1882, aged seventy-six.

ings, but the incident was scarcely noticed amid the tide of prosperity which marked this period. The Commercial Bank was opened this year (1835), and under the old State system soon had abroad a circulation which eventually caused its failure.

The year 1836 opened with still more glowing prospects, and ship building seems to have shared the general prosperity. In March there were thirty-five vessels, with an average capacity of 100 tons each, in process of construction. On the two hydraulic canals there were in active operation six flouring mills, two cotton factories, three machine shops, a stone polishing mill, a tobacco factory, four saw mills, three large tanneries, one cedar mill, a foundry, and extensive iron works. The newspapers of Oswego and Buffalo maintained with great vigor the superiority of their respective villages in commercial affairs and future prospects. The actual business transacted indicates that Oswego then fully equaled her western rival. But during the latter part of 1836 a reaction came, which a year later proved disastrous to business everywhere. The panic of 1837 checked all manufacturing and commercial operations and materially affected the general prosperity of the place for years afterward. One of the two banks broke, millions of wealth disappeared, and many business men became bankrupt.

On May 13, 1836, the Oswego Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association was incorporated by David Harmon, jr., Martin Curtis, Richard Oliphant, Elias W. Warner, John Carpenter, Daniel Ayer, and Augustus Adkins. This was a charitable organization designed to maintain lectures applicable to the mechanic arts, and also to form collections, etc.

On the 24th of October, 1837, fire consumed the furnace of Carrington & Carrier and the machine shop of J. Parline, both situated on the Varick Canal, and the stone flouring mill of — Gilbert. The loss was about \$32,000.

Statistics of 1839: Value of exports, \$503,038; imports, \$38,609; wheat from the upper lakes, 615,588 bushels; flour, 15,179 barrels; canal tolls, \$18,474.66. In 1840 the arrivals and clearances at Buffalo aggregated 2,884 and at Oswego 2,631. These figures show that the commerce of Buffalo was then just about equal to that of Oswego.

The year 1841-2 witnessed the introduction on Lake Ontario of one of the most important auxiliaries to steam navigation ever invented—

the screw propeller. For this event Oswego is entitled to great honor, as elsewhere shown herein.

One of the important business events of 1842 was the founding of the great milling firm of Penfield, Lyon & Co., by Joel B. Penfield,¹ John E. Lyon, and Samuel B. Johnson,² which for nearly fifty years conducted an extensive and successful business. Their flour was long one of the leading popular brands of the State. They were the first to adopt the system of selling on orders instead of to commission houses. They built a mill in 1842 which was burned in 1853, and immediately rebuilt by the same firm, becoming the Washington Mills and Elevator. It was burned in 1892.

At the time under consideration G. H. Weeks was carrying on ship building in a yard on the east side, from which he launched, in 1842, the steamer Rochester. He built other large vessels, among them the propeller St. Lawrence, which was launched in 1848.

The great shipping interests of this port called to Oswego many sailors, who were or became eminent in their profession in command either of steam or sailing vessels. A number of these made their homes in Oswego and became respected and useful citizens. Among the more prominent of these should be mentioned William Williams, an Englishman, who, after sailing all over the world, came up the St. Lawrence to Oswego about 1834 and shipped as steersman on a steamer. He settled here with his wife in 1837, and was long a commander of steamers engaged in lake commerce. He was warm hearted, generous, and popular, and died December 7, 1890, aged eighty-two.

Capt. Aaron Bush was born in Saratoga county in 1794, came to Os-

¹ Joel B. Penfield was the youngest son of David Penfield, a farmer and axe maker, and was born in Harpersfield, N. Y., in 1807. When about fifteen he came to Oswego with his brother-in-law, Dr. Thurber, and engaged as a clerk in the drug store of H. K. Thurber, afterward a merchant prince in New York city. Later he became a clerk in Park & Eagle's dry goods store, and finally for Truman Wyman in the milling business. In 1842, with Mr. Johnson, he purchased of Luther Wright the site of the Washington Mill. Mr. Penfield was a very active, shrewd, and capable business man. He was president of the Board of Trade, president of the Lake Ontario National Bank, and one of the founders and vice-president of the First Presbyterian Society. He died in July, 1873, leaving a large fortune. His son Edward died in 1893.

² Samuel Burbank Johnson was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., January 1, 1816, came to Oswego in 1836, and was an active member of the firm of Penfield, Lyon & Co., nearly fifty years. A man of excellent business ability, he was one of the promoters of the present water works, a director in the Second National Bank, a Republican in politics, and a trustee of Grace Presbyterian Church. He died September 28, 1891. He was the father of James F., Edgar D., William J., and Frederick S. Johnson.

wego with his parents in 1800, and began sailing in 1809. He rose to the position of commander and in 1812 was made captain of a merchant vessel. He was long a sailing master in the revenue service; for over fifty years was engaged in business; and died January 31, 1876. He was the father of A. A. Bush, of Oswego.

Capt. Edmund Welch, a native of New Foundland, came to Oswego in 1835, and three years later was made a lake captain, and became one of the leading commanders on the lakes. He died March 29, 1876.

Capt. John T. Van Alstyne came to Oswego from Montezuma in 1831 and became cook on the schooner *Eagle*. In 1838 he sailed on the *Robert Burns* and later accompanied the *Vandalia* on her first trip. He was a captain forty one years and a sailor fifty-one, and died October 26, 1887.

Morgan M. Wheeler came to Oswego with his parents in 1844, and after various occupations became associated with the firm of Dobbie & Manwaring. In 1859 he purchased the tug *J. H. Bloore*, in 1863 the sailing vessel *Lucy Latham*, and afterwards many others. He was a member of the Common Council six years, and a prominent and public spirited citizen.

William Lewis, a native of Connecticut, came to Oswego with his parents in 1812, and remained on a farm till about 1820. He studied law in the office of Judge Turrill and in 1824 became a clerk for Edward Bronson. In 1827 he started a dry goods store; in 1835 embarked in real estate and other interests; and in 1843 engaged in milling; continuing in that business until 1865. He was largely identified with ship building and constructed in all ten vessels and twenty canal boats. He erected several mills and elevators, was connected with the Oswego Cotton Mills, and retired from commerce in 1865. In 1832 he was deputy canal collector, in 1849 was a member of assembly, and in 1870 was chosen recorder. He died February 19, 1887.

Eli Allen, one of the oldest mariners on the lakes, came here about 1834. He was highly respected and died May 31, 1862.

John T. Trowbridge came to Oswego in 1806, and for many years was a widely-known lake captain.

There were built during this period (in 1847-8) the well-known Pearl Mills at the west end of the high dam, by William Lewis, with five

runs of stone, owned later by Mills, Whitney & Lewis, by Robert F. Sage, and in 1875 by Jenkins,¹ Hover² & Co., who bought them for \$5,000. They were burned November 6, 1878, while owned by Jenkins & Benzing. In 1865 Jenkins, Hover & Co. came into the possession and ownership of the Exchange Mills (now the malt storehouse of Francis Perot's Sons), which were built by Abram Varick on his canal in 1834. The Skenandoah Mills were built in 1845 by James W. Cockrane, who sold an interest about 1847 to James Lyon and James Johnson, who were later associated in the milling firm of Penfield, Lyon & Co., who bought the establishment in 1852. These mills were burned August 21, 1888.

In 1847-8 Moses Merick & Co. built what were known as the Seneca Mills, at Seneca Hill, four miles south of Oswego.³ This mill contained fifteen runs of stone with a daily capacity of 1,200 barrels, at that time the largest in the United States. It burned in 1864.

In 1860 the mill which had been rebuilt on the site of the Columbia Mill (burned 1853) came into the possession of Moses Merick and Jesse Hoyt. It had a capacity of 500 barrels and an elevator in connection. It was burned in the spring of 1892 and not rebuilt.

The mill of Henry C. Wright⁴ was erected on the Varick Canal in 1848. It had four runs of stone.

In 1850 the following flouring mills were in operation, with the capacity of each as stated :

Pearl Mills (Mills, Whitney & Co.), capacity 500 barrels daily; Lake Ontario Mills (Fitzhugh & Co.), 700; Express Mills (Henry Matthews),⁵ 500; Congress Mills (W. J.

¹ Isaac G. Jenkins died July 23, 1891. He was long prominent in various business interests of the city. He was a partner with his brother, Ira L. Jenkins, in a wholesale grocery business. He was a member of the firm of Jenkins & Hover, which owned and operated the Exchange Mills and of the firm of Jenkins & Benzing which owned the Pearl Mills. Subsequently he was extensively engaged in the lumber business.

² Capt. Joseph Hover died February 14, 1886. He was for many years prominent in milling interests and was a much esteemed but unassuming citizen.

³ Moses Merick, born in Chenango county, came to Oswego in 1845. The firm of Merick, Davis & Co., of which he was a member for many years, carried on an extensive shipping and forwarding business. Moses Merick died February 11, 1893.

Hiram Davis, a partner with Mr. Merick, was a native of Jefferson county and died April 20, 1850.

⁴ Henry C. Wright died June 21, 1884. He was a brother-in-law of George B. Sloan.

⁵ Henry Matthews came to Oswego when the milling business had reached its height. He was born in Brookfield, Mass., January 23, 1808; removed to Mexico with his parents in 1811; and thence to Oswego when twenty years of age, becoming associated with Bronson, Marshall & Co. and later with the Herndon Express Company. In 1840 he established an express line from

Pardee), 300; Quaker Mills (W. J. Pardee), 200; Skenandoah Mills (Cochrane, Lyon & Co.), 400; Seneca Mills (Merick, Davis & Co.), 1,000; Exchange Mills (Lewis & Beardsley), 500; Premium Mills (Bunker & Beardsley), 500; New Mills (Bond & Uhlhorn), 400; Crescent Mills (Henry C. Wright), 400; Star Mills (Hatch & Stevens), 500; Atlas Mills (Ransom¹ & Seeley²), 500 (burned September 21, 1879); Ontario Mills (L. B. Crocker) 600; Eagle Mills (Truman Wyman), 500; Washington Mills (Penfield, Lyon & Co.), 600; City Grist Mills (M. Keeler), 250; Empire Mills (Doolittle & Mollison), 500. Number of mills 18; total runs of stone, eighty-eight; total daily capacity, 8,750 barrels.

It was during the period under consideration that the canal on the west side of the river, built and owned by Abram Varick, and which has always constituted a leading factor in the development of Oswego, passed in 1845 into the possession and ownership of F. T. Carrington³ and Myron Pardee.⁴ It is now owned and controlled by the heirs of Mr. Carrington.

In 1843-4 Sylvester Doolittle erected the Empire Mills and Elevator, which were burned in 1852 and immediately rebuilt by him. In 1864 they were sold to Jenkins & Doolittle and in 1874 to Benjamin Doolittle. The mill was burned and rebuilt by Mr. Doolittle with a reduced capacity, and as such has since been operated. In 1846 Hatch &

Toronto to New York via Oswego. In 1846 he purchased the flouring mill of Bond, Stebbins & Stevens, which burned in 1850. Mr. Matthews retired from business in 1857 and died September 27, 1890. During his long life in Oswego he was not only prominent in business but foremost in all matters tending to the public good.

¹ Col. James Ransom died in Chicago, October 11, 1854. He was the senior member of the firm of Ransom & Seeley, of the Atlas Mills; first lieutenant of the Oswego Guards; and an enterprising and substantial citizen.

² George Seeley, the junior partner of the firm of Ransom & Seeley, died in Albany in May, 1890, aged eighty-three. He came to Oswego about 1833 and for many years was engaged in the dry goods trade, in which he was associated with Col. James Ransom. The firm closed out this business and embarked in milling. Mr. Seeley was in the comptroller's office under W. F. Allen and his successors from 1867 until his death. He was an elder and deacon in the First Presbyterian Church and afterward in Grace Presbyterian Church, and was survived by a daughter, Elvina.

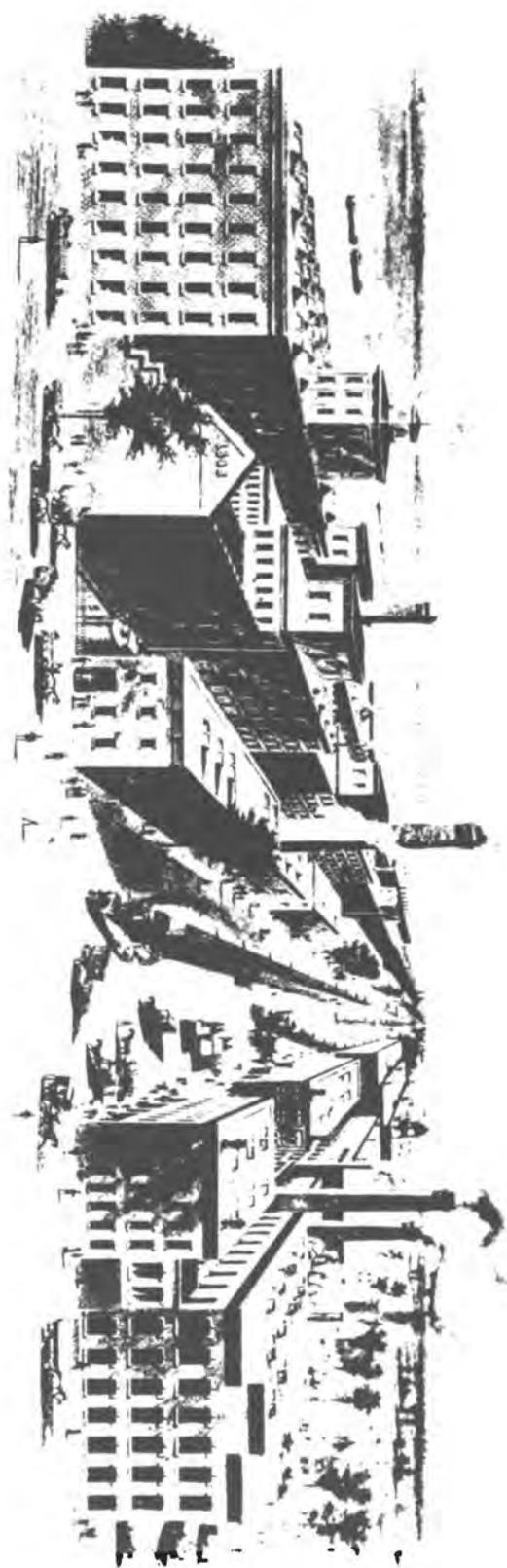
³ Frederick T. Carrington, born in Clinton, N. Y., in October, 1802, was educated at Hartwick Academy in Cooperstown. His father, Elisha, soon moved to Madison, and about 1827 came to Oswego, where Frederick T. engaged in business as a hardware merchant. The latter became a large holder of real estate and always had an abiding faith in the future of the city. About 1843 he formed a partnership with Myron Pardee as manufacturers of flour and as produce and commission merchants. The firm dissolved and was succeeded by Carrington & Preston (William I. Preston). He was interested in public improvements, especially in the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, of which he was president. He died August 25, 1875.

⁴ Myron Pardee, born in Herkimer county in 1819, came to Oswego about 1833, and in 1837 entered the service of Bronson & Crocker. About 1843 he became the junior partner of the firm of Carrington & Pardee.

Stevens built what was called the Palmetto flouring mill and soon afterward sold it to New York parties, from whom it passed to Mollison & Hastings in 1852. They changed the name to Cumberland Mills, increased the capacity, erected brick buildings, and were succeeded by O. H. Hastings & Co. (Michael J. Cummings), the present proprietors, in 1877. The full roller process is used, the capacity is 500 barrels daily, and from fifteen to twenty men are employed. It is situated on the Varick Canal immediately below Kingsford's starch factory. This, with the Doolittle mill above mentioned, are the only flouring mills now in Oswego.

In 1847 the site of the Lake Ontario Mills (built by Bronson & Morgan in 1828), was covered by a new mill erected by Fitzhugh & Littlejohn, who carried it on until the great fire of 1853. It was then burned and rebuilt in the following year by the same firm; among its subsequent owners were Luther Wright, Lathrop, Smith & Co., Howlett, Gardner & Co., the Oswego Milling Company, Durston & Royce, and others. The mill contained seven runs of stone and had a daily capacity of 400 barrels.

One of the greatest industries of its kind in the United States was established in this city in 1848, by T. Kingsford & Son, under the corporate name of The Oswego Starch Factory. The making of starch had a very ancient origin, for it is spoken of by Pliny as being made from wheat on the island of Chios. Very little is said of it by modern writers, however, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when its use became almost a necessity for stiffening the enormous ruffs worn by the queen and her court. So scarce and exclusive was the article at that time that its use was forbidden by English law except for the purpose just mentioned, and by perfumers in making the hair powders then in vogue. The later development of the manufacture of cotton goods and calico printing created a greatly increased demand for starch and inventors and experimenters turned their attention to its cheaper and better production. In 1796 the British Society of Arts gave a medal to Mrs. Gibbs of Portland for her discovery of *arum maculatum* as a source of starch. Down to fifty or sixty years ago almost all of the starch product was made from potatoes and wheat; but its quality was inferior and comparatively costly. Much of it was made in families for domestic use, where economy was necessary.



THE OSWEGO STARCK FACTORY, OSWEGO, N. Y.

T. KINGSTON & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

This was the condition of the industry down to a few years prior to the time when Thomas Kingsford became connected with it. He was a native of England, where he had already become familiar with the nature and use of chemicals. Coming to America in 1831 (whither he was followed by his family in 1833), he found employment in a factory where starch was being produced from wheat by old and crude methods, during which he became impressed with the probable value of our Indian corn for starch-making purposes. He offered the suggestion to starch makers in 1841, but it was treated as visionary. Mr. Kingsford was a man of self-reliance and perseverance, and believing thoroughly in the correctness of his theory, he began experimenting in 1841 at the factory where he was then employed. It is not necessary to follow here the course of his unceasing experiments; it will suffice to state that after innumerable trials his labors were crowned with success and in 1842 he produced his first marketable starch from corn. After further experiment and study with a view to improving his process and product, he in 1846 associated with himself his son, Thomson Kingsford, then a young practical machinist, thus forming the firm of T. Kingsford & Son. They built a small factory in Bergen, N. J., and there the business of corn starch manufacture was successfully begun. The great value of the new product was apparent from the first; the demand rapidly increased, and capitalists soon sought investment in its manufacture. This resulted in 1848 in the incorporation of an organization styled The Oswego Starch Factory, T. Kingsford & Son, manufacturers, and the removal of the business to Oswego. Unfailing water-power, a pure water supply for manufacturing purposes, and good shipping facilities were the chief advantages secured by the change of location. The growth of this industry since 1848 has been almost unprecedented in the history of manufactures of this State. From a capacity of 1,327,000 pounds in 1849 the same has been increased to a capacity of 25,000,000 pounds per annum. The present consumption of corn annually is about 1,000,000 bushels. Since the establishment of the industry in Oswego the works have grown from a comparatively small structure to one of the most extensive plants in this State. For grinding the great quantity of corn used, there are twenty-four pairs of burr stones and six pairs of heavy iron rollers; five

miles of shafting, connected by 2,500 gear wheels, also 3,000 pulleys; 690 sieves for straining the starch; more than 600 cisterns and tanks for cleansing and purifying the starch; forty-three miles of steam pipes for drying the starch and warming the works; fourteen turbine water wheels of an aggregate of 1,200 horse power, and ten steam engines of nearly 900 horse power, making an aggregate of over 2,000 horse power; fourteen large steam boilers; thirty-two machines for packing and weighing the starch, capable of packing more than 96,000 packages per day. The building and machinery where the packing cases are made have a capacity to turn out 96,000 cases per day. 350 tons of paper and pasteboard for wrappers are used annually. There are two miles of belting, varying in width from two inches to twenty four inches, and twenty-seven and one-quarter miles of hoop iron used in hooping the cisterns. To aid in maintaining the high purity of the starch, great filters are provided through which passes all the water used in the various processes. Pumps with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day force the water through more than ten miles of pipe and gutters in the treatment of the starch. The buildings cover five acres, while the number of acres occupied for factory purposes is twenty; the main factory buildings, varying in height from five to seven stories, have a frontage on the Oswego River of 1,245 feet by 200 feet deep from the Varick Canal; 5,000 tons of coal are used annually. About 700 people are employed in the starch business, and the capital of the company has gradually increased from \$50,000 to \$500,000. Four brands of starch are now manufactured with the names of "Silver Gloss," "Pure," "Oswego Corn Starch," and "Laundro," a perfect cold water starch recently introduced. A part of the starch, by undergoing special treatment, is transformed into the dietetic "Corn Starch," "Prepared Corn," or "Corn Flour," a delicious edible product of the grain, originated by the Kingsfords in 1850. Starch had not been used for food until its preparation in this form by this firm. Extensive depots are maintained in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Edinburg. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that the Kingsford starch, the name of which is familiar as a household word throughout the world, is superior to the product of any other manufacturer.

The great success of the Kingsford starch very naturally led to oppo-



The King's Road



Mr. Thomson Kingsford

sition in the manufacture. One of the earliest of the opposition concerns was the one established on Battle Island and noticed elsewhere, which resulted in failure. In 1870 there were in the United States 195 starch factories, employing 2,072 persons, with an aggregate output of \$6,000,000 value. Of this The Oswego Starch Factory produced more than one-third. In 1891 a trust was formed composed of most of the starch companies in the United States and called The National Starch Manufacturing Company, which trust Mr. Kingsford refused to join. The exhibit of the Kingsford starch at the recent World's Columbian Exposition came into competition with the products of England, France, Germany, and most other countries of the civilized world, and received the highest award. The same result has followed the exhibition of this starch at many other of the great expositions in various countries.

As an accessory to the starch making business, an extensive box manufactory and planing mill was established in 1851, which now uses about 5,000,000 feet of lumber annually for packing boxes for the product. The present trustees of The Oswego Starch Factory are as follows: Thomson Kingsford, president; Thomas P. Kingsford, vice-president; Alonzo G. Beardsley, secretary and treasurer; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Henry A. Morgan, William P. Beardsley (assistant treasurer), John D. Higgins, Byron De Witt, John H. McCollum.

In the year 1864 the Messrs. Kingsford established the Kingsford Foundry and Machine Works for the manufacture of all kinds of boilers, engines, agricultural, and other machinery, and architectural iron work, now one of the most prosperous industries of the kind in Northern New York.

In connection with these industries a large mercantile store is carried on under the name of the Kingsford Family Supply Store.

Thomas Kingsford, the original discoverer, died in 1869, leaving his secret in the sole possession of his son, Thomson Kingsford, who has since substantially controlled the great interests here described. Since 1880 his son, Thomas P. Kingsford, has been connected with the business which is still carried on under the name of T. Kingsford & Son. (See biographies of members of the Kingsford family in Part II.)

Another industry of considerable importance was founded in 1848 under the name of the Vulcan Iron Works, by William Smith and John

King, who established the present plant on the corner of West Bridge and Second streets. Mr. Smith retired from the firm in 1862 and from that year until 1871 Mr. King carried on the business alone. In 1871 R. G. Holbrook became a partner under the firm name of John King & Co., and continued until July, 1875, when the Vulcan Iron Works Company, a stock corporation, was formed with a capital of \$60,000. Under this title the business continued until January 1, 1895, when the works were burned and have not since been rebuilt. Until 1860 the product consisted almost exclusively of mill machinery, but about that time the manufacture of steam dredges was commenced, and a very large portion of the dredges used on the lakes, since that time have been turned out by this establishment. The works were burned in 1867, and rebuilt with doubled capacity. The dredging and excavating machinery made here are the inventions of John King. The present officers of the company are David B. Page, president; Robert G. Holbrook, treasurer; Robert H. King, secretary.

A few other manufacturing establishments were in operation or begun during the period under consideration (1840-1850), among which was the making of glazed wadding in the woolen factory of Clark & Randall; the Ames plaster mill, which was in operation as early as 1842 and burned with other property on November 29 of that year; the carriage manufactory of B. J. Denton, later (1865) Denton & Son; and the old Oswego tannery on the east side, which was started by a Mr. Wilber in 1840 and sold by him in 1845 to William O. Hubbard, who in 1866 transferred it to Hubbard¹ & North,² he remaining the senior member of the firm. Its capacity was 200 tons of leather per annum. The business was finally discontinued and the old building is now used by the Switz Condé Company as a storehouse.

A brief record of comparative commercial statistics of this period (1840-50) will be of interest at this point. The value of imports in 1841 was \$1,839,876. Of this sum the value of wheat was \$707,100

¹ Joseph Hubbard was a native of Rensselaer county and died in September, 1882, aged sixty-three years. He was alderman of the Sixth ward in 1876-7, and treasurer of the city one year. He succeeded William O. Hubbard in the firm of Hubbard & North.

² Charles North, of the firm of Hubbard & North, died in February, 1892, aged seventy-two years. He was a native of Ireland, came to Oswego in 1846 as foreman in the tannery, and remained one of its proprietors through several changes. He held the offices of alderman, city treasurer, mayor in 1868, 1886, and 1887, and member of assembly in 1876.

The wheat received by way of the Welland Canal was 756,887 bushels. The value of exports to United States ports in this year were: salt \$253,000; merchandise, \$3,674,500. The value of imports and exports in 1849 had reached \$19,909,327, an increase in three years of about \$4,500,000. In 1849 there were shipped by canal from Oswego 888,307 barrels of flour; 1,063,462 bushels of wheat; 401,178 bushels of corn. These figures exceeded those of the previous year by about 200,000 barrels of flour and 200,000 bushels of wheat. The total receipts of grain in 1849 were 5,842,088 bushels, an increase of a little over 1,000,000 over the preceding year. The following statement shows the collection of tolls from 1844 to 1849 inclusive:

1844	.....\$133,444	1847	.....\$233,224
1845	.....138,704	1848	.....225,265
1846	.....163,866	1849	.....280,680

During the latter half of the decade (1840-50) nearly twice as much Onondaga salt came to Oswego as was shipped to Buffalo. The quantity arriving at Oswego in 1848 was 2,186,510 bushels. The value of exports and imports during these five years regularly and rapidly increased. In 1849 there were exported from Oswego 48,316,120 feet of lumber, an increase over the preceding year of more than 17,000,000 feet.

The period between 1850 and 1870 is noteworthy for the building of several large elevators, considerable addition to the milling facilities, the founding of various new concerns, particularly in the line of brewing and malting, and the establishment upon a prosperous basis of several large lumber yards. At this time (1850) the morocco factory of S. & S. Allen in East Oswego was in full operation, while opposite was the Oswego Dry Dock, owned by G. H. Dixon and Richard H. Rogers. The old firm of D. Talcott & Son (Daniel and George), proprietors of the Phoenix foundry in East Oswego, had dissolved and the new firm of Talcott & Canfield (George Talcott and C. M. Canfield) had taken its place.

The Merchants' Elevator was built in 1853, by Benjamin Hagaman, on the site of a similar concern which was burned that year. It finally passed to Smith,¹ Murdock & Co., and was destroyed by the fire of

¹ Warren Douglass Smith, who was long identified with the lumber, grain, and forwarding

1892. In 1853 the Continental Elevator was built by Wright & Littlejohn; passed to Root, Noyes, Matthews & Dewolf; and suffered the same fate. The Reciprocity Mills and Elevator were erected by George¹ and Cheney Ames² and subsequently passed into the hands of the last named builder. The establishment burned July 24, 1879, at which time it was owned by the Lake Ontario National Bank and E. S. Durant. In September, 1851, the firm of Carrington & Pardee dissolved, F. T. Carrington taking the ownership of the Ontario grain warehouse, "the largest establishment of the kind on the whole chain of lakes," and embarking in the commission and forwarding business.

The lake imports for 1851 were, in wheat, 4,231,899 bushels, while the exports of salt amounted to 467,957 barrels.

The Ames Iron Works were founded in 1853 by Talcott & Underhill, who succeeded Talcott & Canfield, and who were soon after joined by Luther Wright, Thomas Kingsford, and Hamilton Murray. Messrs. Wright and Murray subsequently retired and the others continued the business until 1855, when it was sold to Henry M. Ames, who changed the name to the Ames Iron Works. October 9, 1869, a partnership was formed consisting of H. M. and Leonard Ames, sr.,³ and Isaac L.

interests of Oswego, was born in Jefferson county; came here in 1854, and died January 1, 1892. With Marshall W. Forward, he formed the lumber and grain firm of Forward & Smith. He was quartermaster of the 110th Regt. for four years during the Civil War. He remained south until 1867, when he returned to Oswego and with Cheney Ames engaged in the commission business and later became a member of the firm of Smith, Murdock & Co.

¹ George Ames, son of Leonard, was born in Mexico, June 6, 1806, learned the trade of stone cutter, and came to Oswego in 1832, entering the employ of T. S. Morgan. He was long engaged in milling and elevator operations, served as alderman, and died August 26, 1876.

² Cheney Ames, a brother of George, was born in Mexico, in June 1808, removed to Oswego in 1837, and died September 14, 1892, in Chicago. He raised \$1,000 to improve the road from Oswego to Scriba; obtained from the Legislature an act to repeal the charter of the toll bridge; was influential in securing the charter for the city; and engineered the work of deepening the main channel of the river in front of the elevators. He was elected to the Senate in 1858, served on the war committee, was again sent to the Senate in 1864, and secured the charter for the State Normal School. He imported the first looms to Oswego from Canada; was largely interested in the first knitting factory and the manufacture of water lime and plaster; was a prime mover in establishing the Syracuse & Binghamton, the Rome & Oswego, and the Midland Railroads; was a partner in the grain business with George B. Sloan; and was postmaster in 1849 and 1876. He was an eloquent orator, which was one of the attributes that gave him a large influence over his associates—a man of superior natural abilities and comprehensive acquired qualifications.

³ Leonard Ames, sr., was born in the town of Mexico, February 8, 1818. His father was a farmer and the son remained at home until his twenty-fourth year, engaged in arduous toil. Leaving home he soon embarked in the meat packing business in Indiana. He subsequently returned to Oswego county and with James S. Chandler opened a private bank in Mexico. He was the senior member of the firm of Ames, Howlett & Co., at Oswego, in milling. In 1864 he was a

Merriam. In 1872 Leonard Ames and Mr. Merriam purchased the establishment, and in 1882 were succeeded by Leonard Ames, sr., Arthur L. Merriam, Leonard Ames, jr., and Frederick W. Merriam. In 1889 the latter retired and Allen Ames succeeded to his interest. This is one of the leading engine and boiler manufactories in the State, and employs about 300 men.

J. H. & William H. Goit commenced in 1852 a planing mill business which was destroyed by fire in 1853. They immediately rebuilt the establishment and in 1854 were succeeded by Goit & McCollom. In 1870 the concern passed into the hands of William H. Goit¹ and John K. Post. The latter subsequently became sole owner and the business was finally discontinued.

In 1855 Lewis Brosemer² purchased the small Alexander brewery on the west river road about one mile from the city limits. During the war he erected a similar establishment on the river bank, which was abandoned in 1889. In 1888-89 he built the present brewery on West First street, on what was called the Water Cure property, opposite the horseshoe dam, which is now conducted by his sons, Frank L. and John F. They employ about twenty men and turn out 200 barrels of beer daily. A sanitarium hotel formerly occupied this site.

February 4, 1860, the Legislature confirmed the incorporation of the Oswego Chair Company in pursuance of an act passed February 17, 1848. The establishment was located where Kingsford's machine shop now stands, and was finally moved to Detroit, Mich.

In 1862 the Marine and the Corn Exchange Elevators were erected. The former was built by George Ames and Mollison & Hastings, and in 1874 passed into the possession of Hastings & Dowdle. It finally became the property of the Oswego Starch Factory, was burned in

leader in the organization of the Second National Bank and was many years its president. Mr. Ames has held the offices of supervisor of Mexico in 1855; member of assembly in 1857; delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860; and served as U. S. assessor under him. With limited education, Mr. Ames has advanced to the front rank of the business men of Oswego county through his industry, perseverance, and integrity. He still maintains a leading interest in business in Oswego.

¹ William H. Goit was born in Mexico, November 6, 1816, came to Oswego in 1844, and died December 6, 1888. He was a miller by trade, served as alderman four years from 1859; as trustee of the Oswego City Savings Bank; as a member of the Board of Education; and in 1883 as a member of the Board of Charities.

² Lewis Brosemer died March 20, 1894.

1892, and has not yet been rebuilt. The Corn Exchange Elevator was erected by Henry M. Ames. It subsequently passed to A. F. Smith & Co. and later to C. C. Morton. It was burned in 1892.

In 1862 the Oswego planing mill was started on the corner of East Utica and First streets by O. M. and L. S. Blanchard and W. P. Granis. It developed into a large establishment, employing seventy-five men, and consuming 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually. It was burned about 1880, and in 1881 the firm was succeeded by Wright & Boyle, who removed the business to its present location on the corner of West First and Seneca streets. The proprietors are Ami W. Wright and William H. Boyle. About 125 people are employed. On the original site of this establishment (on the corner of East Utica and First streets) Penfield & Van Auken subsequently started a sash, door and blind factory, which, in October, 1887, passed to Rufus R. Thomas & Co., who were succeeded in February, 1894, by Frederick R. Gerry with Sidney Van Auken as general manager. From fifty to sixty men are employed. Another establishment of 1862 was the Oswego malt house by Root & Ames, who, in 1864, were succeeded by John F. Betz, of Philadelphia. In 1874 Mr. Betz sold to Charles W. Pardee. The concern subsequently passed to Francis Perot's Sons Malting Company, the present proprietors. This company is the oldest of the kind in the United States, having been established in Philadelphia in 1687 and incorporated in 1887.

During this year (1862) Willard A. Kitts and George Goble had ship yards in Oswego, and the Lake Ontario Steamboat Company, H. N. Throop, superintendent, had two steamers, the Ontario and Cataract on the lake.

In 1864 the Northwestern Elevator was built by Irwin & Sloan. It was destroyed by fire in 1867, but immediately rebuilt, and now has a storage capacity of 450,000 bushels of grain. This is one of the largest and finest elevators on the lake and the only one in Oswego. The firm of Irwin & Sloan had as partners at various times Theodore Irwin, George B. Sloan, O. F. Gaylord, Robert Downey, J. I. Weed and Dudley M. Irwin, and were long among the largest dealers in grain in the State. In June, 1884, they dissolved and were succeeded by Gaylord, Downey & Co., who, in the spring of 1894, were followed by Downey, Irwin &

Co., the present proprietors. The firm handles annually several millions of bushels of grain, including large quantities of barley; they have every facility at command and transact a very large Canadian and Western trade.

The commercial interests of Oswego have employed a large fleet of sail and steam vessels. Many of these were built in Oswego shipyards by Matthew McNair, Townsend, Bronson & Co., Sylvester Doolittle, James A. Baker, G. H. Weeks, Andrew Miller, George Goble, Peter Lamoree,¹ Thomas S. Mott, John Lee, Thomas Collins,² and others. With the decline of commerce ship building decreased in extent and finally passed out of existence with the exception of such work as is done at the present dry docks.

A brief reference to the commercial statistics during the period under consideration (1850-70) is proper. In 1850 the receipts of grain were 6,132,012 bushels; in 1860 they had reached 17,334,673 bushels. There were in store and on vessels in Oswego in 1860 nearly one and one-half million bushels of grain. The canal business of 1860 was: flour 108,881 barrels, an increase over 1859 of about 70,000 barrels; wheat, 1,032,580 bushels, an increase over 1859 of 700,000 bushels; corn, 1,369,487, an increase over the preceding year of over 1,000,000 bushels; lumber, 68,333,531 feet, nearly double the quantity of the year 1859.

The following statistical statement of business in Oswego about the year 1870 is of interest in this connection. The capacity of the various mills was about 600,000 barrels a year. The mills were the Atlas,³ with 5 runs; Columbia, 5; Cumberland, 7; Crescent, 4; Empire, 5; Exchange, 5; Lake Ontario, 7; Magnolia, 4; Ontario, 6; Premium, 5; Pearl, 5; Reciprocity, 4; Skenandoah, 5; Washington, 6; six in Fulton with 34 runs. The dealers were Irwin & Sloan, who received

¹ Peter Lamoree, born in New Baltimore, N. Y., in 1812, died April 6, 1892. A ship carpenter by trade, he came to Oswego in 1827 and finally joined John Lee (as Lee & Lamoree) as proprietors of the shipyard formerly owned by George Goble. With the firm, and later alone, he built many vessels, and also the first tug in Oswego, the Howard. He was a member of the first fire company, one of the old Oswego Guards, and prominent in early affairs.

² Thomas Collins came to Oswego in 1818 and died November 17, 1861. He was a master ship-builder.

³ The Atlas mills were burned September 20, 1870, under the ownership of John Dunn, with a loss of \$60,000.

2,169,105 bushels of wheat, corn, etc., and 1,300,638 bushels of Canadian barley; Failing & Rundell, whose total receipts were 1,452,902 bushels; Wheeler, Fort & Co., of the Atlas mills; Moses Merick, for Jesse Hoyt, of New York, who received 1,593,605 bushels; Hagaman & Murdock and Cheney Ames, an equal quantity; Hastings & Co. and C. C. Morton each received large shipments of grain, as did also W. H. Herrick,¹ whose invoices consisted largely of barley, his receipts of this cereal amounting to 700,000 bushels. There were eleven grain elevators in the city having a total storage capacity of more than 2,000,000 bushels.

At this time the lumber trade had reached large proportions. Originating with Simeon Bates, as previously noted, he continued the business for a time and was subsequently associated with Peckham H. Smith. The latter succeeded the firm and afterward took into partnership John K. Post. This firm frequently carried 80,000,000 feet a year. Daniel L. Couch came into the business later and handled 80,000,000 feet in 1870. Other heavy lumber firms deserving mention are O. M. Bond & Co., L. A. Card, F. W. Rathbun & Co. (still in business) J. P. Wetmore, E. L. & S. Thornton, Page, Clark & Co., and George B. Powell. The quantity of Canadian lumber handled in Oswego in 1870 was 284,291,000 feet, and of Michigan and other lumber 5,350,358 feet.

A local newspaper of November 8, 1860, notes the fact that the largest fleet ever seen in the harbor had made its appearance. The arrivals noted on June 1 comprise four steamers and thirty-five schooners. The list of shipping and commission merchants of this year comprised what were known as the Old and New Oswego Lines, Mollison & Hastings, Ames & Rundell, Tozer & Johnson, Millard & Clary, C. H. H. Castle, T. C. Guy, D. T. Ells, E. P. Harman, and J. Morton. There were in existence during most of the period of which we are writing several transportation companies controlling lines of sidewheel and propeller steamers. Among these were the Northwestern Transportation Company,² the American Steamboat Company (Quebec to

¹ William H. Herrick died May 16, 1876. He was mayor of the city in 1865, and attained the age of fifty-four years.

² David H. Judson, who was at one time connected with the Oswego and Ogdensburg Transportation Company, was born in Rome, N. Y., and died November 14, 1891, aged sixty-three. He came to Oswego in 1858, owned a dry dock with A. C. Mattoon, and in 1881 formed the firm of



Henry S. Bond

Lewiston), the Oswego Transportation Company (operating a line of propellers between Oswego and Port Dalhousie), the People's Oswego line (established in 1842), and others. Besides these there were several prominent companies and individuals operating between Oswego and the east.

The Oswego Shade Cloth Factory for the manufacture of painted cloth for window shades, otherwise called "Opaque Hollands or shade cloth," one of the largest of its kind in the United States, was established in June, 1872, by Theodore Irwin, George B. Sloan, Luther Wright, and Niel Gray. This was the pioneer concern to make these goods by machinery, and was also the first to introduce them as a marketable article. Their machines have all been designed under the supervision of Niel Gray, the general manager of the company. In 1878 the capacity of the plant on the corner of East Utica and First streets was quadrupled, and now employs a large force of operatives.

The extensive knitting factory of the Swits Condé Company had its origin, as previously stated, in a similar institution that was operated for several years prior to 1874 by the Home Manufacturing Company, with which Henry S. Condé¹ was prominently identified. In 1874 Mr. Condé became sole proprietor and continued until 1878, when he was succeeded by his son, Swits Condé. The latter was followed in February, 1894, by the Swits Condé Company, of which he is the president and treasurer. The capacity of the factory has been increased fully tenfold, and now employs about 600 operatives. In 1891 Frederic Condé, a brother of Swits Condé, started a another knitting factory of which he is still the proprietor. He employs about 200 men. Both establishments are situated on the east side of the river.

The Oswego City Mills were built in 1872, and operated for one year by M. B. Place & Co., when they passed into the hands of Wilson,

Monroe & Judson, ash dealers. He was prominent in business, church, and political affairs, zealous in promoting the welfare of Oswego interests, the Democratic candidate for assembly and mayor, served as supervisor, fire commissioner, and on the Board of Education. Late in life he met with many misfortunes.

¹ Henry S. Condé was born in Saratoga county in 1809, and settled at an early day as a merchant in Central Square, continuing there twenty-three years, and serving most of that time as postmaster. In 1853 he was elected county clerk, and removed to Oswego. After his term expired he engaged in the manufacture of knit goods, and virtually founded the present establishments of that kind in Oswego, operated respectively by Swits and Frederic Condé, his sons. He died in April, 1878.

Stewart & Place. They had a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day, and were burned April 8, 1881.

Among the industries started in 1875 was a barrel factory by De Witt C. Littlejohn. In 1876 it passed to W. W. Pulver, who employed thirty men. It has since been discontinued.

During this period (1870-90) the malting and brewing interests of Oswego were increased by the addition of several large establishments. Among them are the City Brewery of John B. Millot, started in 1872 by Carleton Clifford, succeeded in 1874 by Waful & Millot, followed in 1877 by John B. Millot, and having a capacity of 10,000 barrels annually; the brewery of Louis Wiegand, instituted by the German Brewing Company, of which Mr. Wiegand was president, succeeded by the present proprietor in 1882, with Louis Wiegand, jr., as general manager, and having a yearly capacity of 5,000 barrels; the malt house of Lyon & Mott, started by them in 1881, enlarged in 1894, and having a capacity of about 275,000 bushels; the malt house of Johnson & Lyon, built by C. W. Pardee in 1881, owned by the present proprietors since 1886, with a capacity of 150,000 bushels; the establishment of the Oswego Malting Company (Theodore Irwin, jr., Robert S. Sloan, and subsequently Joseph M. McGowan), started in 1882, capacity 175,000 bushels, Canada barley exclusively; the malt house of the David Stevenson Brewing Company (Floyd C. Clark, local manager), incorporated January 1, 1894, started by David Stevenson¹ in 1884, on the site of the old Henry C. Wright flouring mill, capacity 500,000 bushels; and the malt house of the Thomas Gordon Malting Company (incorporated in 1890), started by Thomas Gordon in 1889, capacity 125,000 bushels.

The National Railway Spring Company.—Cliff, Righter & Co. established their business in Oswego in 1881, at which time the Cliff & Righter Company, Ltd., was formed with a capital of \$35,000. This was succeeded in 1891 by the Oswego Railway Spring Company, Ltd., and this in turn was followed in January, 1893, by the first named corporation by the consolidation of the Oswego Company with the National Car Spring Company, of Newark, N. J. The officers are Theodore Irwin, president; George B. Sloan, jr., secretary-treasurer; Edward Cliff, general superintendent. The capital is

¹ Mr. Stevenson died in October, 1892.

\$75,000. They employ about sixty skilled mechanics, and manufacture all kinds of springs used in railway construction. George B. Sloan, sr., Benjamin Atha, and the above named officers constitute the board of directors.

On September 15, 1881, a very disastrous fire swept over the west side lumber district, entailing a loss of over \$200,000. Sixteen houses were destroyed besides much other property.

The Oswego works of the Standard Oil Company were started in 1884 for the manufacture of box shooks, and now employ about 500 men. They cover an area of thirty-five acres, and during the year 1893 consumed 122,000,000 feet of lumber, which was brought from Canada. Frederick A. Emerick is assistant general manager and James F. Herrick is general superintendent. Connected with the works is an organized fire company composed of the employees.

The Standard Yarn Company was incorporated August 8, 1884, by Elisha P. Dodge, president; Carrington Macfarlane, vice-president; Swits Condé, treasurer; James A. Wheeler and James D. Macfarlane. George H. Sayward became secretary and general manager, which positions he still holds. The business was originally established in Newburyport, Mass., whence it was moved to Oswego. In 1887 the capital stock was increased to \$125,000 and Theodore Irwin became president; Carrington Macfarlane, vice president; Swits Condé, treasurer; and George H. Sayward, secretary and manager; all of whom still hold their respective positions. The officers named, with Niel Gray, constitute the present board of directors. This concern occupies the old stone mill on the Varick Canal which was first a knitting factory and later the paper-mill of Wright & Nutting. About 100 hands are employed and white and fancy colored hosiery yarn is manufactured.

A branch factory of the Diamond Match Company of Chicago was started in Oswego about 1893 and employs a large force of operatives. An organized fire company composed of the employees is connected with the establishment.

The Oswego Machine Works is a stock company which was incorporated April 17, 1893, by Richard J. Oliphant, Niel Gray, Dudley M. Irwin, Edward M. Lockwood, and Niel Gray, jr. The first and present officers are D. M. Irwin, president; R. J. Oliphant, vice-president;

Niel Gray, jr., secretary, treasurer, and general manager; and E. M. Lockwood, superintendent. The capital stock is \$60,000. They employ about thirty men and manufacture paper cutters.

The Fitzgibbons Boiler Company was incorporated January 28, 1893, for the manufacture of boilers patented by Patrick Fitzgibbons, who had previously been engaged in the business about six years. They are made for marine and stationary purposes, and from seventy-five to one hundred men are employed. The first and present officers are Robert S. Sloan, president; Theodore Irwin, jr., vice-president and treasurer; Joseph M. McGowan, secretary; Patrick Fitzgibbons, general manager.

The reader has already been informed that the water power of Oswego has been made available through two canals, one on either side of the river, and that the one on the west side was built by Abram Varick. Water rights on this canal have been leased to various consumers. On account of litigation growing out of these leases, an action was brought in 1875, which was referred to Judge Foster, to determine the relative rights of the lessees. At this time the canal was owned by Carrington & Pardee, not as a firm, but each owning one-half. The power of the canal was divided into fifty first-class runs and seventeen second-class runs. The referee found that Carrington & Pardee should enlarge the canal and the gates and openings from it so as to supply these runs with all the available water; and that the first-class runs should have priority in drawing water over those of the second-class. The basis of the decree of court and the arrangement for its enforcement were as follows:

Twenty thousand cubic feet of water per minute at one foot head was assumed to be the amount needed for one "run of stones" or one "right."

The hydraulic head of the canal varied from ten feet at the upper end next the dam to thirteen feet at the lower end. The amount for each "right" was to be found by dividing 20,000 by the number of feet of head; a right at the upper end thus receiving 2,000 cubic feet per minute and at the lower end 1,500 cubic feet per minute; this being equal to thirty-seven and six-tenths theoretical horse power for each "run."

It was also decided that the water should be drawn from the top of the full canal over weirs, and not from the bottom as formerly. This secured the full advantage of the whole head, and prevented drawing the canal level down several feet, as was the former custom. It also gave the mills at the foot of the canal the same opportunity to get their water that those at the head of the canal enjoyed.

The court appointed three commissioners to take charge of the canal and to carry out

its decree, namely: L. L. Nichols, hydraulic engineer of Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. Pier-son Judson, civil engineer of Oswego, N. Y.; and S. Ormsby, millwright of Oswego, N. Y.

Of these commissioners, Mr. Judson is the only survivor in 1895, and he still has charge of the canal in case the lessees desire to have the division enforced.

Movable weirs with locked gearing were built at each flume in 1876, and tables were computed and published giving the details for use in settling the weirs to suit the varying amounts of water available for the canals. The service of the canal has been greatly benefited thereby during the periods of low water, and cause for dispute between lessees avoided.

The water rights at that time were divided as follows: Insurance and Trust Company and Wilson, two first-class and two second-class runs; Jenkins & Hover, Exchange Mills, five first-class, and the same firm, Magnolia Mills, two first class and two second-class; Jenkins & Doolittle, five first-class; Wright & Mills, three first and one second-class; Starch Factory, thirteen first and eleven second class; Mollison & Hastings, six first class; Wheeler, Fort & Co., five first-class; M. J. Cummings, six first-class.

The Hydraulic Canal, an account of which has been given down to 1825, was completed under superintendence of John B. Edwards, and in 1828 a large share of the company's stock was purchased by Gerrit Smith, fifty-one shares of which had been owned by Rudolph Bunner. Mr. Smith's investment in the stock was about \$14,000. The canal with the cove property which had been acquired by Mr. Smith, described in the general history, with some other real estate, was mortgaged to John Jacob Astor for \$250,000. Even under the great investment made, the canal and cove property became very profitable to its owner, paying at one time a fair interest on \$1,000,000. The company is still in existence, the stock being mostly owned by the heirs of Gerrit Smith. The officers of the company for 1895 are John B. Edwards, president; S. Mortimer Coon, secretary and treasurer; J. B. Edwards,¹

¹ John B. Edwards was born in Monmouth county, N. J., May 23, 1802, came to Oswego in 1824, superintended the construction of the Hydraulic Canal for the Oswego Canal Company, and later had charge of the building of docks and piers in the harbor. He has held the offices of supervisor of Scriba, coroner, president of Oswego village, alderman of the city, and president of the Oswego County Savings Bank.

S. M. Coon, Charles B. Miller, Elizabeth F. Smith, and Gerrit S. Miller, directors.

Oswego Banks.—At a meeting held December 23, 1830, a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, requesting authority to establish a bank. The organization of the Oswego Bank followed very soon after, and it opened its doors for business September 22, 1831, on West First street. Alvin Bronson was president and Edmund Knower cashier. It continued business until March 20, 1843, when it went into liquidation and passed out of existence.

About 1835 Luther Wright established what was known as the Commercial Bank of Oswego, which had its headquarters in the building now the bookstore of Chamberlain & Wallace on East Bridge street. This bank failed during the panic of 1837.

In June, 1843, Luther Wright & Co. (Luther Wright, E. G. Merrick and Stephen H. Lathrop) began a banking business in the Commercial building, and continued until March 28, 1846, when Luther Wright's Bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000, which in 1853 had reached \$200,000. The charter members were the same as those connected with the original (1843) institution. The business was closed up and the bank passed out of existence October 29, 1857, after a very successful career.

The immediate successor of Luther Wright's Bank, just mentioned, was the Lake Ontario Bank, which was organized in 1856, with James Platt as president and E. B. Judson (now president of the First National Bank of Syracuse) as cashier. In 1865 its name was changed to the Lake Ontario National Bank, and D. G. Fort¹ succeeded Mr. Judson as cashier, remaining in that position until the bank closed in 1877. July 6, 1870, Luther Wright² became president in place of Mr. Platt. The capital was \$275,000.

¹ Daniel G. Fort, born in Pompey, N. Y., in 1827, came to Oswego about 1856, and died in Chicago October 6, 1884. He was collector through President Hayes's administration (1877-81), editor of the Express for a time, mayor in 1862 and 1863, and member of assembly in 1872-73. He moved to Chicago in 1882.

² Luther Wright was born in Nelson, N. H., September 13, 1799, removed with his father to Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1806, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching school. In 1832 he came to Oswego and engaged in milling and forwarding, continuing until 1842, when he was burned out. After this he was almost wholly engaged in banking, and was president of the Luther Wright's Bank, the Lake Ontario National Bank and Oswego City Savings Bank. He was the first treasurer of the Syracuse & Oswego Railroad Company, the treasurer of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company, and president of the Oswego Gas Light Company. He died June 9, 1885.

The City Bank was organized December 4, 1849, with S. Hubbell Reynolds, president; Hamilton Murray, vice-president; and Delos De Wolf, cashier; and with a capital of \$125,000, which was soon afterward increased to \$276,000. Hamilton Murray succeeded Mr. Reynolds as president, and was followed in that position in 1865 by Mr. De Wolf, who remained in that capacity until the bank closed in 1879. Mr. De Wolf was succeeded as cashier in 1865 by David Mannering,¹ who also continued in that office during the remainder of the bank's existence.

The Marine Bank of Oswego was organized under the general banking laws of the State in 1856 and commenced business in September of that year on the corner of East First and Bridge streets. Elias Root² was president; Thomas Kingsford, vice-president; John R. Noyes, cashier; Elias Root, Thomas Kingsford, John R. Noyes, Theodore Irwin, William W. Mack, P. H. Warren and Samuel Morgan, directors. In 1865 the name was changed to the National Marine Bank. The executive officers remained the same until the institution wound up its affairs and passed out of existence in 1879.

The Oswego City Savings Bank was incorporated March 4, 1859, by 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, who composed the first Board of Trustees. The first officers were Thomas Kingsford, president; S. H. Lathrop and O. J. Harmon, vice-

¹ David Mannering, born in Dover, England, in November, 1817, settled in Clinton, Oneida county, in 1828, and came to Oswego in 1852. In 1853 he became a partner of Thomas S. Mott in the grocery business, and in 1854 upon the dissolution of the firm, became teller of the City Bank. He was secretary and treasurer of the Oswego Water Works Company, supervisor in 1882, 1883, and 1884, and died December 18, 1884.

² Elias Root, born in Fort Ann, N. Y., November 30, 1806, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point at the age of eighteen, but a year later ill-health compelled him to resign. He engaged in teaching and subsequently became a merchant and forwarder in Mohawk, N. Y., where he held several important offices, and where he assisted in organizing the Mohawk Valley Bank. In 1856 he came to Oswego and during the remainder of his life was prominently identified with the banking interests of the city. He was elected to the Assembly in 1861, was chairman of the local war committee, was re-elected to the Assembly in 1865, serving during both terms as chairman of the Committee on Banks, was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and served as collector of customs in Oswego from 1871 to 1877. He was a staunch Republican, a deacon in the Congregational church, and died September 10, 1880. His son De Witt was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1851 and died two months afterwards. Another son, James N. Root, became a captain in the Rebellion.

presidents; E. B. Talcott, attorney; Henry L. Davis,¹ treasurer; Loren E. Goulding, secretary. This is the oldest savings institution in Oswego county. Upon the death of Mr. Kingsford the office of president fell to Luther Wright, who remained in charge until 1879, when he was succeeded by Dr. Byron De Witt. The present officers are as follows:

Byron De Witt, president; Orson H. Brown and John H. McCollom, vice presidents; John P. Phelps, treasurer; Melvin S. Crombie, secretary; George N. Burt, attorney; Board of Trustees: Leonard Ames, jr., Charles H. Butler, Orson H. Brown, Aaron Colnon, J. Shepard Fitch, Dudley M. Irwin, Thomas P. Kingsford, Oscar H. Hastings, Henry H. Lyman, John Ratigan, Richard J. Oliphant, John H. McCollom, and Byron De Witt. The deposits aggregate about \$1,100,000, and the number of depositors 3,800.

The First National Bank of Oswego was organized January 23, 1864, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and with the following board of directors: Thomas Kingsford, Theodore Irwin, Elias Root, John R. Noyes, and Amos A. Bradley. The first officers were Thomas Kingsford, president; Theodore Irwin, vice-president; Amos A. Bradley, cashier. In February, 1865, Thomas S. Mott² succeeded Mr. Kingsford as president and the capital was increased to \$200,000. In January of the next year J. D. W. Case became cashier in place of Mr. Bradley and has since held that position. In September, 1891, Mr. Mott died and was succeeded by his son, John T. Mott. The present board of directors consists of John T. Mott,³ J. D. W. Case, Henry H. Lyman,⁴ O. H.

¹ Henry L. Davis was a grandson of Daniel Hugunin, sr., and a son of John L. and Catherine (Hugunin) Davis, and prior to his death, March 16, 1891, claimed to be the oldest male surviving child of the original village of Oswego. He was an expert accountant, city clerk from 1859 to 1864, secretary of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company, and was a man of rare artistic taste and unusual attainments.

² Thomas S. Mott, born in Madison county, N. Y., came to Oswego in 1851 as a shipper and merchant, and is said to have handled more grain and built more vessels in Oswego than any other one man. He was president of the Water Works Company, and next to the Kingsfords was the largest stockholder in the starch factory. He was a staunch Republican, for many years an influential member of the Republican State Committee, a member of Christ Church, blind for twenty-five years prior to his death, and the father of John T. Mott and Elliot B., both prominent citizens of Oswego. He married Sarah W. B. De Wolf in 1847 and died September 13, 1891.

³ For sketch of John T. Mott see Part II, of this work.

⁴ Col. Henry H. Lyman was born in Lorraine, N. Y., April 15, 1841, was educated at the Pulaski Academy, taught school and studied civil engineering and surveying, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the 147th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and was promoted to the rank of brevet-major. In November, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the State militia by Governor Fenton. At the close of the war he engaged in the hardware trade in Pulaski, and served as supervisor of Richland in 1871-2. From 1873 to 1876 he was sheriff of Oswego county, and for several years was employed in the county clerk's office; was several years superintendent and is now secretary of the Oswego



John M. A.

Brown, and Elliott B. Mott. The officers are John T. Mott, president; H. H. Lyman, vice-president; J. D. W. Case, cashier. This bank has been a United States depository since its organization.

The Second National Bank of Oswego was organized January 26, 1864, three days after the preceding institution. The first directors were Leonard Ames, Alfred A. Howlett, Gilbert Mollison, Isaac L. Merriam, Theodore W. Wells, Henry S. Condé, William Gardner, and John C. Churchill. The original officers were Leonard Ames, president; Samuel B. Johnson, vice-president; and Henry S. Chandler, cashier. Mr. Ames resigned in November, 1884, and on December 1 was succeeded by George B. Sloan. On July 1, 1864, Mr. Chandler was followed as cashier by Marshall B. Clarke, who died in 1872, and on May 6 was succeeded by E. P. Burt. On December 23, 1873, Mr. Burt resigned and the office remained vacant until April 22, 1874, when Luther H. Conklin, subsequently county treasurer, was appointed. February 28, 1876, he was succeeded by Henry R. Carrier, the present cashier. The directors are as follows: George B. Sloan (president), Theodore Irwin (vice-president), Leonard Ames, sr., Benjamin Doolittle, and Robert S. Sloan. The capital is \$100,000. The handsome bank building on the corner of East Bridge and First streets was erected in 1888.

The Oswego County Savings Bank was chartered May 6, 1870, with the following named men as the first officers:

President, Alanson S. Page; vice-presidents, John B. Edwards, Moses Merick, Charles H. Cross; attorney, Gilbert E. Parsons; secretary, Alonzo H. Failing; treasurer, Joseph B. Lathrop; trustees, Alanson S. Page, Moses Merick, 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 H. Wales, Robert Scott, John Dunn, jr., O. M. Bond, Benjamin S. Stone, and Andrew Miller.

John B. Edwards was for many years president of this institution, and continued in that capacity until January, 1895, when old age com-

Water Works Company. He was collector of the port from 1889 to 1893, and is prominently identified with the banking interests of the city. His father, Silas Lyman, who came to the Black River country in 1799, became a captain in the war of 1812 and subsequently a colonel in the militia. Many of his ancestors were conspicuous in the early colonial wars.

pelled him to decline a re-election. The present officers are as follows:

President, Alanson S. Page; vice-presidents, Mannister Worts and Benjamin S. Stone; attorney, S. M. Coon; secretary, Alonzo H. Failing; treasurer, Joseph B. Lathrop; trustees, Ozro M. Bond, Lawrence Clancy, S. M. Coon, Daniel L. Couch, John B. Edwards, Alonzo H. Failing, Oren F. Gaylord, W. T. Henderson, James F. Herrick, Joseph B. Lathrop, Henry D. McCaffrey, Alanson S. Page, Benjamin S. Stone, Charles A. Tanner, Benjamin C. Turner, and Mannister Worts.

On January 1, 1895, the bank had a surplus of \$100,054.12 and assets \$904,350.92.

The Bank of Oswego was established in 1871, with a capital of \$100,000. Its officers were Philo Remington, president, and Stephen H. Lathrop, cashier. It continued in existence until February 19, 1879, when it went into liquidation.

Oswego was made a port of entry in 1803. Before the war of 1812 the collector's office was kept in various places in First street, below Cayuga, but mostly in William Dolloway's store, corner of West Cayuga and First streets. After this Nathan Sage moved it to his dwelling on West First street, on the site of the Doolittle House. John Grant, jr., kept it on West Seneca street between First and Water, after which it was moved to the foot of West Seneca street, and thence to the Burckle building in Water street; here it remained until Collector Robinson moved it into the Government Building, October 5, 1858. This commodious and substantial fire proof structure was erected in 1857, on West Oneida street between First and Second. It is a three-story stone building, 58 by 86 feet in size, and is occupied by the post-office, first floor; the customs officials, second floor; and the U. S. court room and weather signal station, third floor.

The following persons have held the position of collector of customs since the establishment of the district:

Joel Burt, March 3, 1803, to June 11, 1811; Nathan Sage, June 12, 1811, to May 31, 1826; John Grant, jr., June 1, 1826, to April 30, 1834; George H. McWhorter, May 1, 1834, to August 1, 1841; Thomas H. Bond, August 2, 1841, to May 23, 1843; George H. McWhorter, May 24, 1843, to June 4, 1849; Jacob Richardson, June 5, 1849, to May 22, 1853; Enoch B. Talcott, May 28, 1853, to March 31, 1858; Orville Robinson, April 1, 1858, to March 31, 1860; John B. Higgins, April 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861; Charles A. Perkins, October 1, 1861, to August 31, 1864; Andrew Van Dyck, September 1, 1864, to March 31, 1869; Charles C. P. Clark, April 1, 1869, to April 30,



Louis C. Rowe.

1871; Elias Root, May 1, 1871, to July 9, 1877; Daniel G. Fort, July 10, 1877, to January 13, 1882; John J. Lamoree, January 14, 1882, to July 31, 1885; Isaac B. Poucher, July 31, 1885, to July, 1889; Henry H. Lyman, July, 1889, to December, 1893; W. J. Bulger, December, 1893, present incumbent.

Post office.—Oswego was without a regular post-office until October 7, 1806. Whatever mail reached the few residents here prior to that date was brought by occasional travelers or by military messengers. October 7, 1806, Joel Burt, an uncle of B. B. Burt of Oswego, was appointed postmaster of the village, and continued in the office until January 24, 1815. He was also collector of the port at the same time. He was succeeded in 1815 by William Dolloway, who was followed on January 17, 1816, by Capt. Nathan Sage, the pioneer of Redfield (see history of that town), who held the office until June 22, 1825, and also served a part of the time as collector. The postmasters of Oswego since 1825 have been as follows:

John Grant jr., to January 10, 1831; Samuel Hawley, to September 24, 1839; John H. Lord, to September 27, 1841; James Cochrane to July 21, 1845; David P. Brewster, to 1849; Robert H. Martin, from January to May, 1849; Cheney Ames, to 1853; Samuel R. Beardsley, to 1858; Alfred B. Getty, to 1861; Henry Fitzhugh, to 1865; Amos J. Cowles, to 1866; Samuel R. Taylor to 1867; David W. Irwin, to 1869; George Hugunin, to 1873; John A. Place, to 1877; Cheney Ames, to 1881; Charles R. Parkinson, to 1876; John A. Barry, to 1890; John A. Place, 1890 to 1894; Louis C. Rowe, to present time.

The office very early was located in William Dolloway's store on the east side of West First street between Cayuga and Seneca streets. Upon the completion of the first brick building in the place, on the corner of West First and Seneca streets, it was moved there; this burned in 1833, and the office was removed to a story and a half wooden building on the west side of Water street. When the Market Hall was completed in 1837 it was removed thither and remained there until 1858, when it was taken to its present quarters in the government building.¹

The Board of Trade.—In the industrial and commercial development of Oswego, two business organizations have been largely influential. The first of these was the Board of Trade, which had its inception at a meeting held for the purpose at the Welland House, September 27,

¹ Upon the retirement of Postmaster-General John Wanamaker he wrote John A. Place a letter, expressing the highest appreciation of his services in the Oswego post-office during the administration of President Harrison. Mr. Place is a native of Oswego and a man of high character.

1848, at which L. B. Crocker, James Platt, D. C. Littlejohn, Joel B. Penfield, and Gilbert Mollison were appointed a committee on organization. On October 2, the board was duly organized with these officers: Alvin Bronson, president; George Seeley, vice-president; Reid P. Whitney, treasurer; James Platt, Sylvester Doolittle, Joel B. Penfield, Moses Merick, Lucius B. Crocker, William Lewis, jr., and Myron Pardee, directors. The object of the board was the promotion of equitable principles in trade, the correction of abuses, and the protection of rights and advancement of the mercantile classes. The presidents since the organization have been as follows:

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. I. 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; Daniel L. Couch, 1873; Theodore Irwin, 1874; Isaac G. Jenkins, 1875; William R. Hoamer, 1876; John Dunn, 1877; Gilbert Mollison, 1878; O. H. Brown, 1879; Thomas Matthews, 1880; Daniel L. Couch, 1881; C. W. Pardee, 1882-84; J. Irving Weed, 1885-86; Robert Downey, 1887; Dudley M. Irwin, 1888-91; Robert G. Post, 1892-94.

The Business Men's Association.—This association was organized April 21, 1892, as the result of a temporary meeting called by Mayor Allen a few days previously. The first Board of Managers consisted of W. D. Allen, John D. Higgins, Charles A. Tanner, James Dowdle, O. S. Osterhout, R. J. Oliphant, John T. Mott, John Keefe, B. C. Frost, H. D. McCaffrey, T. E. O'Keefe, C. H. Bond, J. F. Herrick, Niel Gray, J. D. Macfarlane, and Robert S. Sloan. Max B. Richardson served continuously as president of the association until 1895, when he resigned and was succeeded by Charles A. Tanner. The other officers at its organization were H. A. Wilcox, vice-president; Laurence Clancy, treasurer; Frank P. Farrell, recording secretary; Owen McNally, financial secretary. These officers remain the same except the recording secretary, who is T. F. Gleason. The board of managers for 1894 consists of W. D. Allen, James Dowdle, H. D. McCaffrey, John McGraw, C. H. Bond, J. H. Cooper, P. W. Cullinan, Ambrose Paine, F. L. Smith, W. J. Bulger, C. A. Tanner, O. S. Osterhout, John T. Mott, James F. Herrick, John Keefe, Niel Gray, John D. Higgins, F. P. Farrell, James D. Henderson, and Sidney Van Auken.

The object of the association is to foster the present business institutions of Oswego, and to induce new enterprises to locate in or near the city. It has been successful in bringing to the place, among other industries, the Diamond Match factory, the Silver Metal Manufacturing Co., and the Tonkin Boiler and Engine works.

The Fire Department.—The facilities for extinguishing fires in Oswego were for many years limited in extent and ineffectual in their use. Previous to the incorporation of the village in 1828, while there may have been and probably was some organization among the citizens to effect combined action at conflagrations, records in relation thereto are wholly absent. The usual outfit of buckets, ladders, and other crude appurtenances were in possession of the various house owners at an early day, and attempts were made to enforce regulations for their use.

In 1828, the year the village was incorporated, the following persons were appointed fire wardens: Henry Eagle, Francis Rood, Thomas Ambler, and William I. Kniffen. Various quaint regulations were made governing the village officials in relation to fire matters which have been preserved as follows:

The fire wardens were provided with a badge of office, consisting of a staff 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. Each citizen was required to have a fire-bucket for every two fireplaces or stoves in his house, to be kept hanging 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. Police constables were required to be present at all fires, to protect property. The fire-wardens were required to make quarterly examinations of chimneys, fireplaces and ovens, and order their repair when needed. Lest, however, these regulations should not produce the desired effect, a fire company was raised, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of fifty, members.¹

In a notice in a local newspaper under date of January, 1830, E. W. Clarke, clerk, notified all who had not complied with the ordinance relative to fire buckets to do so before February 25. On the day previous to that date notice was given to "the fire company to meet for

¹ Condensed from Oswego Village Records, pp. 246, 247.

exercise at J. Raynor's tavern once each month thereafter at 4 P. M." This notice was signed by W. G. Adkins, captain, and J. G. Case, clerk. No engine had yet been purchased by the village, and it would seem that the citizens were awaiting the coming of a destructive fire to spur them into action in that direction. The fire of course came. Sometime in August, 1833, a few buildings were burned, after which a local paper made the very reasonable inquiry, "Why has not the new engine been obtained?" Before the close of that year the Board of Trustees ordered "a first-class engine" from New York, which was received about the 1st of December, 1833.

It is impossible and unnecessary to follow the proceedings of the early fire companies prior to the organization of the regular department. They kept up their organization and performed such service as they were able at the few fires that occurred.

On April 12, 1842, an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the incorporation of a fire department in Oswego. The first fire wardens were Eli W. Warner, Luther Wetherby, Timothy Pitkin, Samuel Hascy, Daniel McCarty, James McNair, John Fayette, Joseph C. Wellington, Joseph L. Wilber,¹ and Alpheus Steward. It was provided that each company organized should have twenty-four members. The result was the formation of several companies for the department, one of which was a hose company, organized in 1842 and attached to Engine No. 1. There was already in existence at least one hook and ladder company, and a new engine had recently been purchased of Lewis Selye. In 1843 the Board of Trustees voted a specified sum annually to each organization—\$30 to each engine company and \$10 to each hook and ladder company.

In 1850 the department consisted of seven companies, 424 men, five engines, four hose carts, 1,300 feet of hose, two hook and ladder trucks, nine ladders, six hooks, twelve axes, and twelve fire buckets. The department comprised Engine Co. No. 1, 91 men; Engine Co. No. 2, 92 men (then in service two years); No. 3, 72 men (in service three years, with a Button engine); No. 4, 82 men (with a much worn engine built

¹ Joseph L. Wilber came to Oswego about 1829 with his brothers, Benjamin and Herman, and engaged in the shoe and leather business. About 1836 he built the Wilber block on the corner of East First and Bridge streets. He died in April, 1879, and was at that time one of the oldest merchants in the city.

in 1834); No. 5, 32 men (the oldest company in the department); and two hook and ladder companies. John McNair was chief engineer. June 21, 1850, the Common Council authorized the erection of the Cataract engine house at a cost of \$874. During this year a local paper states that "the city has a splendid fire department." In January, 1851, a new engine was purchased for Engine Co. No. 2. Adin Allard was chief engineer. On April 1, 1852, Ontario Engine Co. No. 2 disbanded and their engine and equipment were transferred to Washington Engine Co. No. 5.

On April 12, 1855, the fire department was reincorporated with John Dynan, Matthew Soulon, Richard Tobin, Lawrence Johnson, John C. Hugunin, John Comes, James Ryan, James Malone, Volney K. Burr, Sylvester G. Abbott, Nathan Robbins, and William Stewart as fire wardens. It was thus placed upon a new and more effective basis, and for many years ably filled all the requirements of a volunteer organization. It does not appear, however, that any new equipment was purchased prior to 1860, when, on June 19, the Fire Commissioners were authorized to contract for a Button engine for Cataract Co. No. 4, at not to exceed \$1,325. The destructive conflagration of 1853, and the fire of December 3, 1860, which consumed the Washington block on West First street north of the post-office, and much other property, entailing a loss of nearly \$48,000, had taught property owners that better equipment was necessary for the safety of the city. A call was therefore made for a steamer, but no purchase was effected.

In 1860 the department consisted of Ontario Engine Co., No. 1, 93 men; Champion, No. 2, 89 men; Niagara, No. 3, 83 men; Cataract, No. 4, 97 men; Rescue, No. 5, 109 men; Hook and Ladder, No. 1, 130 men; Hook and Ladder, No. 2, 242 men; chief and two assistants; total, 546 men.

The first steamer was purchased in 1867, in February of which year a committee was appointed consisting of J. M. Barrow, Samuel Lippencott, and Charles Parker to investigate and report a suitable engine for the department. They reported in favor of a second-class Pawtucket engine at a cost of \$4,250. At this time the department consisted of Ontario Engine Co., No. 1, 80 men; Union, No. 2, 84 men; Niagara, No. 3, 40 men; Cataract, No. 4, 92 men; Rescue, No. 5, 88 men;

Victory, No. 6, 66 men; Hook and Ladder, No. 1, 26 men; and Hook and Ladder, No. 2, 37 men. April 3, 1869, the Legislature amended the act of 1855, authorizing the department to hold real estate to the value of \$100,000 instead of \$20,000 as theretofore.

The year 1876 marked an important era in the history of fire protection in Oswego. The old and honored volunteer firemen were superseded by a paid department, and the present system was put in operation. In this connection it is eminently proper to allude to the organization which was passing out of existence. To it nearly every able-bodied citizen at one time or another had belonged, rendering it efficient service on all needed occasions. Many were their deeds of daring heroism. An honorable discharge exempting the recipient from further service was coveted as a prize-mark of laudable ambition. Among the old chiefs were Moses P. Hatch (first chief, 1837), Lewis Sickles, Nathan Robbins, Reuben G. Wellington, John McNair, John E. Lee, Adin Allard, C. G. Curry, T. M. Wilson (1853, great fire), Thomas Tift, William Hancock, Albert F. Smith, John Statts, George Watson, and Charles C. Mattoon. For the benefit of the members of the old volunteer fire department a relief fund was established, which is now controlled by the Fire Council.

The present Fire Department was incorporated May 20, 1876, with Bradley B. Burt, Thomas Dobbie, Edward Mitchell, and David M. Gorseline as Fire Commissioners. They were empowered to "organize fire companies, and appoint a sufficient number of able-bodied men, and reputable inhabitants of Oswego, firemen." At the first meeting B. B. Burt was made chairman and H. H. Harmon was chosen clerk pro tem. George W. Warsop appointed chief engineer and P. M. Cunningham and J. Mitchell assistants. J. C. Cooley was made clerk, but three months later was succeeded by George N. Burt, who was followed by Frederick Griggs, who in turn gave place to the present clerk, Frederick A. Sweetland. Mr. Warsop served as chief engineer during a period of fourteen years, and to him is largely due the high degree of efficiency and thorough organization of the department. He was succeeded in June, 1890, by Robert G. Blackburn,¹ the present chief.

¹ Robert G. Blackburn was born in Oswego in 1851 and joined the old volunteer firemen in January, 1869. In November, 1876, he joined the paid department as a substitute and February 20, 1877, was appointed a regular call man.

In 1878 a fire alarm system with thirty boxes was placed in operation at a cost of \$3,500. In 1891 a Gamewell four-circuit repeater was added at an expense of \$1,050. The system now comprises thirty-seven boxes. The present (1894) officers of the department are as follows:

Board of Fire Commissioners (appointed by the mayor): Nelson S. Stone, chairman; John E. Fitzgerald, Samuel Bull, and Frank Mosher; Fire Council: William A. Poucher, Bradley B. Hurt, Boardman C. Frost, Max B. Richardson, William Hancock, and George W. Warsop; chief engineer, Robert G. Blackburn; assistant engineer, John Nacey.

The department is constituted and equipped as follows: Steamer No. 1, Walter Robinson, foreman; West Second street between Bridge and Oneida; Button engine, purchased in 1886, cost \$4,400; hose wagon, cost \$375; extra hose reel. Chemical No. 2, Michael O'Gorman, foreman; East Second street between Bridge and Oneida; formerly Steamer Co. No. 2; changed to present name about 1886; chemical engine, cost \$1,100, and Silsby steamer, cost \$4,200. Steamer No. 3, Robert Wright, acting foreman; corner of East Sixth and Bridge streets; Silsby steamer purchased in 1881, cost \$4,200 (stored at No. 1's engine house); hose reel, cost \$700; extra hose reel, cost \$700; Silsby steamer, purchased in 1882, cost \$4,200. Hook and Ladder, No. 1, William Williams, foreman; West Second street between Bridge and Cayuga; two trucks, costing \$3,250 and \$2,200. The department owns and keeps one team of horses at each engine house, one horse for the chief, and hires four horses for emergencies. It is also equipped with about 6,500 feet of hose which cost \$6,000.

The Police Department.—The police system of Oswego began with the appointment under the village charter of 1828 of two police constables, one on each side of the river. Under a charter amendment of 1836 this number was increased to two on each side of the river, and provision was also made for two police justices. The law of April 29, 1844, provided for the appointment of an officer called "the police justice of the village of Oswego;" to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, and to hold office four years; the salary to be not less than \$200 nor more than \$400. In the second year this salary was to be paid by the towns of Oswego and Scriba, twelve parts by Oswego and eleven parts by Scriba.

By the act of incorporating the city in 1848 the mayor and Common Council were given authority to appoint four police constables, with necessary night watchmen. By virtue of this authority a force consisting of four men was appointed. The charter amendment of March 9, 1855, abolished the existing police system and provided for the appointment of a chief and eight policemen; the appointments to be made by the Council by ballot, and the salary to be fixed annually by the Council. The charter amendment of February 28, 1861, provided for an increase of the force and empowered the mayor to appoint extra police. The act of April 16, 1870, provided for the election of four police commissioners, two to reside on each side of the river. Two years later (May 11, 1872) this act was amended and it was made mandatory upon the commissioners to appoint from twelve to sixteen policemen. This regulation is still in force.

The chiefs of the Oswego police have been as follows:

Nehemiah Dodge (marshal), 1848 to 1851 inclusive; Portius Parsons, 1852; Nehemiah Dodge, 1852 to 1854 inclusive; Henry Stowell (chief), 1855-56; Volney Sayles, 1857-58; James Ella, 1859-60; Stephen Reid, 1861-62; Rufus Hawkins, 1863; Walter Road, 1864; Chester Penfield, 1865; Rodolphus D. S. Tyler, 1866; Nathaniel A. Wright, 1867-68; Nathan S. Lee, 1869-71; Joel A. Baker,¹ 1872 to 1885 inclusive; James Doyle 1886 to the present time.

The Oswego Water Works Company was incorporated on the 4th of May, 1863, but work on the construction of its plant was not commenced until the spring of 1867. The original incorporators of the company were Thomas Kingsford, De Witt C. Littlejohn, Delos De Wolf, Samuel B. Johnson, Hamilton Murray, Theodore Irwin, Cheney Ames, John B. Edwards, and Abner C. Mattoon, who also constituted the first Board of Directors. The capital stock was \$75,000, which was divided into shares of \$100 each.

The company was reorganized in 1867, and its capital increased to \$229,500, and in November, 1867, the system as then contemplated was completed, and consisted of a pumping station with one set of

¹ Joel A. Baker was a native of Scriba. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 147th Regiment, and served until the organization was mustered out, and took part in every battle in which the regiment participated. Returning home he taught school for a time, and in 1866 was nominated by the Democrats for supervisor and elected, gaining a re-election in the following year. Soon after his second election he was appointed under-sheriff and filled that position until June, 1871, when he was appointed chief of police.

pumps of 2,000,000 gallons capacity per day, located at the High Dam on the river two miles south of the City Hall; two filtering and distributing reservoirs of 20,000,000 gallons capacity; and about sixteen miles of mains, upon which were 100 fire hydrants, for the supply of which the city was to pay \$20,000 annually. Hon. William J. McAlpin was the chief engineer, John McNair was resident engineer, and James McDonald was the builder of the works. The first board of directors under the new organization, elected February 16, 1867, consisted of Delos De Wolf, D. C. Littlejohn, John B. Edwards, Thomas Kingsford, A. C. Mattoon, Samuel B. Johnson, Theodore Irwin, Cheney Ames and Daniel G. Fort, with Delos De Wolf as president and Mr. Fort as secretary and treasurer. In 1883 Thomas S. Mott assumed control of the company, and after his election as president continued to hold that office until his death in 1891. Under his able management the company brought its plant to its present efficient condition, which is more than double the original capacity. It now has two pumping stations equipped with the most modern water wheels and with pumps of over 5,000,000 gallons daily capacity; reservoirs with modern filters; forty-five miles of mains, 244 fire hydrants, and twenty drinking fountains; and the average daily consumption of water is over 2,500,000 gallons. The Board of Directors for 1894 consists of John T. Mott, president; Elliott B. Mott, vice-president and treasurer; Henry H. Lyman, secretary; and Thomson Kingsford, Theodore Irwin, George B. Sloan, J. D. W. Case, Edgar D. Johnson and Henry L. Wright. Thomas H. Bennett is superintendent.

The Oswego Gas Light Company was incorporated March 23, 1852, through the efforts of Henry G. Ludlow, who became the actual builder of the works and the first secretary. The first Board of Directors consisted of Luther Wright, De Witt C. Littlejohn, O. J. Harmon, H. G. Ludlow, and S. B. Ludlow. Mr. Wright was chosen president. The original capital was \$65,000, which has been increased to \$133,975. The plant was put in operation and gas was distributed in the fall of 1852. In 1869 the works were materially enlarged. Mr. Wright served as president until his death in 1885, when he was succeeded by Thomson Kingsford, who held the office until 1888. He was followed by John K. Post, who died in July, 1889, and was succeeded by James

Dowdle, the present incumbent. The capacity of the plant has been increased at various periods and is now more than three times the original output. The present (1894) officers are as follows:

James Dowdle, president; John T. Mott, vice-president and treasurer; Robert G. Post, secretary; William E. Kingsford, general superintendent. Directors, James Dowdle, John T. Mott, Robert G. Post, Thomson Kingsford, Theodore Irwin, Henry D. McCaffrey, Henry G. Ludlow, Henry S. Wright, and Carrington Macfarlane.

The Home Electric Light Company was incorporated July 26, 1886, by Robert G. Post, Edward P. Penfield, Washington T. Henderson, James D. Henderson, and Sidney Van Auken, the first officers being Robert G. Post, president; W. T. Henderson, vice-president; E. P. Penfield, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was \$50,000, and the plant was placed in operation in the fall of 1886. January 1, 1888, the Oswego Gas Light Company purchased the stock and plant of the Electric Light Company, the old board resigned, and the following officers were elected:

John K. Post, president; Thomson Kingsford, vice president; and William L. Welsh, secretary and treasurer. In 1890 Robert F. Post succeeded John K. Post as president and afterward John T. Mott became secretary and treasurer in place of Mr. Welsh.

The People's Electric Light and Power Company was organized December 9, 1890. Their plant, which is situated on the east side of the river, was originally started in the mill of the Standard Yarn Company, by Maitland E. Graves, who, upon the organization of the company, was chosen president. The original incorporators were Max B. Richardson, A. S. Page, A. H. Failing, George N. Burt, and M. E. Graves. The first officers were Max B. Richardson, president; A. S. Page, vice-president; M. E. Graves, treasurer; George N. Burt, secretary. The capital stock was \$75,000 and has remained unchanged. The company has about 190 street arc lamps, forty-five commercial arc lights, and between 1,400 and 1,500 incandescent lights. The present officers are Carlton B. Pierce, president; Max B. Richardson, vice-president; George F. Ells, treasurer and secretary; Frank E. Pritchard, general superintendent.

The Street Railroad.—The first effort made to introduce rapid transit in Oswego was in 1872, when, on May 6, the City and Town Oswego Railroad Company was incorporated by Frederick T. Carrington,

Luther Wright, John G. Kellogg, John K. Post, Stephen H. Lathrop, Bartholomew Lynch, Gilbert E. Parsons, Robert Gordon, Lewis A. Cole, Alfred B. Getty, Philo Bundy, L. W. Ledyard, Rufus Hawkins, Thaddeus S. Brigham, Tompkins Robinson, Alfred Farnham, and Thomas G. Thompson, who also composed the Board of Directors. Their franchise authorized the construction of a street railroad from the intersection of West Bridge and Second streets along Bridge and Seneca streets to the western limits of the city, thence along the Oswego and Hannibal plank road to Unionville, and thence to the "Rural Cemetery on the farm of Morris P. Pierce." The capital stock of \$50,000 was divided into shares of \$50 each. This road or any part of it was never built, and the franchise finally became void.

The Oswego Street Railway Company was incorporated May 5, 1885, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The first Board of Directors consisted of James O'Connor, James Dowdle, James Sutton, H. D. McCaffrey, Bartholomew Lynch, James D. Donnelly, James McCarthy, F. L. Smith, Richard J. Oliphant, John K. Post, James Macfarlane, James F. Johnson, and Robert G. Post. The first officers elected were: James F. Johnson, president; Richard J. Oliphant, vice-president; Robert G. Post, treasurer; H. L. Hart, secretary. James O'Connor is regarded as the founder of the present street railway system of Oswego. With James T. Johnson, Robert G. Post, and Haynes L. Hart he was instrumental in obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock and in securing the construction of the road. The road was built and placed in operation during the year 1885, the first cars being run regularly August 24. In 1890 the capital was increased to \$125,000 and electricity substituted for horses as a motive power. There are now about six miles of track. An attractive feature of the line is the boulevard, which extends along the lake shore to Burt's Point, a distance of about three miles. The present (1894) officers are:

Carlton B. Pierce, president; F. A. Emerick, vice-president; Michael McGowan, secretary; Fred S. Failing, treasurer; and Frank E. Pritchard, superintendent. The above officers (except superintendent), together with Max B. Richardson, Lawrence W. Churchill, Boardman C. Frost and Lawrence Clancy, are the present Board of Directors.

The Press of Oswego.—The statement has been made that a newspaper called the American Farmer was published in Oswego prior to

1807. This is without doubt an error, which may have grown out of the possible circulation in this vicinity of a paper by that name in an Oswego edition ; but there is no evidence that even this is true.

The first newspaper in the place of which there is direct evidence was the *Oswego Gazette*, published in 1817 by Seth A. Abbey and his brother. It was transferred to Augustus Buckingham, and was discontinued in 1819. The material was purchased by John H. Lord and Dorephus Abbey, and on the 12th of November, 1819, the first number of the *Palladium* was issued under the auspices of John Haines Lord, jr., publisher. We have already quoted liberally from the few early files of this paper now in the Gerrit Smith Library. The first number of the file is missing, but the second number gives the subscription price as \$2 per annum ; "companies of thirteen or more who receive their paper at the office, one dollar and twenty five cents." It was an excellent paper for that early period, and the fact that it has survived to the present time, making it one of the oldest journals in Central New York and by many years the oldest one in the county, is evidence that it received a fair degree of patronage in early years. John H. Lord was a man of considerable prominence in Oswego and held the office of postmaster in 1840-41. He died September 21, 1858, aged sixty-five years. The *Palladium* supported the Anti Clintonian, or "Bucktail" faction of the old Republican, or Democratic party. Mr. Abbey could not have retained his interest in the *Palladium* long, if indeed he ever had any interest in more than the plant, and Mr. Lord continued sole publisher until 1830, supporting the administrations of Monroe and Jackson, and against that of John Quincy Adams. In 1830 John Carpenter acquired an interest in the establishment and a few months later became sole owner. He added to the title of the paper the words, *Republican Chronicle*, probably for political reasons, but after about a year and a half the former name was restored. "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,' soon afterward to be 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."¹ In 1845 Mr.

¹ Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 118.

Carpenter sold out to Beman Brockway, with whom C. S. Sumner was associated for about a year. In 1848 the paper supported Van Buren and Adams and upheld the "Free Democratic," or, as it was called, the "Free Soil" party, until it was absorbed into the Democratic party. In 1850 Mr. Brockway started the Daily Palladium. In 1851 Lloyd Mills acquired an interest in the business and the firm of Brockway & Mills continued a short time. Mr. Brockway¹ then sold his interest to Joseph Hatch and the firm of Mills & Hatch continued the business. In 1853 Dudley Farling purchased the property, but sold out in the following year to T. P. Ottaway, who continued the publication nine years in aggressive and active support of the Democratic party, and in opposition to the Republican party organized in 1855. The publication of the daily was suspended during 1862, 1863 and a part of 1864. In 1864 Mr. Ottaway sold out to Delos De Wolf and Willard Johnson, who remained proprietors until 1870. S. H. Parker, of the Geneva Gazette, came to Oswego in 1864 and resumed the publication of the daily for the owners. This arrangement terminated in 1870, when Clark Morrison and George W. Blair, under the firm name of Morrison & Co., continued the publication for Messrs. De Wolf & Johnson. In 1852 John A. Barry, a music dealer and teacher, settled in Oswego. He wielded a graceful and intelligent pen, and contributed to the local press. In 1867 he took charge of the city department of the Palladium, under the editorship of George Gallagher; the latter resigned in 1870. In 1873 Clark Morrison, John A. Barry and Simeon Holroyd bought the paper and organized the Palladium Printing Company, the present owners and publishers. Mr. Barry was made assistant editor and a year later, when he had developed the fact that he had found his congenial and proper field of labor, was made editor-in-chief of the paper. Under his editorial management the Palladium quickly took rank as a first-class newspaper and a strongly influential journal in the interest of Democracy in Northern New York. In 1889 Mr. Barry sold his stock to L. L. Sherman and retired from the editorial chair. Under the management of the company the Palladium has become an established success.

The second newspaper established in Oswego was The Oswego Re-

¹ Beman Brockway went to Watertown, where he published the leading paper for many years, the business now being carried on by his sons.

publican, first issued in 1825 by William W. Abbey. It championed the newly-inaugurated administration of John Quincy Adams, and opposed the Palladium. In 1827 the establishment was sold to Samuel Osgood, who changed the name of the paper to The Oswego Gazette and Advertiser. In the following year it was transferred to William C. Shope, who dropped the first part of the title of the paper. In 1828-29 the business was sold to Dr. Burdell, who was mysteriously murdered in Bond street, New York, many years later; he changed the name of the paper to The Freeman's Herald, and continued it about one year, when the enterprise was abandoned. In about the same year Maj. James Cochrane, son in law of Gen. Philip Schuyler, started the Oswego Democratic Gazette, engaging Dr. Burdell to print the paper. It was very short-lived. In 1832 it was resuscitated as The National Republican, to support the Republican party. About a year later it closed its existence.

Meanwhile, in 1830, when Anti-Masonry had reached its height, Richard Oliphant¹ established the Oswego Free Press and published it as an Anti-Masonic organ until April 16, 1834. Anti-Masonry having died out, he sold out to George G. Foster, who changed the name of the paper to The Oswego Democrat. One year of opposition to the firmly-established Palladium was sufficient to close the career of the younger journal.

In 1837 The Commercial Herald began its brief career under the proprietorship of Hull & Henry. It was especially devoted to commercial information, and was issued weekly until 1843. On the 1st of January of the same year the Oswego County Whig was started by A. Jones & Co., with Richard Oliphant, editor. On the 9th of May of the same year Mr. Jones withdrew from the firm and Mr. Oliphant joined with Daniel Ayer, and the firm continued the publication until about the close of the year, when Mr. Ayer withdrew and Mr. Oliphant con-

¹ Richard Oliphant was born in London, England, January 23, 1801. He came to America and settled in Auburn when twelve years old and learned the printer's trade, working under the instruction of Thurlow Weed in Auburn in 1814. In 1823 he set the first type in Syracuse and in the same year established the Auburn Free Press, which he sold to his brother Henry in 1820 and settled permanently in Oswego. He was prominently connected with the printing and publishing business in Oswego until his death. He was a vigorous writer, with a fine sense of humor and sarcasm, and his opponents in the newspaper business found him worthy of their best efforts. He died March 8, 1862, leaving five children—two sons, John H., and Richard J., the latter now one of the foremost printers and publishers in Central New York.



John A. Pace.

tinued alone until September 27, 1844. He then sold out to Daniel Ayer and permanently retired from the editorial chair. In 1845 Mr. Ayer issued the first number of the Oswego Daily Advertiser, the first daily newspaper in Oswego. In 1847 this passed to C. D. Brigham, who changed the name of the weekly to The Oswego Commercial Times, and that of the daily to The Oswego Daily Commercial Times. Both papers continued in active support of the Whig party. In 1848 Mr. Brigham sold out to James N. Brown, who in 1851 made the paper a morning publication. About this time W. B. Buckhout acquired an interest in the business, but resold to Brown in July, 1853. In the mean time the People's Journal was established, March, 1849, by O'Leary & Dean, who sold it the next year to L. A. Winchester. In 1851 Sumner & Poucher became proprietors and started the Oswego Daily News in connection with the Journal. In 1852 L. A. Winchester again became owner of the establishment and changed the name of the daily to the Oswego Daily Journal. February 16, 1854, the Journal was consolidated with the Times, and James N. Brown retired from the business, to be succeeded by the firm of Winchester & Ferguson. July 23, 1856, the word "Journal" was dropped and the title of the paper became the Oswego Daily Times. September 3, 1857, Winchester & Ferguson sold out to Jonathan Tarbell, who continued the publication until 1860, at about the beginning of the war, with James N. Brown, editor. Early in the war Mr. Tarbell sold out to Mr. Brown and went into the army, rose to be a brigadier-general and afterwards was judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Mr. Brown retained the establishment until 1865. Meanwhile in February, 1864, T. S. Brigham and J. A. Place started the Oswego Commercial Advertiser, with Mr. Place acting as editor. This paper was also absorbed by the Times early in 1865, and the paper given the name of The Advertiser and Times. At the end of a year the names of the papers, daily and weekly, were made The Oswego Weekly Advertiser and The Oswego Commercial Advertiser. In 1870 a stock company started the Oswego Press, daily and weekly, which maintained its existence until 1873 when it, too, was consolidated with the Times, and the whole establishment went into possession of the "Oswego Publishing Company." The names "Press" and "Advertiser" were both dropped, and since that

time the papers have borne only the title "Times." The publishing company is still in existence. The Times is an ardent and able Republican journal, and both it and the Palladium rank high among the inland journals of this State.

Besides these living newspapers and those that have been absorbed by them, there have been a few ephemeral journals published here, among them 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 in the village a short time in 1837, printed by Richard Oliphant for unknown publishers. The Oswego Patriot was issued from the Palladium office in the fall and winter of 1838-9, in advocacy of the cause of the so-called "Patriots" who were to invade Canada. The other newspapers of this county are properly noticed in the separate town histories in later pages of this volume.

*The Oswego Guards.*¹—The first meeting for the organization of the old Oswego Guards, now the 48th Separate Company, was held on July 19, 1838. The Hon. William F. Allen presided and C. L. Cole was made secretary. Sidney S. Hurlbut was elected captain; James Ransom, lieutenant; and Zadoc Strong Titus, ensign. At the next meeting Myron Pardee was elected permanent secretary; John Bruce, treasurer; and Robert Van Horne, warning officer. At the first annual meeting held the first Thursday in August, 1839, the following officers were elected: J. N. Renaud, secretary; John Bruce, treasurer; T. H. Blodgett, I. S. Isaacs, D. S. Holden, finance committee; Z. D. Stevens, I. N. Crolius, R. G. Wellington, court martial; H. H. Hurlbut, orderly sergeant; Robert Van Horne, second sergeant; T. Barbour, third sergeant; I. S. Isaacs, fourth sergeant; J. N. Renaud, first corporal; John Bruce, second corporal; S. Y. Baldwin, third corporal; T. H. Blodgett, fourth corporal. The company at this time contained many of the first citizens of Oswego. At the present time (December, 1894) only six of the charter members are living.

On November 16, 1841, the company disbanded and immediately reorganized, so as to allow twenty new members just elected to have a

¹ Prepared for this work by Capt. A. M. Hall.

voice in the election of officers. Among the new members then elected were the following :

Jedediah Sanger, William M. Nichols, Charles King, Thomas Dobbie, W. Aylesworth, Robert Olive-, Charles N. Haggerman, Malcolm Bronson, Timothy Sullivan, J. F. Johnston, Cheney Ames, Chauncey Smith, D. H. Lawrence. Sidney S. Hurlbut was re-elected captain; John B. Leverich, first lieutenant; John C. Hugunn, second lieutenant; Peter Boyer, standard bearer; Thomas Barbour, first sergeant; John Fort, second sergeant; Robert Van Horne, third sergeant; John Bruce, fourth sergeant; Edwin Allen, first corporal; John Crolius, second corporal; James M. Crolius, third corporal; James McDonald, fourth corporal. At the next meeting Hiram Klock was elected to membership.

The first ball of the company occurred in January, 1842, and was an elaborate affair. On February 2, 1842, Captain Hurlbut resigned, and in May following A. P. Grant was elected captain, with Hiram Klock, second lieutenant. At this time the company came into possession of a cannon, which is now a much treasured relic in the company's armory. In March, 1844, Captain Grant resigned and O. H. Hastings was elected a member and subsequently secretary. On May 30, 1846, the company tendered its services to the State of New York to do garrison duty at Fort Ontario, in event of the removal of the company of United States troops then stationed there, and were accepted by the adjutant-general. On August 8, 1849, by order of the adjutant-general, the company was reorganized as a flank company of artillery and attached as such to the 48th Regiment, in the 22d Brigade and 6th Division of N. Y. S. M. At this time Thomas Barbour was captain; Hiram Klock, first lieutenant; and John Fort, second lieutenant. Hon. William F. Allen, afterward judge of the Court of Appeals, presided at the meeting for reorganization. The first active service of the company was during the Rensselaer rent war, when at the call of the governor the company went from Oswego to Schenectady in sleighs in the dead of winter. The next duty was in 1846, mentioned above. Afterwards the company was called out to quell a riot which took place at the foot of West Seneca street on the 4th of July, 1847, between a party of Canadian excursionists and citizens of Oswego. During the war of the Rebellion a large number of members of the company entered the service and three times during the war under various calls for troops, the company was almost dismembered. It also did guard duty in and

about Oswego during the Fenian raids. The company finally became company A of the 48th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. and has had a flourishing career ever since. The old organization of the Oswego Guards has been sacredly maintained to the present time and all of the records have been preserved. In 1878 the company served with the regiment in the great railroad riots in Syracuse. In 1882, upon the disbandment of the 48th Regiment, the company was continued in the service of the State as the 29th Separate Company. In the same year it saw eighteen days of riot duty on the lumber wharves at Oswego, under Captain Hugh H. Herron. In 1890 the company was called to Syracuse during the railroad riots of that year. In 1892 the company was consolidated with the 38th Separate Company, and became known as the 48th Separate Company. In the same year it saw twelve days of active service at Buffalo during the great switchmen's strike. In August, 1894, the property of the Standard Oil Company at Oswego was placed under guard of the company during a six days' strike of the longshoremen.

The following members of the Guards became commissioned officers during the Rebellion :

Brig.-General S. S. Hurlbut, Col. Timothy Sullivan, Col. Frank C. Miller, Col. Ward G. Robinson, Col. George Hugunin, Col. Samuel R. Beardsley, Col. Augustus G. Bennett, Col. E. M. Paine, Col. James Doyle, Lieut.-Col. Hiram Duryea, Lieut.-Col. Robert Oliver, Lieut.-Col. Edward A. Cooke, Lieut.-Col. William P. McKinley, Major John McAmbly, Major Alexander R. Penfield, Major George Duryea, Capt. Daniel O'Brien, Capt. John Ratigan, Capt. Bellenden Hutchinson, Capt. William L. Yeckley, Capt. Samuel H. Brown, Capt. Leverett C. Adkins, Capt. William S. Morse, Capt. John S. McNair, Capt. John B. Edwards, jr., Capt. Maurice P. Tidd, Capt. Lemonte L. Thorpe, Capt. James A. McKinley, Capt. N. A. Wright, Capt. John A. Judson, Capt. Joseph Shalkenback, Lieut. Patrick J. Brown, Lieut. Charles H. Peavey, Lieut. Orville M. Morse, Lieut. Joel H. Warn, Lieut. John Dunn, jr., Lieut. Daniel C. Hubbard, Lieut. Gail Kingsley, Lieut. Orrin M. Sterns, Lieut. John W. Oliver, Lieut. John G. Phillips.

Churches.—Prior to the year 1816 Oswego was wholly a missionary field. Meetings for prayer and praise were, however, frequently held and exerted a beneficent influence on the little settlement long before this date. Occasionally an itinerant preacher found his way to the little settlement and held religious services in some hospitable dwelling or barn or perhaps in the open air, but no concerted effort was made to organize a regular society. Circuit riders of the Methodist faith

began their labors as early as 1812, and doubtless ministers of other denominations visited the place about the same time or soon afterward. Education and religion developed side by side, yet the former apparently had a visible existence several years before the first church organization was effected.

The First Presbyterian Church of Oswego, organized November 21, 1816, was the first religious body formed in the place. It consisted of seventeen constituent members, namely :

Silvanus Bishop, Abram Clark, Rachel Bishop, Janet Clark, Mary Hugunin, Christina Connor, Hannah Smith, Lois Brace, Catharine Shapley, Mary Cooley, Sarah Buel, Martha Miner, Catharine Dubois, Nancy Clark, Lucretia Walradt, Hannah Hall, and Mary Coats. Of these, Catharine Shapley, Mary Coats, Mary Cooley and Hannah Hall received the ordinance of baptism. Silvanus Bishop was chosen ruling elder, and Abram Clark ruling elder and deacon.

At the instance and expense of W. B. Phelps a blue-veined Florentine marble tablet, bearing these names, was placed as a memorial in the auditorium of the church in 1890. The last survivor of this little band of worshippers was Mrs. Mary (Cooley) Whitney, who died September 1, 1879. The organization was effected in a school house¹ by Rev. John Davenport, of Onondaga, and Rev. David R. Dixon, of Oneida. The first sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered November 24, 1816. February 10, 1824, the society was legally incorporated. The first board of trustees consisted of Matthew McNair, George Fisher, Joel Turrill, Edward Bronson, John B. Park, and Stephen Brace, all of whom served for several years. The church worshiped in the little school house until 1825, when their first edifice and the first church building in Oswego was erected near the center of the public square on the west side of the river. It was dedicated in 1826, and was occupied by the congregation till October 24, 1841, when it was destroyed by an incendiary fire. It was a wooden structure, 54 by 80 feet, and cost about \$6,000; in 1841 twenty feet were added to the west end or rear of the edifice. The bell, which for a long time was the only one in the place, escaped uninjured. The trustees of the

¹ This school house stood on the northeast corner of West Seneca and Third streets, and for many years served for school, court and religious services. It was afterward removed to the southwest corner of West Second and Seneca streets and became one of the oldest landmarks of the city, being finally destroyed by fire while occupied as a wagon shop by Luther Wetherby.

village offered in vain a reward of \$750 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary.¹ (Village Records, p. 349.)

Services were then held for some time in the old Tabernacle, the property of Gerrit Smith, afterwards known as Franklin Hall, which stood on the site of the Vulcan Iron Works, on Second street, between West Bridge and Oneida streets. In 1843 the present edifice was completed, and in January, 1844, it was dedicated. It stands on the corner of West Fourth and Bridge streets and cost \$10,500. The stone chapel adjoining the main structure was erected in 1858 at an expense of \$5,000. It was dedicated May 4, 1859. In 1878 a neat frame parsonage was built on the corner of West Bridge and Fifth streets.

For eight years after the organization in 1816, missionaries and neighboring ministers supplied the preaching. In 1825 Rev. James Abell became the first settled pastor and remained until 1830. In 1831 Rev. Robert W. Condit was installed and continued as pastor for forty years, or till his death February 12, 1871, aged seventy-five, having as his assistant from 1866 to about 1870 the Rev. James A. Worden, who became pastor, but resigned in June, 1872. June 16, 1872, Rev. David Tully assumed pastoral charge and served until 1886. Under his pastorate the galleries were taken out and the church repaired and remodeled. On October 1, 1886, Rev. Charles D. Barrows, the present incumbent, entered upon his duties, being regularly installed May 19, 1887. The ruling elders having been :

Silvanus Bishop, Abram Clark, Alfred Mix, Stephen Brace, Russel Bunce, Thomas Ambler, Elam Rumrill, Calvin Hamilton, John B. Park, George Seeley, Luther Pardee, Wheeler Barnes, Roswell Hawley, Andrew Van Dyck, W. F. Allen, Gilbert Mollison, James Rogers, Warren D. Smith, John R. Thompson, Jesse A. Hathaway, Lucius Strong, Frank D. Waugh, John B. McLean, Ralph Howe, E. A. Sheldon, Virgil C. Douglas, Stephen G. Howe, George V. N. Relyea, W. H. Chamberlain, J. G. Sharp, O. J. Harmon, Isaac B. Poucher, Levi W. Perham, Charles A. Tanner, James K. Cochran, W. D. Allen, Harvey J. Norris, E. A. Tiffany, William Adams, and William H. Garland.

The deacons have been Abram Clark, Stephen Brace, Alfred Mix, John R. Thompson, Warren D. Smith, Lucius Strong, and John B. McLean.

¹An incident connected with this fire is worthy of note, and is best told from an account printed in the Oswego County Whig of October 27, 1841: "The schooner Essex was out—owing to the darkness and snow of the night she was unable to discover our light house, and must in all probability have been lost but for the light of this fire, which pointed her safely into our harbor and lighted her into port."

The clerks have been as follows: Stephen Brace, 1816-20; Alfred Mix, 1820-53; George Seeley, 1853-72; J. B. McLean, 1872-88; Isaac B. Poucher, 1888-94.

The present trustees are James M. Hart, president; C. A. Tanner, W. D. Allen, E. M. Manwaren, George Talcott, Theodore F. Gumaer and Henry Karpinski.

A second tablet was placed in the auditorium to the memory of Rev. Dr. Condit by his eldest daughter, Mrs. W. P. Pierson. The first organist was Peter Rutan. The first superintendent of the Sunday school was Edwin W. Clarke; then came John B. Park, who died in 1849, who was succeeded by R. L. Wyckoff and he by John C. Churchill. The latter served twenty years and was followed by Gilbert Mollison, Warren D. Smith, Ralph Howe, Edward A. Sheldon, Frank D. Waugh, William H. Chamberlain and Isaac B. Poucher.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church began with a class of three members, organized in 1816, at which time Oswego was included in the Sandy Creek Circuit, Oneida District, in which Elders George Gary, Luther Bishop, and Enoch Barnes were preachers, with Rev. Charles Giles as presiding elder. Mrs. Catherine Hawley was class leader,¹ and in her house many of the earlier meetings were held. Later a room in a building which stood on the corner of West Third and Schuyler streets was furnished and used jointly with other denominations. The first preachers were succeeded by Elders James Hazen, Amos Perry, C. Lambert, and Truman Dixon, and in 1819 the Oswego circuit was formed with Nathaniel Reeder as preacher. He was followed by C. Lambert, J. P. Aylesworth, Orrin Foot, Truman Dixon, Alexander Irvine, George W. Densmore, W. W. Ninde, J. B. Roach. Under the latter's pastorate, in 1827, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oswego was regularly incorporated. The first trustees were Webster S. Steele, Asahel Hawley, David C. Knapp, William Matchett, and Robert Dwyer. The next year (1829) Oswego was constituted a separate station with Rev. John Sayer as preacher. The society now began the erection of a chapel on the park on the corner of West Fifth and Cayuga streets. The successive pastors of this church were 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.

¹ Mrs. Catharine Hawley may be truthfully regarded as the mother of Methodism in Oswego. She was largely instrumental in effecting the ultimate organization of the society, and during a long and active life was ever zealous in the cause of Christianity. She died in the summer of 1872.

Alley, and H. E. Chapin. In 1848 the society was divided and the East Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. Rev. G. G. Hapgood was appointed pastor of the First Church, and the chapel remained in joint possession of the two societies. In 1849 this building was burned, and in 1850 the First M. E. Society erected their present edifice on the corner of West Fourth and Oneida streets. The pastors since 1849 have been :

Revs. Almon Chapin, 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., W. F. Hemingway, W. F. Markham, F. H. Beck, W. H. Hall, J. C. Darling, J. Fletcher Brown, F. H. Beck, again, R. J. Smith, and Mattison Wilbur Chase, the present incumbent.

In 1866, under the pastorate of Rev. James Erwin, Wesley Mission Chapel was built on the corner of West Fifth and Tolman streets. It was finally discontinued and a few years since the property was sold. In 1891 a handsome stone chapel was erected on a lot between the church and parsonage at a cost of \$25,000, which was dedicated in June, 1892. The entire church property is valued at \$55,000. The society has about 400 members and a Sunday school of over 300 scholars, of which Mannister Worts is superintendent.

Christ Episcopal Church.—This church was organized at a meeting held February 26, 1822, in the west side school house. Rev. Amos Pardee, a missionary, presided at the meeting. James Bill and William Dolloway were chosen wardens, and John Moore, jr., T. S. Morgan, Thaddeus Clark, Thomas Collins, Eleazer Perry, Nathaniel Farnham, Robert Cooley, and M. P. Hatch, vestrymen. About a year later the society was deprived of its minister by the removal of Mr. Pardee, and during the ensuing four years was without a pastor, lay readers supplying the place as far as possible. Rev. John McCarty was appointed missionary for this county and part of Onondaga in November, 1826, at which time he found eleven communicants of the church, as follows :

James Cochran and Catherine V. R. his wife, Robert Cooley and Electa his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bunner, Mrs. McHugh, Mrs. Mary Ingram, Mrs. Charlotte M. Eagle, Robert Dwyer and wife, and Mrs. White.

The corner stone of a church edifice was laid by Rev. Mr. McCarty May 9, 1828, on the southeast corner of what is now Franklin Square,

and the building was consecrated January 25, 1829, by Bishop Hobart; this was the first Episcopal visitation to the place and thirty-seven persons were confirmed on the occasion. The church had a seating capacity of 400. The parish received from New York an annual sum of money until 1835, during which period it had struggled on under a debt of \$1,000. At this time a donation of \$1,000 by Trinity Church, New York, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum by the people, was made and the debt was liquidated. At the close of the ninth year of Rev. Mr. McCarty's pastorate the society became self-supporting. In 1845 he closed his long period of service in the church, extending over nineteen years. The records show that during this period there were baptized 517 infants and children and forty-six adults, while 174 persons had been confirmed. There were ninety-three communicants when he gave up the charge. Rev. John S. Davenport became rector of the parish in August, 1845. During his incumbency of seven years he baptized thirty adults, and 261 children; eighty-one persons were confirmed and fifty-three were added to the communion. When he left the parish there were seventy-four communicants. Rev. Anthony Schuyler was called to the rectorship in 1852 and in the following year it was determined to build a new church. In August, 1854, the work was begun and the corner stone was laid October 12, 1854, with appropriate services. The new edifice was opened for worship January 4, 1857; its cost was \$13,000, and there were then 132 communicants. In 1857 the old church building was sold to the Universalists for \$2,000, and in 1858 a frame chapel and Sunday school room was erected adjoining the church, the funds for which were raised by subscription. The old church was retransferred to the vestry and was burned on January 7, 1862; the insurance of \$1,500 and a like sum contributed was applied on the church debt. Rev. Anthony Schuyler resigned in October, 1862, and in March, 1863, was succeeded by Rev. Amos B. Beach, D. D. In 1865 an effort was made to pay off the church mortgage and on April 29 this was accomplished. The consecration of the church by Bishop Coxe immediately followed. During the incumbency of Rev. Mr. Beach the present rectory was purchased. Dr. Beach resigned in the autumn of 1875 and was succeeded in the next spring by Rev. William L. Parker. In 1883 ground was purchased and

a new chapel and Sunday school room was built, which was opened for use April 4, 1884. Mr. Parker died in November, 1888, after twelve years' service with the church. Rev. Thomas L. Randolph conducted services several months, when Rev. P. N. Meade assumed the pastorate in May, 1889. The chapel, released from debt at Easter, 1890, was consecrated by Bishop Huntington in October of that year. In the summer of 1892 the church building was renovated and beautified by tinting the interior walls, removing the organ to the west side of the choir, and deepening the sanctuary so that stalls for choristers could be introduced. A large chancel window replaced the former one. The total cost of the improvements exceeded \$8,000, the major part of which was donated by a life-long communicant of the parish. During the year 1892 the vestry purchased the property adjoining the church on the west, with a building thereon which is now used as a parish house. The present number of communicants of this church is about 250. The vestry consists of George C. McWhorter and C. H. Butler, wardens; George B. Sloan, F. O. Clarke, A. S. Page, Leonard Ames, sr., Niel Gray, H. D. McCaffrey, J. D. Henderson, and Hervey Shriver, vestrymen. Mr. McWhorter has been treasurer of the church several years past.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized with eleven members, March 13, 1828. Their names were as follows: Amos G. Currey, Elijah S. Stockwell, William Burt and wife, Walter Read and wife, Mrs. William L. Beebe, George Cyrenius and wife, and Samuel B. Morrow and wife. Rev. John C. Harrison soon afterward became the first pastor. Meetings were held for a time in the public school house on the west side, and on June 17, 1828, the following were elected trustees of the society: George W. Burt, William L. Beebe, Nathaniel Vilas, jr., Oziel Davis, Joseph Turner and Horatio N. Goodell. Before the close of 1828 the meetings were transferred to the Court House on the east side of the river, and in May, 1831, the president of the village was authorized to lease to the church trustees for 999 years the west half of block 102 in East Oswego as a church site. The church was promptly commenced and stood on the southwest corner of the block, fronting the square. It was of wood and cost over \$5,000. It has been considerably improved and is still in use. In 1846 it was repaired at a cost

of \$1,100, and in 1865-6 was furnished with basement and otherwise remodeled at a cost of \$4,000.¹ The pastors of the society have been as follows :

John C. Harrison, 1828-30; Jason Lathrop, 1830-33; John Waterman, 1834-35; E. Savage, 1835-7; William Hutchinson, 1837-42; Isaac Lawton, 1842-4; 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. Travers, 1873-77; George Grafty, 1877-84; W. W. Palmer, 1884-93; W. B. Wallace, since June, 1893.

The present membership is about 250. The Sunday school was organized in 1828. Deacon John C. Bradt has been superintendent more than thirty years. The present deacons are John C. Bradt, John Rowland, John C. Rowe, and W. H. Kenyon; trustees, M. V. Wadley, W. H. Kenyon, W. V. Burr, John C. Bradt, and E. G. Stacy.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church—Was organized about 1830. The late Peter Lappin, and about 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. O'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 soon 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

¹ Upon the incorporation of the village of Oswego, four religious societies had been legally organized. On March 28, 1828, Edward Bronson, Richard Despard, and Webster S. Steele were appointed commissioners by the Legislature to divide block No. 4, in West Oswego, designated as the "parsonage block," in equal portions among such societies as then had a regular organization.

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.

Recent improvements and embellishments make St. Paul's one of the most commodious and churchly buildings in the county. Its new electric organ costing \$15,000, is one of the largest and best instruments in this part of the State. 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 five hundred communicants, and sustaining a first-class parochial school, attended by between seven and eight hundred children, is in a very prosperous condition. The boys and girls are in separate schools and under charge of thirteen 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. Rev. Mr. Kelly was the pastor, except during an intermission of a few months, until October, 1869, when the present incumbent, Very Rev. Michael Barry, was appointed. Connected with this parish is a cemetery, which was opened in 1853, and which is situated within the city limits on the lake shore, on the east side of the river.

The Congregational Church.—The First Congregational Church of Oswego Village had its beginning in a meeting for organization, held in the old court house April 1, 1833. The society began with twelve members, with Rev. Luther Myrick, pastor. At one time the society had more than 100 members. They erected what was long known as the Tabernacle, between West Bridge and Oneida streets, where the Vulcan Iron Works now stand. The financial panic of 1836-7 crippled

their finances and the last entry on their records was made June 3, 1838. Members were dismissed, however, as late as September, 1840. In 1836 a Union Sunday school was organized in the old court house and in December following a subscription paper was circulated to raise money to support Presbyterian preaching in East Oswego. In January, 1837, the Second Presbyterian Church of Oswego Village was organized. Rev. John Gridley, the first pastor, began his labors September 1 of that year, and was followed by Rev. J. Leonard in 1841, Rev. Charles Jones in 1844, Rev. Charles Ray, supply, in 1847, Rev. A. Judson in 1848 (died in 1852), Rev. R. B. Welch acting in 1853, and Rev. Lewis Kellogg, the last settled pastor, in 1854. The society disbanded in 1856. Their edifice was erected and dedicated in 1842, and in it the present Congregational Church Society of Oswego was organized February 20, 1857, with the following as the first Board of Trustees: D. A. Braman, Charles North, C. P. Kellogg, E. A. Sheldon, Franklin Everts, Solon Allen, John Staats, and E. J. Hamilton. July 20, 1857, a public organization of a Congregational Church in union with this society occurred at Doolittle Hall. Rev. T. A. Weed, of Mexico, called the meeting to order, Rev. M. E. Strieby, of Syracuse, was elected moderator, and Rev. Henry Fowler, of Rochester, was chosen scribe. Twenty-eight persons connected themselves with the church; within a month twenty-eight more were received into membership, making a total of fifty-six. The corner stone of a new edifice was laid September 2, 1857, by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, and in the spring of 1858 the structure was so far completed that meetings were held in it. It stands on the corner of East Fourth and Oneida streets. It is of brick, 60 by 96 feet in size, and cost complete, including organ and furniture, \$35,000; it was dedicated April 13, 1859, at which time Rev. Henry G. Ludlow¹ was installed pastor. Dedicatory services were conducted by the pastor in charge, Rev. R. W. Condit, D.D., and Rev. R. S. Storrs, jr., D.D. The successive pastors have been:

Rev. S. S. M. Greeley,² from January, 1866, to 1874; Rev. William Smith,³ from

¹ Rev. Mr. Ludlow died August 11, 1867. He was born February 11, 1797, and was a graduate of Princeton College.

² Rev. S. S. M. Greeley was born February 23, 1813; was graduated from Dartmouth College, and died October 28, 1892.

³ Rev. William Smith was born August 11, 1830, was graduated from Rutgers College, became pastor of the Reformed Church in Hudson, N. Y., and died February 23, 1892.

September, 1874, to February, 1880; Rev. Jacob A. Biddle from October, 1880, to October, 1883; Rev. William Kincaid, from March, 1884, to March, 1885; Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., from March, 1886, to February, 1888; Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon, from January 1, 1885, to the present time.

During the year 1889, a new brick chapel, planned under the pastorate of Dr. Russell, was erected at a cost of \$30,000, and the interior of the church was redecorated; a new organ added and other extensive improvements made. The building was rededicated November 10, 1889. It contains eight beautiful memorial windows. Of the twenty-eight constituent members only Alonzo H. Failing, Mrs. Mary Ford, Herbert M. Harman, Mrs. Kate Ames, and Mrs. Chloe Hubbard remain with the church.

The first communion and reception of members occurred August 16, 1857. Of the twenty-eight persons uniting with the church on that occasion, the following are all that now remain connected with the society: Philo Adams, Mrs. Sophia Adams, Mrs. L. Barber, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, Mrs. Adelia Hubbell, Mrs. Mary Wilber. The first superintendent of the Sunday school was H. M. Harman, who was succeeded in 1858 by Emerson J. Hamilton, Ph. B.; the latter held the position continuously until his death in 1893, and to his memory a handsome window was placed in the Sunday school room of the chapel. The present superintendent is Alonzo H. Failing, under whom the school has an average attendance of 200 pupils. The society has 375 members and its officers are as follows:

Trustees, W. H. Steele (chairman) O. F. Gaylord, Theodore Irwin, James F. Herrick, James McCarthy, George De Forest, D. L. Couch, James A. Wheeler, and L. W. Tanner; clerk, S. F. Steele; deacons, A. H. Failing, A. R. Stevens, R. J. St. John, T. J. Currie, Charles Allen, and S. F. Steele.

The society owns two parsonages, both of which were purchased in 1886. The one on Mohawk street, where the pastor resides cost \$4,500 and the one adjoining the church cost \$3,200.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized under the jurisdiction of the New York Annual Conference in 1847, with thirty-seven members. Among the pastors have been the following:

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. Leekins, C.

Boly, J. W. Cooper, W. N. Bowman, E. R. Davis, W. N. Bowman, J. Frisby, A. J. Dudley, A. S. Amos.

The society is without a pastor at the present time.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized as the East Methodist Episcopal Church of Oswego on the 25th of May, 1848, and was the result of a mutual division of the First M. E. Society previously mentioned. The original membership embraced 161 persons and the first pastor was Rev. Arza J. Phelps. The first official board was as follows:

Local preachers, Warren Allen, H. Colborn; class leaders, Russell Watson, Lyman Fergusson, J. H. Dow, John B. Edwards, Martin Gilbert, and Chaucey Whitney; stewards, John B. Edwards, Lyman Fergusson, C. B. Thompson, William Curtis, James Lyon, George Hines, and S. C. Abbott. On the 21st day of August, 1848, the following were elected trustees: John B. Edwards, James Lyon, Thomas McIntosh, C. B. Thompson, Lyman Fergusson, William Curtis, sr., M. F. Carpenter, D. Davis, and S. G. Abbott.

The early services were held in the court house. In 1848 a frame church was commenced which was dedicated March 28, 1850, by Rev. Hiram Mattison, D.D. It cost a little more than \$5,000, was remodeled in 1870 and stood on the site of the present structure. The pastors of this church were:

Revs. A. J. Phelps, 1848-9; Byron Alden, 1850; Orlando C. Cole, 1851-2; John C. Vandercook, 1853; G. C. Woodruff, 1854; L. D. Ferguson, 1855-6; A. J. Phelps, 1857; Otis M. Legate, 1858-9; Hiram Mattison (supply) 1859; J. C. Vandercook, 1860-61; L. D. White, 1862-3; Lewis Meredith, 1864-6; H. M. Danforth, 1867-9; M. S. Wells, 1870-71; Albert L. Smalley, 1872-4; James C. Stewart, 1875-6; M. Gaylord Bullock, 1877-9; M. D. Kinney, 1880-82.

In 1881 during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kinney, the brick edifice on East Fourth street near Bridge was erected and dedicated at a cost of about \$12,000, which sum was secured by subscription. The first parsonage was purchased during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wells, for \$3,000; this was sold and the present one, which was bought of Rev. Mr. Kinney in 1882, is valued at \$5,000. The name of the society was changed on June 10, 1882, to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The trustees at that time were:

Alexander Cropsey, Marcus T. Carpenter, Thomas E. Faulkner, C. H. Woodruff, John Phillips, T. H. Butler, J. H. Bishop, Foster Simpson, and S. M. Coon.

The pastors since 1882 have been :

Revs. I. D. Peaslee, 1883-4; M. R. Webster, 1885-7; T. B. Shepherd (under whom the church debt was extinguished), 1888-91; J. B. Kenyon, 1892; and Olin B. Coit since 1893.

The society has about 300 members and property valued at \$23,000. The present officers are as follows :

Trustees, S. M. Coon, C. W. Sexmith, J. H. Cooper, W. G. Chaffee, H. W. Wallace, Jas. Upcraft, Athelbert Cropsey, W. G. Thrall, and John Phillips; stewards, John B. Edwards, Benton C. Barnes, Wm. McChesney, Frank S. Thrall, F. E. Sweetland, Alex. R. Penfield, Harry J. Cooper, John E. Cordingley, Horace L. Bonsteel, George D. Smith, John E. McChesney, James M. Archambo, Caleb Bradshaw; Alex. R. Penfield, district steward; A. W. Penney, district class leader; J. E. McChesney, financial secretary; F. E. Sweetland, treasurer; F. S. Thrall, secretary official board.

The Sunday school was organized in 1848 and has been continuously maintained, numbering in 1894 more than 200 scholars. The first superintendent was John B. Edwards, who has been prominently connected with the church since its formation and zealous for its welfare. S. M. Coon, the present superintendent, has filled the position about seventeen years.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was founded by Rev. F. E. Foltier, a Frenchman by birth, who was sent to Oswego at the request of a number of French and French-Canadians about 1848. During that year and the next a frame edifice was built on the corner of West Sixth and Cayuga streets; it was consecrated in 1850 by Cardinal McCloskey. When the church was opened for worship the pews were rented by French-Canadians; afterwards they were taken by English speaking Catholics also, making two distinct congregations, each occupying the church at different hours on each Sunday. In July, 1851, Rev. James Keveny, an Irish priest, succeeded the first pastor, but he resigned in 1852 and was followed by Rev. F. Guerdet, a Frenchman. During his administration the Sisters of St. Joseph were introduced as teachers in the new parochial school which he instituted and for which he purchased a house on Sixth street, to which additions were afterwards made. Father Guerdet left in 1867 and was succeeded by Rev. Louis Griffa, a native of Italy, who remained until December, 1886, when Rev. M. J. Fournier, the present pastor assumed the charge. In 1870, St. Louis French Catholic Church was organized out of the congrega-

tion of St. Mary's as hereafter noticed, and since then the latter has been almost entirely composed of English-speaking Catholics of Irish nativity or descent. Many improvements have been made in the church, notably a fine organ, a magnificent altar, and statuary. The congregation of St. Mary's is large and the parochial school well attended.

The Church of the Evangelists (Protestant Episcopal) was an offshoot of Christ church and was organized July 28, 1850, with sixty-four communicants of that parish. The first vestry consisted of Joseph Grant and William Dolloway, wardens; William Schuyler Malcolm, James Brown, D. H. Marsh, Elias Trowbridge, J. B. Colwell, Ira Adkins, P. H. Hard, and Milton Harmon, vestrymen; James Brown was clerk and treasurer. William Dolloway and James Brown were chosen delegates to the diocesan convention which convened August 1, 1851, when the new parish was formally taken into union with the convention. The first rector was Rev. George W. Horne, who was called November 29, 1850, and during his administration a building fund was started. The corner-stone of the church was laid by Rev. H. W. Lee, D.D., July 1, 1851. It is a handsome stone structure on the corner of East Second and Oneida streets. In 1851 Rev. Mr. Horne resigned and on January 1, 1852, Rev. Mason Gallagher became rector, and about that time O. J. Harmon was elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senior Warden Joseph Grant. The first service was held in the new church December 5, 1852. In March, 1860, Mr. Dolloway died and Henry Adriance was chosen warden in his place. Rev. Mr. Gallagher entered the United States service as chaplain of the 24th Regiment N. Y. V. in 1861, and during his absence the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Joseph Kidder. Eight months later Mr. Gallagher returned, but soon afterward went to New York and Brooklyn and secured contributions amounting to \$4,300 for the reduction of the church debt, which was finally extinguished July 18, 1865. The edifice was consecrated by Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, July 17, 1865. Daniel H. Marsh was elected warden. Mr. Gallagher resigned February 6, 1866, and since then the rectors have been as follows:

Revs. J. H. C. Bonte to June, 1870; E. H. Jewett to April 20, 1873; C. Collard

Adams to November 1, 1874; J. L. Burrows to the fall of 1890; Hubert P. Le F. Grabau to 1893; and A. George E. Jenner since December 31, 1893.

During the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Jewett, Mr. Harmon resigned as warden and Benjamin Doolittle was elected to the vacancy, and upon the death of Mr. Marsh in August, 1876, A. S. Norton was chosen warden. The latter died July 8, 1890, and Robert Downey was chosen to the position. The present vestry consists of: Robert Downey, junior warden; G. D. McManus, clerk; M. P. Neal, William Marsh, Sidney Van Auken, O. S. Osterhout, Nelson Morrow, Charles J. Mattison, and T. R. Collin, vestrymen. On Christmas eve, 1893, fire damaged the interior of the church about \$1,900. It was immediately repaired and reopened in March, 1894. The rear part of the parish house adjoining the church was presented to this society by the Board of Supervisors in November, 1857; it was formerly the county court house, and was consecrated to parish purposes October 31, 1858. The front part was added in 1892 at a cost of \$2,500. In 1867 St. John's Mission, on the corner of Eleventh and Mitchell streets was established by this church and since then services have been regularly held there either by the pastor or a lay-reader. It has about twenty families and a Sunday school of thirty-five scholars, with Nelson Morrow, superintendent. The mother church has now over 300 communicants. Its Sunday school was organized in 1850 with eighteen scholars under the superintendency of O. J. Harmon; the rector is the present superintendent. From this school and church sixty members entered the United States service during the war of the Rebellion.

The West Baptist Church was organized in the old City Hall May 3, 1852. It was an offshoot from the First Baptist society and its constituent members were as follows:

Benjamin Austen, Mrs. Catharine Austen, Denison Allen, Mrs. J. S. Ames, Rev. Isaac Butterfield, Mrs. Sarah A. Butterfield, Sobieski Burt, Mrs. Elizabeth Burt, Selden P. Clark, Mrs. Margaret Clark, V. C. Douglass, Mrs. Abigail Dole, Horatio Garlick, Mrs. Marcia Garlick, Miss Hannah E. Garlick, Charles A. Garlick, William H. Gardner, Mrs. Martha S. Gardner, Miss Sylvia Gustin, David Harmon, jr., Mrs. Emily Harmon, Miss Emily M. Harmon, Miss Eliza Ann Harmon, Miss Velonia H. Harmon, Miss Lucy House, Thomas Kingsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Kingsford, Tromson Kingsford, Henry Kingsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Knapp, Elisha H. Mack, Mrs. Emma E. Mack, William W. Mack, Mrs. Laura Jane Mack, Royal L. Mack, Mrs. Mary C. Mack, Mrs. Nancy Mason, Mrs. Electa Mellen, E. A. Potter, Mrs. M. A. Potter, Frank W. Potter, Isaac Perry,

Mrs. Sally Perry, Daniel Pond, Mrs. Nancy Rope, Miss Almira E. Tyler, Miss Ann Thomson, Mrs. Mary Vauvilliez.

These were dismissed for the purpose from the present church on the east side of the river, and of the number only Mrs. Emily Harmon and Thomson Kingsford are still members of this society. The first officers were: David Harmon, E. H. Mack, and Sobieski Burt, deacons; Denison Allen, clerk; Thomas Kingsford, treasurer. The church was formally recognized by Council August 30, 1853. The first pastor was Rev. Isaac Butterfield, who increased the membership to 111 and was succeeded in November, 1855, by Rev. S. W. Titus, who remained until May, 1857, when Rev. A. G. Bowles became pastor. In April, 1868, he was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Bliss, who remained three years. Revs. Forey and Chapell then served as supplies until October, 1862, when Rev. H. M. Richardson assumed the charge. In May, 1866, he was followed by Rev. D. C. Hughes. Services were at first held in the court room in the old city hall, in Doolittle Hall, and in the old Tabernacle on the site of the Vulcan Iron Works. The present edifice, which is one of the most substantial church buildings in the city, was erected during the year 1866 at a cost of \$70,000. It was dedicated April 18, 1867, and stands on the corner of West Third and Mohawk streets. Rev. Mr. Hughes resigned in June, 1869, and since then the pastors have been: Revs. Isaac Butterfield, 1869-75; C. H. Watson, 1875-81; M. A. Wilcox, 1881-87; E. H. Lovett, 1887-92; Lewis Halsey, since September, 1892. The society has 465 members and the largest Y. P. S. C. E. in the county. The trustees for 1894 are O. M. Bond, T. P. Kingsford, Thomson Kingsford, W. D. Gardner, A. B. Cogswell, J. H. Keeney; treasurer, A. B. Cogswell; clerk, J. D. Sprague. The Sunday school was organized in 1853 with 125 members and David Harmon, superintendent. There are now about 360 scholars and forty officers, under the superintendency of C. W. Richards. The church in 1867 organized a mission school called Hope Chapel, and in 1868 erected a small frame building on West Bridge street. This mission has been discontinued. The entire church property is now valued at \$50,000.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about 1857 through the labors of Revs. Stahlschmidt and Fischer, mission-

aries; prominent among the constituent members were Lawrence Kirshner, Louis Kiehm, Paul Scherman, John Kline, and Joseph Schuler. Services were first held in the hall over Hart's dry goods store. The first stationed pastor was Rev. Jacob Post, who remained nine years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Severinghaus, under whom the present parsonage was erected. In 1859 a church edifice was built on the corner of East Sixth and Lawrence streets. Rev. Mr. Severinghaus was followed by Rev. F. A. Conradi, who was succeeded four years later by Rev. P. Rizer, who also served four years. The next pastor was Rev. O. F. Ebert, who remained five years and under whose pastorate the church was raised and a basement built at a cost of \$3,000. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Reinhold Kessler, under whom, in 1889, the old frame church was demolished to the basement and the present brick edifice erected thereon at an expense of \$7,000. In 1893 the corner lot opposite the church was purchased as a site for a German-English parochial school. The parish has a communicant membership of 425, with five societies. The Sunday school, of which the pastor is superintendent, with George Kirshner assistant, has an average attendance of 175. The church property is valued at \$15,000.

The Congregation of Berith Sholen (Hebrew) was organized January 6, 1858, with these officers: President, A. S. Garson; vice-president, M. Rypinsky; treasurer, S. Goldberg; secretary, M. I. Garson. On May 5, 1863, the society was legally incorporated. The first rabbi was Rev. Mr. Weiland. Services were maintained regularly for several years, but no house of worship was built, and the organization ceased active operations.

St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Church had its nucleus in a Mission held in St. Mary's Church in 1856 by the Redemptorist Father Joseph Wissel, the first German priest to labor among his countrymen in Oswego. In 1859 the Franciscan Fathers from Syracuse visited this city and held services for the German Catholics in St. Mary's church, and on September 16, 1860, the St. Boniface Society was organized for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of an edifice, the members obligating themselves to pay a certain sum quarterly for two years. Prominent among the first members, who numbered sixty-three, were

Andrew Baltes, Lewis Brosemer, Joseph Hoover, and others. A lot was purchased from P. Lappin for \$900, on the corner of East Albany and Seventh streets, and in 1862 the corner stone of a church was laid by Rev. Father Leopold, O. M. C.; it was a frame structure, and was dedicated December 6, 1863. A successful mission was immediately conducted by Father Leopold Moczygemba, O. M. C., and his assistants. The Franciscan Fathers remained in charge of the mission and Rev. Father Oderic Vogt became the first pastor. On February 14, 1864, the Stations of the Holy Cross were erected and in the same year an organ was placed in the church. June 10, 1865, the dwelling and lot of Joseph Baltes were purchased for \$1,400, and adapted for a parsonage. This place was subsequently sold and the present building erected at a cost of about \$2,000. In July, 1865, the main altar, donated by the German Catholics of Syracuse, was erected, and a small bell, taken by a German resident of Syracuse from a City Hall in South Carolina, was presented to the church. In October, 1865, Father Vogt was succeeded by Father Leopold Moczygemba, and in April, 1866, a frame school house was built on the lot between the church and the parsonage, costing \$2,861. In September of that year it was placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. St. Joseph's Society was organized September 23, 1866, with George Koch, president; Lewis Brosemer, treasurer, and Peter Endres, secretary. Father Leopold went to Rome in May, 1868, and for a year the church was in charge of fathers from Syracuse, when Father Vogt again assumed the charge. In November, 1870, the mission was turned over to the first secular priest, Rev. Joseph Ottenhues, who on February 28, 1871, was succeeded by Rev. Charles Zucker. October 18, 1874, the latter was followed by Rev. J. Herman Wibbe, who was superseded about 1883 by Rev. Stephen A. Preisser. In August, 1893, Rev. Adolph Geyer became pastor and remained until July, 1894, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Ernest D. Stark. In 1876 three new bells were purchased and on May 9 were blessed by Bishop McNierney. The parish now has about 130 families. The school, attended by ninety children, is in charge of four Sisters of St. Francis, with Rev. Father Stark principal. The property is valued at \$17,000. Connected with the parish is St Peter's Catholic Cemetery Association, an incorporated organization of which

Louis Wiegand is president. The cemetery is situated about one and a half miles from the City Hall on the east bank of the river.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist (Roman Catholic) dates its organization from the year 1869, when Bishop Conroy appointed Rev. J. F. Lowrey pastor of a new parish to be formed in the southwest part of the city. He purchased a lot of F. T. Carrington and there built a frame structure for temporary use; this was subsequently converted into a parochial school house. In the spring of 1870 a brick church was begun on the corner of West Erie and Third streets. The corner stone was laid on July 10 of that year and on November 12, 1871, was finished; the dedication took place July 14, 1872, by Rt. Rev. J. J. Conroy. The principal contributors towards the erection of the building were Delos De Wolf, Thomas S. Mott, Bart Lynch, Michael Cummings, Aaron Colnon, and James Hennessy. Rev. Father Lowrey introduced four Sisters of St. Joseph, of Carondelet, Mo., who taught parochial school during three years from September, 1872, the attendance being about 300. In 1875 the school house was burned and the school discontinued. A few years later it was revived by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who continued until about 1883, when the building was again destroyed by fire, and the school has not since been taught. Rev. Father Lowrey was succeeded on April 25, 1875, by Rev. Daniel O'Connell, who was followed by Rev. Martin J. Hughes, under whose pastorate in 1887 St. John's Hall was built of brick, at a cost of about \$15,000. August 4, 1892, the present pastor, Rev. William F. Dwyer, assumed the charge. The parish has about 3,000 members, and property valued at \$75,000.

St. Louis French Catholic Church was organized as a separate parish in December, 1870. It had its beginning, however, in the year 1867, at which time the congregation of St. Mary's had become too large for their accommodation. In 1870 Rev. John F. X. Pelletier, of Quebec, was appointed to the task of establishing the new parish. Eighteen months elapsed before the separation was fully effected, the French meanwhile holding services in St. Mary's church. The trustees of St. Mary's finally purchased Mead's Hall, on the east side of the river, corner of Fourth and Bridge streets, for \$7,000, for the new congregation, and expended \$500 in refitting it. In December, 1871, the French

members permanently left the parent society. The parish at this time comprised about 400 families. A brick building was soon afterward erected on the property for a convent, or Sisters' House, at a cost of \$6,000. The pastors succeeding Father Pelletier have been: Rev. Arthur Sicard de Carufel, September, 1876, to June, 1878; Rev. J. Forget to October, 1879; Rev. Joseph Charette to November, 1883; Rev. T. R. Chaput to February, 1884; and Rev. Joseph Julian Auger to the present time. During the pastorate of the latter nearly 1,000 children have been baptized; 200 couples have been married and about 280 burials have been made. The church has been extensively repaired and the property is now valued at \$20,000. The parsonage was purchased in 1886 for \$4,000. There are 400 families now in the parish. The school is in charge of nine Sisters of St. Ann's Convent, of Lachine, Ca., and has an average attendance of 275 pupils, who are taught both English and French.

Grace Presbyterian Church.—The records of this church date back to March 18, 1872, when twelve gentlemen, William H. Herrick, J. Wells Pitkin, Joseph Owen, Charles Rhodes, William H. Herrick, jr., Edwin Allen, John C. Churchill, F. B. Lathrop, Albertus Perry, Gilbert Mollison, John N. Collins and W. D. Smith, met at the house of J. Wells Pitkin and resolved to form a new society. The idea of another Presbyterian church in the city originated from twelve to fifteen years before this. Several persons believed, as early as 1858, that the time had come for a new society on the west side of the river. Their opinion never changed. This conviction was based upon the fact that not a pew, and hardly a sitting, could be had at the time in the old edifice.

This first service was held March 24, in Grace Mission Chapel, still standing south of the D. L. & W. R. R., on Fifth street, at which time thirty-seven persons united with each other in a notice that the organization of the church would be perfected on the next Sabbath and that on the 9th of April the society would meet and elect trustees. Accordingly, on March 31, 1872, the organization of the church was perfected and the following elders elected: William F. Allen, George Seeley, Gilbert Mollison, Frederick B. Lathrop, John C. Churchill, and Warren D. Smith. On April 9 the organization of the society was completed. The first trustees were: O. H. Hastings, Joseph Owen, William H.

Herrick, Edwin Allen, M. M. Wheeler, J. N. Collins, George B. Powell, J. H. Woodruff, and S. B. Johnson. The church at its organization consisted of sixty-four members, all but one of whom were dismissed from the First Presbyterian church of Oswego.

The first session meeting was held at the house of W. D. Smith, at the close of the services when the church was organized. Rev. E. G. Thurber, acted as moderator. At this meeting Mr. and Mrs. Melross and Edgar, their son, were received by letter from the First Presbyterian church, of Los Angeles, California. Elder John C. Churchill was appointed the first delegate to Presbytery. The first communion was celebrated May 5, at which time eleven were added by certificate and three on confession. Of this number, Mrs. Anna Page, who died September 22, 1872, ninety years of age, was their first loss by death or otherwise. The first child baptized was Lilly Mather, daughter of F. B. Lathrop, April 28, 1872, at the residence of Mr. Lathrop. The first public baptisms in the chapel, May 5, were Mary Grace, daughter of Joseph Owen, and Gilbert Mollison, son of W. H. Herrick, jr. Services were at first held in Grace Mission chapel. Their own chapel was begun in July, 1872, and occupied March 9, 1873, at which time there were ninety-one members on the church roll. The corner stone of the church, corner of West Oneida and Fifth streets, was laid May 2, 1873, and the edifice was finished and occupied on Sunday, July 19, 1874. It cost \$65,000, seats 800 persons and is one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in Western New York. Upon its completion the trustees issued the following 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 for, 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."

At this time there were 110 members in the society. The church is supported by volunteer contributions and is in a flourishing condition, the present membership being 513. During a year and nine months Rev. J. B. Condit, D.D., brother of the beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian church, supplied the pulpit. The first settled pastor, Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, was installed January 8, 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. Judson Swift, who was followed in May, 1894, by Rev. David Willis, jr. The ruling elders for 1894 are John C. Churchill, Edwin Allen, Stephen G. Howe, Gilbert Mollison, Robert G. Post, Fred M. Williams, Dr. P. M. Dowd, U. Z. Maltby, and Joseph B. Lathrop (clerk). The Sunday school was organized April 9, 1872, with about 100 scholars and twenty-three teachers, with Gilbert Mollison superintendent. The school has now an attendance of 410, under superintendency of J. B. Lathrop.

The Free Methodist Church was organized February 27, 1877, by Rev. B. T. Roberts, general superintendent. Until recently this society formed a part of the Oswego and Thompson school house circuit; about 1892 it became a separate charge and now has about forty members. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. Clark, and his successors have been Revs. L. H. Robinson, Zenas Osborne, J. A. Odell, Orville Frink, Charles Hudson, P. C. Givens, William Crossman, Zenas Osborne, Orville Frink, Thomas Whiffen, incumbent. The society has a small frame church on West Bridge street, the pastor residing in a part of the building.

The Church of our Father (Universalist), was organized as the First Universalist Church of Oswego on December 28, 1882, and adopted its present name on the 14th of July, 1884. The original church of this denomination in the city had a brief existence many years ago, and an edifice was erected which was burned about thirty-five years since, after which the society disbanded. The first board of trustees of the present organization consisted of Edward Sayer, James Lake and James G. Haslop. F. E. Sayer was the first treasurer and W. J. Towsley, first secretary. The first settled pastor was Rev. G. Foster Barnes, who was installed in August, 1884, and remained until October, 1885. His successors have been Revs. Elmer R. Earle to November, 1886; Irving Towsley from April, 1888, to April, 1890; W. Ezra Leavitt to May, 1893; O. R.

Beardsley to the present time. Their neat brick church is on West Second street, was erected in 1883-84 at a cost of \$13,500, and was dedicated September 16, 1884. The society has fifty-seven members. The present trustees are Edward Sayer, Reuben Hamilton, Israel Talcott, W. R. McConnell, Mrs. I. I. Rasmussen, and H. H. Watson. The Sunday school has an average attendance of fifty scholars, with F. E. Sayer, superintendent.

St. Mathew's English Lutheran Church was organized with about ten members, by Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, now of Syracuse, January 18, 1885, and was incorporated November 13, of the same year. The society is an outgrowth of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Oswego. The first officers were: Trustees, M. L. Kirshner, president; Henry Fingerhut, vice-president; Edward Hoick, secretary; Charles E. Kirshner, treasurer; Peter Coseo, and Gustavus Kline. Services were held at first in Temperance Hall and in the basement of the City Library building. In 1888 a handsome brick and stone edifice was built on the corner of West Second and Mohawk streets, at a cost including the lot of \$13,000. During three years the church was supplied by Revs. Jeremiah and L. M. Zimmerman. The first regular pastor was Rev. George W. Dell, who was installed July 1, 1887, and remained until July, 1893, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. George B. Hiller. The society has about 135 members, with the following officers: Elders, Peter Coseo, Frederick Scheutzow, and Felix Sherman. Deacons, George Shurr, Rudolph Kanapke, and William J. Scheutzow. Trustees, William Coseo, N. J. Schuler, Andrew Pospesel, George N. Benz, and Martin L. Kirshner. The Sunday school, of which Andrew Pospesel is superintendent, has about eighty scholars and officers.

The Young Men's Christian Association was originally organized December 10, 1855, with the following officers:

Edwin Allen, president; H. M. Harmon, John K. Post, Thomas Kingsford, and E. Bickford, jr., vice-presidents; H. L. Dinmore, corresponding secretary; S. B. Ludlow, jr., recording secretary; C. H. Butler, treasurer, and George H. Goodier, L. E. Goulding, D. B. Northrup, James A. Baker, H. L. Davis, Jesse A. Hathway, John Lewis, and E. W. Rossiter, board of managers.

This association had a very brief existence. It was succeeded in 1858

by the Young Men's Christian Union, which established and maintained a reading room, and continued in existence several years.

The Young Men's Christian Association, as it exists to-day, was organized September 19, 1889, with these officers:

Theodore Irwin, jr., president; W. L. Welsh, vice-president; W. G. Thrall, recording secretary; F. L. Brown, treasurer. Directors, Theodore Irwin, jr., E. P. Benjamin, W. G. Thrall, T. P. Kingsford, J. B. Lathrop, Charles A. Tanner, S. M. Coon, W. H. Kenyon, P. C. M. Tribe, W. L. Welsh, H. L. Howe, Robert Downey, I. B. Poucher, G. B. Sloan, jr., W. G. Todt, R. G. Post, F. L. Brown, M. L. Kishner.

The presidents of the Association have been Theodore Irwin, 1889-91; Robert G. Post, 1891-93; Henry L. Howe, 1893 to the present time. The first general secretary was F. A. Strough, who served until April, 1890. A. C. Poeter held the position from May 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891, and Charles H. Allen has filled the office since October 1, 1891. The spacious rooms of the Association (formerly St. James Hall), on West First street between Bridge and Oneida streets, which were leased immediately after the organization, are conveniently and appropriately fitted up with a reading room, parlor, bath rooms, gymnasium, audience room, lockers etc. A special feature of the Association's work is its recently organized evening educational classes for mechanical drawing and other studies. Besides this, it furnishes an entertainment course during each winter. In this connection it is worth while to note the fact that the first Y. M. C. A. State Convention was held in Oswego. The officers of the Association for 1894-95 are as follows:

Henry L. Howe, president; Gilbert Mollison, jr., vice-president; Frank L. Brown, treasurer; Frank S. Thrall, recording secretary. Directors, the foregoing persons and C. P. Boyle, H. J. Cooper, Theodore Irwin, jr., T. P. Kingsford, P. C. M. Tribe, Dr. W. C. Todt, C. A. Tanner, H. H. Karpinski, L. W. Baker, Richard Oliphant, Dr. J. S. Howard, Nelson Morrow, and S. G. Howe. Trustees, J. C. Churchill, W. D. Smith, Thomas Mathews, O. J. Harmon, Thomson Kingsford, George B. Sloan.

*Educational Institutions of Oswego.*¹—The first school in Oswego was taught in a log house near what is now the corner of West First and Seneca streets, about 1798, by Miss Artemisia Waterhouse, of Oswego

¹ The authority for this account of the early schools of Oswego down to 1876, is Johnson's History of Oswego county, for whom it was prepared under direction of Virgil C. Douglass, then secretary of the Board of Education, which gives assurance of its correctness.

Falls. Captain Edward O'Connor taught in 1802 in a log building erected for a shop by Captain Ford near the bank of the river between what are now Cayuga and Bridge streets. As early as 1807, Dr. Joseph Caldwell, one of the very early physicians, added to his limited income by teaching.

In 1805 or 1806 Bradner Burt, who had arrived here in 1801, built the first school house in Oswego. The cost of the building was provided by private subscription, to which Joel Burt, Matthew McNair, William Vaughan, and others liberally contributed. The building was a good one for that early period, a one story frame structure thirty-five feet square, with a cupola. Its use was intended for religious services also and it was equipped with a pulpit. Some of the early courts were held here, and here Dr. Caldwell taught several years.

The building was situated on what was formerly known as the "Court House Block," on the corner of West Third and Seneca streets. When this block was subsequently sold and the proceeds devoted to the erection of the court house on the east side of the river, the school house was removed to the southwest corner of Second and Seneca streets. 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 finally burned in 1865. In the winter of 1815-16 a select school was taught by Dea. John B. Park, afterward the commercial partner of Henry Eagle.

In May, 1830, the trustees of school district No. 1, which then comprised the entire village, felt impelled to announce that "school is now in operation under the supervision of Mr. Bailey, a gentleman experienced in the business of teaching and well qualified for the task." George Fisher, Moses Whitney, and William G. Adkins were the trustees.

Previous to 1830 the subject of an academy was agitated and in 1831 the foundation of a building for this purpose was laid. The land was leased at first, as it was a portion of the park reservation. Through fears of objectionable interference with each other by two schools widely different in character, situated so close together, the trustees sold the new building and purchased a house on Fourth street, converted it into a school house, and occupied it as such until 1851. It was then sold and

"the academy building," which had long been used as a boarding house, was purchased and refitted for its original purpose. Up to 1834 there was but one school district in West Oswego. In that year a district was formed 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 of the township of Oswego, of which for school purposes, the village of West Oswego was a part. 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 was afterward twice enlarged, once by the trustees in 1850, and afterwards by the Board of Education.

In 1836, the district called No. 14 was also created, including all the territory west of Fourth and north of Cayuga 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. Bonsteele, 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. 9 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 a single room.

In 1843 another district, styled No. 17, was taken off from the east end of this district, including all of 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 by the Board of Education, and was burned about 1880 and never rebuilt. The lot was sold.

In the fall of 1848 another district was formed from the southwesterly part of No. 13, 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 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 A. H. Durham, the successor of Mr. Park, to District 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 occupied by primary school No. 11. 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. 13. 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 Columbian Mill formerly stood; the fourth on the west side of First street, at the foot of Cayuga; the fifth in Elias Park's house, on the corner of Second and Seneca streets. Among the early teachers of the school who suc-

ceeded Miss Robinson were Mr. Morton, Miss Daggert, Mr. Dwyer, Miss Ora Coate, Miss Lydia Miner, Richard Parsons, and Eliza Wells.

Although there was considerable rivalry between the two sections on the west and east sides of the river, it was not until 1828 that the people of the east side felt that they greatly needed or could afford to pay for a school house. In the fall of the year named a school meeting was called at Milton Harmon's store; but only three persons, Mr. Harmon, James Sloan, and Joseph Turner, attended. Perhaps they were a little disgusted at the lack of interest shown by their fellow citizens; in any case they promptly voted that it was "absolutely necessary to have a school house," and resolved that one should be erected at once, at not to exceed \$100. It is said that on the following day they were made to understand that "the masses" would not support them in their extravagance and that such expenditures would ruin the town with taxation.

The school house was erected however, on East Fourth street, the contract being let to Luther Palmer, who agreed to not only erect the building, but to supply all the furniture, for \$100. It was not a very pretentious school building, only 25 by 30 feet; the sides of planks, battened on the inside; the seats of the same material as the remainder of the structure. Its appearance did not commend it, though it was doubtless well worth its insignificant cost. It stood until about the year 1840, 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. 10. It appears to have been erected by James 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 pub-

lic school in the room rented of Mr. O'Hara, 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 for some time in the old court house. 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 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 was made 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 East 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 James A. Baker, on East 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 was one joint school district up the river, on the west side, in the old Sobieski Burt neighborhood, near the present site of the water works, and another in the west part of the town, in the neighborhood of the S. B. Johnson farm. 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 sympathy 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 120 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 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, William F. Mason, John C. Churchill ; third ward, Abner C. Mattoon, William H. Goit ; fourth ward, A. B. Coe, O. J. Harmon. A. B. Coe was elected the first president of the board and E. A. Sheldon, 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 \$150 to \$220 and in one instance \$240 per annum for ladies and from \$300 to \$400, and in one instance \$600 for gentlemen. There were also sixteen private schools with an average attendance of 630 pupils.

The following September the city was entirely redistricted and the schools completely graded. The city was first divided into eleven primary districts, then into five junior districts, the whole comprising one high school district. As the scholars finished the course prescribed in each of the lower schools, they progressed 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 88 by 79 feet, will accommodate 600 pupils, and cost \$22,223.

During the summer of 1870 the Board of Education purchased two lots, one in the second ward, on the corner of 10th and Mitchell streets, for the sum of \$1,500 and the other in the seventh ward on Talman, between Third and Fifth streets for the sum of \$910. The board also enlarged the site of school No. 13 on West Fourth between Albany and Erie streets, by the purchase of the adjoining lot on the north 33 by 100 feet, for the sum of \$700. The site of school house No. 4 in the Fourth ward, was enlarged by purchase on the 6th of November, 1875, of 15 by 100 feet on the north for \$450.

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 300 pupils at a cost of \$10,800.

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 \$8,300. This is the fourth school house that has occupied the same site. From that date to the present time no important additions or alterations have been made to the various school buildings and sites; all have remained practically unchanged. In 1892 the school house in district No. 9 was enlarged by the addition of one room, and in the same year the building in district No. 13 was remodeled.

In 1866 the high school was placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and William Wallace was the first to receive a Regents' diploma. For several years preliminary examinations only were held; in 1883 the present system of advanced examinations was inaugurated. Since about the year 1886 the high school has maintained but one session daily; all the other schools continue the usual forenoon and afternoon sessions. Until 1890 the regular school year closed in February, but since then it has terminated in June. During the past six years libraries have been placed in the various schools, the principal one in the high school containing about 400 volumes.

The Board of Education originally consisted of eight members; subsequently the number was increased to sixteen, and recently it has been reduced to six, two of which are elected each year. The secretary is appointed by the board, and is *ex officio* superintendent of the schools of the city. Virgil C. Douglass was made assistant to Mr. Sheldon in 1866 and on October 5, 1869, was chosen secretary. He was succeeded by E. J. Hamilton, under whom two important innovations were inaugurated. The school districts and buildings were renumbered and the present system of promoting pupils to higher grades upon the judgment of teachers without final examinations was adopted. In October, 1893, Mr. Hamilton was succeeded by the present secretary, George E. Bullis. The board for 1894-5 consists of O. H. Hastings, president, M. Looney, B. C. Frost, D. Heagerty, H. W. Seeber, and J. W. Mullin.

The following list comprises the present schools and their respective principals:

High School, Charles W. Richards; Senior, No. 1, Martha W. Stowell; Senior No. 6, Charles H. Treadwell; Junior, No. 1, Mary A. Leonard; Junior, No. 3, Nellie H. Hagan; Junior, No. 4, J. Alice Donnelly; Junior, No. 5, Kate L. Treadway; Junior, No. 7, Elizabeth Kingsford; Primary, No. 2, Miss M. E. Doran; Primary, No. 3, Harriet E. Stevens; Primary, No. 4, Kate W. Maxwell; Primary, No. 6, Mrs. Cora L. Pitman; Primary, No. 7, Margaret A. Kenefic; Primary, No. 8, B. Manning; Primary, No. 9, Eliza J. Nichols; Primary, No. 10, Ellen M. Bruce; Primary, No. 11, Margaret Jackson; Primary, No. 12, Lizzie H. Dinmore; Primary, No. 13, Mrs. F. W. Douglass; Normal Practice department, Amos W. Farnham, superintendent, Anna J. Flynn, principal; Senior department, Normal Practice, Elizabeth Salmon; Unclassified school, Mrs. G. M. Gardinier.

Much credit is due Prof. Charles W. Richards for the high standard of education maintained in the public school system of the city. Second only in length of service to the venerable E. A. Sheldon, who is fully noticed in the subjoined sketch of the State Normal school of Oswego, he has devoted to the work a brilliant intellect, a critical judgment, an impartial assistance, and a marked personality. He has been intimately identified with the schools here since 1873, and has aided in every project looking towards the improvement and advancement of educational matters.

Reference has been made to the connection of E. A. Sheldon with the "Orphan and Free School Association" of 1848-50. Mr. Sheldon was superintendent of the city schools from 1853 to his resignation in

September, 1869; and it was while he was occupying this position that he became dissatisfied with results of the methods of teaching then used. He had already made some study of the so-called objective methods of teaching founded by Pestalozzi, and a visit to the Normal School in Toronto gave him further insight into the system. Procuring books containing object lessons, he discussed their merits with the various teachers. The following document, dated November 1, 1860, is self-explanatory and is copied because it constituted the foundation of the present Normal School of Oswego, the foremost institution of its kind in America.

The undersigned Committee of Teachers desire to call the attention of the Board of Education to a subject, which they deem of vital importance to the interest and progress of our public schools. It is known, at least to some members of this Board, that it has been a part of the plan, in connection with the High School, to have a teachers' class formed from members of the graduating class, composed of those who design to teach, who should spend a portion of their time during the last year of their course in some model class exercises for the primary and junior department, in addition to especial instruction in the theory and practice of teaching. This plan your Committee regard as an excellent one; but for several reasons, with the present arrangement, they deem it impracticable, and experience has thus far proved it to be so. In the first place the course of study, as prescribed, leaves no time for additional studies or duties. It is as much as the class can do to accomplish all that is required in this direction; and it seems to us that there is no study there required that can be omitted; but, on the other hand, there are some subjects not here pursued, that would be of great utility to every person and especially to teachers.

In order, however, to make these Model Class exercises of great utility, the teacher who has the charge of them should be a person of large experience, eminently successful and in every way a model of excellence in his profession, a person of good judgment and great discrimination, one who can criticise closely, point out defects and show the remedy.

As it is well known to the Board, we have been introducing into our Primary schools a system of instruction in many respects quite new to our teachers; and while they are for the most part working into it very well, much better even than we could have anticipated, yet they feel a greater or less degree of awkwardness and diffidence in conducting the new exercises, and are not prepared to interest others. The pupils coming from our High School and applying for situations as teachers are mostly quite young and without any experience, and if we should put those pupils with their youth and inexperience into our Primary schools, the very place where even under the old system the greatest degree of judgment, discretion, patience, ingenuity, experience and skill are demanded, with all our new methods, as now adopted in these schools, we could expect but failure as the result. These new methods also require a thorough knowledge of Natural History, in its various departments, together with a quick and ready hand in

linear drawing, subjects, with which, in the present course of study, they have comparatively little acquaintance.

To obviate all these objections and carry out the original plan of a model school department, your Committee would offer the following resolutions and move their adoption:

1. Resolved, That in connection with the High School there be organized a department composed of graduates of this school and graduates from abroad who may apply for admission, to be styled the Model Primary Teachers' Department, the object of which shall be, to prepare teachers for the important work of primary instruction.

2. Resolved, That no person shall be admitted to this Department who does not hold a certificate of graduation from the Oswego High School, or from some other institution whose course of study and mental discipline are equally thorough, or who shall, on examination, give evidence that he has thoroughly mastered the English branches generally taught in our academies and high schools, and that he sustains a good moral character.

3. Resolved, That this course shall be one year and shall embrace the following subjects of study:

1st Term. Botany, Mental Physiology, and Linear Drawing in its practical application in delineating objects from Nature on the blackboard.

2d Term. Mineralogy, Review of Botany, Moral Physiology, Linear Drawing continued.

3d Term. Moral Physiology and Mineralogy continued; also Drawing.

Resolved, That a diploma or certificate of graduation be awarded to all those who pass through the required course of this department, and show by their practice in the school room an aptness and ability to teach, and that the necessary steps be taken, to entitle the holder of such certificate to equal rank and privilege with those holding State certificates.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be directed, to correspond immediately with the Principal of the Training school for the preparation of teachers for primary instruction under the patronage of the Home and Colonial School society, in the city of London, with a view of obtaining a teacher of high order, one familiar with the system of primary teaching as now adopted in our schools and capable of taking charge and instructing a teachers' class, such as the foregoing resolutions contemplate; and that he make all the necessary arrangements for entering upon the proposed plan at the opening of the spring term.

Ayes—Talcott, Oliphant, Doolittle, Mattoon, Allen. No—Richardson.

The consequence of this action was an invitation to Miss M. E. M. Jones, a teacher in the Home and Colonial School, England, to come to Oswego, which she did, beginning her work here May 1, 1861, thus founding the Oswego Training School. This movement, of course, received the unqualified support of Mr. Sheldon, and in spite of the fact that much local indifference was manifested toward the school, it prospered. Pupils began to attend from a distance, some of them being graduates of Normal Schools. In connection with this we quote the following from one of the school publications:

From the effect produced by the new method on pupils and teachers, Mr. Sheldon came to the conclusion that its adoption into the schools of this country was a matter of vast importance.

To promote this end he issued, in December, 1861, an invitation to come to Oswego, in order to observe the practical working of the method. This invitation was cordially responded to by W. F. Phelps, D. H. Cochran, David N. Camp, Thomas F. Harrison, H. B. Wilbur, W. Nicoll and George L. Farnham.

There is something almost touching in the introductory words of Mr. Sheldon's address. Far from boasting of great results already obtained, or giving vent to an excited imagination in regard to hoped for results or laurels, he seems rather to be thrilled by the greatness of the task, and long for the sympathy and co-operation of kindred souls; we give it in full:

For more than eight years we have been striving to improve our schools, and when we compare them with what they were at the time of their organization, we feel that a decided progress has been made; but never have their deficiencies been so apparent as at the present moment. Whatever the improvement, it certainly has not kept pace with our ideas of what it ought to be.

We have asked you here to examine a system of instruction we have been endeavoring to incorporate into our schools, for the origin of which we claim no credit; neither do we claim that the principles of this system are new in this country. For years they have been quietly and imperceptibly creeping into our educational theories; and have, although in an isolated and disjointed manner, made their way into our best schools. Good teachers everywhere are working more or less in accordance with these principles—modified perhaps in some degree—and are there preparing the way for a system of primary education, of which they constitute the very web and woof. It is this feature which we claim as new in this country. We have never had any system of primary education based on sound philosophical principles, and practically carried out in a definite and well arranged curriculum. Whether such is the system to which we now call your attention, we leave you to judge; it is for this purpose we have presumed to invite you here today. Should your judgment, after a careful investigation, accord with our own, it can but lead to a complete revolution in our methods of teaching; it will make teaching a profession, a title it has yet to earn.

Miss Jones finished her work here in the summer of 1862, and from that training school grew the present Normal School, State connection with which began in 1863, when the Legislature, on recommendation of Hon. Victor M. Rice, of Buffalo, superintendent of public instruction at that time, and through the inspiring influence of the training school which had met with unqualified success under Miss M. E. M. Jones and Edward A. Sheldon, made an appropriation of \$3,000 a year for two years for its support, provided 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 under control of the Oswego Board of Education, and occupied a building on East Fourth street, afterwards occupied by one of the city schools.

The following gentlemen were members of the Board of Education at the time of the introduction of the new programme, which led directly to the establishment of the Training School:

E. B. Talcott, Robert Oliver, C. T. Richardson, Benjamin Doolittle, James Doyle, A. C. Mattoon, Simeon Bates, E. C. Hart.

At the time of the adoption of the resolution for the organization of the Training School, the board consisted of the following gentlemen:

E. B. Talcott, Richard Oliphant, C. T. Richardson, Benjamin Doolittle, A. C. Mattoon, James Doyle, Simeon Bates, Charles E. Allen. Members of the Board of Education at the time of the opening of the Training School in 1861: Richard Oliphant, E. B. Talcott, Benjamin Doolittle, M. Doyle, A. C. Mattoon, James Doyle, Charles E. Allen, George Talcott.

The success of the school was most gratifying, and during 1864-65 the number of pupils rapidly increased and far surpassed the minimum number required by the Legislature. This success induced the Legislature to appropriate (act of April 4, 1865) \$6,000 annually, provided each Assembly District might send one pupil free, and provided the city should provide suitable buildings and grounds for the institution. The immediate control remained with the Oswego Board of Education, who were to act under general direction of the superintendent of public instruction in their management of the school.

The city accepted the proposition, and in the summer of 1865 the Board of Education purchased the old United States Hotel property, on the north side of Seneca between Sixth and Seventh streets. About \$14,500 were expended in adapting the buildings to their new uses, making the total cost, exclusive of furniture, \$26,000.

The school first occupied its new house in February, 1866. A few rooms on the first floor were used for recitations by the Normal pupils, the larger part of the building being devoted to the "Practice School," which was an important feature of the original training school. The children of the district in which the school was established attended in the same building and were taught by the Normal students, under direction and instruction of competent teachers appointed by the Board of Education.

On the 17th of April, 1866, the General Normal School Act was passed providing for six new Normal schools, each to be governed by a local board appointed by the state superintendent. By an act of March 27, 1867, the Oswego institution was accepted by the State as one of its Normal Schools, and the superintendent appointed the following named persons as the first local board, which remained unchanged until 1870:

Delos De Wolf, Daniel G. Fort, Samuel B. Johnson, David Harmon, John M. Barrow, Gilbert Mollison, Benjamin Doolittle, Theodore Irwin, John K. Post, Abner C. Mattoon, Thomson Kingsford, Thomas S. Mott, Robert F. Sage.

The local board and its officers for 1894 were as follows :

Gilbert Mollison, Frederick O. Clark, Alanson S. Page, John C. Churchill, Benjamin Doolittle, John Dowdle, John A. Place, Abner C. Mattoon, Laurence Clancy, Edwin Allen, George B. Sloan, S. Mortimer Coon, Theodore Irwin. Gilbert Mollison, president ; Theodore Irwin, treasurer ; John Dowdle, secretary.

The whole number of graduates from the Normal School to 1894 is 1,780.

The Oswego Normal School has now been in successful operation about thirty years and it is still at the head of the Normal School system of this State. Its graduates have gone out in successful educational work to all parts of the country, and point with pride to the institution that fostered and developed their talents.

The six new Normal Schools of the State went into operation from 1867 to 1871, leaving the Oswego School as the parent of the system in New York State.

Mr. Sheldon was continued as principal and was given competent assistants. It soon developed that many scholars who were able to pass an examination in elementary branches, were still defective in other necessary studies and in general thoroughness, necessitating provision for their more complete instruction. There also arose a constant and increasing demand for teachers who had been favored with normal training, to take charge of the higher schools throughout the State. To meet these demands two courses were arranged in 1866, one for training common school teachers, occupying one and a half years, and one especially for teachers of higher schools, covering two years.

The school was eminently successful and soon acquired fame far beyond the bounds of this State. What became known as "the Oswego school system" was held up as a model for emulation everywhere in educational circles, and calls from near and distant States became numerous for teachers who had been trained under that system. From Maine to California are schools that have been or are officered from this parent institution.

In the year 1868, the old school building having become inadequate for its purposes, it was taken down, with the exception of the rear of the west wing, and the present commodious and handsome structure erected, at a cost of about \$60,000. In 1885 further improvement

was made by removing the old wing and building the present wing in its place, at a cost of about \$20,000.

Considerable changes have been made in the courses taught, which have finally been resolved to the present single English course, though diplomas are granted in the classical and scientific courses. The change abolishing the classical course was made in 1890. It was the original intention of the law that two pupils from each assembly district in the State should be taken free. The law as it now exists admits free two pupils from each school commissioner district. As matter of fact the school has practically been free to State pupils from the first, while those from other States are required to pay a tuition of \$40 per year.

The school of practice, which constitutes so important a feature of the Normal School, was organized in May, 1861, under the following resolution: "Resolved that Primary School No. 2, located in the High School building, be regarded as a model or experimental school, to be taught by the members of the model teachers' class, under the superintendence of such a teacher as the board shall provide." In 1865 the junior department was added, and after fifteen years of successful work, the need of giving practice in higher grades to teachers led to organizing the senior department. In October, 1885, the kindergarten, which had for a number of years been a private school, was made free and joined to the school of practice, thus completing the line of work from the home to the High School.

Following was the faculty of this school for 1894:

Edward A. Sheldon, A. M., Ph. D., Hamilton College, Oswego State Normal and Training School; didactics.

Isaac B. Poucher, A. M., Hamilton College, Albany State Normal School; arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry.

Charles S. Sheldon, Oswego State Normal and Training School; biology.

Charles B. Scott, A. B., Rutgers College; geology and mineralogy, astronomy, physical geog., methods in nature study.

Richard K. Piez, Baltimore Manual Training School; drawing and manual training, physics.

Amos W. Farnham, Oswego State Normal and Training School; methods in arithmetic and geography, superintendent of School of Practice.

Margaret K. Smith, Normal School of New Brunswick, Canada, Oswego State Normal and Training School; philosophy and history of education, English language and methods of teaching the same and criticism work in School of Practice.

Lydia E. Phoenix, Mansfield (Pa.) State Normal School, Oberlin (Ohio) College, Emerson's School of Oratory, Boston; reading, vocal music and physical culture.

Caroline L. G. Scales, Wellesley College; history, literature, rhetoric, and composition.

Annie L. Harwood, Oberlin College; assistant in English literature.

Mary H. McElroy, Oswego State Normal and Training School; principal of Senior School of Practice and assistant in composition and rhetoric.

Elizabeth Salmon, Oswego State Normal and Training School; principal of Junior School of Practice.

Amanda P. Funnelle, Oswego State Normal and Training School; principal of kindergarten department.

Anna J. Flynn, Oswego State Normal and Training School; physical culture, principal of the Primary School of Practice, and assistant in kindergarten department.

Mary L. O'Geran, Oswego State Normal and Training School; general assistant in School of Practice, penmanship.

Anna E. Manktelow; general assistant.

Edward A. Sheldon, A. M., Ph. D., was born of New England parentage in Genesee county in October, 1823, and there began his elementary education, attending first the common schools of the community and subsequently the private academy of Charles Huntington. At the age of twenty one he entered Hamilton College with the intention of fitting himself for the bar. He entered the classical course and while preparing for a prize oration to which he was appointed, his health failed and he was forced to leave the institution at the close of his junior year. While here he distinguished himself as a scholar of unusual intelligence, ability and studious habits. He then spent a short time with the famous horticulturist, Charles Downing, of Newburg, where he met a gentleman who induced him to come to Oswego and engage in the nursery business. This enterprise, however, proved a failure, and during a state of suspense respecting his future he familiarized himself by a thorough study with the condition of the poorer class of the city. The result was the formation, with the assistance of some influential friends, of an "Orphan and Free School Association," of which he was asked to become the teacher. He had at this time completed arrangements for entering the Auburn Theological Seminary, but he promptly relinquished whatever ambition he cherished in that direction, and at once entered the work to which he has ever since given his best energies, and highest attainments. This was in the winter of 1848-9 and his school was known as the "ragged school." In May, 1849, he married Miss Frances A. B. Stiles and the next year opened a private

school in the old United States hotel. Soon after this he became superintendent of the public schools of Syracuse, a position he held two years, during which time he consolidated, graded and organized the lower schools and brought together various collections of books into what is now the Central Library of that city. In May, 1853, he became a permanent resident of Oswego and from that year dates his long and successful connection with the public and normal schools of the city. Mr. Sheldon is one of the oldest and best qualified educators in the State, and is conceded to be the father of the present educational system of Oswego. He has refused many offers to go elsewhere, notably in 1867, when he was invited to take charge of a pedagogical department in the University of Missouri and also to become the principal of the State Normal School at Albany. Both of these offers he refused, preferring to devote his energies to the consummation of plans which he had practically inaugurated. His principles and methods of education had been formally accepted as sound by the National Convention in 1865. In 1869 he received the degree of A. M. from Hamilton College, and to this in 1875 was added the degree of Ph. D. from the Regents of the University of New York.

By 1880 years of toil and labor began to tell upon his firm constitution and he felt he must resign his place as principal of the school, which had become part of his very life. But strong friendships came forward to sustain him; the Normal School Board would accept only a temporary resignation and insisted upon continuing his salary. His health became shattered and he turned to country life, where he fully recuperated, and resumed the full duties of his principalship in 1881. Since then he has unceasingly devoted his time and remarkable energies to the maintenance and ever increasing importance of the leading Normal school of the State.

Libraries.—Oswego was without public libraries until 1853 except such small collections as were connected with the schools of the city. The first library movement was inaugurated in the latter part of the year 1852. At a meeting held at the city hall December 9 an organization styled the Oswego Atheneum was effected and the following officers were chosen:

John C. Churchill, president; Zina D. Stephens, first vice-president; William H.

O'Gorman, second vice-president; Charles T. Richardson, recording secretary; Samuel R. Beardsley, corresponding secretary; directors, George Skinner, Cyrus K. Stone, J. D. Culver, William T. Mason, and William H. Wheeler.

Their object was, first, the founding of a library, then the establishing of a reading room, and finally the inauguration of a lecture and debating course. Shares were placed at \$20 each, bearing seven per cent. interest.

The movement never got beyond its organization. Under date of July 17, 1853, Gerrit Smith, the noted public benefactor and a large property owner in Oswego, addressed a letter to a number of the leading men of the city, offering the sum of \$25,000, for the purpose of founding a public library. His sole stipulation was to the effect that it should be situated on the east side of the river, where his property interests were mainly located, and which had recently been terribly devastated by a sweeping fire. His only other injunction specified that the privileges and benefits of the library should always be conferred upon all persons without regard to race, color, or condition. He also declined to have the institution called by his name. The trust was accepted, and April 15, 1854, the Oswego City Library was incorporated by Alvin Bronson, James Platt, George H. McWhorter, Henry Fitzhugh, Edwin W. Clarke, John B. Edwards, James Brown, and De Witt C. Littlejohn. Later Mr. Smith donated \$5,000 more to the institution. The trustees purchased a lot on the corner of East Second and Oneida streets, erected upon it the present substantial library building, and appointed George C. McWhorter, who has since purchased the books, and who has ever since been one of its principal managers. Mr. Brown died in 1857 and was succeeded as trustee by Hamilton Murray, who served until his death in 1869. George H. McWhorter died and was succeeded by his son George C. Henry Fitzhugh removed from Oswego in 1865 and James Platt died in 1870; the former's place was filled by the election of Gilbert Mollison. D. C. Littlejohn removed to Buffalo in 1867 and was succeeded by Thomson Kingsford; and upon his return to Oswego in 1870 again became trustee in place of Mr. Platt. Upon the death of Mr. Murray in 1866 Theodore Irwin was elected. In 1880 Edwin W. Clarke resigned and was followed by Frederick O. Clarke. Alvin Bronson died in 1881 and was followed by Charles Rhodes, whose

death occurred in 1891; his place was filled by Leonard Ames, jr. Only one of the original trustees, John B. Edwards, is living. The first president of the board was Alvin Bronson, who was succeeded in 1873 by George C. McWhorter, the present incumbent. The librarians have been Chester Hull (1854 to 1859), Joseph E. Bloomfield, John Wicks, Arba Leonard, Benjamin Stocks, Robert S. Kelsey,¹ and since June, 1890, Robert Seeley Kelsey (son of Robert S.) The present trustees are:

George C. McWhorter, president; Frederick O. Clarke, secretary; John B. Edwards, treasurer; Swits Condé, Gilbert Mollison, Theodore Irwin, Leonard Ames, jr., and Thomson Kingsford.

The library contains about 12,000 volumes, exclusive of New York State and United States reports, and includes many rare works as well as very complete collections covering general literature.

The public school circulating library is stored in the Oswego City Library building and embraces about 7,000 volumes of history, biography, English literature, etc. It is controlled by the Board of Education and in charge of Robert Seeley Kelsey, librarian. Besides this, several public schools in the city have small reference libraries.

A well selected library, consisting of text, miscellaneous, and reference books, is maintained by the State Normal School for the use and benefit of its students.

The Oswego Orphan Asylum.—First and oldest among the three charitable institutions of Oswego is the Oswego Orphan Asylum, which was incorporated February 11, 1852, by

Gilbert Mollison, William Lewis, S. H. Reynolds, Simeon Bates, George Fisher, J. I. Fort, R. F. Childs, James Brown, J. C. Hugunin, Richard Perkins, Luther Wright, Daniel H. Marsh, A. P. Grant, Hamilton Littlefield, S. H. Lathrop, James Bickford, Moses P. Hatch, L. B. Crocker, Delos De Wolf, Henry Eagle, Sardis Allen, William Brown, and Portius F. Parsons.

The first Board of Trustees consisted of

Hamilton Murray, Luther Wright, James Bickford, Moses P. Hatch, Simeon Bates, Samuel B. Ludlow, John B. Edwards, Gilbert Mollison, Patrick H. Hard, Robert F.

¹ Robert S. Kelsey, a native of Orange county, came to New Haven in early life and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature and at the end of his term removed to Oswego. He was superintendent of repairs on the canal for two years, served as city clerk, and was connected with the Midland railroad. He died July 3, 1890.

Childs, Margaret McWhorter, Elizabeth M. Grant, Catherine C. Marsh, Lois Ann Allen, Elizabeth P. Fisher, Ann C. Crocker, Elizabeth Bond, Emily D. Harmon, Emily Allen, and Mrs. Allen Mead, of whom only Messrs. Mollison and Edwards are living.

The first meeting was held in the recorder's office February 27, 1852. Soon afterwards a building was leased on the east side of West Sixth street and occupied for the purpose until the erection of a new structure in 1856. The first regular teacher was Miss Eliza Tabbs, who entered upon her duties on June 1 of that year, and about the same time Miss Mary T. Condit became superintendent of the Sunday school. The work thus inaugurated soon commanded the attention of citizens generally, and efforts were projected for the erection of a suitable and substantial building, which now graces a commanding eminence in a healthful and pleasant part of the city. The builder was Richard Perkins, and the architect was Z. D. Stevens. The building was completed and ready for the reception of children May 1, 1856, at which time the inmates numbered seventy-four. The close of this year found the asylum in debt \$4,551.96, and the building still unfurnished. Individual contributions were invited, to which the citizens nobly responded, and the establishment was soon completed, the school-room being furnished by the children of the public schools. The asylum is now in a most prosperous condition and to its noble and benevolent progenitors, through whose efforts it was founded, is due lasting credit and imperishable gratitude. The presidents of the institution have been William F. Allen, Orville J. Harmon, and Robert G. Post. The treasurers since the organization have been Orville J. Harmon, Oscar H. Hastings, and William R. Hosmer. Gilbert Mollison has served as secretary since the incorporation, and to him is largely due the credit of its present prosperous and flourishing condition. The trustees for 1894 were :

John B. Edwards, Thomas P. Kingsford, H. D. McCaffrey, Niel Gray, O. H. Hastings, Mannister Worts, O. F. Gaylord, George B. Sloan, Swits Condé, and Henry L. Howe. The Board of Directresses, of which Miss E. J. Seeley is secretary, consists of Mrs. Luther Wright, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. A. S. Page, Mrs. Swits Condé, Mrs. T. Kingsford, Mrs. Gilbert Mollison, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Talcott, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. J. C. Churchill, Mrs. W. T. Henderson, Mrs. Theodore Page, Mrs. Penfield, and Miss Mary Lathrop.

In July, 1878, the building was slightly damaged by fire, but was immediately repaired.

The Home for the Homeless, the second charitable institution founded in Oswego, was the result of a movement started by a number of Christian ladies of the city in February, 1872, on the 10th of which month it was legally incorporated by

Ozro M. Bond, Theodore Irwin, Thomson Kingsford, George B. Sloan, Simeon Bates, Delos De Wolf, Samuel B. Johnson, Isaac G. Jenkins, Benjamin Hagaman, Benjamin Doolittle, Alanson S. Page, George Goodier and Mannister Worts.

The first Board of Directors consisted of

Mrs. Cheney Ames, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. L. A. Card, Mrs. John C. Churchill, Mrs. Crossman (resigned, and Mrs. Smalley elected to fill the vacancy), Mrs. Delos De Wolf, Mrs. Benjamin Doolittle, Mrs. A. H. Failing, Mrs. George Goodier, Mrs. William Goit, Mrs. E. C. Hart, Mrs. Theodore Irwin, Mrs. S. B. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Kingsford, Mrs. Thomson Kingsford, Mrs. D. C. Littlejohn, Mrs. John E. Lyon, Mrs. Thomas S. Mott, Mrs. J. J. Mack, Mrs. Robert Oliver, Mrs. John K. Post, Mrs. W. A. Poucher, Mrs. W. A. Rundell, Mrs. Caroline Randell, Mrs. M. B. Underwood, Mrs. M. C. Worts, and Mrs. Adaline Young.

The first officers were as follows:

Mrs. Theodore Irwin, president; Mrs. Cheney Ames, Mrs. J. C. Churchill, Mrs. Delos De Wolf, Mrs. William Goit, Mrs. George Goodier, Mrs. Thomson Kingsford, Mrs. John K. Post, and Mrs. M. C. Worts, vice-presidents; Mrs. M. B. Underwood, treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Lyon, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. W. A. Poucher, recording secretary.

In 1872 a small building was leased on West Second street, opened May 2, and occupied by the Home until the present handsome structure on the corner of East Third and Utica streets was erected. The building committee consisted of Theodore Irwin, Delos De Wolf, Thomson Kingsford, Simeon Bates, and George Goodier. The structure is of brick and cost \$20,000, of which one-fourth was contributed by one citizen of Oswego. It was formally opened May 10, 1877, at which time the property was mortgaged for \$6,500, which has since been removed by subscriptions. The object of the organization is the protection and support of aged and needy women. At its original opening on May 2, 1872, seven inmates were present, of whom one is still in the Home; a total of fifty-three women have become its inmates down to the present time. The institution has admirably carried out the humane objects of its founders, and is now in a prosperous condition. It reflects great credit upon the several noble ladies who have fostered and sus-

tained it. Mrs. Theodore Irwin has served continuously as president since the organization, and to her efficient management and executive ability is largely due the unqualified success which the Home has attained. In February, 1876, Mrs. W. A. Poucher was succeeded as recording secretary by Mrs. Daniel L. Couch, who has ever since filled that position with rare fidelity. Mrs. John E. Lyon, as corresponding secretary, was followed by Miss Anna Lyon, the present efficient incumbent. The treasurers have been Mrs. Mary B. Underwood, Mrs. Mary E. Kingsford, and Mrs. John D. Higgins. The other officers for 1894 are as follows:

Vice-presidents, Mrs. Delos De Wolf, Mrs. Thomson Kingsford, Mrs. Mannister Worts, Mrs. Edwin Allen, Mrs. S. M. Coon; board of trustees, O. M. Bond, Theodore Irwin, George B. Sloan, S. M. Coon, Benjamin Doolittle, Thomson Kingsford, A. S. Page, Mannister Worts, G. B. N. Relyea, Dudley M. Irwin, James F. Herrick, Swits Condé, and J. F. Johnson (deceased); board of directors, Mrs. Robert Oliver and Mrs. John B. Edwards (life membra, retired), Mrs. Theodore Irwin, Mrs. Daniel L. Couch, Mrs. John D. Higgins, Miss Anna Lyon, Mrs. W. G. Chaffee, Mrs. James Herrick, Mrs. Mary Henderson, Mrs. Dudley M. Irwin, Mrs. Edgar Johnson, Mrs. Judson Mattison, Mrs. William McChesney, Mrs. Laura Newkirk, Mrs. ——— Perham, Mrs. Elisha Powell, Mrs. Caroline Randall, Mrs. George B. Sloan, Mrs. Robert Sloan, Mrs. Helen Taylor, Mrs. Mannister Worts, Mrs. Parker Wright, and Mrs. William Burr.

The Oswego Hospital.—The lack of a hospital having been long felt in Oswego, some of the women of the city determined in 1880 that the need should be supplied, and after many consultations between a number who have since been identified with the institution, the project took definite shape, by means of a large subscription made by the late Charles P. Murray, M. D., after which the Hospital Association was formally incorporated, the act of incorporation being filed in the office of the secretary of state at Albany on the 13th of January 1881. At a subsequent meeting of the incorporators the following named officers, trustees and medical staff were elected:

President, Mrs. Charles W. Pardee; first vice-president, Mrs. John T. Mott; second vice-president, Mrs. William R. Hosmer; secretary, Mrs. Sidney Van Auken; treasurer, Mrs. James D. Macfarlane; trustees, Mrs. Charles H. Butler, Mrs. Charles Bond, Mrs. Carrington Macfarlane, Mrs. Anna L. McWhorter, Mrs. James McCarthy, Mrs. Charles W. Pratt, Mrs. C. H. Sexsmith, Mrs. E. D. Stacy, Messrs. Charles H. Butler, George N. Burt, Swits Condé, Athelbert Cropsey, George De Forest, Alonzo H. Failing, George Goble, J. Clark Howe, James F. Johnson, Wm. Pierson Judson, Joseph B. Lathrop.

James D. Macfarlane, Robert T. Morrow, John T. Mott, Charles P. Murray, M. D., M. P. Neal, Charles W. Pardee. Consulting physicians and surgeons, Carrington Macfarlane, M. D., C. C. P. Clark, M. D., A. S. Coe, M. D.; visiting physicians and surgeons, J. K. Stockwell, M. D., J. W. Eddy, M. D., P. M. Dowd, M. D., A. M. Tully, M. D., Eggleston Burrows, M. D., Elvira Ranier, M. D. Surgeon Marine Department, Byron DeWitt, M. D.

The Eagle house on West Second street—one of the oldest private residences in the city—was hired, and the outfit for housekeeping, etc., was nearly all donated in the spring of 1881, and on May 16 it was equipped for use as a hospital with six beds, which number was afterwards increased to eleven, which was the maximum capacity of the house.

As the existence of a proper place for the care of the sick and suffering became known and appreciated by the community, the demands upon it increased beyond the limits of this temporary location, and it was determined on February 16, 1883, to erect a building especially designed for the purpose. A number of existing buildings were urged upon the trustees, but were reported against by the building committee as being impossible of adaptation to the needs of a modern hospital. Various sites were offered as free gifts—Mrs. W. F. Allen and Dr. Macfarlane proffered three lots on West Van Buren, near Eighth street; the estate of F. T. Carrington offered two acres on the east side river road, and Mr. Thomas S. Mott offered \$1000 in cash and a plot 198 feet by 100 feet, on the corner of West Fourth and Schuyler streets, being one quarter of the block in front of and overlooked by his own residence on Fifth street. This last offer was accepted, and ten years' experience has shown the location to be a most fortunate one, perfectly adapted to the purpose. At a meeting of the trustees held on February 16, 1883, the following building committee was appointed to decide upon plans for the building to occupy this site: Messrs. Wm. Pierson Judson, John T. Mott, George Goble, Charles W. Pardee, Thomas Mathews, with Drs. Macfarlane and Tully as consulting members. After examination of various detailed plans of small modern hospitals, and after consultation with Drs. J. M. Cleveland and A. O. Kellogg of Poughkeepsie and with several other recognized authorities on modern hospital construction, the committee decided upon the general plan and arrangements of the proposed building, and employed Architect A. J. Hopkins to prepare

the necessary detailed drawings, and later to supervise its construction. In making the plans the committee gave special attention to meeting the highest requirements for air-space, ventilation and sanitation. The contract for the building was made with James Gibbs on March 30, 1883. Ground was broken on April 13, 1883, and the construction was practically completed on December 16, 1883. The building with accommodations for thirty patients was formally occupied and opened with appropriate ceremonies on February 21, 1884. Its cost, including fitting and fixtures up to this date, was \$10,573 83, of which about \$8,000 was on hand from contributions and from proceeds of fairs, etc. In 1886 the balance of the debt was paid by a gift of \$2,000 from Mr. Thomas S. Mott, and \$700 from two others, whose names were not known.

From its origin in 1881, to October 15, 1894, the hospital has received and cared for 1,087 patients, being maintained by contributions of large and small sums from all classes, by a very small income derived from the investment of some legacies, and by the endowment of free beds in memory of Mr. Thomas S. Mott and Mrs. James F. Johnson, the latter being endowed by the King's Sons and King's Daughters. The hospital also receives payments from such patients as are able to pay for their own care. Such other patients as are sent by the Board of Charities of the city are paid for by that board at the rate of \$2 50 per week, which is but a fraction of the actual cost for food, maintenance, and attendance. Since the organization of the hospital the United States government has employed it to receive and care for marine patients, and for this service pays \$1.00 per day for each patient, this department being in charge of the marine surgeon. Beneficiary patients receive precisely the same care and attention as others. The medical staff of the hospital give their services gratuitously. The organization of the hospital board is strictly non sectarian, and all proper patients are received without regard to race or color. The minutest details of the management receive the daily attention of the ladies of the board; each in turn serving one month as a daily visitor. The number of patients applying for treatment is showing a steady increase, and the institution is constantly growing in usefulness and popularity, as is evidenced by voluntary contributions made by different organizations,

by special rates, discounts and donations given by storekeepers and others and by the receipts from various successful public entertainments given for its benefit. It is hoped that this growth of interest will keep pace with the increasing demand for its ministrations. In December, 1894, the list of officers, trustees, and physicians was as follows :

President, Mrs. Sidney Van Auken ; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Carrington Macfarlane ; 2d vice-president, Mrs. George De Forest ; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Alexander ; secretary, Mrs. Wm. Pierson Judson ; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry H. Post ; trustees, Mrs. W. J. Dowdle, Mrs. H. C. Eddy, Mrs. Frederic A. Emerick, Mrs. James D. Macfarlane, Mrs. J. B. McMurrich, Mrs. John T. Mott, Mrs. I. E. Poucher, Mrs. J. K. Stockwell, Mrs. M. C. Worts, Messrs. Charles H. Butler, George De Forest, James Dowdle, George Goble, John D. Higgins, Theodore Irwin, jr., Wm. Pierson Judson, James D. Macfarlane, H. D. McCaffrey, John T. Mott, M. P. Neal, T. E. O'Keefe, Elisha B. Powell, Robert S. Sloan, John Smith. Consulting physicians and surgeons C. C. P. Clark, M. D., B. De Witt, M. D., Elvira Ranier, M. D.; visiting physicians and surgeons Joseph W. Eddy, M. D., Pascal M. Dowd, M. D., Carrington Macfarlane, M. D., J. K. Stockwell, M. D., J. S. Howard, M. D., J. T. Langan, M. D.; W. C. Todt, M. D., surgeon Marine Department.

Cemeteries.—If the reader will turn to the map, printed herein, from the survey made by John Randel in 1814 he will discover on the lake shore, westward of the old fort on the west side, the first burying ground in Oswego. At the State sale of lands made in 1827 blocks 92 and 93 on the west side were reserved for cemetery purposes. It was subsequently decided that these were unsuitable and they were never inclosed.

January 19, 1827, the title to the old cemetery first mentioned was vested in five commissioners, viz.: Henry Eagle, John Grant, jr., George Fisher, Daniel C. Van Tine and David Bailey, who were authorized to sell the property at public auction, and with the proceeds to purchase not less than three nor more than six acres and prepare a burial ground. They acted accordingly, and in July, 1827, purchased blocks 95 and 96 (nearly six acres) of the State for \$350. This plot was bounded by West Third, Niagara and Fifth streets and the original south line of the village. It was partially cleared and leveled, and in April, 1828, the removal and interment of bodies from the old burial ground on the lake shore began. The commissioners continued in charge until 1836, when the cemetery was turned over to the village officials. In 1830 lots 92 and 93 on the east side of the river were pur-

chased and set aside by the village corporation for public burials. This burying ground was bounded by Tenth, Cayuga, Bridge and Eleventh streets. Interments in these two cemeteries continued to some extent for a few years after the present Rural Cemetery was opened, until the Common Council adopted a resolution discontinuing them altogether. Soon afterward the Legislature authorized the city to remove the bodies to the new burial place, which was done. The old sites were converted into pleasant public parks, known as Kingsford park (west side) and Fitzhugh park (east side).

As these two old burial grounds became more and more inappropriate and incommodious as resting places for the dead, the project was agitated of establishing a new cemetery more remote from the thickly settled parts of the city and better adapted for its purpose. As early as July 11, 1849, a cemetery meeting was held at which James Platt presided. Trustees were elected as follows: Lucius B. Crocker, J. W. Judson, George Ames, Moses P. Hatch, George Seeley, David Harmon, jr., Leander Babcock, James Bickford, Hamilton Murray, Stephen B. Ludlow, George H. McWhorter and Joseph R. Renaud. Nothing was done by this organization towards establishing a new cemetery. July 13, 1865, the Oswego Rural Cemetery Association (Riverside Cemetery) was organized with the following board of trustees:

John C. Churchill, John B. Edwards, Abraham P. Grant, Gilbert Mollison, Frederick T. Carrington, Thomas Kingsford, Samuel B. Johnson, Simeon Bates and William F. Allen.

Of these only John C. Churchill and Gilbert Mollison are still officers. The first officers were Abraham P. Grant, president; Frederick T. Carrington, vice-president; John C. Churchill, secretary; William F. Allen, treasurer. The capital was \$6,400, which was divided into 128 shares of \$50 each. The association purchased the farm of 140 acres of Thomas Robinson for \$5,600. It is pleasantly situated on the river road in the town of Scriba one-half mile south of the city limits, and was consecrated to the burial of the dead November 8, 1855. The presidents of the association have been:

A. P. Grant, 1855-58; William F. Allen, 1859-62; Frederick T. Carrington, 1863; Thomas Kingsford, 1864; F. T. Carrington, 1865; Simeon Bates, 1866; Joel B. Penfield, 1867; John K. Post, 1868-69; F. T. Carrington, 1870-75; John K. Post, 1876-89; Benjamin Doolittle, 1889 to his death. Ozro M. Bond is now president.

In 1859 Gilbert Mollison succeeded William F. Allen as treasurer and still serves in that capacity. John C. Churchill has been secretary ever since the organization.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TOWN OF ALBION.

The town of Albion, containing an area of 30,457 acres, was set off from Richland on the 24th of March, 1825.¹ Lying wholly in the interior and a little northeast of the center of the county, it is bounded on the east by Orwell and Williamstown, on the south by Parish, on the west by Richland, and on the north by Richland and Orwell. The principal stream is Salmon River, which pursues a serpentine course through the northern part of the town, flowing westwardly into Richland and thence into the lake. It receives the waters of Trout Brook near New Centerville, besides other small tributaries, and affords much picturesque scenery and numerous valuable mill sites. There are also two or three small ponds in the town.

The surface is level, gently undulating, and broken in places by abrupt hills and narrow valleys. The highest elevation is 392 feet above Lake Ontario. The soil is only moderately fertile and consists of sand and gravel. Drift deposits cover the entire surface, except along the streams, where underlying rocks crop out. In many localities there is considerable marshy land, unfit for cultivation, but in most instances valuable for grazing purposes. Dense forests of pine, hemlock and deciduous trees originally covered the whole area, and for many years lumbering was the chief industry. Even within a recent period this business was of paramount importance, affording employment to scores of workmen. Only an occasional remnant of the wilderness remains as

¹This sub-division of Scriba's great patent was known in the original surveys as Township No. 22, or Alkmaar, so named by George Scriba from Alkmaar, Holland, an old town of the Netherlands, on the North Holland Canal, nineteen miles northwest from Amsterdam, and noted for its manufactures of sail-cloth, sea-salt, soap, vinegar, leather, etc.

evidence of its former magnitude. In 1860 there were thirty-eight saw mills and three tanneries in operation within the bounds of Albion. Now there are only two or three of the former outside the village of Sand Bank. Large quantities of barrels were formerly manufactured for the Onondaga salt and Oswego flour markets. Albion was formerly one of the chief lumbering towns in Oswego county. Much of the timber was converted into lumber at home, yet many thousands of logs were floated down Salmon River in times of high water to mills in Richland. In 1871 the Salmon River Improvement Company, with a capital of \$50,000, was incorporated for the purpose of removing obstructions, as noticed in the chapter devoted to Richland, and thenceforward the business of floating logs assumed greater proportions than at any previous date. This industry, however, has practically given place to agriculture, the principal productions being the grains, corn, hay, potatoes, apples, strawberries, and other small fruits. Dairying is also profitably carried on and forms an important branch of the farming interests. There are now five cheese factories in the town, all turning out an excellent product.

At the first town meeting in 1825 the sum of \$250 was voted for roads and bridges, and since then an adequate appropriation has been made annually for this purpose. Surveys of the principal highways immediately followed, many of them being extended and altered as occasion required. In 1826 the town had eleven road districts; in 1831, twenty-one; in 1835, thirty; in 1850, forty-five; in 1860, fifty-three; in 1894, sixty-one. In March, 1850, the citizens of Albion resolved to aid in constructing a plank road from Sand Bank to Constantia. The various thoroughfares at the present time are well graded and kept in good condition, and favorably compare in every way with those of other localities. The Rome branch of what is now the R., W. & O. Railroad was completed through the northern part of Albion, with a station at Sand Bank, in May, 1851, and gave a new impetus to the development of the town's resources.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Peter Henderson, in Sand Bank, and was adjourned to the horse-barn of Reuben Rich, May 3, 1825. Moulton Cross was moderator and John Barker secretary. The following officers were chosen.

John L. Curtenius, supervisor; Charles H. Learned, town clerk; Isaac Jaquith, Timothy Norton, and Moulton Cross, assessors; Nathan Bliss, Cary Burdick, and Reuben Rich, highway commissioners; Nathan Bliss, collector; Joseph Tucker and Timothy Norton, overseers of the poor; Nathan Bliss, Van R. Rich, and William Allen, constables; Ebenezer Barker, Joseph Leavitt, and Amos Doolittle, commissioners of common schools; John L. Curtenius, Charles H. Learned, Moulton Cross, Charles Cummins, Ezekiel Smith, William Abbott, and John Edgar, fenceviewers and overseers of highways; Charles H. Learned and Ebenezer Barker, poundmasters.

At this meeting the sum of \$10 was voted for each wolf killed in the town by "any inhabitant" thereof. The supervisors of Albion have been as follows:

John L. Curtenius, 1825; Charles H. Learned, 1826-28; Peter Henderson, 1829; Jesse Crowell, 1830-34; Emery Potter, 1835-38; George Helme, 1839; Charles C. Rice, 1840; Alonzo R. Angell, 1841-46; Isaac Jaquith, 1847; George W. Stilwell, 1848-50; James T. Gibson, 1851; John Shepherd, 1852; Samuel A. Comstock, 1853-55; John Shepherd, 1856; S. A. Comstock, 1857-58; Thomas Henderson, 1859-60; S. A. Comstock, 1861; Cornelius Campbell, 1862; Washington T. Henderson, 1863-64; Jabez H. Gilbert, 1855-67; Jacob Moore, 1868-69; Wesley M. Rich, 1870; John R. Mason, 1871; W. M. Rich, 1872; Charles F. Comstock, 1873-76; Wesley W. Thorpe, 1877; Washington T. Henderson, 1878-79; Byron Helme, 1880-81; Dwight D. Blodgett, 1882; Dr. W. H. Cox, 1883; D. D. Blodgett, 1884-85; Dr. W. H. Cox, 1886; Thomas M. Costello, 1887-88; Dr. W. H. Cox, 1889; Byron Helme, 1890-92; James Buckley, 1893-95.

The town clerks have been:

Charles H. Learned, 1825; Alfred Bates, 1826; John Barker, 1827; Alfred Bates, 1828-31; Emery Potter, 1832-34; George Helme, 1835-38; A. R. Angell, 1839; John Shepherd, 1840-41; Richard Simons, 1842; John L. Taft, 1843; S. A. Comstock, 1844; J. L. Taft, 1845; Richard Simons, 1846; G. W. Stilwell, 1847; George W. Taylor, 1848; Arnold Hollon, 1849; R. T. Hunt, 1850-51; B. E. Whipple, 1852; R. Harding, 1853; J. E. Rosbrooks, 1854; John Runyon, jr., 1855; A. H. Place, 1856; William C. Parker, 1857-59; George E. Bellamy, 1860; J. K. Richards, 1861-63; Edward D. Parker, 1864; Aaron Fuller, 1865-67; F. C. Rich, 1868; Z. W. T. Mitchell, 1869-70; C. F. Comstock, 1871; H. W. Hollon, 1872; Aaron Fuller, 1873-77; Newton Carr, 1878; Aaron Fuller, 1879-82; Thomas D. Cox, 1883-87; E. D. Dixon, 1888; V. D. Pierce, 1889-94.

The town officers for 1894-95 were as follows:

James Buckley, supervisor; V. D. Pierce, clerk; Charles Babcock, Charles W. Fifield, H. H. Walker, and Isaac M. Fancher, justices of the peace; James H. Campbell, collector; Martin Meacham, Isaac M. Scram, and Charles Gurley (deceased), assessors; Dealton Whitney, highway commissioner; Walter F. Bragdon, overseer of the poor.

The first settler within the present limits of the town of Albion was

Cary Burdick, who located in 1812 on lot 29, two and one-half miles south of Sand Bank, on the Williamstown road, on land now owned by Daniel Smith. For one year he was the sole inhabitant of this unbroken wilderness. In 1813 Luther, David, and Benjamin Lilly came in and settled on what is now the property of Albert Campbell, son of Cornelius, about the same distance from Sand Bank. They erected the pioneer saw mill in town, where the mill formerly owned by Robert McCulley was situated. The first birth in Albion was that of a son of Luther Lilly in 1813. The same year Allen McClain removed from Lansingburg, N. Y., to the present farm of William M. Olin, son of Ezra. H. B. Baker, a native of Albany, became a settler also in 1813; he died July 24, 1870. He married Lucy Burdick in 1819, which is said to have been the first marriage solemnized in Albion.

Another arrival of this year (1813) was Peter Henderson, who had emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., in 1800, whence he removed to this town. He purchased 200 acres of land in the present village of Sand Bank and was the first white settler within the corporate limits. His log house, the first in the place, stood on Mill street on the site formerly occupied by the Towsley block. While building it he lived in a cave covered over with "puncheons." Mr. Henderson inherited all the sterling characteristics of his race, and by industry and frugality accumulated a handsome property, comprising 1,200 acres of the best land in the town. He had a family of three sons and six daughters, and died here May 13, 1863. Thomas Henderson, his son, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, October 26, 1799, and came with his parents to Albion, where he died May 3, 1884. He was married twice and had eight children. A Jacksonian Democrat, he was prominent in local affairs, and served several terms as supervisor. His son, Washington T. Henderson, who has been for many years a member of the firm of Post & Henderson, was born in Oswego county in 1826 and has also been supervisor of Albion.

In 1814 a Dr. Brace, who was the first physician in the town, opened the pioneer tavern where the Methodist church afterward stood in Sand Bank. This building was subsequently moved and converted into a barn, and is now used by P. B. Sage.

Of many of the pioneers it is impossible to determine the date of

their settlement. Among those who arrived prior to 1820 were Edward Acker, who was born in Columbia county in 1813, and who came here with his parents in 1818; H. L. Fry, a farmer and carpenter, born in Montgomery county in 1803, and who settled in this town in 1817; Dr. Van Rensselaer Rich, who was born in Otsego county in 1800 and located at Sand Bank in 1819; and Francis McClain, who came from Washington county in 1816 and finally moved to Williamstown, where he died in 1876. Mrs. Mary Fry, born in September, 1770, died here August 18, 1878, aged nearly 107 years.

William Allen located near South Albion at an early date and married Dorcas, daughter of Cary Burdick, the pioneer. The following account of his "proposing" appears in Johnson's History:

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.

The first settler at New Centerville was Ezekiel Smith, who built the first saw mill there on the site formerly occupied by the mill of David Barber. Another early resident of the place was St. John Sanborn, who served some time as a justice of the peace.

Charles Rice and Jesse Crowell were early settlers at Salmon River and erected the first saw mill. Mr. Crowell finally moved to Albion, Mich., where he died. Mr. Rice was one of the most active men in the town in developing its lumber interests. He was not a mechanic, yet he was long engaged in building mills along the river. His son John was also a prominent citizen and died here. Orange A. Rice, a grandson of Charles, occupies the original homestead.

Among others who became settlers prior to 1840 were Calvin Preston, a tanner, in 1828; Lewis A. Jones and H. F. Norton, natives of Oswego county, in 1830; Jerome Eddy, a Vermonter, in 1831; Aaron Fuller, William H. Gilbert and O. R. Jones, natives of this county, in 1833; Ezra Olin, a lumber dealer, in 1836; W. W. and Alonzo Thorpe, both natives of Oswego county, about 1837; and Ard Blakesley, who was born in Connecticut in 1799, came here in 1839, and died April 11, 1875.

Aaron Fuller was for many years a very prominent citizen of the town. He was the son of Luke and Mary Fuller and the youngest of five children, and at an early age was adopted into the family of Thaddeus Revel, of Ashfield, Mass. (his native town), with whom he lived until twenty-one years old. He became a carpenter, and in 1832 moved with two brothers to Little Falls, N. Y. In the fall of the same year he came to Sand Bank, where he resided until his death, September 11, 1885. In 1834 he married Sarah F. Toby, of Conway, Mass., who died in April, 1886, aged seventy-three. Mr. Fuller was deacon of the Congregational church thirty years, postmaster of Sand Bank twenty years, commissioner of excise for Oswego county, and for a long time town clerk.

Deacon Henry Jones settled in 1834 on the farm where he died in December, 1893, aged ninety two. He was a prominent and respected citizen. The first post-office in Albion was established in the summer of 1837 under the name "Spruce," and Mr. Jones received the appointment of postmaster.

Moulton Cross, father of Charles H. Cross, mentioned in the chapter devoted to Richland, was an early and a prominent resident of this town, which he served several years as a justice of the peace. Wilbert Barnes, a merchant miller, born in Oneida county in 1810, was also an early comer.

Among the early settlers between 1840 and 1850 were Cornelius Campbell, born in Schenectady in 1819; M. F. Fennel, of the firm of Fennel Brothers, lumberman and justice of the peace, born in Washington county the same year; C. L. Green, a native of this county; F. M. and Charles A. Niles, of the firm of Niles Brothers, carriage manufacturers at Sand Bank, both natives of Oswego county, the former being a soldier in Co. I, 37th N. Y. Vols.; George W. Olin and C. E. Prouty, both born in Oswego county; W. W. Smith, farmer and assessor; George W. and H. J. Seamans, the former a carpenter, enlisting in Co. C, 186th N. Y. Vols., and the latter, a mechanic, serving as justice of the peace, both natives of this county; and D. W. Whipple, a shingle manufacturer at new Centerville.

James T. Seamans was born in Herkimer, N. Y., in 1825. His father, Royal, a native of Rhode Island, came to Albion and died in 1891,

aged ninety-two. James T. at one time owned a saw mill, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. B, 110th N. Y. Vols., as a corporal. He has served as highway commissioner three years.

Prominent among subsequent settlers of the town should be noted the names of D. R. Averill, inventor of Averill's paint; James Buckley, station agent, town clerk, and now (1894-95) supervisor; E. Fitch, formerly postmaster at New Centerville; William F. Fennel, formerly postmaster at Dugway, and a member of the firm of Fennel Brothers; N. D. Meade, a blacksmith at New Centerville; E. F. Richardson, a millwright at Salmon River; Thomas M. Costello, who served as county clerk three years from 1888; Charles Westover, a merchant miller at Sand Bank; and many others mentioned in succeeding pages of this chapter and more fully in Part III of the present volume.

The growth of the town is best shown by the population at different periods, viz.: In 1830, 669; 1835, 945; 1840, 1,499; 1845, 1,644; 1850, 2,010; 1855, 2,212; 1860, 2,348; 1865, 2,366; 1870, 2,359; 1875, 2,479; 1880, 2,569; 1890, 2,172.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894.—Assessed valuation of real estate, \$426,288; equalized, \$444,267; personal property, \$9,200; valuation of railroads, \$64,586; town tax, \$2,352.84; county tax, \$2,539.42. Total tax levy, \$5,838.23; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.28. The town has three election districts and in November, 1894, 481 votes were cast.

The first school house was erected in 1816 on the site occupied by the present school building in Sand Bank, and the first teacher therein was Sylvia Breed, subsequently the wife of John C. Pride of Richland. Dr. Stephen R. S. Ufford, one of the earliest physicians, was an early teacher here. The town in 1860 had fourteen school districts and 926 children were taught. It now has fifteen school districts with a school house in each, which were attended during the year 1892-93 by 531 scholars and taught by seventeen teachers. The value of school buildings and sites is \$8,250; assessed valuation of the districts, \$465,667; public money received from the State in 1892-93, \$2,096.85; raised by local tax, \$1,586.56. The districts are locally designated as follows: No. 1, Burdick; 2, Austin; 3, Pineville; 4, Sand Bank; 5, Hooper; 6, Seamans; 7, Balch; 8, Wood; 9, New Centerville; 10, Barber; 11, Happy Valley; 12, Dugway; 13, Howardville; 14, Bragdon; 15,——.

During the civil war the town of Albion contributed 300 soldiers and sailors to the Union cause. Many received deserved promotion, among

the number being Lafayette Barber, Elisha Bentley (who raised a company of sixty men), F. G. Comstock, Jasper Emblem, V. L. Garrett, Edward D. Parker, Isaac J. Rich, Merrit W. Seamans, Harvey C. Taft, and Lloyd W. Aldrich. According to a report filed in the town clerk's office February 28, 1865, the town paid a total of \$11,340.91 in bounties.

Sand Bank.—This is the largest and most important village in the town. It is pleasantly situated on Salmon River and the R. W. & O. Railroad, and dates its settlement from 1813, when Peter Henderson, the grandfather of Washington T. Henderson built his log cabin within the present corporate limits. The first store was opened by Ammi Hinkley, a native of Oneida county, who settled here in 1828. The building he occupied stood on the site of the present furniture store of V. D. Pierce. Prior to this the place had a tavern or two, one of which was kept by William Abbott near the residence of Byron Helm. The second merchant was Daniel Crandall. The first grist mill was erected by Moses Rich; it was subsequently operated by Charles Westover, was burned, and the site is now occupied by the frame flouring mill of Post & Henderson. Two sons of Mr. Rich were Morgan L. and Dr. Van Rensselaer Rich, both deceased. Post & Henderson also own a saw mill, both being run by water power. In 1852 the place contained one hotel, three dry goods stores, two groceries, four physicians, two magistrates, three boot and shoe shops, two harness shops, a tannery, three blacksmith shops, three millinery stores, a wagon shop, five carpenter shops, two paint shops, a district school, churches, etc. "Chapman & Brother are building a very large tannery, 105 feet long by 40 wide."¹

Among the merchants have been Aaron Fuller and Dr. Taylor, partners, whose store was situated on premises now owned by Noble Hazzard; S. A. Comstock, a brother of Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, who was succeeded by his son, Charles F.; Daniel Gurley and George W. Stowell, in partnership on the Towsley site; Edgar & McCollister and Simons & Taft; Thomas Henderson & Son; Griffin & McNaught; and M. L. Rich & Sons. Noble Hazzard came to Sand Bank November 19, 1852, and has ever since resided here. In 1853 he built the Sand Bank tannery; it was burned, and was rebuilt by him in

¹ From a newspaper of 1852.

1876. It was again destroyed by fire in February, 1894, under the ownership of Lane & Co. Mr Hazzard was a merchant here from 1874 to 1889, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, C. D. Palmer, who finally sold to Henry M. Carleton. Aaron Fuller disposed of his mercantile establishment to Costello & Curtis, who were succeeded by Charles L. Curtis & Co., present merchants. Francis Jennings also has a small store here. Other merchants have been Frink & Curtis, Dwight D. Blodgett, Byron Helm, who was member of assembly in 1882 and 1883, Cyrus R. Cramer, John C. Brown, James M. Lyon, H. S. Hunt, and Stephen Litts.

The tannery erected by Chapman & Brother in 1852 passed into the possession of George Bellamy in 1856, and in 1861 was transferred to Fanning & Son. In 1866 Thorn, McFarlane & Co. purchased it, and in 1871 sold it to Lane, Pierce & Co., of Boston, from whom it finally passed to A. & E. Lane, the present proprietors. In July, 1876, it was destroyed by fire and at once rebuilt.

The earliest taverns have already been mentioned. Arnold Hollon was an old and long-time landlord where the engine house now stands, his successor being Lucian Davis. He was followed by Peter B. Doxtator, and the latter by Legrand H. Hollon, under whom the hostelry was burned. At the depot Marathon Rich, Newton Gurley, and A. T. Drew have been landlords. Under the latter, in 1893, the hotel was destroyed by fire. On the old Barnes site, where the Burke House now stands, D. D. Blodgett erected an addition to the Barnes residence and the place had several proprietors; it is now kept by Richard Burke. The Fortune House, so named from Leonard H. Fortune, one of its former landlords, was built by Eben Blakeman and is now conducted by W. D. Elmer.

Besides the industries named, the village contains also the saw mill and chair-stock factory of the Horton Lumber Company (B. C. Horton & Son, proprietors) the saw mill of James H. Hydorn, and the planing mill and wagon and blacksmith shop of Hazzard & Gleason.

The first postmaster was William Abbott, the mail carrier at that time being William Worden. Among the subsequent postmasters were Aaron Fuller (who held the office about twenty years), Horace Pierce (grandfather of V. D. Pierce), Frank Comstock, and Noble Hazzard.

The present incumbent is James W. Stout, who succeeded Aaron Van Patten.

The village has experienced several very disastrous fires, one of which destroyed almost the entire business portion. This occurred October 14, 1885, and caused a loss of about \$65,000. Soon afterward a Rumsey fire engine was purchased at a cost of \$750. In March, 1894, another conflagration destroyed considerable property. Evidences of these fires are still visible, although the place, with commendable energy, is rapidly recovering its former appearance.

Sand Bank was incorporated as a village February 21, 1876, and the organization was perfected under the chairmanship of John M. Brown. The first officers were:

Dwight D. Blodgett, president; Thomas M. Costello, David O. Edgar, and Peter Doxtator, trustees. Among the presidents have been Charles F. Constock, Noble Hazzard (six years), Thomas M. Costello, and Isaac Bennett.

The officers for 1894-5 were:

James W. Stout, president; Orrin B. Jacobs, James Shorey, and James H. Hydorn, trustees; C. L. Curtis, treasurer; H. M. Carleton, clerk; Martin Meacham, street commissioner; John C. Davis, Monroe Fry, and Benjamin Robarge, police constables.

The village had 551 inhabitants in 1890, or 202 less than in 1880.

New Centerville is a postal hamlet on the railroad about three miles from Sand Bank in the extreme north part of the town. Asa D. Fillmore has a grist mill here, and Mrs. Donovan is postmistress, her predecessor being W. H. Gilbert. A former occupant of the office was E. Fitch. Jabez H. Gilbert, who was sheriff of Oswego county, 1838-40, and county clerk, 1847-49, and Mason Salisbury, who was member of assembly in 1861, who were for many years prominent in the affairs of the town and county, were residents for a considerable period at New Centerville.

Salmon River post-office is situated on Salmon River. The place was originally called Pineville. George W. Stillwell was postmaster here in 1848, and later Orange A. Rice occupied the position; the present incumbent is Mina Beckwith. The place also contains an M. E. church, school house, and the usual complement of trades.

Dugway is a small postal hamlet in the southwestern part of the town, and contains a cheese factory, store, hotel, union church, etc.

The postmaster is James A. Doney. One of his predecessors was William F. Fennell, a member of the firm of Fennell Brothers, lumber dealers.

South Albion, in the south part of the town, is a post-office with William Ellis postmaster.

Howardville is situated about two miles east of Dugway and contains a cheese factory, post-office and school house. The postmaster is Charles W. Cole, who succeeded Martin Loomis.

Churches.—One of the first preachers, or circuit riders, to visit this region was Rev. Truman Gillett, a Freewill Baptist and the father of Mrs. Thomas Henderson. He finally settled in Camden, where he died.

The First Congregational church of Sand Bank was organized January 27, 1829, as the First Presbyterian church of Albion, by Revs. Oliver Ayer and George Freeman, the constituent members being Samuel Leavitt, Rupert and Nahum Gurley, Nellie Gurley, Jesse Wilson, Agnes (Mrs. Peter) Henderson, and Joseph and Eleanor Tucker. The ruling elders were Nahum Gurley and Samuel Leavitt, and the deacon was Mr. Gurley. Mrs. Samuel Leavitt was the first person admitted to membership and Mary Ann Snow, Jane Dunlap Henderson, and Clarissa Abbott were the first persons baptized. The first celebration of the Lord's Supper occurred February 8, 1829, and on January 26, 1830, the church was formally taken under the care of the Oneida Presbytery. Rev. Ralph Robinson, then pastor of the Congregational church in Pulaski, performed the first missionary work for the society in 1831, and the earlier meetings were held in the school house in Sand Bank. On January 8, 1834, the Sand Bank Union Society was organized and soon afterward a church edifice was erected. Failing to conform to the statute the society met on February 26, 1838, and effected a reorganization under the same name with Aaron Fuller, Thomas Henderson, Samuel A. Comstock, Morgan L. Rich, George W. Stilwell, and Isaac Jaquith, trustees. In 1840 the house of worship was completed, and was occupied jointly by the Presbyterians and Methodists until 1870, when it passed into the possession of the latter society.

The First Congregational church of Sand Bank was organized by Rev. Thomas Salmon on November 27, 1852, with these members:

Samuel Leavitt, Joseph and 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 and Agnes Henderson. The above were members of the former Presbyterian society, and the following united with the church under the new organization: Zenas T. W. and Harriet T. Mitchell, P. D. Mitchell, Harriet Leavitt, George W. Lamb, Israel D. Pierce, Albert B. Shepherd, and Ira C. Safford.

Israel D. Pierce was the first person to receive baptism in the new society, which was incorporated April 25, 1853, with Charles H. Mitchell, Thomas and Alexander Henderson, Samuel A. Comstock, and James J. Fonda, trustees. The new church was commenced September 19, 1870, and completed and dedicated by John C. Holbrook, D.D., and Rev. J. H. Munsell, June 2, 1876. It could seat 300 persons and cost \$6,000. In 1886 it was remodeled and repaired at an expense of \$2,000, and rededicated on September 9 of that year. The present pastor is Rev. C. W. Fifield.

The Baptist Church of Albion, situated near the center of the town, was organized December 26, 1837, with these 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 first and present edifice, a frame structure, was built in 1852, and with a parsonage and other property is valued at \$1,500. It will seat 200 persons. Among the former pastors were Revs. Samuel Davidson, Elias Burdick, John Canan, Elisha Robbins, and others. The present pastor is Rev. R. A. Burdick. The society has about ninety members and a Sunday school of fifty scholars with Frank R. Corwin, superintendent.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Sand Bank was organized by Rev. George Peglar, the first pastor, in August, 1838. The first members were Daniel Smith (the first class leader) and wife, Lot Ackley and wife, and David Jones and wife. In 1836, two years before the organization of the church, a union house of worship had been built, and this society occupied it jointly with the Congregationalists until 1870, when they became sole owners. The building cost \$1,500. It was burned in the disastrous fire of 1885 and the society soon afterward disbanded.

Immanuel Mission (Episcopal) of Sand Bank owes its foundation to the persistent efforts of Mary E. Henderson. Services of this faith were first held in the village in the summer of 1876 by J. P. Foster, of Pulaski, and afterward by Rev. Mr. Paul, until the fall of 1879, when an organization was effected by Rev. W. E. Hooker. The first members were Mrs. Acker, Mrs. James Coulter, Mrs. Unnderdown, Mrs. Cutter, Mrs. Clauson, Mrs. Birbage, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Henderson, and Mary E. Henderson. There are now about twenty-five communicants. The first rector was Rev. B. E. Whipple, who was appointed in 1881. He had several successors, among them Rev. Charles Donohue, who remained five years. Services were first held in Fuller's Hall until 1886, when it was burned, and they were transferred to the school house until the present neat frame edifice was completed in 1887. It was consecrated in June, 1888.

Catholic services are maintained at intervals, the place of meeting being the public hall in Sand Bank village.

The Pineville (Salmon River) Methodist Episcopal Church was erected about 1868. It is a frame structure and will seat about 300 persons. In the spring of 1892 an M. E. class was organized in Sand Bank and began holding services in the Grand Army hall, Rev. F. S. Clark being the pastor. His successors were Rev. Hancock Otwell, L. F. Joy, and (since April, 1894) Janeway Gordon. In 1894 a substantial frame church was built. It is 32 by 50 feet, with a chapel 19 by 30, and will seat 350 persons.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TOWN OF AMBOY.

With the exception of the towns of Palermo and Schroepfel, both of which were organized in 1832, Amboy is the latest town in point of formation in the county. Settlement within its borders did not begin until several years after other localities had become the home of pioneers. Amboy was organized on the 25th of March, 1830, when it was

taken from Williamstown. It lies on the east border of the county, a little south of the center. The soil of this town is a rich loam; has been productive of excellent crops of grain, and is now giving encouraging returns in dairying. The town is principally drained by small streams which are tributary to Oneida Lake. There is a series of ponds in the western part, locally known as Upper and Lower Ponds and North and South Ponds. Panther Lake extends into the southeastern corner of the town from Constantia. Fish Creek flows east across the corner of the town into Oneida county. Little River rises in the central part and flows southeasterly out of the county. The north half of the town is within the gray limestone region and the southern half is a part of the red sandstone region. The town is township number six of Scriba's patent, by which it was called "Middleburgh," and it has an area of 22,866 acres.

The first settler in this town was Joseph Perkins, who came from Connecticut in 1805; settled on the east half of lot 14; and sometime in that year opened a public house where John Jacobs now lives. He lived there until his death, being accidentally killed while working in the woods. He left a family of two sons and three daughters, but no one of his descendants is now a resident.

What has been known as the "Five Corners," where the first settlements in the town were made, is situated about two miles east of Amboy Center. Settlements were slow for several years. David Smith came in 1815 and located at the site of the village, near the present burial ground, where he lived until 1828, and then moved away. Isaac Claxton came in 1818 and was followed a few years later by his brother William. They purchased a large tract of land in the northeastern part of the town, where they made somewhat extensive improvements, afterwards selling out to Richard Carter and removing elsewhere in the town. They both reared families, but their descendants have mostly left this locality. John Drought came also in 1818 and settled on the east half of lot No. 139, where he lived until 1828, when he sold to Julian and Richard Carter and removed to Camden, Oneida county, and died there. The settlement known as "Carterville," took its name from the Carter families mentioned. At one time the place enjoyed the benefits of a post-office. It also contained a tan-

nery, saw mill, and store, all of which were destroyed by fire in July, 1883, entailing a loss of about \$6,000. Isaac and John Drought, who now (1894) live there, are sons of the pioneer John.

Sage Parks came to the town in 1821 and settled on lots 14 and 29. He soon afterward sold out to John Moore and purchased lot 105, where he lived until shortly before his death, which occurred at Amboy Center. His son, John Parks, is still a resident of the town. Sage Parks was a prominent citizen; was the first supervisor; and held the office in 1830-31. He also built the first grist mill in the town in 1824; it had one run of stones and was used only for coarse grinding; it stood about three-fourths of a mile east of Amboy Center. John Hasselkus married a daughter of Sage Parks.

The first saw mill in the town was not built until 1822, seventeen years after the pioneer settlement. It was located at Carterville, and was built by Joseph Murphy.

The first school house was built in the winter of 1822-3 about two miles east of the present village of Amboy Center. A school had been taught the previous summer by Cynthia Stoddard, who was the first teacher in the town.

The few settlers prior to 1822 made such improvements as their circumstances permitted, and waited patiently for the arrival of more neighbors. They dwelt in a forest, off from the main line of travel, and were forced to depend almost wholly on themselves.

Among the settlers who came in between 1821 and 1825 were John G. Howard and William Henry from Rhode Island, Horace Foote from Clinton, Gilbert Albee, Asa Brown, and Archibald Chapman. Ephraim Mowrey came to the town before 1822 and in that year opened the first regular hotel at the Five Corners, on lot 26, in a double log house. Some years later he built a large frame structure on lot No. 11 and kept the hotel there in the building which is still standing. Mr. Mowrey has no descendants in the town.

In 1824 the first religious organization was effected by Freewill Baptists, with Rev. Truman Gillett pastor, who continued until 1842. Services were held mostly in private dwellings. A small church was built, largely by the pastor, just before he left.

Some other settlers prior to 1830 were Frederick Ambrose, who was

the first town clerk; Anson Abels, one of the first assessors; Ephraim and Joshua L. Smith; and John Jamison, who became a prominent citizen, and died about 1885, leaving four sons and two daughters. One son, F. G. Jamison, is still a resident in the town, on the old homestead, Mr. Jamison was one of the first school inspectors and held the office of supervisor at least seven terms. Nathaniel Williams, Dorastus Green (supervisor in 1832-4), Alvin Cranson, Daniel Whitlock, Sylvanus Coon, G. W. Sergeant (born here in 1828, father of G. W. Sergeant, a prominent citizen, and still living), John Hess, Esick Look, Levi and Garrett Nichols, and others, all performed their part in subduing the wilderness, administering public affairs, and making substantial homes for themselves and their children.

Down to 1830, as before noted, township No. 6, in Scriba's Patent, was a part of Williamstown; but now the inhabitants felt that their convenience as well as the importance of their community demanded a separate town organization. A meeting was called, the necessary steps determined upon, and all went well until the question was suggested of a name for the new town. Discussion followed until a late hour without a decision, and another meeting was held for the purpose, and still a conclusion was not reached. Three other meetings were held and the mooted question argued, when finally Frederick Ambrose suggested "Amboy," from the town of that name in New Jersey. Happy thought—it met with general approval—and the town was organized by act of Legislature dated March 25, 1830, and five days later the first town meeting was held and the following officers elected:

Sage Parks, supervisor; Frederick Ambrose, town clerk; Anson Abels, Sylvanus Coon, T. A. Kiddle, assessors; Joshua L. Smith, Truman M. Kinne, Dorastus Green, commissioners of highways; Alvin Cranson, collector; Sage Parks, 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.

Following is a list of the successive supervisors and clerks of this town from its formation:

In 1830-31, Sage Parks; 1832-34, Dorastus Green; 1835, James Edmonds; 1836, Dorastus Green; 1837, Alfred Seamans; 1838, Sage Parks; 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; 1857-58, Henry Garber; 1859-60, George D. Wells; 1861, John Jamison; 1862, Zopher 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; 1877-78, George D. Wells; 1879-80, George Laing; 1881-82, John S. Clelland; 1883, Clark T. Stanton; 1884-85, George Laing; 1886, John S. Clelland; 1887, C. M. Nelson; 1888-89, John S. Clelland; 1890-91, William E. Lewis; 1892-93, Seymour Spoon; 1894-95, Dr. Joseph Pero.

Town Clerks—In 1830, Frederick Ambrose; 1831, Martin B. Mowrey; 1832-35, John Jamison; 1836, John Davison; 1837, John Jamison; 1838, John P. Hasselkus; 1839, William Sergeant; 1840-48, 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; 1870-71, Thomas Towsley; 1872, A. J. Whaley; 1873, Francis W. Towsley; 1874, George W. Sergeant; 1875-77, Calvin Warn; 1878-79, G. W. Sergeant; 1880, William Rosa; 1881-86, G. W. Sergeant; 1887, Seymour Spoon; 1888-89, William E. Lewis; 1890-94, G. W. Sergeant.

The town officers for 1894 were as follows:

Supervisor, Joseph Pero; G. W. Sergeant, clerk; Irving F. Brown, justice of the peace; David H. Tuttle, assessor; Andrew Brown, commissioner of highways; Fred Jamison, overseer of the poor; William R. Spoon, collector; constables, G. Lewis, Eugene Hall, William J. Brown, Jesse D. Kinney; inspectors, D. B. Lewis, William P. Kinney, John Hall; sealer of weights and measures, George Patchin; excise commissioner, Stephen Williams, jr.

Of later settlers in this town may be mentioned George D. Wells, who came here in 1845, and died in the town leaving four daughters, one of whom is the wife of David Warner; James Leigh, whose sons Henry H. and Nathan H. now live on the homestead at what is called "North Amboy"; Peter Spoon, who was the first settler on the village site, where he took up fifty acres of lot 104 in 1822, and died in the town; Thomas J. Lewis; Ezra Spoon, who moved here in 1843 from Herkimer county; Warner Spoon, a brother of Peter; Hugh Wasson and his father; James and William Brown and Royal Tuttle; Robert Hall, who came about 1833, owned the grist mill at West Amboy several years, and died in town; George Lewis, a captain in the old State militia; Thomas Flanigan, who settled about one mile west of the "Five Corners"; and Arnold Simmonds, Hubbard Warren, Malcolm McIntyre, James Fails, Nathaniel Wheeler (who located on what has been dubbed "Mud Hill"), F. H. Berry, James and John F. Clelland, Will-

iam H. Ellis, W. H. Fifield, Noel A. Gardner, Thomas Laing, Dr. Joseph Pero, Thomas Quinn, E. D. Rolland, Stephen Williams, Peter Ackley, Asa Brown, and John, Matthew R., and Thomas H. Nichols.

Samuel Whaley settled near Amboy Center about 1848 and died in town at the age of eighty-three. His brother George came in several years before and died here in 1892, aged ninety-one. A number of their descendants still reside in Amboy.

John Garber located on the old Mexico road at an early day and kept hotel there many years, and also manufactured potash. He died here in 1871, aged eighty-nine. He was the father of the late Henry Garber, a lawyer of Cleveland.

The population of Amboy at the various periods noted was as follows: In 1830, 699; 1835, 766; 1840, 1,084; 1845, 988; 1850, 1,132; 1855, 1,172; 1860, 1,402; 1865, 1,423; 1870, 1,431; 1875, 1,277; 1880, 1,244; 1890, 969.

The breaking out of the Rebellion found a responsive spirit of patriotism in Amboy, as in most other towns. More than 150 volunteers responded to the several calls for troops, and many of them offered up their lives for the preservation of the Union. Several of these died in Southern prison pens; nearly a score were killed in battle or died of wounds; while many more fell victims to disease. The town authorities were prompt and liberal in voting the large bounties that were paid to volunteers and in other ways gave support and encouragement to the soldiers in the field.

Amboy is essentially a farming community. Here the character of agriculture has changed considerably since the early years, when crop raising was largely the dependence of the farmers. Hops were formerly raised to some extent, but in later years dairying has largely taken the place of other pursuits; cheese-making forming the chief part of the industry. There are at present two cheese factories in the town. Following the close of the war and while there were still extensive timber forests in and near the town, quite a number of mills were built and put in operation. At one period there were ten running and producing large quantities of lumber. Now (1894) there are only two or three in operation.

The town contains seven school districts with a school house in each, which employed in 1892-3 seven teachers and were attended by 185

scholars. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$2,615; assessed valuation of districts, \$159,586; public money received from the State, \$832.36; raised by local tax, \$513.52. The school districts are designated as follows: No. 1, Carterville; 2, East Amboy; 3, North Amboy; 4, Amboy Center; 5, West Amboy; 6, Stone Hill; and 7, Mud Hill.

Supervisor's statistics of 1894.—Acres of resident lands, 21,947; non-resident, 1,644; assessed valuation of real estate, \$167,935; equalized, \$175,116; personal property, \$4,050; value of railroads, \$5,000; town tax, \$1,099.27; county tax, \$1,003.33; total tax levy, \$2,476.40; dog tax, \$62.50; rate of tax on \$100, \$1.44. The town constitutes one election district and in November, 1894, 251 votes were polled.

The village of West Amboy is pleasantly situated in the western part of the town. It has no manufactures of consequence, and comprises the hotel kept by Philip Hess, which was burned and rebuilt in 1884, and the cheese factory by the same proprietor; the grist mill operated by Henry Bliss; and Stanton & Joslyn and Stanton & Garber, merchants. Nelson Jennings and Seeley Wakefield have blacksmith shops, and William Hall carries on a saw mill, cheese box factory, and planing mill which he built in 1885. The postmaster is Alonzo Joslyn. Among his predecessors were Nelson Cromwell, Dr. Joseph Pero, D. W. Crandall, and William Sheldon. Here was formerly an extensive tannery, which was built by Youngs & Cromwell about 1852. It passed into the hands of H. J. Brooks and was discontinued some twenty years ago. F. H. Berry was long its superintendent. A little south of the village, near what is called the "hogsback," a log hotel was early kept for a time by a Mr. Preston. Arthur Simmons at an early period had a saw mill here, while Alfred, his brother, carried on for a few years an extensive general business.

The small village of Amboy Center is situated as its name indicates, in the central part of the town. Among those formerly in mercantile business here were F. M. Tousley, that store now being conducted by David Spoon & Son; Stephen Williams; and J. N. Short & Son, whose former store is now conducted by W. E. Lewis & Co. The hotel that had been kept by J. J. O'Gara was burned in February, 1892. The cheese factory here is carried on by Robert Foils. Among the postmasters have been Clay Short, F. M. Tousley, George W. Sergeant,

David Wilson, Seymour Spoon, William E. Lewis, and John W. Whaley, present incumbent.

Churches.—The earliest church in Amboy was the Freewill Baptist, organized in 1824, which has been previously mentioned. This society finally ceased to exist and the church building was converted into a town hall in 1892.

The Methodist church of Amboy was organized early in the history of the town, the date not being definitely known. It was a part of the Salmon River Conference, but in 1836 became a part of the Black River Conference. The pastor at the time of the change was Rev. W. H. Gaylord. The church has always been prosperous. The church edifice was erected prior to 1850. A Methodist society was organized at Carterville about 1870, and the edifice erected in 1871. The first trustees were N. H. Adams, Charles H. Jeliff, and Daniel T. Morton. Both Methodist churches are now served by Rev. William Ashford, and have a combined membership of about 112. The entire property, including a parsonage, is valued at \$2,400.

CHAPTER XX.

THE TOWN OF BOYLSTON.

Boylston, lying in the center of the northernmost limits of Oswego county, was formed from Orwell on the 7th of February, 1828. It was originally known as survey township No. 6, otherwise called "Campania," of the Boylston tract, and upon its organization was named in honor of Thomas Boylston, who for a short time held the title to that extensive purchase. It is bounded on the north by Lorraine, Jefferson county; on the east by Redfield; on the south by Orwell; and on the west by Sandy Creek and Ellisburg in Jefferson county, and comprises an area of 24,270 acres.

The surface of the town has a general westerly inclination and the highest points attain an altitude of 700 to 800 feet above tide-water. It is one of the most sightly localities in the county. From its greatest

elevations an extended and beautiful panoramic view is unfolded to the beholder. Lake Ontario and the intervening town of Sandy Creek, and portions of Ellisburg and Richland, are presented to the eye, while other landscapes little less pleasing greet the vision of the appreciative observer. "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."¹ The surface is rolling and moderately hilly. The soil in the northern and western parts is a fertile gravelly loam, the underlying rock being the Lorraine shales. The southeast corner of the town extends into the gray limestone region and the soil there is light and thin. Outcroppings of rock are frequent, especially along the streams, and in some instances interfere with the cultivation. Until recent years the principal industry was lumbering, but agriculture has generally superseded other employments. The town was originally covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber, which gave employment to numerous saw mills, but which now is seen only in scattered remnants. Productive fields and pleasant homes have replaced the larger portion of the primitive forests, and afford to the worthy inhabitants of to-day a substantial revenue as well as a desirable residence. The most important stream is Little Sandy Creek, which has its source in Redfield and, flowing westerly through this town and Sandy Creek, empties into the lake. There are other small brooks that afford adequate drainage. The chief products are grain, hay, and potatoes, and considerable attention is also given to dairying.

Ever associated with a dense wilderness are many thrilling stories of adventure, and Boylston is no exception to the rule. Late in settlement and still later in development, these stirring narratives are forgotten. Deer and bear, welcomed and dreaded respectively in the vicinity of the pioneer's home, were frequent visitors within the memory of many inhabitants. Encounters with the latter animal, formerly frequent, are still of occasional occurrence. Hunting was for many years a favorite pastime, a sport not unattended with danger, but sought, nevertheless, for its genuine adventure and excitement.

Many Indian relics have been found from time to time in the town,

¹ Johnson's History, 1877.

showing that this was a hunting ground for the savages as well as their civilized successors.

The original patentee of the lands comprised within the present town of Boylston was Alexander Macomb, of New York city, who, on June 22, 1791, in behalf of a company said to consist of himself, Daniel McCormick, and William Constable, applied to the Legislature for a tract since known as Macomb's Purchase. The price was to be eight pence per acre, and the patent was issued to him January 10, 1792. He had become involved in speculation, and on October 3, conveyed to William Constable that portion of his purchase of which this town formed a part. December 18, 1792, Constable conveyed nearly all of survey townships Nos. 5 and 6 (Boylston) to Samuel Ward, who, two days later, sold a tract including this town to Thomas Boylston, of Boston. May 21, 1794, Boylston gave a deed of trust of eleven townships to George Lee, George Irving, and Thomas Latham, assignees of Lane, Son & Frazer, of London, and they conveyed them to John Johnson Phyn, June 2, 1794, in whom the title became vested. April 10, 1795, Phyn appointed William Constable his attorney to sell any or all of the Boylston tract, and on April 1, 1796, conveyed to him (Constable) the unsold lands, which included this township. March 16, 1798, Constable gave his brother James a power of attorney to sell lands, and, to establish confidence in the validity of his title, procured from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, J. O. Hoffman (attorney-general of the State), Richard Harrison, and other eminent lawyers a certificate that they had examined his conveyances and believed them perfect. William Constable died May 22, 1803, and on April 26, 1819, a deed of release was executed by his heirs to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, from whom the title of the unsold portions passed to his son, William C. Pierrepont.

The highways of the town, owing to the scattered population, have always been a subject of more or less solicitude, yet in point of improvement they have kept pace with those of the more thickly settled communities. Those in the western part were the first to be surveyed and constructed. In 1849 the Lorraine plank road was completed and opened by a company incorporated on January 3 of that year, which consisted of Moses Brown, Philander Smith, Elihu Gillett, Chester Gilman, and A. L. Baker. This thoroughfare was discontinued as a plank road several years ago.

At the first town meeting, held in the spring of 1828, the following officers were chosen :

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. Pruyn; constables, Henry D. Pruyn, Philip A. Bortles; commissioners of common schools, John Wart, John Dunbar, jr., Reuben Snyder; inspectors of common schools, Miller R. Larmouth, Peter Wells, Philip A. Bortles.

The supervisors have been ;

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 L. Bortles, 1865-66; Henry Lester, 1867-70; David Hamer, 1871-72; Henry Lester, 1873; John Oderkirk, 1874-75; George W. Rudd, 1876-78; Leonardo R. Huffstater, 1879-80; George N. Shafly, 1881-90; Orrin L. Stowell, 1891-92; Emerson D. Lester, 1893-94.

The town officers for 1894-95 were :

Emerson D. Lester, supervisor; Charles A. Fuller, town clerk; Elvin S. Blodgett, highway commissioner; Aaron W. Fuller, William Ridgeway, James Hunt and Eugene Wells, justices of the peace; Walter H. Greenwood, Philando Delong, and Lyman J. Baker, assessors; Joseph L. Bortles, overseer of the poor; Henry G. Greenfield, collector; James B. Tilton, George Wills and George Doneburg, town auditors; William A. Snyder, sealer of weights and measures.

In 1882 a neat frame public hall was erected near the center of the town at a cost of about \$600; this is used for holding elections and for the transaction of other town business.

The first settlers in the town of Boylston were John Wart and Michael Sweetman, who, unknown to each other, made permanent locations in 1812. Mr. Wart was the first actual resident, as he arrived two days before his neighbor. He came from Otsego county and settled in the northwest corner of the town, as did also Mr. Sweetman, who removed hither from Montgomery county. The locality then was an unbroken wilderness, and many were the stories which these hardy pioneers lived to recount. Soon after their arrival, the War of 1812 broke out and both hastened as volunteers to the defense of Sackett's Harbor. Immigration ceased, and for two years theirs were the only

families in the town save a man named Gordon, who lived a part of the time in the vicinity. Alonzo Wart, eldest son of John, was born December 12, 1812, and was the first white child born in Boylston, but he survived only until February, 1814, when he died, which was the first death in the township. William Wart, a son of John, was born here September 4, 1819, married a daughter of John Dingman, and resides in Sandy Creek, where his son holds the office of postmaster. In 1814 Rhodes Streeter became the third permanent settler of the town.

In 1815 four families came in.—those of Peter Wills, John F. Dean, Martin Lillie, and Asa B. Copeland, all of whom located in the vicinity of North Boylston. The last survivor of this pioneer band was Mrs. Lillie. In 1816 Morris Wart a younger brother of John, became a settler. Among those who came hither the same year were Andrew Bortles, George Huffstater, Matthew Shoecraft, Jacob Weidrich, Jesse Blue, Peter Huffstater, Joseph Shoecraft, Peter Barga, and Jacob, Reuben, Henry, Abram, and Jonathan Snyder, nearly all of whom were substantial farmers from the famous Mohawk Valley. Abram Snyder located on the homestead now occupied by his son, Abram, jr., while Reuben settled where Ira Cummins now lives. The locality took from them the name of Snyder's Corners.

As early as 1822 Elisha Stevens made a settlement in the Snyder neighborhood and in that year built on Sandy Creek, near the western boundary of the town, the first saw mill in Boylston. About 1830 a grist mill was erected, but it was neither valuable or enduring. On the Moore road is now a mill owned by Edward Snyder.

In 1817 the present Boylston became a part of Orwell, and John Wart was appointed a justice of the peace, being the first within the limits of this town. In that capacity he married Jonathan Snyder and a Miss Stevens, the first couple wedded in the town of Boylston. Prior to that, however, Samuel Wells and Betsey Gordon were united in the sacred bonds of matrimony, but they went eastward to have the ceremony performed.

By 1824 a sparsely settled community had become established in the west part of the town, leaving the eastern and central portions a dense forest, in which the bear, wolf, and deer roamed almost unmolested. Even down to 1850 these localities remained practically untouched

except for the game they furnished the sportsmen. As fast as the numerous saw mills devoured the timber the pioneers resolutely opened farms, and rapidly brought the hills under cultivation, and during the past forty years more land has been improved in Boylston than in any other town in the county.¹

Aaron W. Fuller, who, with his son Charles A., occupied the center lot of the town, settled there in 1852, and the same year his brother, William T., located on the farm across the road. Stephen Baker came to the neighborhood also in 1852, but subsequently moved to Missouri.

Other early settlers were Thomas and Robert Sliter, Mr. Crawford (a blacksmith), Joseph A. Tilton (father of James B.), Jacob Barga (father of William), Leonard Palmer (a farmer and foundryman where his daughter, Mary Palmer, now lives), William Barker (father of James), Jesse Ballou (father of Hosea), Nelson Oderkirk (father of John A.), Frederick Barga (brother of Jacob), Henry Palmer (brother of Leonard), James Lowry, sr., (father of James), Cornelius Delong (father of Philander and Charles), James McDougall, John Smith (father of George), William Tanner, Solomon Paddock, Barney Ostrom, David McDougall, Hosea B. Turner, David Brown, Garrett Snyder, and the Cole family, on whose farm stands the Le Clair cheese factory.

During the war of the Rebellion the town sent sixty-five of her brave citizens to fight in the Nation's cause. Each served with credit and fidelity.

The first school house in Boylston was a bark covered log structure erected in 1817, and in it school was taught during that summer by Polly Allport. The town at present has nine school districts with a school house in each, in which nine teachers were employed during the year 1892-3, and which were attended by 219 scholars. The value of school buildings and sites is \$3,650; assessed valuation of the districts in 1893, \$168,579; public money received from the State, \$1,036.45; raised by local tax, \$715.77. The districts are locally known as follows: No. 1, Wart; 2, North Church; 3, Van Auken; 4, Hemlock; 5, Phelps; 6, Palmer; 7, Joint; 8, Center; 9, Smartville.

¹Boylston taken from Orwell in 1828; from Albany 140, from Pulaski N. E. ten miles. Pop. 481. The greater part of the town is still covered with a forest.—[From Hist. Coll. of the State of N. Y., 1846.

The population of Boylston in 1830 was 388; 1835, 368; 1840, 481; 1845, 538; 1850, 661; 1855, 815; 1860, 909; 1865, 960; 1870, 1,053; 1875, 1,132; 1880, 1,283; 1890, 1,081.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894.—Acrea of resident land, 14,779; non-resident, 9,491; assessed valuation of real estate, \$183,785; equalized, \$171,608; personal property, \$1,720; town tax, \$1,434.74; county tax, \$970.63; total tax levy, \$2,766.97; dog tax, \$80; rate of taxation, \$1.50. The town constitutes a single election district and in November, 1894, polled 222 votes.

Villages.—There are no villages in the town. North Boylston is a small hamlet and post-office in the northern part, at which George W. Rudd is postmaster. This post-office was established in April, 1852, under the postmastership of Luke Wells, who opened a tavern there in 1851. Eugene Wells erected a store and cheese factory there in 1888. Boylston Center is a post-office near the center of the town; the postmaster is Daniel Amos Snyder. Smartville post-office, named in honor of William Smart, who formerly conducted a store and saw mill there, was established in the fall of 1893 with Theophilus F. Lenoir as postmaster.

Churches.—The First Wesleyan Methodist church of Boylston, situation near the line of Sandy Creek, was first organized about 1845, and among its early pastors were Daniel Calkins, Loomis Chase, Daniel Hollis, and James Francis. The present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Havens. In 1856 a church edifice was built and is still in use.

The North Boylston circuit (Methodist Protestant) was set off from the Boylston-Orwell circuit in 1868, prior to which meetings had been held in the school house near the present church edifice, which was built in the northwest part of the town in 1859. The first pastor was Rev. Charles Wiedrich, the present one being Rev. Mr. Beebe. This same denomination holds services in the school house at Smartville.

Regular services are usually maintained at each of these three places, which afford the inhabitants convenient facilities for religious worship.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TOWN OF CONSTANTIA.

Constantia was formed from Mexico on the 8th of April, 1808, and at that time included also the towns of Hastings and West Monroe. Hastings was set off April 20, 1825, and West Monroe on March 21, 1839, thus reducing this town to its present area of 34,102 acres. It lies in the southeastern corner of Oswego county and is bounded on the west by West Monroe, on the north by Amboy and Oneida county, on the east by Oneida county, and on the south by Oneida lake. It was originally known as Survey township No. 11, or Rotterdam, of Scriba's patent. The surface, which inclines generally to the southward, is comparatively level, except in the northern part, where it is slightly broken into hills and valleys. The soil is quite sandy, gravelly, and in some places stony, and along the southern portion is underlaid with the Clinton group of rocks, in which more or less iron ore exists. In the vicinity of Bernhard's Bay and Cleveland extensive beds of glass sand is found, and have been profitably utilized from an early day.

Dense forests of hemlock and other timber originally covered the entire town, and for many years furnished profitable employment to scores of lumbermen. In 1860, when much of the interior still remained unsettled, there were thirty-four saw mills in operation, and even down to a later period lumbering continued the chief industry. In early years large quantities of salt barrels were made, and sold in Salina. Scriba and Black Creeks and other small streams supplied excellent water-power, while the lake afforded valuable transportation facilities. But the great forests no longer exist. Within a decade or two most of the mills have disappeared, leaving but two or three now in operation. Those who had been engaged in the lumber business quickly turned their attention to more permanent pursuits, and agriculture gradually became paramount in importance. Productive farms and pleasant homes dotted the clearings, and grazing, dairying, and hop raising were

profitably undertaken. Besides these, the manufacture of iron and glass was successfully established, and various other industries were started. In fact, considering the prospects of fifty years ago, no other town in the county has offered so many advantages or such a variety of natural resources.

Painter Lake, on the line between Constantia and Amboy, and Kibby's Lake, in the south part of the town, are small bodies of water. Near the latter is a steam hoop factory and saw mill owned by D. G. Ingersoll & Son. George Williams has a saw mill at Constantia village; another is operated by J. Carter's Sons, two and one-half miles north; and Washington Dutcher carries on a saw mill and shingle mill at "Dutcherville." There are two cheese factories in the town: One at Constantia conducted by Lewis K. Auringer, and another at the "Watering Trough," two and one-half miles east.

The designations given on recent maps and still used in deeds describing land in certain portions of the town are as follows: Great tract No. 1, lying northwest of the center; great tract No. 2, occupying the north center; great tract No. 3, situated in the northeast part; Roosevelt's tract, comprising the center and extending to within a short distance of the east boundary; Scriba's location, occupying the south part of the town, except the extreme southwest corner, and including the villages of Constantia, Bernhard's Bay, and Cleveland; and the disputed territory, comprising a small strip of land in the central part of the town between lots 7, 8, 9, and 10 on the east and lots 16, 20, and 24 on the west.

The history of Constantia is full of romance and thrilling adventure. Originally the Oneida Indians owned its territory, which they ceded to the State in 1788, reserving, however, a tract half a mile square on the shore of Oneida Lake.¹ Of choice as well as of necessity, this region was the scene of numerous warlike expeditions and the favorite rendezvous of many camping parties to hunt and fish. Game was abundant, and the Indians, and subsequently the white settlers, actively engaged in its capture. The larger animals have disappeared, yet smaller species, such as the fox, rabbit, partridge, etc., still exist in limited

¹In Indian language, *Goiento*.

numbers. For many years fishing and duck hunting have been favorite pastimes.

To Frenchman's Island, situated in this town in Oneida Lake, about four miles southwest from Constantia village, is attached a romance which will ever remain interesting to resident and visitor, and to which also is due the credit of being the site of the first white settlement within the limits of the present town. In 1786 De Vatine or Desvatines, who claimed to have been a seigneur near Lisle, France, and who has usually been metamorphosed into Count St. Hilary, came to America with his newly-wedded wife, "a daughter of the noble house of Clermont." After wasting a large portion of his already depleted fortune in traveling and in business in New York, he became disgusted with civilization and determined to make his home in the wilderness. Selling the most of their furniture, but retaining his library and a little silver, the couple with two children started westward and reached Oneida Lake, then on the great thoroughfare of travel. This was in the spring or summer of 1791. They settled on what has ever since been known as Frenchman's Island, where Desvatines began a clearing with his own hands. The subsequent experiences of this man and his family have already been described in an earlier chapter.

Theirs was the second settlement in Oswego county. Desvatine remained undisturbed until 1793, when an agent of John and Nicholas Roosevelt informed him that the State had sold the island with other lands to the Roosevelts and that he must leave it. George Scriba was then beginning a settlement at what is now Constantia village, and invited the Frenchman to live there, which offer is said to have been gladly accepted.¹ It is known, however, that Desvatines was about this time or soon afterward discovered by Chancellor Livingston, who had formerly enjoyed the hospitalities of the lady's family in Paris. He visited them and spent some time in their rural home,² and finally prevailed upon them to return with him to his mansion upon the Hudson. When Bonaparte put an end to the reign of terror and restored much of the confiscated property to the exiles of the Revolution, the family returned to France. Livingston's mansion on the Hudson and Robert

¹ Johnson's History, p. 285.

² French's N. Y. State Gazetteer, 1890.

Fulton's first steamboat were named in honor of Madame Desvatine's family, "Clermont."

The first settler on the mainland was a man named Bruce, who built a rude cabin on the site of Constantia village in 1791 or 1792. He was evidently a squatter and remained but a short time. In 1792 Francis Adrian Vanderkemp, a distinguished citizen of Holland, accompanied by Baron De Zeng, a German nobleman, sometimes called Major De Zeng, and two servants, made an expedition in a canoe into this region with a view of settlement, and found both Desvatines and Bruce living in the unbroken wilderness. Monsieur and Madame Desvatines received them with cordial welcome, and upon learning that the travelers intended to proceed to Oswego, offered them the use of their safer and more commodious bateau, which was thankfully accepted. Baron De Zeng was a resident of Rome.

Meanwhile, in 1791, John and Nicholas Roosevelt acquired possession from the State of a large tract of land lying north of Oneida Lake, which included this town, and on April 7, 1792, sold their contract to George Frederick William Augustus Scriba, a native of Holland, then a merchant in New York city, who usually styled himself simply George Scriba. From him the tract has ever since been known as Scriba's Patent. He began a settlement at Rotterdam¹ (now Constantia village) in the spring of 1793, but did not receive his title until December 12, 1794. His embryo city is thus spoken of in a 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 region on their route:

. . . We then took a view 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 house, but its location is favorable. Mr. Scriba intends to open a road from this place to 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 Little Salmon Creek is navigable, so as to reduce the portage to six or eight miles, as they assured us could be done. The

¹ So named by Mr. Scriba from his birthplace, Rotterdam, a city and seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the River Rotte with the Nieuwe Maas or (New Meuse). This village (Constantia) is often designated by early writers as New Rotterdam.

only trouble is the landing place, but some piers would remedy this, and timber is plenty.

Mr. Scriba did not settle at Rotterdam until several years afterward, but carried on his business and conducted his improvements through agents.

Mr. Vanderkemp, previously mentioned, was born in Campen, in Overyssel one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. He came hither in the summer of 1793 from Ulster county, N. Y., where he had been living. Purchasing 1,000 acres of Mr. Scriba at a point on the lake which he christened Kempwick, about five miles east of Rotterdam, he erected some fine buildings which he had framed on the Hudson. There he settled permanently. It is said that his barn was eighty by ninety feet in size and correspondingly high. He possessed considerable wealth and a large number of negro slaves, whom he brought with him, and soon had a large tract of land cleared and under cultivation. His patent included a pond, in the northern part, which is still known as Vanderkemp's Pond. It was said to contain immense quantities of fish; and Mr. Scriba, becoming aware of the fact, offered to give Vanderkemp a deed of 500 acres free of cost if he would relinquish his right and title to a like territory including this body of water. The offer was accepted. Mr. Vanderkemp removed to Trenton, Oneida county, probably before 1798.

Two settlers of about 1793 were Major Solomon Waring and Joshua Lynch. The former located at Constantia village, where he opened that year the first tavern in the town. It stood on the site of the present Lakeside House. Major Waring's son George was born here April 11, 1796, which was the first white birth on the mainland within the limits of the present town. In 1794 Scriba laid out his celebrated road to his other city, "Vera Cruz," at the mouth of Little Salmon Creek.

By 1795 this region had acquired considerable reputation and during that year it materially increased in population. In June Duc François Alexandre Frédéric de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, the French philanthropist and politician and the founder of "Ecole des Enfants de la Patrie," visited Rotterdam in his travels through the United States, and in 1798 wrote his "Voyage dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique fait en 1795-97," in which he speaks of this place as follows:

Rotterdam is a new establishment begun eighteen months 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 [now Constantia 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 dams 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 accommodation is very poor. They estimate that Mr. Scriba has expended over \$8,000 here, and if the work had been well applied it would be a profitable investment. Mr. Scriba is now building a fine frame house,¹ 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 fifteen 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 also a doctor and a gardener, and appears to have been 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 employed by Mr. Scriba, provisions are scarce and uncertain, and the price is always high. This country is also liable to fevers, as is all that through which we have passed.

The store above mentioned was opened a year or two later and is said to have contained at one time a stock of goods valued at \$10,000. It was the only establishment of the kind in this region and consequently an immense business was conducted. The Indians as well as the whites came here to trade from more than forty miles around.

About 1795 John Meyer located in or near the village. He was Mr. Scriba's agent, was appointed a justice of the peace, and was the first

¹ This house is still standing, and is known as the "Old Scriba Mansion." It is occupied by descendants of the original proprietor.

supervisor of Mexico and the first within Oswego county, being appointed in 1797 by the justices of the county of Herkimer in default of an election.

John Bernhard, sr., was the first permanent settler at Bernhard's Bay, a place about four miles east of Rotterdam which derived its name from him. He was born in Holland October 11, 1754, and married, February 4, 1785, Catherine Vonk, who was also born there October 28, 1755. The birth of their son John L. occurred in May, 1786. In 1790 the family came to America and located on Staten Island, whence they removed in 1795 to this town. They arrived late in the fall and found an old log house at the bay, which had been built in 1793 and occupied a short time by a Mr. Dayton. For a while they shared the hospitalities of Mr. Vanderkemp's rude dwelling, but during the heat of a political dispute Bernhard declared that he would not live there. Accordingly he moved his family into the dilapidated log structure, which he attempted to repair, but without success, and was obliged to return to Vanderkemp's and pass the remainder of the winter. In the spring they went back to the bay and during that season (1796) erected a substantial dwelling and commenced a clearing. In front of his habitation, about fifty rods out in the lake, is a little island visible only during low water. It has been claimed that the Oneida Indians for many years brought hither their squaws who had violated the Iroquois laws and as a punishment compelled them to swim to the island and return. Mr. Bernhard died January 11, 1821, and his wife January 9, 1816. John L. Bernhard married, in 1814, Anne B. Bloomfield, who was born in New Jersey, October 30, 1788. They had four sons and four daughters. He died October 27, 1833; his widow survived until September 1, 1855. Their son, James M. Bernhard, was born at the bay April 10, 1825, where he still resides, as does also a brother, John B.

Few settlers had located at Rotterdam up to 1798. The assessment roll of the town of Mexico for that year contains the names of John Meyer, Amos Matthews, John and Daniel Bernhard, Henry Fall, and Major Solomon Waring, besides George Scriba, who was assessed for the greater part of the town. In 1797 a log school house was erected, and during the winter of 1797-8 the first school was taught in Constantia. During the two or three years thereafter extensive improve-

ments were inaugurated in the village. Many Hollanders were induced by Mr. Scriba to leave their fatherland and locate here, and the place acquired considerable activity. Scriba built a five-story grist mill on the bank of Scriba's Creek, and to a point about half a mile up that stream caused a canal to be dug, which he sided with heavy oak timbers. At the head of this channel he erected a building which he intended for a distillery, but it was never used. He placed machinery in his mill, but it could not be made to work. Both establishments were therefore failures. Some years afterward a small addition was made to the grist mill and a single run of stone placed in operation for grinding corn. About 1800 Mr. Scriba himself established his residence in Rotterdam and built the old mansion which is still standing on the north side of the road just east of the creek, and which is occupied by his remaining descendants.

During the succeeding decade settlement was slow, and in two or three instances was perceptibly checked by events which will presently appear. John Daffler, who was born in Germany in 1802, came here with his parents in 1807; he died in January, 1876.

In 1808 the present towns of Constantia, West Monroe, and Hastings contained a sufficient number of inhabitants to organize a new town out the original Mexico. Accordingly on April 8, by an act of the Legislature, this territory was set off under the name of Constantia, which was given it by George Scriba. The earlier records of the town are lost and hence it is impossible to give the first officers elected.

In 1811 Mr. Scriba was authorized to establish a ferry across Oneida Lake, but it failed, like several of his other enterprises, to produce practical results. The war of 1812 checked the tide of immigration and materially affected improvements then inaugurated. In Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813 the town is described as follows:

Constantia, a post-township of Oneida 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. 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 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 One'da 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.

March 9 1814, the Constantia Iron Company was incorporated, but for some reason never commenced operations. About 1830 this concern was succeeded by the American Iron Company, subsequently noticed. The cold season of 1816 proved detrimental to rapid settlement, but immigration from the Eastern States had become popular and the tide of newcomers soon flowed in more persistently than ever. Many of them were lumbermen, but not a few engaged in the work of converting the dense wilderness into fertile fields and comfortable homes. Francis Daniel Caswell, who is now (December, 1894) the oldest living resident of the town, arrived here with his parents with an ox team and one horse in December, 1816. He was the sixth in a family of four sons and four daughters, and was born in Thompson, Conn., December 8, 1807. His father died aged ninety years, and his mother at the age of eighty-four. When thirty two he married Elizabeth H. Dutton and had four sons. Mr. Caswell resides on the lake shore between Bernhard's Bay and Cleveland. Nathan Phillips, a native of Massachusetts, became a settler in 1818. In 1820 the population numbered 767.

In the foregoing pages we have confined our narrative to that part of the town along the lake shore west of Vanderkemp's location near Bernhard's Bay, as down to this period no settlements had been made elsewhere within the territory under consideration. We now come to the first beginnings of settlement in the southeast corner, which the original settlers often described as a locality of great natural beauty. In February, 1821, Christopher Martin settled on "great lot No. 131," in what is now Cleveland village, being the first white settler within the present corporate limits. Mr. Martin was born in Weston, Vt., October 1, 1795, and served one year in the war of 1812, receiving a wound at the battle of Lacole Mills, March 30, 1814. In May, 1817, he married Martha Johnson and moved to Williamstown, Mass., where he united with the M. E. church. Coming to Cleveland in 1821

he located where the Catholic parsonage now stands, and was the first leader of the M. E. class here, serving it also as steward from 1826 until his death. In 1833 he was licensed to exhort and in 1839 to preach. In 1841-2 he supervised the erection of the M. E. church; in 1843 he was ordained deacon and in 1848 elder. He died April 9, 1880. His wife survived until December, 1882. In 1821 Mr. Martin built a frame house, and during the winter of 1822-3 taught the first school in the eastern part of the town in an old log dwelling on the Vanderkemp farm. The first religious services held in the vicinity occurred in his house in the summer of 1822, the officiating minister being Rev. Mr. Keyes, a Methodist preacher.

Other settlers in 1821 were Daniel and Solomon Howard and Isaac Ward, who located in the neighborhood of Cleveland village. In 1824 Nathan Beebe became a resident, and in that year erected the first saw mill in the eastern part of the town. In 1824 Horace Hitchcock also came into that locality.

About 1825 Asher Smith Potter moved hither with his parents from Oneida county. He was born in Camden, N. Y., January 26, 1805. When he was five years old his father moved to Canada, where the son was educated. When eighteen years old they returned to Oneida county, whence they came to Cleveland, where the father died aged eighty-one, and the mother aged eighty-three. Young Potter, after an absence of eighteen years in New York city and the South, settled permanently in Cleveland village, where he finally opened a tavern where the Morse building now stands, and subsequently a store. He held several public positions, and died in March, 1881, being survived by a widow and four children.

James Cleveland, in honor of whom the village of Cleveland was named, came here from Peterboro, Conn., in company with Peter Smith, in 1826, and with Samuel H. Stevens erected in that year the first regular hotel in the place and also opened the first store. Mr. Cleveland possessed indomitable enterprise and rare native ability. In 1827 a post-office was established and Mr. Stevens wanted it named Stevensville. A compromise was effected, which was ratified by popular vote, which resulted in designating the office Cleveland and appointing Samuel Highly Stevens the first postmaster. In this manner the post-office

and village acquired the present name. The tavern just mentioned, subsequently received numerous repairs and alterations, and became the celebrated Marble House, which was burned March 25, 1877. About 1840 James and Nehemiah Cleveland built, four miles north of the village, the first wintergreen distillery in the town, in the vicinity of which their brother-in-law, Bathias Buck, caught the first bear known to have been captured in Constantia; the second bear was shot by Wellington Cleveland, a son of James.

Henry Winn, born in Albany county May 10, 1801, moved into Constantia in January, 1829, settling on 100 acres on the Roosevelt tract. In 1852 he removed to Bernhard's Bay, where his wife, Mary Powell, died. In 1854 he married Phoebe Green, who died in 1866; in 1867 he married Mary Miller; Mr. Winn died a short time since.

Among other settlers prior to 1830 were Charles and Samuel F. Dickinson, Ezra Dickinson, and Cornelius D. Winn.

In 1830 the American Iron Company, as previously stated, succeeded the Constantia Iron Company, and commenced work on a furnace on the west side of Scriba's Creek a short distance above the grist mill at Constantia village. The cold-blast furnace had a capacity of three potash-kettles daily, and the building was 60 by 100 feet in size. This company consisted of Nathan J. Stiles, John C. Coffin, and others, and was the means of giving a new impetus to the settlement of the village. This period also marked great improvements in the development of the town. The lands were being rapidly settled and industries of all kinds flourished and increased. In 1834 a second store was opened in the village by Augustus Marshall. In 1836 the iron business and plant were sold to the Oneida Lake Furnace Company, which consisted of Moses W. Lester, C. Woodbridge, J. Tucker, and others. While they were erecting an addition to their stack in 1839 it fell to the ground and nearly destroyed the building. In 1842 they failed and were succeeded by Newton Dexter, Moses W. Lester, and Hiram Blanchard, who soon afterward sold the property to a new concern known as the Constantia Iron Company, of which Hon. Edward B. Judson, now president of the First National Bank of Syracuse, was the principal stockholder. They put in a hot-air blast and continued business for several years.

John S. Haight, a Quaker, settled at Bernhard's Bay about 1834 and

died in November, 1880, aged seventy years. The next year Ezra Palmer and his parents located in the town; he died May 10, 1878, at the age of fifty-five. Another settler of 1835 was Daniel W. Ingersoll, who was born of New England parentage in Apulia, N. Y., May 1, 1809, being one of ten children. Educated in the common schools and Stockbridge (Mass.) Academy, he married in 1831 and four years later moved to this town. He was prominent in the Congregational, and afterward in the Presbyterian, denomination and was sent as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church when the Old and New School General Assemblies were united. He died May 6, 1881.

Wendell Willis came to the town in January, 1837, had eleven children, and died here about 1877; his widow's death occurred June 1, 1883. Other settlers of this decade were Dr. V. A. Allen (long a physician of Cleveland), George Dakin, L. Gardanier, S. R. Harrington, Charles Kathern, Enos P. Turck, Hon. William Foster, and Cyrus Marble.

Cyrus Marble was born in Sherburne, N. Y., May 7, 1808, and came to Cleveland in 1834. He kept the famous Marble House for over forty years, making it one of the most widely known and popular hostleries in the State. He was a prominent and upright citizen, and served the town as assessor and poormaster and the Plank Road Company as treasurer. September 25, 1831, he married a Miss Cropsey and had seven children. He died December 26, 1881.

Charles Kathern was born in Plainfield, Herkimer county, and settled in Cleveland in 1832. He assumed the management of the Union Glass Company in 1853. He was a prominent and influential citizen and died July 7, 1884, aged nearly eighty-two years.

Hon. William Foster was identified with the village of Cleveland from its infancy until his death in 1893. He was born in Tenham, County Kent, England, December 27, 1813, and came to America at the age of sixteen, locating in the town of Vienna, Oneida county. After spending some time in Richmond, Va., and in the Red River country, he located in Cleveland as bookkeeper in the tannery. June 5, 1837, he married, at Oswego, Mary, daughter of James Cramp, formerly of Constantia. He moved to Ottawa, Ill., but about 1840 returned to

Cleveland and settled permanently, entering the employ of James Burke, then owner of the Eagle tannery. Upon the latter's death Mr. Foster purchased the tannery and except a short partnership with Joseph Hallowagan was sole proprietor until about 1870, when he was succeeded in the active management by his son William H. With Forris Farmer and Charles Kathern he carried on a store and also the manufacture of glass, being interested in the Union Glass Company, which was incorporated in 1851. Afterwards Farmer, Kathern, and Foster became sole owners of these works. Mr. Foster owned large tracts of land in Vienna and Constantia and was agent for the Roosevelts for the sale of lands in this vicinity. He was also a large stockholder, a director, and a prominent organizer of the Midland and other railroads. In politics he was an active Republican, and in 1871-2 represented this (the 21st) district in the State Senate. He was the first president of Cleveland village, in which capacity he served in all four years, and was also supervisor of the town many terms. Mr. Foster was a representative man of wide and wholesome influence, of great native ability, and of extensive travel. He had nine children. His wife died in April, 1883; his death occurred in August, 1893.

Forris Farmer came to Cleveland in the thirties and died here. He had ten children. His widow died in April, 1883. He was a merchant here many years and became wealthy.

The most prominent settler of 1840 was Anthony Landgraff, the originator of the glass industry in the town of Constantia. Born in Germany, where he commenced his trade, he came to America in 1812, and finally began manufacturing glass for himself in Vernon, Oneida county. Wood became scarce and in 1840 he settled in Cleveland, where he built a glass factory, the first in town. He was a man of pronounced ideas, active and influential in all public and private enterprises, and inaugurated many radical improvements in the calling which he followed. In fact he lived in advance of his time, and was more or less ridiculed for the theories he advocated. But his innovations have since been generally adopted. He made his own furnaces, pots, etc., used in the manufacture of glass, and with his four sons, Francis, Harmon, Gustavus, and Charles, and his son-in-law, George Cowarden, continued the business until 1861, when the works passed into the hands of William Sanders,

who sold in 1863 to Caswell & Getman. In 1876 Mr. Caswell retired, and in 1889 Crawford Getman sold the property to the United Glass Company. At first Mr. Landgraff boated his sand from Verona, south of Oneida Lake, but in 1841 discovered a sandbed upon which his works were located far superior to any he could obtain elsewhere. This led to the finding of other beds in different parts of the town and to the permanent establishment of what has until recently been a very important industry. For many years large quantities of sand were shipped to other factories in this country and Canada. In the spring of 1851 the Union Glass Company was organized and incorporated and their works were erected during that year; they commenced the manufacture of window glass early in 1852 under the supervision of Charles Hoyt.

Frederick W. Miles settled in the town about 1841 and died in June, 1876, aged fifty-seven years. He was supervisor several terms and chairman of the board in 1874. In 1842 James Carroll, father of Nehemiah, became a resident of Cleveland, where he engaged in the meat business. With his son he subsequently purchased the grist mill. He was born in Lenox, Mass., October 9, 1809, and died in December, 1882. Peter Vandenburgh located in Cleveland village about 1846 and died in August, 1876, aged seventy-one. His son John, who practiced law here for a time, became a leading criminal lawyer of the State, and at one time was a partner of Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton in Clyde, where he died in 1894.

Among other comers prior to 1850 were Abram Todd, I. P. Brown, Eugene Burst, A. L. Dolby, William H. Foster, John Hall, Carpenter Marsh, S. P. Smith, and William H. Stowell.

In 1846 the town is thus described in a work entitled "Historical Collections of the State of New York": "Constantia, taken from Mexico in 1808; from Albany 140 miles. Population 1,494. Constantia or Rotterdam, on the Oneida Lake, thirty-six miles east from Oswego, has about thirty dwellings. Here is one of the most extensive iron foundries in the State. Cleveland village has about twenty-five dwellings."

About 1851 Israel J. Titus, Dennis and Henry Winn, and others erected a glass factory and store at Bernhard's Bay, which formed the

nucleus of the present hamlet of that name. This store has always been conducted in connection with the glass works and is now owned by Potter & Marsden. The factory commenced operations in 1852 with an outfit of eight pots, which number has since been increased to ten. In 1863 the plant was sold to Stevens, Crandall & Co.; they were succeeded by Bennett & Beckley and they in turn by Clark, Hurd & Co. In 1886 the property passed to Potter & Marsden, and in 1889 to the United Glass Company. In May, 1894, the factory again passed into the hands of Potter & Marsden, the present owners.

George Harding, born in Wooten-under-Edge, England, August 6, 1831, came to America with his parents about 1839, and finally settled in Williamstown in this county. Later he removed to Camden, learned the trade of harnessmaking, and in 1853 located in Cleveland. In 1857 he married Mary Roney, and had four children. She died November 25, 1877. He was a life-long Democrat and served as supervisor, town clerk, justice of the peace, postmaster, and trustee of the village, and was one of the first members and at one time president of the Board of Education. Joining the M. E. church in 1864 he was long its able class leader, and for sixteen years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He died November 16, 1893.

Dillon Williams, long a prominent citizen of Cleveland, was born in Colchester, Conn., February 6, 1805, was graduated from Yale College in 1836 and from the Theological Seminary in 1839, and was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church in 1844. In 1859 he settled in Cleveland and for four years was pastor of the Presbyterian church. In 1871 he succeeded William E. Hazen as postmaster and held the office until his death in November, 1879, when he was succeeded by his daughter Rebecca T. He had six children.

Giles Willard Lane, born in Cobleskill, N. Y., November 25, 1820, removed with his father to West Monroe in 1837, but in 1840 settled in Oneida county. In 1860 he located in Cleveland, and with his brother John purchased the old chair factory of Hitchcock & Son. He served as supervisor in 1861, as collector, as one of the village trustees, and as justice of the peace from 1864 until his death, April 26, 1878.

Prominent among other settlers of the town may be mentioned Hon. William H. Baker, Edward Crispin, Crawford Getman, Hon. Julian

Carter (who died in 1873), James H. Clark (born in Ireland in 1809, settled on the Reed tract, and died in May, 1883), Hugh Smith (born in Scotland in 1804, located on a farm between Bernhard's Bay and Cleveland, and died in December, 1882), and Daniel Pettibone (born in Norfolk, Conn., May 17, 1781, acquired possession of considerable real estate, and died in February, 1876). Some of these as well as many others equally worthy of mention are noticed more fully in other pages of this volume.

The growth and development of the town are best shown in its population at various periods, as follows: In 1830, 1,193; 1835, 1,967; 1840, 1,494; 1845, 1,705; 1850, 2,495; 1855, 3,355; 1860, 3,413; 1865, 3,517; 1870, 3,437; 1875, 3,483; 1880, 3,124; 1890, 2,691.

Following is a list of the supervisors of Constantia as far as it is possible to obtain them:

Ephraim Cleveland, 1854; Henry W. Rhoda, 1855; Albert Morse, 1856-57; Frederick W. Miles, 1858-59; Julian Carter, 1860; Gilea 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 Moses Dolby, elected and resigned), 1871-74; George Harding, 1875-76; Linus P. Marsden, 1877; George Harding, 1878; William Foster, 1879; William J. Jones, 1880; L. P. Marsden, 1881; Crawford Getman, 1882; L. P. Marsden, 1883; Duane Miles, 1884; Oliver Getman, 1885-88; James Gallagher, 1889-90; Elden H. Cook, 1891-95.

The town officers for 1894-5 were:

Elden H. Cook, supervisor; Bert R. Bliss, town clerk; Albert Morse, W. D. Rhines, Henry Morse, and O. W. Harrington, justices of the peace; Albert A. Yale, George Goodrich, and Ira P. Brown, assessors; Eugene Dawley, highway commissioner; Richard Lando, collector; Alfred F. Purdy, 1st district, and John H. Cole, 2d district, overseers of the poor. There are seventy-three road districts in the town.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$401,645, equalized, \$432,661; personal property, \$11,900; valuation of railroads, 10.33 miles, \$86,000; total equalized valuation of real estate, personal property, railroads, etc., \$444,561; town tax, \$4,165.67; county tax, \$2,489.54; total tax levy, \$7,582.62; dog tax, \$205. The town has three election districts and in November, 1894, a total of 528 votes was cast.

The first school teacher in town was Miss Beebe, a sister of the pioneer, Nathan Beebe. Upon being asked to state her qualifications for the position she replied, "I can repeat some verses," whereupon she repeated the familiar hymn: "Teach me the measure of my

days." She was pronounced qualified and given the school. The first school house, as previously stated, was a log structure erected in Constantia village in 1797. Since that year schools have been maintained there with considerable regularity. The first school in the eastern part of the town, as already noted, was kept in the winter of 1822-3 by Christopher Martin. Two or three years later the first school house there was built of logs on small lot No. 10. The schools of the town have always kept pace with the advancing methods of education and have been liberally maintained and patronized.

The Cleveland Union Free School, the only incorporated educational institution in Constantia, was organized in Cleveland village May 18, 1885, with the following Board of Education: James Gallagher,¹ president; Dr. Foster F. Potter, secretary; George Harding, Edward Crispin, and G. W. Morenus, all of whom served until 1889. L. F. Riter has been treasurer since the organization. March 9, 1889, Mr. Gallagher resigned and George Harding was chosen president and Albert C. Whitney elected trustee. June 28, 1889, G. W. Morenus became president, *vice* Harding resigned; January 7, 1890, he resigned and Mr. Harding was again elected president. May 4, 1891, Mr. Morenus resigned and George Baker was chosen trustee to fill the vacancy; at the same time James Gallagher became trustee in place of Dr. F. F. Potter. March 7, 1892, George Harding resigned as president and Mr. Gallagher was elected to the position. Other changes have occurred in the board by which John P. Kime became a member. The Board of Education for 1894-5 consists of:

James Gallagher, R. M. Bernhard, George Baker, Frederick Kime, and W. G. Babcock. The officers are as follows: James Gallagher, president; R. M. Bernhard, secretary; L. F. Riter, treasurer; B. Tracy, collector; W. J. Somers, librarian. The faculty consists of Wesley J. Somers, principal; Miss Anna Kimbar, assistant; Miss May Breed, intermediate department; Mabel L. Wart, primary; Miss Mabel Bernhard, assistant. The course of study is divided into ten grades, and the school has a well selected library of several hundred volumes.

The town has thirteen school districts with a school house in each, in

¹ James Gallagher was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., January 17, 1855. He was educated at the Assumption Academy, Utica; read law with D. L. Wilder and H. C. Landgraaf in Cleveland; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1879; and the same year began his present practice in Cleveland village. He has served as town clerk and supervisor, and has been identified with the Board of Education since its organization.

which nineteen teachers are employed, and which were attended in 1892-3 by 601 scholars. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$11,720; the districts have an assessed valuation of \$412,250; public money received from the State in 1892-3, \$2,351.71; raised by local tax, \$2,890.09. The districts are locally designated as follows: Nos. 1 and 5, consolidated, Cleveland; 2, Constantia; 3, Dakin's Bay; 4, Painter Lake; 6, Gayville; 7, Shak's Bush; 8, Constantia Center; 9, Bernhard's Bay; 10, Dutcher; 11, Reed Tract; 12, North Constantia; 13, Checkered School House; 14, Salt Road.

During the war of the Rebellion the town of Constantia responded promptly to the cause of freedom, sending over 300 of her sons to the Union army and navy. A number of these received deserved promotion.

Constantia Village.—The earlier history of the village of Constantia, originally known as Rotterdam or New Rotterdam, has been already narrated in preceding pages of this chapter. Excepting Frenchman's Island, it is the oldest settlement in the town, and interesting also as one of the pioneer places of the county. It is pleasantly situated on the shore of Oneida Lake at the mouth of Scriba Creek, thirty-four miles from Oswego, and is a station on the New York, Ontario & Western (Midland) Railroad. In 1870 it had a population of 587, or about the same as in 1860; it now has about 250 inhabitants against 355 in 1880. In 1836 the village was incorporated, but it has long since ceased to exercise its corporate privileges. Among the merchants who were formerly in trade here were Edward M. Fitch, who was also captain of a rifle company, continued in business until about 1845, and removed to Ohio; L. O. Matthews, whose store, as well as Mr. Fitch's, was afterward destroyed by fire; Edward B. Judson & Brother, who traded in a building now owned by Julian Carter's sons; Jason Mooar, who died in Watertown, and who kept a store and tavern in a structure erected by Captain Fuller on the site of the present post-office; Fitch & Losee, who also owned a saw mill; Lester & Woodbridge; and Samuel W. Beebe, who died in 1875, and whose brother, George W. Beebe, is still in business. Captain Fuller at an early day built a schooner which was "warped" up the Oswego Falls after a smuggling trip to Canada. The Furnace Company early erected and opened a store now

occupied by John Black. Charles A. Perkins came to Constantia about 1841 and a few years later engaged in merchandise in a store which he built, and which is now occupied by George W. Beebe. He was elected member of assembly as a Whig in 1852, and sheriff of Oswego county in 1857, when he removed to Oswego. He was collector of the port there from October 1, 1861, to August 1, 1864, when he returned to Constantia. He was a member of the first company of guards organized for the defense of Washington in the Civil War, and finally died in Chicago. Other and later merchants and dealers were Robertson & Brothers, Moulton Duffler, J. A. Baker (1874), L. Gardner, J. R. Decker, Duane Miles, and W. G. Talcott & Sons. Robertson & Brothers also owned the tannery, which was built in 1850, and which became one of the largest concerns of the kind in the county.

The post office was established as Rotterdam on January 1, 1798, with John Meyer postmaster. He was succeeded by John H. J. Wirth on April 1, following, who held the position until January 23, 1813, when Barnet Dundas was appointed. At the same time the name was changed to Constantia, which it has ever since borne. The successive postmasters so far as ascertained have been as follows:

Frederick W. Scriba, appointed May 19, 1823; Edward M. Fitch, January 22, 1838; Henry C. Champlin, May 20, 1842; Jason Mooar, September 21, 1844; Lemay Sperry, September 19, 1845; Albert Scott, November 19, 1845; Julian Carter, September 7, 1847; Timothy Dakin, February 5, 1850; Sereno Clark, July 28, 1853; Edwin L. Beebe, March 12, 1861; Henry A. Baker, October 13, 1863; James A. Baker, December 19, 1873; Dr. Frederick A. Haville, Ira P. Brown, and Orsemus B. Howard, incumbent.

Ira P. Brown was also an hotel-keeper, and built the present Lakeside House. Constantia village has in late years become quite a well known summer resort, largely through the popularity of Christopher C. King, who became proprietor of this hostelry in 1880 and continued as such until his death in August, 1893, when he was succeeded by his widow, Mrs. Catherine E. King. Another good hotel is the Welden House, of which John H. Cole is landlord. The grist mill here was erected by Julian Carter, passed into the hands of his sons, and is now owned by Nehemiah M. Carroll. A. A. Beardsley is the present wagon maker.

Cleveland Village.—This is the largest village in Constantia and is a

station on the New York, Ontario & Western (Midland) Railroad in the southeast corner of the town. It is pleasantly located on the shore of Oneida Lake, about forty miles from Oswego, and contains a population of 839, or 115 more than in 1880 and 166 less than in 1860. Much of its earlier history has already been noted. The village was incorporated by the Legislature on April 15, 1857, the first officers being as follows:

President, William Foster; Trustees, Asher S. Potter, James Carroll, Ebenezer Knibloe, Seth P. Duncan, and Henry J. Caswell; clerk, Lucian J. Sanders; assessors, Franklin Stevens, James W. Aspell and Walter D. Sperry; treasurer, Cyrus Marble; constable and collector, David Hazen.

In 1859 and again on April 9, 1860, the charter was slightly amended, the last time with respect to the village officers. The presidents have been as follows:

1857-58, William Foster; 1859, W. D. Sperry; 1860, William Foster; 1861, Seth P. Duncan; 1862, L. J. Sanders; 1863, Charles Kathern; 1864, Henry J. Caswell; 1865-66, Seth P. Duncan; 1867-68, A. S. Chisholm; 1869-70, Crawford Getman; 1871, William Foster; 1872, Archibald Chisholm; 1873, C. W. Lane; 1874, H. J. Caswell; 1875, William Foster, jr.; 1876, H. J. Caswell; 1877, George Harding; 1878, Albert A. Yale (resigned and Edward Sherman elected); 1879, William Foster, jr.; 1880-81, Daniel L. Wilder; 1882, S. P. Duncan; 1883, Oliver Getman; 1884-85, Daniel L. Wilder; 1886, Oliver Getman; 1887-88, John Kime; 1889, Granville W. Morenus; 1890-91, Isaac Nickerson; 1892, Crawford Getman; 1893, Charles W. Morenus; 1894, Dr. William H. Conterman.

The village officers for 1894-95 were:

Dr. W. H. Conterman, president; Israel Morse, Bradford Tracy, James Burns, Antoine Humez, Dexter Townsend, trustees; James Gallagher, clerk; Thomas D. Deans, treasurer; Louis F. Riter, James H. Beebe, John Payne, assessors; Timothy Grow, collector; John Payne, street commissioner; Albert Morse, police justice.

A regularly organized fire department, provided for in the charter, is maintained, and in 1890 was equipped with a chemical hand engine. The first and second engineers are William Wooden and Edwin P. Sanders, respectively.

One of the early settlers was Samuel Ward, who became the owner of much of the land within the corporate limits. He was first the agent in the sale of this real estate for Ingham Townsend. April 15, 1852, the Western New York Live Stock Insurance Company was in-

corporated here, but after transacting a little business it passed out of existence. Among the merchants who established stores in the village, besides those previously mentioned, were Joseph A. Turck (just west of the Globe Hotel), James W. Aspell (in a building now occupied by Edward Foster), A. J. & J. Morse, Winn & Clough (succeeded by Clayton A. Winn), Caswell & Getman, Stedman & Hale, Dr. D. F. Whyborn, D. M. Alger, F. J. Allen, S. P. Duncan & Son, S. Dunn, N. Gorman, and Ezra Palmer. The post-office was established in 1827 with Samuel H. Stevens as postmaster. Rebecca T. Williams succeeded her father in the office, and was herself followed in December, 1881, by Dr. F. F. Potter. Later W. G. Babcock became the incumbent and was succeeded by the present postmaster, Albert Morse. Prominent among the lawyers who have practiced their profession here were Daniel L. Wilder and Henry Garber. Edward Crispin was also intimately identified with the growth of the village and for several years was superintendent of the glass works. The old time tavern keepers have been mentioned. In December, 1878, James H. Beebe became proprietor of the Globe Hotel, which was formerly a dwelling. His father, Galusha, was an early settler of the town and died here March 31, 1884.

The village has suffered from several fires, notably those of July 21, 1869, which burned the Landgraff glass works; of July 18, 1876, which consumed the Eagle tannery of William Foster, entailing a loss of \$30,000; of May, 1877, which destroyed the grocery of Ezra Palmer and the hardware store of M. D. Alger; of March 25, 1877, which burned the famous Marble House (owned by A. H. Morgan) and the store and residence of W. H. Foster, the loss being \$10,000; of January 11, 1880, which consumed the Farmer Block and Travis's meat market, causing a loss of \$7,000; and of December, 1880, which burned the Cleveland Glass Works and caused a loss of \$50,000. These works at that time employed 100 hands. They were established in 1840, and from 1863 to 1877 were managed by Caswell & Getman, who were succeeded by Crawford Getman. The Eagle tannery was rebuilt in 1876 by William Foster and a few years later was permanently abandoned.

The first newspaper published in the town was the Lakeside News, which was started at Cleveland village by Alvaro F. Goodenough in

1871. He soon changed it to the *New Era*, and in the spring of 1873 it passed to Charles R. King, the present editor and proprietor, who changed the name to the *Lakeside Press*, which it still bears. It is a twenty-eight column folio, independent in politics with Populistic tendencies, and ably fills the requirements of a local weekly paper. Mr. King was born in New York city, August 29, 1847, and has served as village clerk, trustee, etc.

The first banking business was established at Constantia by George H. Potter. In 1882 he moved it to Cleveland and L. P. Marsden became his partner. As Potter & Marsden, and Farmers' Exchange Bank, they have since conducted the business having branches in Parish and Dolgeville. Their handsome bank building was erected in 1889-90.

Bernhard's Bay is a station on the New York, Ontario & Western (Midland) Railroad and a little hamlet on the shore of Oneida Lake near the center of the south part of the town. It is thirty-eight miles from Oswego, and dates its existence from 1850. About that year Almon Dickinson started a store in a building now the residence of John B. Bernhard, and remained four or five years. Ever since then a store has been maintained by the proprietors of the glass works. In 1890 Addison Winn started a second mercantile establishment. Among the postmasters are recalled the names of Moses Stratton, Elmore R. Crandall, Amos D. Brooks, Mrs. Mary A. Haight, and Frank L. Marsden, incumbent. The place has about 275 inhabitants. It was formerly a village of considerable activity, but the shutting down of the glass works materially lessened its business.

North Constantia is a postal hamlet in the northern part of the town. Orris W. Harrington is a merchant there and was formerly postmaster, being succeeded by the present incumbent, O. B. Tanner.

Gayville was formerly a place of considerable manufacturing activity. For several years the large saw mill of Willard Johnson did a good business. It was destroyed by fire and on the site Ransom Orton erected a grist mill, which he still runs. William Sheldon was long the postmaster here; the present incumbent is Ezra Babcock, who succeeded Rufus Dobson. The place also has a hotel kept by Mr. Hess.

Constantia Center contains a hotel, of which M. K. Stratton is proprietor, and a post-office with Mrs. Henrietta Cody as postmistress,

who succeeded William C. Empey in that position. It is a small rural hamlet situated near the center of the town.

Marshville, so named from the Marsh family who settled there at an early day, is a little settlement two miles north of Constantia. It formerly contained a saw mill, wintergreen distillery, etc., all of which have long gone down.

Churches.—Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of Constantia village was organized as a parish about 1831. In that year an edifice was erected on a site comprising twenty four acres of land, which was donated for the purpose, together with the building, by the late Frederick W. Scriba. It was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk on September 4, 1833, at which time the officers of the church were Nicholas I. Roosevelt and Frederick W. Scriba, wardens; George Scriba, Burnet Dundas, John Beebe, Robert Elliott, Jacob Beebe, and George Scriba, jr., vestrymen. There is also a cemetery connected with the property. The first rector was Rev. Timothy Minor; at present the church is without a rector, the last incumbent being Rev. Mr. Arthur.

The first Presbyterian church of Constantia village had its inception in a Congregational society that flourished here several years prior to and after 1835. In 1842 a church edifice was built under the pastorage of Rev. Archibald Robinson, who remained until 1844. Rev. W. Leonard, who was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1800, and graduated from Williams College, was sent as a missionary into this region at a very early day, and it was mainly through his persistent efforts that this church was built and dedicated. The first Presbyterian society was organized in October, 1851, with eleven members and succeeded to the property of the old organization, which some time ere this had disbanded. The first officers were: Robert McFarland and Daniel W. Ingersoll, deacons; Rollin Blount, Joseph E. Woodbridge, and Moses Lester, trustees. These and Mrs. Robert McFarland, Mrs. Robert Blount, Mrs. J. E. Woodbridge, Mrs. Moses Lester, and Nathan J. Stiles and wife constituted the original membership. The last survivor of this little band of eleven worshipers was Daniel W. Ingersoll, who died in May, 1881. The present pastor is Rev. W. I. Coburn. The elders are James Robertson, Daniel Ingersoll (clerk), and Alvaro Matthews.

In 1846, through the efforts of Elder and Mrs. John Bedell, a society

of Friends was organized at Bernhard's Bay with the following members: John P. Dickinson and wife, John A. Hoyt and wife, Benjamin Bedell and wife, Israel J. Titus and wife, Willard Stratton and wife, Phebe Bedell, and Patience Hallock. The society ceased to exist several years ago. Their meeting house was sold to Ezra Dickinson and is now used as a public hall.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Cleveland was founded by Rev. Christopher Martin, who has been noticed in preceding pages. Dating from a class soon after 1821 it increased in membership and spiritual strength until a society was legally organized, and in 1841-2 a church edifice was erected. The society has about 165 members under the pastoral charge of Rev. Samuel E. Brown. It also owns a parsonage, and this with all other church property is valued at \$6,500. Under their care are two Sunday schools with a combined scholarship of about 200.

St. James Protestant Episcopal church of Cleveland was organized July 22, 1867, with Rev. James Stoddard as rector. Among subsequent rectors were Rev. R. L. Mattison and Rev. William Long, of whom the latter died in Oneida, N. Y., in 1882. The present rector is Rev. G. L. Neide. Among the wardens and vestry of this church have been William Foster, Charles Kathern, Joseph A. Turck, William H. Foster, Asher S. Potter, Henry Garber, and others.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Constantia was organized at a comparatively early day, and in 1868-9 a house of worship was erected on a lot given for the purpose by Julian Carter. The structure cost about \$5,000 and was dedicated July 20, 1871. The first pastor was Rev. H. C. Abbott, and the first Board of Trustees consisted of E. W. Phillips, Chauncey Dunn, and G. J. Prentiss. The present pastor is Rev. E. B. Topping, who also officiates at Bernhard's Bay. A Free Union church was built at the latter place in 1878; later the I. O. G. T. acquired an interest in the building and gave it the name of Temperance Hall. The two societies have a combined membership of about fifty and Sunday schools with 200 officers and pupils. The entire church property, including a parsonage, is valued at \$4,900.

A Presbyterian society formerly existed at Cleveland village and grew in numbers sufficiently strong to erect a church edifice. This was

accomplished mainly through the labors of Rev. W. Leonard, who conducted the dedicatory services. He was the grandfather of Dr. W. H. Conterman, and at the time of his death in 1886 was the oldest Mason in Oswego county. The society finally disbanded and the property laid idle for several years. In 1893 a Seventh-Day Advent church was organized and has since occupied the old building. Services are maintained regularly on Friday evening and the Sabbath (Saturday).

St. Mary's Roman Catholic church of Cleveland was for several years prior to 1875 an out-mission from Rome. In October of that year Bishop McNierney visited the place, confirmed about 170 persons, and consecrated the cemetery. The first pastor was Rev. Patrick J. Birmingham, under whom an edifice was built. His successors, with the dates of their appointments, have been Francis D. McGuire, September 29, 1878; James B. Greene, July 9, 1882; John McGlynn, March 1, 1886; and J. B. Mertens, October 1, 1894.

There is a small Freewill Baptist church at Constantia Center in which services are quite regularly maintained.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TOWN OF GRANBY.

Granby was formed from the town of Hannibal on the 20th of April, 1818. It comprised thirty-three lots of the survey township of Lysander and nineteen lots of that of Hannibal. From these nineteen, the whole of lot 37 and the north part of 46, forming a triangle which extended to the Oswego River at a point near Minetto, were annexed to the town of Oswego in 1836, leaving Granby with its present area of 29,452 acres. The survey line which separated the townships of Hannibal and Lysander left the river a few rods above the falls and ran thence due west.

Granby lies in the southwestern part of Oswego county and wholly within the first and second townships of the Military tract. It is bounded on the north by Oswego, on the east by Volney and Schroepfel, on the

south by Hannibal and Lysander, Onondaga county, and on the west by Hannibal and Ira, Cayuga county. The town is drained by several small streams, the largest of which is Ox Creek. On April 24, 1832, this stream was declared a "public highway" from its mouth to the bridge on lot 28 "where the road leading from Lysander to Oswego Falls crosses" it. Other water courses are Rice and Eight-Mile Creeks, and three or four brooks which empty into Lake Neatahwanta. This beautiful body of water, called by the Indians Ne ah-tah-wan-tah, signifying "the little lake near the great lake," is situated near the Oswego Falls fair ground, half a mile west of the falls, covers an area of about 800 acres, and empties through an outlet about two miles long into the Oswego River. Its elevation is twenty-five feet above the Oswego Falls and 125 feet above Lake Ontario.

The Oswego River forms the eastern or northeastern boundary of this town for a continuous distance of about thirteen miles, and so intimately interwoven is its earlier history with that of the county that accounts of the principal events occurring along its course have already been given in the general chapters of this work. On the Granby side it affords many valuable mill privileges, particularly within the limits of the village of Oswego Falls. These have been utilized from an early day. At this point quite an extensive portage business was carried on by John I. Walradt and others in 1807 and 1808, which was finally abandoned to the residents on the east side, where it was prosecuted with greater convenience.

The surface of the town is gently rolling and inclines slightly towards the northeast. Along the river it is considerably broken, frequently rising into moderately high bluffs. It is underlaid with a valuable brown sandstone, which often rises so near the surface as to admit of profitable quarrying for building and other purposes. One of these quarries is situated on the O. J. Jennings farm near Oswego Falls. The soil is generally a rich sandy or gravelly loam. In some places it sinks into swamps, which have been largely drained and converted into fertile farms. One of the most effective enterprises of this kind was the result of an act passed by the Legislature April 6, 1857, which appointed Calvin French, Peter Schenck, and David Willcox, commissioners to superintend the draining of wet lands adjacent to Lake Neatahwanta by lowering

the outlet of that lake. By this means several hundred acres of valuable land was reclaimed.

The town was originally timbered with a heavy growth of pine, hemlock, oak, chestnut, beech, maple, and elm, many of the trees being so tall and straight that they were cut down and shipped to English ship-builders for masts and spars, a business which at one time formed an important industry of the place. The dense forests also gave existence and profitable employment to numerous saw mills and other wood working establishments, the former numbering fifteen in 1860. As the land was cleared up the inhabitants directed their attention to agriculture, which in time became the leading industry. From this came the comfortable homes and pleasant surroundings which characterize the town to-day. About 1865 dairying began to supersede other interests; cheese and butter factories were erected, and the business steadily developed until now it may be said to rank as first in importance, there being at the present time five cheese factories in various sections of the town. Considerable attention is given to the growing of tobacco and hops, especially in the southern part. The town is also well adapted to the raising of fruit, grain, hay, and potatoes.

It was as late as 1810 or 1812 before the first road of any consequence was opened in the town, and this ran nearly parallel with the river. April 17, 1816, the Legislature authorized "Seth Cushman, of Lysander, and Edmund Hawks and William Moore, of Hannibal," to lay out a public thoroughfare "four rods wide from Snow's bridge in Syracuse, and thence through the towns of Lysander and Hannibal, to Oswego." Kitchell Bell, Peter Pratt, and Hastings Curtiss were appointed commissioners April 3, 1823, to lay out a road from "a point on the west bank of the Oswego River below the Oswego Falls, opposite Hubbard and Falley's mill-dam, from thence to the village of Hannibalville" and on to Wolcott, Wayne county. This was long a very successful plank road, being abandoned about 1874. Other highways followed as settlements increased. The building of bridges early commanded attention, and several projects of this character in which the town was closely interested were successfully carried out. Those structures spanning the Oswego River at Fulton and Minetto have been noticed in the history of Volney, to which the reader is referred. In the erection of them

Granby paid her portion of the expense. May 25, 1836, the Schroepel and Granby Bridge Company was incorporated for the purpose of building a toll-bridge across the Oswego River from lot 33 in Granby to lot 92 in Schroepel. The bridge was built but was afterward made free. In 1859-60 the bridge at Hinmanville, spanning the river between the two towns, was rebuilt, and on April 17, 1861, the Legislature, by special act, legalized the assessment made to cover the expense incurred. In 1818 the town had nine road districts; the present number is seventy-seven.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Cyril Wilson on the first Tuesday in May, 1818, with Barnet Mooney as moderator and Peter Schenck as clerk. The following officers were chosen :

Elijah Mann, jr., supervisor; John Schenck, town clerk; John I. Waldradt, Stephen McCabe, and Alfred Clark, assessors; Samuel Fairbanks, collector; John Miller and Seth Camp, overseers of the poor; Cyril Wilson, John Miller, and Daniel Cody, commissioners of highways; Samuel Colby and Samuel Fairbanks, constables; Elijah Mann, Seth Camp, and Cyril Wilson, commissioners of common schools; Benjamin Robinson, Abraham Shepard, John Miller, Gamaliel Fairbanks, Peter Schenck, and William Wilson, inspectors of common schools; and nine pathmasters, viz.: district No. 1, Cornelius Miller; No. 2, John Schenck; 3, Stephen McCabe; 4, Western Allen; 5, William Dewey; 6, Amos Green; 7, William Fairbanks; 8, Rufus Spencer; 9, Samuel Whitman; who were also fence viewers and poundmasters.

At the same meeting two petitions were directed to be sent to Albany; one asking for the appointment of Elijah Mann, jr., and Seth Camp as justices of the peace; the other to the Legislature requesting that the name Granby be changed to De Witt, probably out of compliment to Simeon De Witt, who was for fifty years (1785-1835) surveyor-general of the State. The Legislature declined to honor the last request, and time honored Granby remained to acquire a worthy reputation.

A bounty of \$10 was voted for each wolf and \$3 for every bear killed in town, and the usual resolutions were adopted. Two of the assessors failed to qualify, and it was ascertained that more school inspectors had been elected than the law allowed, and at a special town meeting held at the house of John I. Waldradt on June 18 of the same year Mr. Waldradt and William Wilson were chosen to the first named office and Benjamin Robinson, John Miller, and Abraham Shepard were elected inspectors of common schools. It was also voted to raise \$200 for roads and bridges.

The supervisors of Granby have been as follows :

Elijah Mann, jr., 1818-19; Seth Camp, 1820; Elijah Mann, jr., 1821; Seth Camp, 1822-3; Ambrose B. Kellogg, 1824-31; John Sammons, 1832; Edmund Bramhall, 1833-5; John Phillips, 1836; Edmund Bramhall, 1837; Amory Howe, 1838-39; George Kellogg, 1840; Alanson Dodge, 1841-2; William Schenck, 1843; Almarin Fuller, 1844; W. B. Gaylord, 1845-6; Alanson Dodge, 1847; William Schenck, 1848; Alanson Dodge, 1849; James D. Lasher, 1850-51; Alanson Dodge, 1852; J. D. Lasher, 1853; Willard Osgood, 1854-8; J. G. Willard, 1859-62; James Parker, 1863; James D. Lasher, 1864; Charles Howe, 1865; J. G. Willard, 1866; B. Frank Wells, 1867-8; Isaac W. Marsh, 1869-72; I. F. Pierce, 1873; John C. Wells, 1874-5; Ezra S. Hogeland, 1876; Thomas R. Wright, 1877-8; John Vedder, 1879-81; Thomas R. Wright, 1882-4; C. H. Dexter, 1885-6; M. A. Thompson, 1887-8; John C. Wells, 1889; Jay C. Harrington, 1890; Joshua W. Rigley, 1891-5.

The town officers for 1894-5 were as follows :

Joshua W. Rigley, supervisor; Michael L. Murphy, town clerk; Willard Stewart, Henry Rockwood, and Keyes Pierce, assessors; F. L. Stewart, collector; A. A. Luken-telly, Fred Marsh, John Somerville, E. A. Cronyn, justices of the peace; John Frawley, overseer of poor; H. H. Merriam, highway commissioner; James Greenwood, Charles Hickey, and Lyman Wilcox, excise commissioners.

The lands of the Military Tract, of which Granby forms a part, were originally drawn as bounties by soldiers of the Revolution, whose titles often changed hands several times before actual settlement, or who sometimes sold their claims many times over. In this way great confusion arose respecting the ownership of military land, and sometimes the settler abandoned his improvements and moved elsewhere.

In the spring of 1792 Major Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, Capt. Henry Bush, and a Mr. Lay came from Stillwater, Saratoga county, to Granby, and made clearings at and below the falls. The last named had become the owner of lot 4, in Lysander, which was originally drawn by Seth Jones; Captain Bush had purchased of Gen. Peter Gansevoort his title to lot 74; and the major supposed he had acquired an interest in lot 75. The latter came with a yoke of oxen and had in his employ two white men, Schermerhorn and Valentine, and a negro slave boy called "Har." By some this relation between the boy and the major has been disputed, but it was generally believed that the former was a slave. Captain Bush began clearing near the west end of the present lower dam; Lay commenced work on lot 4; and the major set his men at work at a spring a little below the falls. On or near Van Valkenburgh's location,

in the present village of Oswego Falls, was an ancient mound about seven feet high and eighty feet in diameter at the base, on the top of which stood two chestnut trees, each more than two feet thick, which were felled this year along with other trees covering the spot, and which indicated a "growth of more than 250 years"¹ In 1826 Peter Schenck, Dr. Carey, and others made a partial excavation of this mound and discovered what appeared to be a vast mass of human bones, some of them almost perfect.

The three pioneers, Van Valkenburg, Bush and Lay, soon had log houses, built, that of Captain Bush being quite a good one. Shortly afterward a Mr. Olcott arrived from New York and commenced trading with the Indians in a tent near the falls. Having started their improvements, the three adventurers returned to Stillwater to their families, the major leaving Schermerhorn, Valentine and the colored boy in charge of his interests. Soon after their departure Schermerhorn was seized with a violent illness and died. His companions, Olcott, Valentine, and Har, wrapped the body in a blanket, encased the whole with green bark, and buried it, probably near the major's house. Another event shortly occurred which in its nature was even more tragic than the death of Schermerhorn, and which resulted in scattering for a time the infant settlement. The Indians still frequented the place to hunt and fish, and on one occasion Valentine, who has been described as a mischievous, evil-disposed person, offended one of their number, a chief, who was accompanied by his squaw. An affray ensued, the chief was killed, and it is said that another Indian was wounded. The Indians became excited and vowed vengeance, and the three inhabitants fled, Valentine going to Oswego, where he related to the commander of the fort what had happened, and crossed thence to Canada. It has also been stated that he took the major's oxen and gun with him and sold them to the British. Olcott and Har fled in the opposite direction and met Major Van Valkenburg, on his return, at Three River Point. The latter continued his journey, taking Har with him, and in an interview immediately had with the Indians, succeeded in pacifying them, convincing them that the governor would inquire into the matter. Olcott never returned. Governor Clinton offered a reward for Valentine,

¹Amos G. Hull's History of Fulton and Oswego Falls, 1862.

and the latter, confident of acquittal, conspired with another person, and voluntarily surrendered himself. He was tried for homicide and acquitted; his associate received the reward, but decamped without dividing the spoils.

Major Van Valkenburgh went back to Stillwater in the fall, as did also the others if they came a second time that year, leaving Oswego Falls without an inhabitant. In the spring of 1793 all three returned with their families and occupied their respective log houses. The major came with his wife, his youngest son James, his son Abraham with his newly-wedded bride Zilpha, and his negro boy Har. Mr. Lay and his wife both died that season, and their premises were afterward occupied by a Mr. Penoyer. Captain Bush erected a very pretentious barn for those times; it was thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and twelve feet high, the logs being more than a foot thick. In November, 1793, Mrs. Zilpha Van Valkenburgh gave birth to a son, Lawrence, named from his grandfather, the major, which was the first white birth in the present town of Granby and the second in Oswego county outside the military posts, the first being that of Camille, daughter of the Frenchman, Desvatines, the pioneer settler of Frenchman's Island in Constantia, in 1791 or 1792.

The little colony remained in their homes at the falls during the winter of 1793-94, but during the next they all repaired to the fort at Oswego. In the spring of 1795 the major purchased Clute's location at Orchard Lock on the east side of the river, where he lived until his death, about 1828. He abandoned his improvements at the Oswego Falls, probably because of a defective title. These three or four families appear to have been the sole inhabitants of Granby prior to 1796.

John Van Buren, jr., of Kinderhook, N. Y., accompanied by his sons Peter, John, Jacob, and Volkert settled at Indian Point at the foot of the rapids in this town about 1796. In 1798 they removed to the premises then recently vacated by Captain Bush and his family, on lot 74, where David Van Buren was born in October of that year. Shortly afterward the Van Burens settled on the east side of the river in Volney, leaving Granby without an inhabitant, unless, perhaps, Penoyer. Such was the condition of the town at the close of the last century.

About 1800 a mulatto, Henry Bakeman, from New Jersey, purchased

the improvements of Lay and Penoyer on lot 4 and became a permanent resident there. Daniel Webster about 1802 settled on the river bank a little below the outlet of Lake Neatahwanta on lot 56, and remained three or four years. Luke Montague, the father of Orrin, Julius, Adonijah and Erastus lived with him. In 1803 Peter Hugunin came and occupied the premises previously owned by Captain Bush on lot 74. His son, James Hugunin, soon afterward bought the north half of that lot and settled upon it permanently. Down to this time no road, save a short thoroughfare along the rapids, had been opened in the town, and not a clearing had been made away from the river bank.

In 1805 Barnet Mooney and Abraham Barnes came in and became permanent settlers. Barnes originally owned lot 75, where the Van Valkenburghs located, and apparently intended to revive his title. Barnet Mooney was long the leading man of the town. In 1809 he was elected to the Assembly from Onondaga county, being the first person sent to that body from what is now the county of Oswego, and being chosen to the same position in 1810, 1812, and 1814. In 1816 he was appointed the first judge in Oswego county, a position he held several years. In the same year he built a saw mill on the outlet of Neatahwanta Lake. His sons were Barnet, jr., and Charles.

A marriage in Granby occurred in 1805, the contracting parties being John Waterhouse, aged nineteen, and Polly Hugunin aged sixteen. The ceremony was performed by Ebenezer Wright, a justice of the peace residing on the east side, and two of the witnesses were Martin Van Buren, afterward president of the United States, and John T. Hudson, subsequently canal commissioner of this State. These two young men were on their way to Oswego, and stopping for the night with Ebenezer Wright, were invited by the latter to attend the wedding. This is regarded as being the first marriage solemnized in the town.

In 1806 Barnet Miller settled near Judge Mooney and soon afterward Cornelius H. Miller moved over from the east side.

In 1807 John I. Walradt purchased a part of lot 74, from James Hugunin and took up his residence near the falls. Born in Canajoharie, N. Y., August 26, 1782, he learned the trades of tanning, currying, and harness-making of his father, and arriving here erected a small frame

house, which was probably the first of the kind in town. On its site he built in 1851 a large frame dwelling. His farm now comprises a part of the village of Oswego Falls. In his barn the first Sunday school in town was organized. He was a lieutenant and captain in the War of 1812, and died here November 18, 1858. He married the eldest daughter of Daniel Hugunin, and had three daughters, Gertrude, Mary and Ellen E. He opened the first tavern in Granby in 1807 near the west end of the lower bridge which was long quite an active center.

Jacob Schenck visited this locality in 1808, purchased a tract on lot 74, but did not come to reside here until 1811. In 1810 Truman Bronson occupied the house erected by Captain Bush. The next year Moses Ives located on the same lot, and Elijah Mann settled on lot 55 at Bradstreet's rift.

In 1808 John Hutchins moved upon a farm at what is now Bowen's Corners, being without doubt the first settler in Granby away from the river front. He purchased 200 acres of lot 11, removed to the town of Oswego in 1818, and finally went to Ohio, where he died. He had fifteen children, of whom David, the second, was born in Winchester, Mass., October 9, 1792, served in the war of 1812, settled on lot 16, and died November 25, 1873. He had three children, Almira, Lewis H., and Mrs. Chauncey B. Hannum. Lewis H. Hutchins succeeded to the homestead, and married a daughter of John H. Harris.

Immediately preceding the war of 1812 a number of settlers arrived. In that year Jacob Schenck and his family, among whom was his son William, took up their residence at the falls. Another son, Peter, came in 1816. These, together with John Schenck, still another son of Jacob, were for many years prominent and influential residents of the town, and descendants of the family still live here. In March, 1812, William Wilson and Zadock Allen settled near Bowen's Corners; the former was the father of Charles and William Wilson, jr. Jesse Green and his son Amos located in their neighborhood in the summer following, and about the same time William Dewey became a resident there, while Cyril Wilson moved on to the place subsequently occupied by Isaac Pierce. A Mr. Hale, a brother-in-law of Wilson, also lived there then and was a noted wolf hunter. Other settlers of this period were Abraham Shepherd, John Miller, Samuel Colby, and John and Daniel

Cody, the last two being the pioneers of the southeast part of the town. Immigration received a sudden check in the breaking out of the war of 1812. Through that conflict the river teemed with business mainly of a military nature. The sound of cannon at Oswego, and other war-like incidents often disturbed the peaceful inhabitants. Many of the men were absent on duty, while the women supported their households.

In 1814 Jacob Schenck, in company with Cyril Wilson, erected a saw mill just below the west end of the lower bridge, which was the first mill of any description in town.

The cold season of 1816 retarded active settlement and caused considerable suffering, but from its depressing effects the sturdy pioneers quickly recovered. Thenceforward settlers arrived in constantly increasing numbers and it is practicable to mention only the more prominent and influential.

About 1817 Benjah Bowen bought out John Hutchins and since then the locality has generally been known as Bowen's Corners. In 1818 Seth Williams settled at "Williams Corners" (a name subsequently displaced by Granby Center), where he became the first permanent resident. Two or three years earlier a man named Fenton had located there and cleared a small plot of ground, but had moved away. Mr. Williams was the father of Amasa Williams, who subsequently resided at Oswego Falls.

About 1819 Seth Camp, and a few years later a Mr. Fairbanks, settled at what is now West Granby, then "Camp's Mills," and for a time called "Niggerville." Other early settlers there were George Ockabock, Martin Kelsey, John Bullen, William Draper, Alexander Sprague, and Jacob Bakeman, a son of Henry Bakeman.

In 1820 the town contained 555 inhabitants. In this year Benjamin B. Pierce settled on lot 73 about half a mile south of Williams Corners, on the farm previously owned by Cyril Wilson. He was born in Orange, N. Y., August 13, 1785, and died January 10, 1875. His wife's death occurred in 1869. They were the parents of five children, Philander, Lucy, Jonathan, Isaac F., and Sylvester, of whom Isaac F. succeeded to the homestead, and Philander died in town in 1877. In 1821 Calvin French and wife, his brother Isaac, and their mother, Mrs.

Asher French, settled on the same lot. Mrs. Calvin French died in 1877 and her husband, who was born in Norwich, N. Y., in 1800, is still living in town. They were the parents of Mrs. Cyrus S. Hall and Erastus D. and Asher D. French.

About 1820 Nehemiah B. Northrop built a nail factory at the falls which was subsequently converted into a saw mill. In 1826 he erected a grist mill at this point, which was the first of the kind along the west side of the river between Three River Point and Oswego. About this time a saw mill was built on the Oswego River a mile above the mouth of Ox Creek and for several years was operated by Geer & Paine. It was finally abandoned.

Two settlers of 1827 were Benjamin Wells and Ephraim Whitcomb. Mr. Wells was born in Northfield, Mass., November 17, 1802, and located first on lot 1 and in 1846 on lot 2. Both himself and his wife were active members of the first temperance society organized in Granby. They were the parents of Oscar and Chester Wells, Mrs. Chauncey B. Hancock, Mrs. T. B. Reynolds, and Mrs. John S. George. Mr. Whitcomb was the son of Elisha Whitcomb, a colonel in the war of 1812, and located on lot 22. He was killed at the raising of a barn in 1836. His son, Jasper H., born in Vermont in March, 1822, succeeded his father on the homestead and became one of the leading business men of South Granby.

In 1828 the Oswego Canal was completed along the east side of the river and gave a new impetus to the growth and development of Granby.

Among other settlers of the town prior to 1830 were Rodman Dexter, Jesse Reynolds, John Allen, L. L. Curtiss, Milo Austin, Phares Cook, Joel Crosby, A. Q. Hugunin, H. B. Lewis, C. J. Miller, James Parker, T. G. Somers, and John Summerville. Mr. Dexter settled at what is now Dexterville in 1829, at which time a man named Welch was living there. Jesse Reynolds also came in 1829, locating on 200 acres of lot 33. He was born in Greene county January 24, 1813, and emigrated here with his father, Richard Reynolds, and his eleven other children. Richard died in 1856 and was succeeded on the homestead by Jesse, who married Lucy, a daughter of Thomas Vickery, one of the early settlers of Schroepfel.

Aaron Stranahan, who was born in Chatham, N. Y., October 18, 1807, came to Granby in 1830, and at various times was extensively engaged in lumbering. He was the father of Adaline J., Luvilla (Mrs. Cooper), Smith N., and Gipson Stranahan. Seth Paine became a resident of Granby in 1831. He was born in 1797, engaged in boating on the Oswego Canal, and located on 182 acres on lot 24. He served in the war of 1812, was promoted to captain, held several town offices, was a good biblical scholar and an able writer, and with William S. Geer, his brother-in-law, built a saw mill at what was called the "Horseshoe dam" in Granby. He died October 30, 1860. His children were Mrs. Marshall Hale, Mrs. Charles S. Fuller, and Oliver Paine, of whom the last named succeeded his father on the homestead.

In 1834 David Willcox settled on 400 acres of land in this town where he ever afterward resided. He was born in Ashford, Conn., October 20, 1797, and died in 1894. He had ten children, Milo, George, William, Emmet, Stephen, James, Cyrus C., David, jr., and two daughters who died in infancy.

In 1835 Jackson Reynolds and William H. Tompkins came into the town. Mr. Reynolds, born April 10, 1816, engaged in boating on the Oswego Canal for Bronson & Crocker of Oswego, and later on his own account. He settled in Granby with his father, Eli Reynolds, on lot 45, where the latter died in 1844 and his wife in 1864. Mr. Tompkins was born in Saratoga county in January, 1823, and came from Onondaga county with his father, Benjamin, two brothers, Israel and Charles, and a sister, Phebe, settling on lot 17 adjoining the river. The father died in 1858.

William B. Gaylord, born in 1814, came to Granby with his father's family from Lafayette, Onondaga county, in 1836, and located on lot 21. Morgan Blakeman settled on lot 30 in 1837 and subsequently removed to lot 29. He was born in Berne, N. Y., in 1813, and had nine children who attained maturity.

Among other settlers during this decade (1830-1840) were C. P. Dutcher, C. S. Fuller, John W. Fuller, Abel Palmer, Henry Rockwood, Morris Richards (died in 1882), and Orson H. Dutton (died in April, 1884).

In "Historical Collections of the State of New York," published in 1846, the town is thus described:

Granby, taken from Hannibal in 1818; from Albany W. 158, centrally distant from Oswego S. 12 miles. Pop. 2,386. Phillips village is a small settlement on the Oswego River at the Oswego Falls, which are 800 feet in width, and can be made to furnish great hydraulic power. Six-Mile Creek is a post-office.

Between 1840 and 1850 the following took up their homes in Granby: Liberty Arnold, John Palmer, John C. Wells, E. D. Chapman, J. A. Edgerton, Marcus J. Greer, John W. Gale, J. C. Harrington (died in 1888), William Monroe, William W. Palmer, Alvin Smith, A. M. Thomson, and others. John C. Wells, born in Trenton, N. Y., in 1821, settled on lot 65 in 1845, and held a number of town offices, and was also loan commissioner for the county. John Palmer arrived in 1849. He was born in 1782, was a blacksmith with his father, served in the war of 1812, and located on lot 38, where he died in 1857, being followed on the homestead by his son William W.

An item worthy of mention is the fact that no less than three centenarians have died in town since 1876, viz.: Mrs. Submit Cathcart, died July 17, 1876, aged 100 years, five months, seventeen days; Nicholas Fitzgerald, died December 14, 1877, aged 103 years; and Mrs. Mary Blair, died December 4, 1891, aged 100 years. Mrs. Vanderlinder is living in the town (January 1, 1895) at the age of 102.

A few other prominent men remain to be mentioned. Emery L. Howe, born in Massachusetts in 1821, came here with his parents at an early day, and in 1866 removed to Fulton. He was a surveyor and for several years a merchant, and died in March, 1884. Alanson Dodge served as supervisor many terms, four years as superintendent of the Oswego Canal, and died in November, 1887, aged nearly eighty. He was one of the prominent Democrats of the town and county. H. H. Merriam was born in Cicero, N. Y., April 25, 1832, and settled on lots 8 and 9 in Granby in 1865. Two of his sons, William and Harvey, were drowned in Lake Neatahwanta on December 17, 1870. Mr Merriam has been president of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society for many years and is one of the leading farmers of the county. Asa Phillips, Erastus Kellogg, and others are noticed in Part III of this volume.

The population of Granby at various periods has been as follows: In 1830, 1,423; 1835, 2,049; 1840, 2,386; 1845, 2,741; 1850, 3,368; 1855, 3,747; 1860, 4,057; 1865, 3,956; 1870, 3,972; 1875, 4,166; 1880, 4,514; 1890, 4,138.

In the war of the Rebellion the town contributed nearly 400 of her

patriotic citizens to the Union army and navy; many of them were killed or died of wounds, disease, or starvation and a number received merited promotion. Among the latter were Daniel F. Schenck, Francis M. Woodruff, Joseph Stratton, George W. Allen, Samuel B. Alger, William H. Stebbins, William P. Schenck, Lansing Bristol, Alexander King, James H. Lasher, Cheever P. Strong, and Adelbert Warren.

The proximity of this town and especially of the village of Oswego Falls to the village of Fulton on the east side of the river has had a somewhat deteriorating effect upon the establishment of advanced educational institutions within the territory under consideration. Owing largely to this fact there have never been any but the common district schools in Granby. The first school house in town was a log structure built near the main river road in the north part of the corporate limits of Oswego Falls in 1812, the school in which was first taught by Benjamin Robinson. About 1828 a frame school building was erected on the high ground west of the falls. Each of these were finally superseded by two-story brick structures. The town now has nineteen school districts with a school house in each, which were taught in 1892-3 by twenty-six teachers and attended by 912 scholars. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$15,700; assessed valuation of districts in 1893, \$1,632,990; public money received from the State, \$3,370.75; raised by local tax, \$4,043.94. The districts are locally designated as follows: No. 1, Cody; 2, Lower Oswego Falls; 3, Merriam; 4, South Granby; 5, Bowen's; 6, Merritt; 7, Granby Center; 8, Hinsdale; 9, Dexterville; 10, Eight Notes; 11, Palmer; 12, West Granby; 13, Lewis; 14, Gilbert; 15, Upper Oswego Falls; 16, Hinmanville; 17, Reynolds; 18, Joint; 19, Pember's. Many of the districts employ the graded system.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$1,559,920, equalized, \$1,451,975; personal property, \$21,200; railroads, 12.95 miles, \$150,000; town tax, \$5,472.51; county tax, \$8,249.78; total tax levy, \$16,795.46; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.06; dog tax, \$100. The town has four election districts and in November, 1894, polled 1,012 votes.

Oswego Falls Village.—Although this was the first place settled in town, it was backward in development, and it was not until about 1830 or 1835 that it actually assumed the appearance of a village. Prior to this, however, a number of small manufacturing establishments had sprung up along the river bank, many of which have already been

noticed. The immense water power here was not as accessible as on the opposite side of the river, owing to the high abrupt banks, and milling industries consequently went to Fulton. The building of the Syracuse and Oswego (now the D., L. & W) Railroad in 1848 gave the place an impetus and began an era of prosperity.

The real founder of Oswego Falls was Asa Phillips, from whom the village was long known as "Phillippsville." Mr. Phillips was born in Ashford, Conn., January 12, 1794, came in his mother's arms to Marcellus, Onondaga county, and succeeded to his father's estate upon the latter's death in 1813. In 1816 he engaged in shipping salt, and in 1824 removed to the site of this village, where he bought a square mile of land. He immediately built several saw mills, a shingle mill, blacksmith shop, and dwellings for his men. In 1828 he erected a large hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1868. In 1830 he placed packet boats on the canal and carried on a large trade for several years. He finally sold his property here; purchased and sold off in building lots a large tract in Fulton village; engaged in banking and speculation in New York, which proved unprofitable, and returned to Fulton in 1844, where he again accumulated a competency, and where he died in 1865. He built the first frame school house in Oswego Falls and employed a teacher at his own expense, and during his business career here was the principal man of the place. In 1850 the Messrs. Willard were doing a large business in manufacturing bedsteads for the New York market. Among the other establishments then in operation were two or three grist mills, George Salmon's large tannery, and a hotel kept by Asa Phillips.

The village covers an area of about 1,000 acres, or the east half of lots 74 and 75 of the old township of Hannibal and all except the southeast one-fourth of lot 4 of the survey township of Lysander. Mr. Phillips caused a survey and village map to be made of the east part of lot 75 in 1828, but the plan subsequently fell into disuse. This was the first attempt made towards effecting an allotment of the lands within the present corporate limits.

When the railroad was in process of construction in the year 1847, the village was incorporated, but the inhabitants at that time were so few in number that the charter privileges remained unused. About six

years later, on October 12, 1853, Hon. R. H. Tyler, county judge, in pursuance of a petition to the court, directed the holding of an election November 19, 1853, to determine the question of incorporation. Of the 110 votes cast fifty eight were in the affirmative. In the fall of that year the following officers were chosen and in the spring of 1854 the same were re-elected:

Peter Schenck (president), James Parker, William Andrews, John V. Smith, and — — — Holden, trustees; Orrin R. Jaycox, treasurer; Stephen Roberts, collector.

The following have been presidents of the village:

Peter Schenck, 1853-4; John V. Smith, 1855; Peter Schenck, 1856-9; John V. Smith, 1860; Peter Schenck, 1861-2; J. G. Willard, 1863; Peter Schenck, 1864-5; Philander H. Wandell, 1866; Erastus 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, 1876-7; H. C. Gardner, 1878; Edgar M. Baker, 1879-80; T. R. Wright, 1881; Edgar M. Baker, 1882; E. Frank Marsh, 1883; Miles Ellis, 1884-5; E. M. Baker, 1886; A. E. Keller, 1887; D. C. Case, 1888-9; J. W. Rigley, 1890; A. C. Culken, 1891; E. M. Baker, 1892; Charles K. Rogers, 1893; A. E. Keller, 1894.

The officers for 1894-5 are:

Amos E. Keller, president; George Simons, George Reynolds, William Kelley, Patsey Casey, George W. Brooker, and Charles E. Clute, trustees; Daniel H. Gilbert, clerk; William H. Cook, treasurer; George North, collector; E. J. Cronyn, police justice; Dr. W. M. Wells, health physician; Daniel Mehegan, Burns Case, and James Stevens, (clerk), health officers.

The village charter has been several times amended, notably in 1866 (when the president was made elective by popular vote instead of being chosen by the board of trustees, as theretofore); in 1873 and 1874; and on April 20, 1878, when the street commissioner, clerk, policemen, and jailor were to be appointed by the trustees and a police justice elected for a term of four years.

The post-office of Oswego Falls was established May 11, 1850, with Joseph E. Willard as postmaster. His successors have been as follows:

L. G. Watson, appointed September 16, 1853; Orin R. Jaycox, February 1, 1856; James Parker, September 22, 1856; William R. Warren, June 10, 1858; J. D. Brewer, November 29, 1858; J. Gates Willard, May 31, 1861; W. J. Townsend, September 10, 1866; Benjamin R. Howe, April 8, 1869; John R. Sullivan, 1884; Charles H. Dexter; and John R. Sullivan, incumbent.

Among the merchants may be mentioned the names of Benjamin R.

Howe, who was postmaster from 1869 to 1884, and who died in July, 1888; Dr. George G. Whitaker, druggist; Charles H. Dexter, still in business; Haynes & Switzer, grocers; J. H. Betts, grocer; and H. Ballard.

About 1850 George Salmon started a large tannery which was subsequently owned by Barnett & Hamburger and later by D. J. Hamburger, in whose possession it was burned on August 12, 1885, with a loss of about \$75,000. At this time it was operated by James Grigson. It was rebuilt and is now owned by Bacon & Nichols.

In 1859 J. G. Kellogg, of San Francisco, and Bradford Kennedy, of Syracuse, owned large landed interests in the corporate limits. In that year Erastus Kellogg came here, and with funds furnished by J. G. Kellogg commenced the erection of Mill No. 1, which now forms a part of the great Fulton Worsted Mills at the upper bridge. He was also assisted in the enterprise by Mr. Kennedy. In 1860 Abram Howe purchased the interest of J. G. Kellogg and with Erastus Kellogg completed the establishment. They leased the upper part to Potter & Holroyd for a knitting factory and Kennedy & Kellogg occupied the lower stories for manufacturing woolen goods. In 1862 a second mill was erected and Willard Johnson became a partner. The site of this structure was quitclaimed by Mr. Howe to the other proprietors early in 1863. The mills were managed by Erastus Kellogg¹ and army cloth was manufactured. Hoyt, Sprague & Co. finally foreclosed a mortgage upon the property and the whole plant passed into their hands. In 1868 Nathan Hodgson came here from England and leased mill No. 1 and a part of No. 2 for the purpose of manufacturing ladies' cloth waterproofs. The next year D. Ramsden began the manufacture of worsted goods in Mill No. 2. In 1873 Hoyt, Sprague & Co. failed and A. D. Juilliard was appointed receiver, and in his interest the establishment, including 500 acres of land, the Broadway House, and other property, was sold in 1876 for \$105,000. A stock company was formed and conducted the mills until they were amalgamated with the Riverside Mills of Providence, R. I., in 1884 under the firm name of the Riverside and Oswego Mills Company. Mr. Juilliard remained in

¹Erastus Kellogg died in Skaneateles, N. Y., in 1885. He was a prominent man during his residence here, and was instrumental in opening the first stone quarry in Granby.

charge and expended about \$750,000 in rebuilding the plant. On August 6, 1889, they were closed on an attachment of \$412,000 and later Chester A. Braman was appointed receiver. In June, 1890, they were sold to George S. Bullens and Warren Sawyer, of Massachusetts, for \$800,000. Soon afterward the establishment passed into the possession of Charles Fletcher, the present proprietor, who rebuilt and remodeled the whole plant as it now exists in 1891, the office building being the only structure of any value left standing. He put in new machinery and enlarged almost every department. About 750 hands are employed and the business aggregates \$1,500,000 annually. Worsted cloths for men's wear and yarn for knitters are manufactured. The mills are heated by hot air, lighted by electricity generated in the establishment, and operated wholly by water-power, the raceway for this purpose costing \$10,000. This concern has long been the leading manufacturing industry of Oswego Falls. To it more than to any other the village owes its growth and prosperity, and around it numerous business interests have been successfully established.

In 1871 William Waugh began the manufacture of straw paper on the site of the present factory just above the lower bridge. In 1872 he took his brother Edward into partnership under the firm name of William Waugh & Brother, which has since remained unchanged. In 1890-91 the old mill was torn down and the present structure erected on the adjoining site. About twenty hands are employed. At this place the sons of William Schenck had a chain factory for three or four years.

The Oswego Falls Observer, the first newspaper in the village, was started in April, 1882, by Alfred P. Bradt, the president editor and proprietor. In August, 1883, it was enlarged from a folio to eight pages. It is independent in politics and enjoys a wide reputation and large circulation. Mr. Bradt was born in Ira, Cayuga county, May 23, 1851, removed to North Hannibal in 1863, and spent his early life in farming and gardening. Here he acquired a taste for newspaper work by corresponding for Oswego and New York papers. In August, 1879, he purchased the Hannibal Reveille and News, which he sold to N. B. & C. B. Brower in August, 1881, and removed to Oswego Falls.

The Fulton Paper Company was incorporated in March, 1889, with a capital of \$30,000. The first officers were J. A. Foster, president;

James Sears, vice-president ; and G. C. Webb, secretary and treasurer. A factory was erected a little above the lower bridge which has a daily capacity of 44,000 pounds of dry pulp and employs from thirty to forty hands. The present officers are A. E. Nettleton, president ; F. S. Taylor, vice-president ; and G. C. Webb, secretary and treasurer.

The Eureka Paper Company was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 November 17, 1890, and with these officers: R. J. Oliphant, president ; James A. Foster, vice-president ; and T. H. Webb, secretary, who remain the same except the vice-president, who is James Sears. A mill was built near that of the Fulton Paper Company which gives employment to twenty or twenty-five hands and manufactures about 18,000 pounds of manilla, rope, fibre, and tag paper daily

The Foster Brothers Company was incorporated February 12, 1891, by J. A. Foster, president ; C. F. Foster, vice-president ; and George C. Chauncey, secretary, the latter being succeeded by George F. Trageser, who with the Messrs. Foster compose the present management. The capital is \$40,000. About thirty hands are employed and machine knives and butchers' tools are manufactured, the plant being situated near those of the two companies just noted.

Among other manufacturing establishments of Oswego Falls are those of D. M. Mills & Co., pumps ; Charles K. Rogers, feed mill ; John W. Rawson, chenille goods ; John McCarthy, brooms ; W. D. Edgerton, and A. B. Fletcher, brick ; and David Baldwin, lumber yard and saw mill. Smith Murgatroid formerly had a grist mill and machine shop at the upper part of the village which burned in March, 1886 ; the Whitman steel works located here in that year and subsequently moved away.

The village of Oswego Falls has enjoyed its greatest growth during the last twenty years and its business has more than doubled since 1882. It contains several handsome business blocks and many fine residences. A street car line, which is described in the chapter devoted to Volney and Fulton, connect it with Fulton village, and two stations, one opposite the upper and another opposite the lower bridge, afford excellent transportation facilities on the D., L. & W. railroad. A well organized volunteer fire department, composed of Baker Hose No. 1 and Cronyn Hose No. 2, of which John Follan is chief, is maintained. There are about 1,830 inhabitants within the corporate limits.

West Granby had its beginning in a saw mill and a grist mill which Seth Camp erected there about 1819. The latter had one run of stone and was the first grist mill in town. A Mr. Fairbanks opened a store three or four years later and shortly afterward built a distillery, which were the first permanent establishments of the kind in Granby. A tavern was soon opened and one of its early landlords was Simon Ockabock. The place took the name of "Camp's Mills" and gave promise of becoming a thrifty country village. About 1828 Jacob Bakeman, a son of Henry Bakeman and a mulatto, purchased the mills and conducted them for many years. A colored property owner in those days was a novelty and outsiders long insisted upon calling the settlement "Niggerville." In 1835 the village consisted of a grist mill, saw mill, distillery, store, two taverns, four or five blacksmith shops, and fifteen or twenty dwellings. An extensive travel passed through here, and a lively business was carried on in all lines, but after the financial panic of 1837 it began to wane and eventually decreased into the ordinary pursuits of a quiet rural hamlet. About 1840 Andrew Decker kept tavern in what was facetiously called the "Astor House," and Alfred Higgins at one time owned both mills, the hotel and store. Among the old-time merchants were John Draper and John Bullen. A post-office was established here in 1822, but has long since been discontinued.

Granby Center is situated two miles west from the lower part of Oswego Falls and was formerly known as Williams Corners. At one time it contained two steam saw mills and several other industries. It has now about eighty inhabitants, a cheese factory, post-office, etc. The postmaster is Hiram Ballard.

Dexterville is a postal hamlet two miles west of Granby Center and was named from Rodman Dexter, who built a steam saw mill there in 1851. Burned in 1857 it was rebuilt by Erastus Dexter and finally torn down in 1873. Mr. Simon is the postmaster.

Bowen's Corners was so named from the Bowen family previously noticed. It contains a cheese factory, a post-office with Stephen D. Arnold as postmaster, a brick school house, and the usual complement of dwellings and business interests.

South Granby is a post office and station on the D. L. & W. Railroad

four miles southeast of Oswego Falls. The postmaster is Harlow S. Sperbeck.

Brook is a post office recently established in the Whitcomb neighborhood in this town.

Churches—The first religious organization in town was St. Luke's Episcopal Mission, which was formed at West Granby as early as 1838, under the charge of Rev. G. B. Engle. In 1842 a small church edifice was erected, being the first church building in Granby. From this time until 1861 the parish was connected with that at Fulton, and soon afterward the church was sold to the Methodists and the mission discontinued.

At a comparatively early day there was a Methodist class at Granby Center and another at West Granby, meetings being held in school houses. About 1852 a small church edifice was built at the Center and in 1861 the Methodists purchased the Episcopal mission at West Granby.

The Reformed Methodists organized a class and instituted services at Bowen's Corners many years ago.

The Congregational Church of Oswego Falls was organized July 11, 1882, with Benjamin R. Howe (treasurer), Dr. W. W. Wells (secretary), Lewis Johnson, George J. Emeny, Edgar M. Baker, and J. C. Harrington as trustees. The first pastor was Rev. A. E. Kinmouth, who remained until September, 1883. The corner-stone of the present handsome brick and stone edifice on the corner of First street and Broadway, near the upper bridge, was laid by Hon. Peter Burns, of Syracuse, October 16, 1882. This was the first church and society organized in the village limits. The structure was completed at a cost of \$14,000 and dedicated May 20, 1884. Rev. F. G. Webster is the present pastor and F. G. Gill is the superintendent of the Sunday school.

St. Paul's Mission was established in Oswego Falls in November, 1883, by Zion Episcopal Church of Fulton.

A Young Men's Christian Association is maintained in Oswego Falls, the officers for 1895 being as follows: S. Edgerton, president; Harry Rudd, vice-president; Ralph Hannums, secretary and treasurer.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TOWN OF HANNIBAL.

An act passed February 28, 1789 (Chap. 44, Laws of 1789) authorized the Commissioners of the Land Office to direct the surveyor-general to lay out in the Military Tract hereinbefore referred to, townships of one hundred lots of six hundred acres each, enough to satisfy the claims to bounty lands of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army from the State of New York, to which they were entitled under the previous action of the Legislature. The direction was at once given to the surveyor-general, and surveys were promptly made, and in 1790 maps of twenty-five townships were filed. The act directed that the first of the townships should begin on the western side of the Onondaga River (as the Oswego River was then called) "at the falls thereof." Two of these townships cornered upon the river at the falls, to the southern of which (township No. 1) was given the name of Lysander, and to the northern (township No. 2) was given the name of Hannibal.¹ This survey township of Hannibal included all of the present county of Oswego lying west of the Oswego River, except the north thirty-three lots of the township of Lysander, which, when Oswego county was formed, were included in that county, and now form a part of the town of Granby.

When Onondaga county was formed in 1794, the town of Lysander was erected which included the three military townships of Hannibal, Lysander and Cicero. This continued until February 28, 1806, when the military township of Hannibal was separated from Lysander and made a town by the name of Hannibal in the county of Onondaga. When Oswego county was formed, March 1, 1816, the town

¹ The act of February 28, 1789, made it the duty of the commissioners of the land office to give names to the towns to be laid out under that act. They assigned that duty to Simeon De Witt, for half a century (1785-1835) surveyor-general of the State, and it is to him that we are indebted for the names of Roman, Greek and Carthaginian notables that are attached to the military townships of Central New York.

of Hannibal and the north thirty-three lots of Lysander were taken from Onondaga county and made a part of Oswego county, and the thirty-three lots were annexed to the town of Hannibal, which thereby included all of Oswego county lying west of the river. On the 20th of April, 1818, an act was passed erecting the towns of Oswego and Granby and giving to Hannibal the boundaries it has ever since retained. Its area is 27,786 acres.

It lies in the extreme western part of the county and is bounded on the north by Oswego and Granby, on the east by Granby, and on the south and west by Cayuga county. The surface is gently undulating, and broken into ridges from thirty to fifty feet above the valleys. In the eastern and southeastern parts are several swamps, one of which covers an area of 500 acres; some of these have been partially reclaimed to cultivation by artificial drainage.

The soil, a rich sandy and gravelly loam, is generally well adapted to all kinds of agricultural pursuits. The chief productions are cheese, butter, grain, hay, fruit, tobacco, and vegetables. Considerable attention is also given to stock raising. In early days the dense forests made lumbering the leading industry and gave existence to numerous saw mills. In 1860 there were eighteen of these establishments and several other woodworking concerns in operation, furnishing employment to many workmen. All, however, have given place to purely agricultural pursuits. There are now two cheese factories, one at South Hannibal and another at Hannibal village, both owned by stock companies. A third was formerly conducted in the northeast part of the town by E. S. Tallman. In Hannibal village is a butter factory owned by C. E. Brinkerhoff.

In the northwest corner of the town is a salt spring from which salt was formerly manufactured in limited quantities, and in various other localities indications of brine have been discovered, but none have proved of sufficient strength to render their working profitable. The principal stream is Nine Mile Creek, which flows through the village of Hannibal; this and several brooks afford excellent drainage and some good mill privileges.

Reliable data respecting the earliest roads within the present limits of Hannibal are almost wholly inaccessible. It is known that many

of the original surveys were made between 1820 and 1840; yet it is evident that several highways were laid out and opened long before the first named year. On April 3, 1823, the Legislature appointed three commissioners to lay out a road from a point on the west bank of the river below Oswego Falls, "opposite Hubbard & Falley's mill dam, from thence to the village of Hannibalville," and on to Wolcott, Wayne (then Seneca) county. Prior to this, in 1817, a road had been opened from Oswego to Auburn, for which \$2,500 were appropriated, and the same year the Sodus Bay Turnpike Road Company was incorporated. The stage routes between Oswego and Auburn and Oswego and Rochester passed through what is now the village of Hannibal, where horses were changed, it being a regular and popular stopping place. The various thoroughfares of the town have kept pace in improvement with those of other localities. Substantial bridges and systematic grading have made them passable at all seasons of the year.

From 1798 to 1806 the town of Lysander, which included the military townships of Lysander, Hannibal and Cicero, constituted a single supervisor district. During this period Asa Rice, who came from Connecticut in 1797 and settled at Union Village in the town of Oswego, served as supervisor. In 1798 he reported the number of inhabitants in this territory as fifteen, and its taxable property was valued at \$1,500.

The first town meeting for the town of Hannibal was held at the tavern of Matthew McNair in Oswego village on the first Tuesday in April, 1806, when the following officers were chosen:

William Vaughan, supervisor; Edward O'Connor, town clerk; Asa Rice, Barnet Mooney, and Reuben Sprague, assessors; Ezekiel Brown, collector; Daniel Hugunin and Peter D. Hugunin, overseers of the poor; Peter D. Hugunin, Barnet Mooney, and Thomas Sprague, jr., highway commissioners; Ezekiel Brown and James Hugunin, constables; David Hugunin and Peter D. Hugunin, fenceviewers; William Eadus, poundmaster; Joel Burt and Asa Rice, commissioners of gospel lots; and John Masters (district No. 1), James Hugunin (district No. 2), and Parmenus Sprague (district No. 3), pathmasters. The usual regulations relative to fences and stock were adopted.

The supervisors of Hannibal have been as follows:

William Vaughan, 1806-7; Peter D. Hugunin, 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, 1836-7; Samuel H. Patchin, 1838; Isaac H. Ketcham, 1839; Arvin Rice, 1840; James A. Brackett, 1841; Thomas Skelton, 1842-3; Josiah Bidwell, 1844; Isaac H. Ketchum, 1845; Huet H. Bronson, 1846; Josiah Bidwell, 1847; John L. Kip, 1848; Palmer Ketchum, 1849-50; John McClaughry, 1851; Benjamin N. Hinman, 1852; Orson Titus, 1853; Giles C. Barnes, 1854; Alfred Rice, 1855; John Forsyth, 1856; William J. Acker, 1857-58; Giles C. Barrus, 1859-60; Rensselaer Matteson, 1861-64; Carson Wiltsie, 1865-70; Eli P. Barret, 1871-76; Alexander H. Mitchell, 1877; Varnum P. Hill, 1878; Ezra L. Tallman, 1879-81; Eli P. Barrett, 1882-88; Dillon F. Acker, 1889; William R. Wilson, 1890-95.

The town officers for 1894-5 were :

William R. Wilson, supervisor; George C. Cable, town clerk; Willard E. Wilber, George A. Leonard, Jasper Hopper, and Levi Brackett, justices of the peace; Henry H. Phillips, Elihu Gifford, and Charles Farnham, assessors; William Gault, highway commissioner; Fayette Eldredge, overseer of the poor; Wilber F. Warren, collector; Eli P. Barrett, Ezra B. Tucker, and R. A. Powers, excise commissioners. The town is divided into sixty-five road districts.

The first settlement within the present limits of Hannibal was commenced on lot 95, in the extreme south part of the town, by Thomas Sprague, who moved thither with his family from Massachusetts in 1802. He built the first house, a log structure, and likewise made the first clearing. The first marriage was that of Daniel Thomas and Prudence Sprague in 1803. Carr Sprague, whose birth occurred in 1805, was the first white child born in town; the first death was that of another child, a daughter of the pioneer Thomas Sprague, in 1806.

During the years 1803 and 1804 the Sprague family seem to have been the only inhabitants of the present town. In 1805, however, a number of settlers arrived, prominent among them being Watson Earl, Joseph Weed, Israel Messenger, David Wilson, Samuel Barrow, Sterling Moore, and Oren and George Cotton, all of whom located at Hannibal Center. Being a millwright, Orren Cotton, in company with Mr. Earl, built there, about 1806, the first grist mill in town. He was a lineal descendant of Dr. John Cotton, the great Puritan preacher of Boston. Samuel Barrow was one of the first surveyors. For several years settlement was very slow. Doubtless a few more pioneers arrived, but the date of their coming cannot be ascertained, hence their names will be grouped together a little further on.

In 1809 Arvin Rice, a son of Asa the pioneer of Union Village, com-

menced a clearing on lot 67, near Hannibal village. He set out the first orchard; brought into town the first iron plow; and raised the first barn without the use of liquor. He married Polly Cotton on March 18, 1812, and became prominent in local affairs. When Granby and Oswego were set off in 1818 it was through his efforts that the name Hannibal was retained for this town. He was justice of the peace in 1829 and served as town clerk, supervisor, etc., several years. Dr. Alfred Rice was born here in 1817.

About 1810 Isaac Kinney settled at what is now Kinney's Four Corners. He was also justice of the peace in 1829 and a man of considerable prominence. James B. Adams built a cabin at Fairdale about the same year and soon afterward Gad Daniels erected a similar structure one mile east. During all this time the new country was infested with ferocious animals, mainly wolves, which created at times no little havoc among the fields and sheep-pens of the pioneers. In 1809 the authorities offered a bounty of \$10 for each wolf scalp taken, a resolution that remained in force for several years.

About 1811 or 1812 Henry and Benjamin Wiltsie, natives of Dutchess county, settled on lot 47, and Robert Hall, from Ireland, located on lot 39. The Wiltsie family has long been a prominent one in the town and a number of the name are still respected residents. Cornelius Wiltsie, a son of Henry and the father of Frederick (who resides on lot 74), became a settler about 1813, while Martin Wiltsie very early located where C. Perry Campbell now lives on lot 48. Martin Wiltsie was town clerk in 1821. Silas Crandall built the first saw mill in town in 1811. In 1812 Benjamin F. Gifford, a surveyor and a very prominent citizen, became a permanent settler.

During the war of 1812-15 the little settlements were not materially augmented by new arrivals, but as soon as that conflict ceased immigration revived and steadily increased with each succeeding year. David B. Metcalf, a native of Keene, New Hampshire (father of David D. Metcalf, a lawyer of the village of Hannibal), came to North Hannibal in 1813 and bought three to four hundred acres of land and began a clearing and the erection of a log house. He returned to New Hampshire in 1814 and in 1815 returned to Hannibal with his family and occupied the house he had built. He continued to occupy a part

of the land he bought until his death in 1848. He was one of the first settlers in the northern part of the town of Hannibal. In 1815 Hale Worster, a native of Cayuga county, came in and during the remainder of his life was one of the prominent men of the town, serving as clerk, justice of the peace, etc. The same year Cephas S. Kent, who was born in Vermont and who was the father of Jason Kent, commenced a clearing on lot 57, and in March, 1816, moved his family hither on an ox sled. Another settler of 1816 was James W. Jones, who came from Saratoga county and located on about 200 acres of lot 76, for which he paid \$5 an acre. Powell Jones, his son, born here in 1825, lived and died on the homestead.

Alanson Blodgett came in 1817 from Onondaga county, where he was born, and settled on lot 50, where he died. He was a farmer and lumberman. Another pioneer of 1817 was Avery Green, also a farmer. In 1818 William Ames located on the farm (on lot 57) now owned by Buell Clark; he came from Windham county, Conn.

Sometime prior to this a family named Hawks settled in the town. In 1815 three of their number were married, namely, Daniel Hawks and Emily Field, William Hawks and Eliza Dunton, and Asa Dunton and Lois Hawks. Cyrus Hawks was born here in 1819 and Hiram F. in 1822. William Hawks was one of the justices of the peace in 1829.

George Farnham, a native of Onondaga county, settled in Hannibal in 1819, in which year John Farnham was born here. The latter was appointed the first postmaster at North Hannibal in 1867. Moses Farnham was the first carpenter in town. About 1818 Capt. Hector Gillis, a sailor on the lakes, an early settler of Oswego, and present at the capture of that place in 1814, located in Hannibal on the farm now occupied by his son James. He died in 1864. In 1820 Adrian M. Schoonmaker, a native of Long Island, settled near Fairdale.

In 1820 the inhabitants of the town numbered 935. Substantial improvements had been made; mercantile and manufacturing industries were active, and agricultural interests were developing with the receding forests. Among the settlers of the succeeding decade were Orville G. Adkins, Levi Brackett (long a justice of the peace), Norman Green, Isaac H. Peckham (born here in 1828), and Jonas Shutts. The latter was born in Columbia county in 1814 and came to Hannibal with his

father, John, in 1829. John Shutts died in 1863, aged seventy-three. Nicholas Cox, and his sons Charles and Rev. John Cox, located on lot 51 about 1829.

Between 1830 and 1840 among others who came or were born here were Zenas Barlow (born in Oneida county in 1800), C. Perry Campbell, Benjamin S. Crofoot, D. D. Metcalf (born here in 1837), David W. Ames (born here in 1835), James W. Burt (subsequently mentioned), Martin H. Cox, Horatio Dunham, Erastus Glover (born in Hampshire, Mass., in 1799), P. G. Howe, William H. Johnson, Isaac Haws (born here in 1833), Harrison Matteson, Stephen Stark and Norman Titus. William Wiggins, the father of William H. Wiggins, of Hannibal, settled in that village in 1836 and died there in 1862.

From 1840 to 1850 many prominent settlers arrived, and among them may be mentioned Amos D. Cowles, Augustus S. and Sands D. Gardner, James W. Brackett (born here in 1846), Augustus Lester, Alexander H. Mitchell, John W. and Theodore L. Mitchell (natives of Cayuga county), Hubert Dickinson, Lemuel P. Storms (afterward a custom house officer), Dr. Dillon F. Acker (born here in 1845), and William L. Williams (a native of Wales).

In 1846 the town is thus described in "Historical Collections of the State of New York:" "Hannibal, originally taken from Lysander as part of Onondaga county in 1806; from Albany 168 miles. Pop. 2,275. Hannibalville, eleven miles south of Oswego and Kinney's Corners, six miles from Oswego, are small villages."

Prominent among the arrivals after 1850 were Dr. E. H. Boyd, H. M. Barrett (attorney), Eli P. Barrett (for several years supervisor), N. B. Brower (attorney), David Bothwell, Dr. R. N. Cooley, David Wells, and Orrin Henderson (farmer, miller, supervisor, and for several years president of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society).

Among other prominent residents, of whom accurate data are lacking, are Noah Wright, Rensselaer Madison, John L. Kip, Samuel Farnham, John Bullen, jr., Isaac Sykes (who built the first house without the use of liquor), Archibald Green, Jonathan Eastman, Asa Dudley, William Bullen, Samuel H. Patchin, Isaac H. Ketchum, Thomas Skelton, Elihu Gifford, Huet H. Bronson, Josiah Bidwell, Job Perkins (died October 19, 1892) Palmer Ketchum, Orson Titus, Alpheus Loomis, Ber-

nice R. Sykes, Alvah Worster, Eliab Scott, John W. Buck, John Watson, Abram Watson (died November 18, 1859), Truman Burroughs, Isaac E. Hull, B. N. Hinman, R. M. Rogers, Dr. William J. Acker (father of Dr. Dillon F.), B. P. Farnham, Henry Wheeler, John F. Byrne (father of Andrew J. and Bradford F.), Samuel Sanders, Elijah L. Ormsby, Osborn Purce, James D. Curtis (for several years a justice of the peace), Horatio Dunham (farmer and tanner where James Scanlon now lives), John P. Storms (a justice of the peace), Mr. Bradt (father of A. N. Bradt), Zenas Haven, Cephas Weed, Mason Pierce, Josiah King, E. C. Van Auken (for several years proprietor of the hotel at Hannibal village), Andrew W. Foster, Sidney Hulett, J. W. McFadden and Peter Schenck (two of the first surveyors), and many others.

April 10, 1860, the town was authorized to purchase a farm for \$1,000 and to erect upon it suitable buildings for the accommodation of the indigent poor. This act was repealed March 26, 1862, and the money collected for the purpose was placed in the contingent fund.

At least five settlers of the town—Daniel Dunham, Silas Green (cousin of Gen. Nathaniel Green), Daniel Lewis, Daniel Robinson, and Epaphras Loomis—were Revolutionary veterans. Among those who participated in the War of 1812, and who were residents of Hannibal or became citizens afterward, may be mentioned Chester Anderson, Ziba and Levi Blodgett, Ira Brooks, Eli Collins, Asa Dudley, James Breed, Capt. Stephen Brace, James Burt, Alanson Blodgett, James D. Curtis, Julius Colton, Samuel Clark, John Cox, Capt. William Fullerton, Elijah Drury, John Elliott, William Dodd, Walter and Hector Gillis, William Hodgdon, John Gillis, John Keeney, William Hawks, Benjamin Lewis, Nathan Janes, Israel Messenger, Roswell Lane, John K. Parks, Levi Rudd, George Maxwell, William and James Stevenson, Arvin Rice, sr., Jesse Owen, Ira Smith, Solomon Whipple, James Schofield, Asa Winchell, Jesse Van Horn, Samuel Sanders, Abner Wood, and Abram Watson.

Many of the foregoing with others are noticed more fully in Part III of this volume.

The completion of the Oswego Canal in 1828 had considerable effect upon the growth and prosperity of this town. The construction of the

Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, (now the R., W. & O.) through Hannibal village about 1874, was a more direct benefit. To aid the latter the town was bonded for \$60,000 of which \$6,000 remains unpaid. The railroad commissioners are Levi Brackett and H. M. Barrett.

The population of the town in 1830 was 1,794; in 1835, 2,204; in 1840, 2,275; 1845, 2,534; 1850, 2,857; 1855, 3,028; 1860, 3,246; 1865, 3,322; 1870, 3,234; 1875, 3,248; 1880, 3,173; 1890, 2,688.

The first school in town was kept at Hannibal Center in 1810, the teacher being Laura Kent. From that time to the present, educational matters have received special attention, and to-day no community in the whole county excels this in its public schools. The earliest record of school matters in the village of Hannibal dates back to April 13, 1813, when that district comprised sixteen lots, each a mile square. On October 30 of that year a meeting was held at Mr. Carter's at which Arvin Rice was made chairman and Abram Watson clerk. It was resolved "that there be a school house built in the highway near the dwelling house of Mr. Carter;" "that Arvin Rice, John D. Bradt, and Samuel Sanders be trustees;" "that the trustees lay a tax not to exceed \$100 to build a school house;" and "that William Hawks be collector." This school house cost, complete, \$60.48. and during three months of that winter the teacher's salary amounted to \$14. Laura Kent taught school here two and one-half months in the early part of 1815 for \$1.75 per week and boarded herself. During the summer and fall of that year Polly Dunton kept the school at the same salary. This primitive school house was also used for religious meetings.

During the year ending February 25, 1823, the town raised a total of \$329.67 for school purposes; the commissioners of common schools were Martin Wiltsie, Sylvester M. Rose, and Waters Towsley. The next year John Bullen, jr., Roswell Knowlton, and S. M. Rose held these positions. The number of children taught in 1823 was 301; in 1825, 442; in 1830, 626; 1835, 673; 1840, 790. In 1840 there were fifteen school districts and the teachers' wages aggregated \$720.12. In 1843 the schools were attended by 854 children and the first superintendent of common schools, Huet H. Bronson, was elected. He was succeeded in 1845 by C. R. Rose, who was followed the same year by Alfred Rice.

The second school house in Hannibal village was erected about 1820; in 1868 this was replaced by the present brick structure, in which four teachers are employed. The town now has fifteen school districts with a school house in each, which were attended during the year 1892-3 by 564 scholars and taught by nineteen teachers. The value of the school buildings and sites is \$11,450; assessed valuation of districts, \$728,597; public money received from the State, \$2,337.25; received by local tax, \$2,152.22. The districts are designated as follows: No. 1, Wiltzie; 2, Stark; 3, North Hannibal; 4, Hannibal Center; 5, Fairdale; 6, Kane's Corners; 7, Hannibal Center; 8, Rogers; 9, Carter; 10, Dexter; 11, South Hannibal; 12, Eldredge; 13, Gifford; 14, Rhodes; 15, Dennison.

The town of Hannibal promptly responded to the various calls for troops during the war of the Rebellion, making a record of which her citizens may well feel proud. More than 380 of her loyal sons went into the Union army and navy and served with fidelity. Among those who attained promotion or brevet rank were Capt. Isaac T. Brackett, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Vol.; Capt. W. H. Brackett, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Vol.; Capt. E. H. Boyd, Co. F, 110th N. Y. Vol.; Major Isaac H. Peckham, 110th N. Y. Vol.; Dr. Alfred Rice, surgeon 110th N. Y. Vol.; Dr. Phineas T. Rose, assistant surgeon of volunteers; and Rev. F. D. Seward, captain 117th U. S. Colored Troops. Joseph Demott served in the Mexican war.

Company B, 48th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., with headquarters in Hannibal village, was organized and mustered into the State service on September 4, 1864, with these commissioned officers: William H. Wiggins, captain; William O'Connor, first lieutenant; Seth Barrus, second lieutenant. Captain Wiggins resigned in 1865 and Mr. O'Connor was chosen to fill the vacancy, Dr. George V. Emens being elected first lieutenant. D. F. Acker became second lieutenant in August, 1870. In July, 1871, the company was reorganized and the following officers were elected: Dr. Dillon F. Acker, captain; Dr. G. V. Emens, first lieutenant; Lemuel P. Storms, second lieutenant. At this time nearly all the members were veterans of the Rebellion. Dr. Acker was promoted assistant surgeon of the regiment in November, 1872, and in February, 1873, L. P. Storms was chosen captain and Joseph Alberny

became second lieutenant. The company was disbanded with the regiment in 1882.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$765,900; equalized, \$1,077,831; personal property, \$18,975; railroads, 5.21 miles, \$52,600; town tax, \$6,061.07; county tax, \$6,142.11; total tax levy, \$14,491.21; dog tax, \$81; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.85. The town has three election districts, in which 600 votes were polled in November, 1894.

Hannibal Village.—This village is pleasantly situated in the northwest part of the town, is a station on the lake shore division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, and contains a population of about 450 persons. The first building here was a log structure erected in 1808; it stood very nearly on the site of an old Indian camp or wigwam, and was occupied as a tavern by Henry Jennings. Around this clustered farm houses and lumber cabins and business interests of various kinds, and in time it became a settlement of great activity. About 1815 Amos Field, from Vermont, built the first frame hotel, which he kept many years. In 1820 Towsley & Dunton established a fulling mill and John Brill a tannery, both being the first of the kind in town. Thomas West, John Toppen, and Trumbull Kent were early blacksmiths, while Moses Farnham was the pioneer carpenter. Field & Dunton and Jason Peck were proprietors of the first distilleries. In 1822 Thomas Skelton, afterward assemblyman, erected another tannery, which was burned December 3, 1875. It was rebuilt in 1876 and was operated by Skelton & Van Auken, Thomas Van Auken, and C. S. Chamberlain, who afterward converted it into a part of the present grist mill of C. S. Chamberlain & Son (James R.).

About 1829 the following quaint essay was written and read by a lad of nine years, and is regarded as a true sketch of the village at that time:

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 brickyards, and two pretty good dwelling houses, two ministers, two doctors, two lawyers, and but one hatter. One church is Presbyterian, the other is 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.

In those days the village was an important stopping place on the great daily stage routes between Oswego and Auburn and Oswego and Rochester. The two doctors mentioned above were probably Dr. Ure and Dr. Arden Allen, although a Dr. Moore is said to have been "one of the earliest physicians in the town." Dr. Ure built, about 1817, what has since been known as the Dunham house, which was one of the first frame dwellings in the place. The two lawyers were doubtless Riggs and Abrams. The first store was opened by Benjamin Phelps in 1815. Among the early merchants was Hastings Bullen, who kept a store in the building now occupied by M. H. Van Auken, which then stood where B. R. Bothwell's hardware establishment now is. In 1836 he was succeeded by S. W. Brewster and George Deming, and the same year Norman Titus opened a store on the present Brewster site; he closed out business in 1837. S. W. Brewster soon became sole proprietor and continued until 1869, when he took his son W. J. into partnership under the firm name of S. W. Brewster & Son. Mr. Brewster died in September, 1882, and was succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brewster as W. J. Brewster & Co. This is one of the oldest, largest, and most successful general stores in the county. It bears a close resemblance to the mammoth establishments of the big cities. It utilizes nearly 5,000 square feet of floor space. Connected with the concern is a large banking and exchange business, the whole occupying a commodious brick building, which contains also a spacious public hall.

Other merchants were Alvah Worster, a Mr. Powell (where A. S. Guthrie's furniture store now is), Andrew Beecher, Huet H. Bronson (at one time a partner of S. W. Brewster), William W. Brackett (who also had a store in Hannibal Center), W. W. Gage & Smith, and A. C. Bent. Charles C. Blackman started a hardware store about 1860; he was followed successively by Hamilton Cox, R. M. Rogers, jr., Burt & Bothwell, Cooper & Watson, Bothwell & Wiggins (from 1887 to 1892), David Bothwell, and B. R. Bothwell, the present proprietor. About 1860 Alvah Worster erected the main part of what is now the Brewster block; he failed and S. W. Brewster purchased the property. L. F. Cooper, upon his retirement from the firm of Cooper & Watson, established his present drug business. David E. Johnson and Patrick O'Mara were blacksmiths and Harrison Madison was a wagonmaker here many years.

As early as 1836 Samuel Phelps kept a tavern in a long wooden building which stood nearly on the site of Mr. Cox's store. Among his successors were James H. Horton, Levi Stevens, Giles C. Barrus, Norman Titus, George A. Leonard, and Richard Van Auken, under whom the building burned. The American House, now a two and a half story building, was originally a one story structure. Its landlords have been William Earle, James Patrick, a Mr. Clark, Peter Powell, Norman Titus, Stowell Hutchins, John Hoff (under whom it was rebuilt), Samuel Wiggins, J. W. Burt, and Eli C. Van Auken.

A grist mill was owned at an early date by members of the Bullen family, who sold it to Otis Skinner. The latter was succeeded by his son-in-law, J. Z. Smith, who was followed by Williams & Misen, Albert Williams, and C. S. & J. R. Chamberlain, who have converted it into a butter factory, which they have leased to a stock company. A saw mill was formerly connected with the establishment. In 1866 William R. Cox built a saw mill which is now owned by R. M. Rogers, jr. The same year Andrew Beecher erected a stave and barrel factory which has long been discontinued. Worster & Parsons formerly owned another saw mill and W. Dada & Son a steam cheese-box factory, both of which have gone down. R. M. Rogers built the saw mill now owned by George A. Leonard. Job Williams also has a planing mill in the village.

The post-office was established as Hannibalville November 4, 1816, with Asa Dunton, postmaster. The successive postmasters, with the dates of their appointment, have been :

William Henry, May 21, 1818; Elnathan Bassett, October 10, 1820; Alfred Nellis, June 4, 1821; John Bullen, jr., July 23, 1822; under him, in 1827, the name was changed to Hannibal, which it has ever since borne; Thomas Skelton, September 21, 1836; Alfred Rice, June 2, 1849; Alexander McInroy, February 14, 1853; Palmer Ketchum, April 6, 1853; Edwin H. Boyd, March 11, 1859; William H. Wiggins, March 12, 1861; Alfred B. Worster, February 7, 1865; James W. Burt, October 15, 1868; Archibald S. Guthrie, February 13, 1882; Dr. Dillon F. Acker; and C. B. Brower, incumbent.

The first newspaper was started by Dr. George V. Emens October 1, 1866. It was a small monthly sheet called the Hannibal Reveille; January 1, 1872, he changed it to a semi-monthly and in January, 1873, issued it as a weekly. July 3, 1873, it was purchased by A. N. Bradt, who conducted it until June, 1879, when he purchased the Hannibal

News and consolidated the two papers under the title Reveille and News. The News was started December 20, 1876, by Charles H. Parsons and Clarence B. Brower, and April 1, 1877, it passed into the hands of the last named proprietor, who with his father, N. B. Brower, published it until June, 1879. In 1880 A. N. Bradt sold the Reveille and News to his brother, A. P. Bradt, who six months later transferred the establishment to C. B. Brower,¹ the present editor and proprietor. It is a bright twenty-eight-column weekly, and ably represents the business and social interests of the village. The Union Appeal was started by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian church of Hannibal and issued during the years 1892 and 1893. It had a large circulation for a sheet of its character.

In June, 1865, Hannibal Lodge, No. 550, F. and A. M., was instituted with sixteen members and with Albert B. Worster as W. M. About \$1,200 was spent in fitting up one of the finest lodge rooms in the county. On July 3, 1873, this building and others were burned, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

Hannibal village was incorporated April 7, 1860, at which time it contained 416 inhabitants. The corporate limits comprise an area of 732 acres and 110 rods, being parts of lots 58 and 67. The first officers, elected May 15, 1860, were as follows:

Trustees, Robert M. Rogers (president), Joel Z. Smith, George A. Anderson, Nicholas B. Brower, and Martin Larzalere; assessors, C. C. Blackman, William J. Acker, and John P. Storrs; treasurer, E. M. Rice; clerk, Alfred B. Worster; collector, Rufus S. Byington; poundmaster, Richard Van Auker.

The presidents have been:

R. M. Rogers, 1860; George G. Anderson, 1861; Alfred Rice, 1862; R. S. Byington, 1863; Alexander McInroy, 1864; Martin Larzalere, 1865; Alvah Worster, 1866; C. S. Chamberlain, 1867; George A. Leonard, 1868; John Wiltsie, 1869; Garrett Louis, 1870-71; Cyrus Burns, 1872; Girard Clark, 1873; Henry Weed, 1874; D. J. Van Auker, 1875.

February 10, 1876, the village voted to re-incorporate under the laws of 1870, and since then the presidents have been elected by the voters. March 8, 1876, at a special election, Alfred Draper was chosen presi-

¹ C. B. Brower is a son of N. B. Brower, a lawyer in Hannibal since 1859, and was born in Forestville, N. Y., September 16, 1856. He has served as town clerk, village clerk five years, village president one year, and postmaster since May 22, 1868.

dent and John A. Cox, D. F. Acker, and Garrett Lonis, trustees; at the regular election on March 21 of that year Garrett Lonis was elected president. Since then the presidents have been:

Alfred Rice, 1877; Robert M. Rogers, 1878; Garrett Lonis, 1879; David Bothwell, 1880; Martin Pierce, 1881; Garrett Lonis, 1882; C. S. Chamberlain, 1883, failed to qualify, and James H. Morehouse elected; he resigned and C. S. Chamberlain was appointed; George A. Leonard, 1884; James W. Burt, 1885-87; A. N. Bradt, 1888; Arthur Wiltse, 1889; David Bothwell, 1890; George A. Leonard, 1891; James W. Burt, 1892; C. B. Brower, 1893; George A. Leonard, 1894.

The officers for 1894-5 were:

George A. Leonard, president; Dillon F. Acker, J. R. Chamberlain, and W. J. Brackett, trustees; John A. Cox, treasurer; Edward Wheeler, collector; H. A. Blodgett, street commissioner; J. B. Burt, clerk.

The village was made a separate road district March 26, 1861.

Hannibal Center, a little hamlet on Nine Mile Creek, near the center of the town, had its beginning in the year 1806, when Orren Cotton and Watson Earl erected the first grist mill there. About 1830 W. W. Brackett opened the first store in the place, and continued in business until his death, November 23, 1876. He also built a peppermint distillery, and was the most prominent man the settlement ever had. A post-office was established as early as 1865. The present postmaster is Dr. R. N. Cooley, who succeeded Rienza R. Knowlton. A former incumbent was Hubert Dickinson, who was also a merchant. Judson S. Kellogg commenced the business of blacksmithing here in 1877.

North Hannibal was formerly called Wheeler's Corners. A post-office was established there in 1867 with John Farnham postmaster. He was succeeded in 1872 by John A. Cox, who was followed in 1873 by M. H. Cox. The latter held the office several years and at the same time conducted a store which he erected in 1865. The present incumbent is George Farnham, who succeeded Rufus Day.

South Hannibal post-office was established prior to 1866. The present postmaster is Edwin Wilcox; a former incumbent was I. H. Meeker. The hamlet is locally known as Hull's Corners.

Fairdale, in the eastern part of the town, has a post-office with William Gallagher as postmaster, his predecessor being J. A. Barrus.

Kinney's Four Corners, so named from the Kinney family previously

mentioned, is a post-office in the northwest corner of the town. Mrs. Alice Eaton is postmistress. Willis Wiltsie, and before him Mrs. Eliza Shutts formerly held the position.

Churches.—The earliest religious services in this town were held in the little log school house that was built in Hannibal village in 1810. For several years this rude structure performed a double duty, as did also its successor. December 4, 1816, the Presbyterian church of Hannibal was organized by Revs. David R. Dixon and Henry Smith, with eleven members, viz.: Alexander M. and Trumbull Kent, William Grant, Cephas S. Kent, Polly Rice, Barzaleel Worster, Laura Kent, Betsey Curtis, Phoebe Fellows, Marilla Stevenson, and Betsey Worster. Cephas S. Kent was the first deacon and Alexander M. Kent the first clerk. This society not only has the distinction of being the first regular religious organization in the town, but also has the honor, conjointly with the Masonic fraternity, who occupied the second floor as a lodge room, of building the first house of worship. This was in 1826, and the edifice cost \$2,000. In 1860 the present frame structure was erected at an expense of \$4,000. February 20, 1822, the society changed its form of worship to Congregational, and adhered to that faith until July 25, 1870, when Presbyterianism was again adopted. Among the earlier pastors were Revs. John Alexander, William Clark, Martin Powell, William P. Ells, James T. Hough, Lemuel Dady, Edward Reynolds, John N. Hubbard, and others. The present pastor (1894) is Rev. Duncan McPhie. The ruling elders are Albert F. Allen, Eliab Scott, and Isaac H. Peckham.

The Baptist Church of Hannibal had its beginning in the Baptist Church of Sterling, which was organized early in the year 1817. Among the members were John and Sarah Lake, Amos and Annie Wiltsie, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmouth, Mary Dumass, Mrs. Esther Devine, and Mrs. Joshua Lake. No regular pastor was had until the organization was changed to the Sterling and Hannibal Baptist Church in 1825, when Rev. Mr. Carpenter was installed. Subsequently the present name was adopted. In 1827 a frame house of worship, 36 by 40 feet in size, was erected at a cost of \$2,200. About 1865 it was extensively repaired, the expense being about \$1,000. The society has about ninety-three members and property valued at \$3,000. The Sunday

school consists of 100 officers and scholars with A. H. Lund as superintendent. The church clerk is J. S. Stevenson. At present the society is without a pastor, the last one being Rev. Mr. Woodbury, who left in December, 1893.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hannibal was originally a part of the Granby circuit. A class was formed in 1835 and on February 26, 1839, the society was duly organized, the certificate of incorporation being filed in the county clerk's office March 13. There were twenty-five constituent members with Rev. John Whitcomb as pastor. From 1840 to 1842 Rev. Benjamin F. Brown officiated as minister in charge and conducted a series of fruitful revivals, the result being the erection in 1841 of a handsome brick edifice at a cost of \$1,150. In 1864, under the pastorate of Rev. H. Skeel, about one-third of this structure was removed and a new church built on the front of the remainder, the entire cost of the two buildings and lot being about \$9,000. The pastor is Rev. Jabez Stallwood, who was installed in April, 1893, his predecessor being Rev. B. D. Brown. The society has about 220 members, property valued at \$11,000 (including two churches and two parsonages), and two Sunday schools with an average attendance of 130 scholars. Connected with this charge is the M. E. Church at Hannibal Center, which was organized as a class as early as 1830 with James A. Brackett as leader. A church edifice was erected about 1862.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of South Hannibal was built about 1860, and is valued at \$2,000. The society has forty five or fifty members, with Rev. Charles L. Peck as supply. The Sunday school has an average attendance of forty scholars.

The Baptist Church of South Hannibal was organized on the 7th of August, 1851, with fourteen members. The first deacon was John Chapman. The first clerk was J. B. Chapman. Their church edifice was built in 1851-2 and dedicated May 7, 1852.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE TOWN OF HASTINGS.

The town of Hastings, the thirteenth survey-township of Scriba's patent, was set off from Constantia on the 20th of April, 1825. It was originally called "Breda" by the patentee, George Scriba, from a town and fortress in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, twenty-six miles southeast of Rotterdam, his native place. Upon its civil formation it took by common consent the name of Hastings, from Hastings Curtiss, its most distinguished citizen, a name which it has ever since borne. Mr. Scriba conveyed the title of the entire town to Arent P. Schuyler, who transferred it to Philip A. Schuyler, who in turn conveyed it to Jacob Mark. On April 15, 1800, Mr. Mark conveyed the title of three-fourths of the tract, or 22,546 acres, to Solomon Townsend and Samuel Jones as trustees; one-half of this was subsequently transferred to James I. Roosevelt. About a quarter of the whole town was finally conveyed to Gov. John Jay and another quarter to a Mr. Monroe. The subsequent transfers parceled the lands off in smaller tracts. In the south part of the town are two tracts known as the First and Second L'Hommedieu's Locations.

Hastings lies in the southern-central part of Oswego county and is bounded on the east by West Monroe; on the south by Clay, Onondaga county, with the Oneida River as the dividing line; on the west by Schroepfel and Palermo; and on the north by Mexico and Parish. The surface is level or gently undulating and inclines mainly towards the south, the northern part being about seventy-five feet above Oneida Lake. The underlying rock is the Medina sandstone formation, which is frequently impregnated with strong brine. Several salt springs have been discovered, the principal one being in the Coit neighborhood. About 1825 a company was formed for the purpose of boring for salt and in the spring of 1865 a similar enterprise was projected, but both attempts failed to produce practical results. In the northwest part of

the town is a small tamarack swamp in which is a large spring, commonly called the "Bear's Wallow," extending to an unknown depth.

The soil is a clay, sand, and gravelly loam, and is generally well adapted to diversified farming. A heavy growth of timber originally covered the entire town, and in early days much of it was converted into ashes, which were manufactured into blacksalts or potash. The sale of these latter products was for several years the principal means of procuring money. As the little clearings increased in area agriculture became the leading industry. Wheat and other grains, fruit, corn, and potatoes were raised in abundance, while considerable attention was devoted to dairying and stock raising. More recently tobacco has been quite extensively cultivated, and hops, potatoes, hay, and apples are grown and shipped in considerable quantities. The leading industry, however, is dairying, which dates its development from about 1860. There are four cheese factories in the town, one each at Hastings, Central Square, Mallory, and Caughdenoy.

Lumbering for many years constituted an important industry, giving existence to numerous saw mills and other kindred establishments and employment to scores of workmen. The manufacture of barrels for the Syracuse salt market and Oswego flour trade was also extensively prosecuted. In 1860 there were eighteen saw mills in active operation; at present there are only five, viz.: two at Mallory and one each at Carley, Bardeen's Corners, and Crippen's Pond.

The principal water course of the town is Oneida River, which forms its southern boundary. Other streams are Crippen Creek, Rose Creek, Shanty Creek, and South Branch Creek. These afford excellent drainage and formerly contributed several mill privileges.

On account of the imperfect condition of the earliest town records it is impossible to ascertain the exact date on which the first roads in Hastings were laid out. It is known, however, that many of the surveys were made between 1815 and 1830. On April 12, 1844, the Salina and Central Square Plank Road Company was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and with William D. Bennett as president and Richard Adams as secretary. The road was completed from Salina, Onondaga county, to Central Square in 1846, and was the first plank road in the United States. In 1848 it was extended through the town

under the name of the Central plank road, with John Becker as president and Peter Devendorf as secretary. This was originally a State road leading from the fort at Onondaga to Sackett's Harbor. In 1848 the Central Square and Pine Hill Plank Road Company was chartered with a capital of \$25,000; in 1851 the road was extended to Fulton by the Fulton and Central Square Plank Road Company, of which Sands N Kenyon was the president and John J. Wolcott secretary. In 1849-50 the Oswego and Hastings Center plank road was constructed. These thoroughfares long enjoyed an extensive patronage, but finally an era of decline forced them into disuse as plank roads and about 1873 the worn out planks were removed and the toll gates abandoned. As late as 1860 a daily line of stages was maintained from Pulaski through Central Square to Syracuse. There are now seventy road districts in the town.

Prior to 1824 the mode of crossing the Oneida River at Fort Brewerton was by ferry. On March 16 of that year the Fort Brewerton Bridge Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a toll bridge "at the spot where the State road leading from Salina to Sackett's Harbor intersects the outlet of Oneida Lake." This bridge was frequently repaired and finally rebuilt. In 1882 the State appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of aiding the counties of Onondaga and Oswego in converting a section of the structure into a draw-bridge. A bridge was built at an early day across the Oneida river opposite Caughdenoy, and on May 6, 1872, the Legislature authorized its reconstruction at a cost not to exceed \$10,000, two-thirds of which was to be defrayed by the counties of Oswego and Onondaga and one-sixth each by the towns of Hastings and Clay. John Youmans and Robert T. Sumner were appointed commissioners for the purpose.

The Oneida River at the foot of the lake was a famous crossing place of the great north and south trail leading from the mouth of Salmon River to the Onondaga country, and was also a favorite fishing ground of the Onondaga Indians, who had a fishing village here called Techiroguen. Le Moyne mentions it in 1654 as being on the south side of the river, while on a map of Charlevoix, published in 1744, it is located on the north bank. On the north side east of the old plank road, in this town, is a mound which must have been the sepulchre of

thousands of human beings. Relics of war and human bones have been found there in large quantities. In 1759 a fort was built there by the English and named Fort Brewerton in honor of Captain Brewerton, an active and meritorious officer of that period. It stood a short distance northwest of the subsequent Fort Brewerton Hotel. It was garrisoned and used as a military depot until 1762, and during Pontiac's war it was again occupied for the same purpose. A quarter of a mile east a mole of huge rocks was built some ten rods out into the river, on the end of which was a sentry box, where a sentinel was placed to watch for enemies. About thirty rods east of the fort was a magazine, the two being connected by a tunnel. When the French abandoned the place to go to the rescue of Quebec they sunk their cannon in a swamp near by, as the heavy pieces were too cumbersome to admit of being hauled over the wooded roads. The fort was then left to decay. The one hundredth anniversary of the place was celebrated with military honors on September 30, 1859.

The first town meeting was held in the Hastings Curtiss Hotel in Central Square on March 7, 1826, more than a year after the town was legally erected. The officers elected on that day were as follows:

Hastings Curtiss, supervisor; Nicholas I. Roosevelt, town clerk; William Ford, Russell Ford, and Myron Stevens, assessors; William Ford and Rollin Blunt, overseers of the poor; Rollin Blunt, Horatio Vickery, and Russell Ford, highway commissioners; William Ford, Russell Ford, and Rollin Blunt, commissioners of common schools; Daniel Webster, Rollin Blunt, and Nicholas I. Roosevelt, inspectors of common schools; William Ford, collector; George Benedict, Heman Tanner, and Alonzo Rosebreaks, constables.

The supervisors of Hastings have been:

Hastings Curtiss, 1826-28; Gilson Dykeman, 1829-32; Russell Fitch, jr., 1833-34; Peter Devendorf, 1835-43; Thomas Warner, 1844-45; Peter Devendorf, 1846; James J. Coit, 1847-48; Peter Devendorf, 1849; Gaston G. Curtiss, 1850-52; George Campbell, 1853-54; Peter Devendorf, 1855; Charles Breed, 1856; Henry Emmons, 1857-58; William H. Rice, 1859-60; George Campbell, 1861; T. Wells Green, 1862-65; William C. Hanchett, 1866; Robert Elliott, 1867-68; Oscar Beebe, 1869-70; Avery T. Low, 1871-72; Charles E. Coville, 1873-74; Thomas W. Green, 1875; Oscar Beebe, 1876; George W. Woodin, 1877; George P. Elliott, 1878-84; John Hamilton, 1885-86; George P. Elliott, 1887-88; Jared Mallory, 1889-91; Jefferson F. Hopkins, 1892-95.

The town officers for 1894-5 were as follows:

Jefferson F. Hopkins, supervisor; Louis H. Traub, town clerk; William Church Nor-

man L. Wilson, James A. Ure, and E. G. Gale, justices of the peace; Philip Waterbury, Jason Kenyon, and Philip J. Metzger, assessors; Freeman Farrar, overseer of the poor; Wallace Coville, collector; James Penfield, commissioner of highways.

The first settlement in the town of Hastings was likewise the first in Oswego county, the pioneer being Oliver Stevens, who came to the abandoned Fort Brewerton in 1789, built a rude log house, and began trading with the Indians. He also kept a tavern for the accommodation of the numerous lake and river boatmen. He had many exciting adventures and some thrilling escapes from wild beasts and savages. The latter appeared so dangerous that he applied for and obtained authority from Governor Clinton in 1794 to build a block house at the expense of the State. The fort at this time was rapidly going to decay. The block house was erected on the site of the subsequent Fort Brewerton House and remained standing until a comparatively late day. It was inclosed with log pickets about twelve feet high and surrounded by a trench, and on the side facing the river a substantial gateway was built. It had no connection with the old fort, as many have erroneously supposed, but was used as a depository for arms and munitions of war and afterward as a dwelling until 1811. After Mr. Stevens vacated the structure for a more convenient residence in the vicinity, the government allowed it to go to decay, and until its final destruction it served as the temporary home of various early comers. Mr. Stevens was appointed the first clerk of the great town of Mexico in 1797. The death of his son Horatio in 1792 was the first death, and the birth of another son, John L., in 1802, was the first birth in the present limits of Hastings. John L. Stevens was a side judge and justice of the peace in Onondaga county for many years and died in 1874.

In 1791 Major Ryal Bingham leased some land of a Mr. Kaats and settled near the fort, but removed about two years later to Three River Point. The only other settler of that decade was Brainerd Emmons, who arrived in 1797 and for a time occupied the old block-house. Soon afterward Benjamin Emmons, who lived on the south side of the river, established a ferry and managed it for more than twenty years.

These three men, Stevens, Bingham and Emmons, with their families, were the sole occupants of the town prior to the close of the eighteenth century. Even during the first decade of this century few settlers

arrived, but throughout all this period there were many transients, principally boatmen and hunters. Timothy Vickery came at an early day to Fort Brewerton and in 1806 his daughter Betsey married Silas Bellows, which was the first marriage in Hastings. Mr. Vickery afterwards became proprietor of the "Block-House Hotel" and remained in charge until 1820.

In 1808 Jonathan Parkhurst, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, located at the intersection of the military road from Rome to Oswego and the salt road from Salina to Watertown, where he engaged in lumbering. In June, 1812, he ran a raft into Quebec, and the war having broken out it was confiscated by the British, who gave him and his men three days to leave their territory. Returning home he enlisted and was first a captain and finally a colonel of militia. He was one of the first collectors of the original town of Mexico. His son Gilbert kept tavern several years and in 1832 built the first hotel in Hastings Center, where he died. William P. Parkhurst, a brother of Jonathan, is still living in the town.

Solomon Allen located on lot 26, east of Central Square, in 1809, and died while on his way to Florida in 1875, aged ninety years. His daughter married Gaston G. Curtiss. Other early settlers were Myron Stevens on the river bank near Caughdenoy; Chester Loomis, who came from West Monroe and located at Central Square; and Jacob Rice.

Between 1810 and 1820 Elijah Goodspeed, William Ladd, Daniel Chappel, Rial Hoisington, Leonard Fuller, and others became residents of the town. Mr. Goodspeed located on lot 26 in 1815 and was the first blacksmith in Hastings. Mr. Ladd was accompanied by his brother and settled on the "Salt road" on lot 22 in 1817, at which time there were on that thoroughfare only two houses, both taverns, between Mexico and Fort Brewerton; one was kept by a Mr. Briggs and the other at Central Square by Chester Loomis. Messrs. Chappel and Hoisington came about 1817 and made their homes on lot 22. Mr. Fuller located at Caughdenoy.

During the decade of 1820-1830 the population materially increased, prominent among the arrivals being Aaron Snow, Nicholas I. Roosevelt, Hastings Curtiss, Orris C. Orman, George L. Carley, Henry

Waterbury, John H. Ostrum, Nicholas Keller, James J. Coit, Ambrose Hale, Thomas West, Shuber Button, Obadiah Cornell, Amos Burrows, 2d, Amos Jackson, Schooner Russell, Peter Carr, Robert Elliot, Benjamin Prescott, Dr. Chester Smedley, S. P. Munsel, Benjamin Mallory, John M. Case, and many others. Aaron Snow was a son-in-law of Major Solomon Waring, of Constantia, and came here in 1820. He sold his wheat and potatoes at that time for \$2.50 per bushel. In 1822 he moved to Caughdenoy and in 1826 to the L'Hommedieu Location, where his son Leonard succeeded him on the homestead. Nicholas I. Roosevelt purchased the farm of Chester Loomis on lot 41, upon which two salt springs were early discovered and experiments made to produce brine.

Hastings Curtiss became the first supervisor and was long a leading and influential citizen. He was a member of assembly in 1824, associate judge of the Common Pleas, and sheriff of the county from 1828 to 1831. He came to Central Square in 1820 and built and opened a store on the corner now occupied by the Fancher House. He erected the first brick building in town, a hotel, kept the first post-office, and was a member of the company that established the first line of stages between Watertown and Salina about 1825. He was identified with various enterprises in the town and county and actively promoted every worthy project.

Orris C. Orman located near the fort in 1820, and four years later Robert Orman settled near him; the former purchased a farm of a Mr. Ray on Staat's location. George L. Carley came from Otsego county in 1822 and purchased 150 acres of James I. Roosevelt at \$4 per acre, 50 acres of Mr. Monroe at \$3, and 200 acres of David Parish at \$1.50, the latter being in the town of Parish but adjoining the other tracts. In 1823 he moved his family here and built a saw mill on the south branch of Salmon Creek, which was burned in 1824. He rebuilt it and added a carding machine, which was managed by George Benedict about ten years. Afterward he erected two other saw mills there, and from him the place derived the name of Carley's Mills. Henry Waterbury removed with his family from Rensselaer county and settled at the head of the rapids near Caughdenoy in February, 1823, and the same year Nicholas Keller located on lot 44, where he built the first house on the

Fulton road west of Central Square. On this lot T. Paine was also an early settler. John H. Ostrum located in 1823 on a farm on lot 11, for which he paid the Roosevelts \$3 per acre; his son, S. P. Ostrum, succeeded to the homestead.

James J. Coit, another very prominent citizen of early times, came from Connecticut in 1823 and located on lot 26, where he remained for forty-nine years and reared a family of eleven children. He was a member of assembly in 1860, and for over thirty years held office uninterruptedly, serving as supervisor, school commissioner, justice of the peace and assessor. He taught the first school in Central Square in the winter of 1824-25, and his wife the first in district No. 7. Ten of his children and both of his wives were teachers in public schools or seminaries. He was agent for Gov. John Jay's estate in this town from 1827 until the business was closed up some twenty-five years ago.

Ambrose Hale, Thomas West and Shuber Button located on lot 25, and Obadiah Cornell, Amos Burrows, 2d, Amos Jackson and Schooner Russell on lot 26, all as early as 1824. Deacon Amos Burrows died November 15, 1884.

Robert Elliott settled on lot 41 in 1824, moving into a part of the house occupied by Nicholas I. Roosevelt in Central Square. He was born in England, February 2, 1802, and came with his father, Joseph S., to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1822. In 1825 he built a wagon shop and dwelling combined, which stood on the site of the present residence of Samuel Sweet, and made wagons, sleds, carts, ox-yokes, etc., doing all the work himself from cutting down the tree to manufacturing the goods. He made the first vehicle, called the "old mud wagon," that carried mail over the old Salt road, and in his shop was also made the first stage coach used on the line between Watertown and Syracuse. This old structure was removed some time ago to Factory street and is now occupied as a tenement. Mr. Elliott also built a saw mill, which was burned after two years' use, and on the site he erected a tannery, which he conducted for a quarter of a century, and which was torn down recently to make room for the barns of his son George P. He held several public offices, supervisor, justice of the peace, assemblyman in 1859, and associate judge of the Common Pleas. He was land agent for the Roosevelt estate in Hastings until 1875, when he pur-

chased the unsold territory. He was long a deacon of the Baptist Church, was married three times and had nine children, of whom the only survivor is George P. He died here May 6, 1894.

Peter Carr settled on lot 5 in 1825 and raised a family of nine children. Benjamin Prescott located on lot 1 and Dr. Chester Smedley on the L'Hommedieu Location in 1826. The farm of Mr. Prescott was noticeable for having upon it a miniature prairie of about four acres. Dr. Smedley came from Connecticut and was accompanied by his son Ephraim. He practiced as a physician for over thirty years and died in 1862 aged eighty-one. S. P. Munsel and Benjamin Mallory arrived in 1817; the former located on lot 43 and the latter on lot 27. Mr. Munsel's farm was on the Fulton road in what was then called the eight-mile woods, and it is related of him that he once chopped an acre of heavy timber for a bushel of corn, a log chain, and his board while doing the work. Mr. Mallory, soon after his settlement, married a young wife and brought her to his pioneer home, where he lived for forty years, when he moved to Central Square and died there in 1877. John M. Case located on lot 27 in 1829.

Among other pioneers of the town were two men named Hall and Patterson on the river bank near Caughdenoy; Bishop Hoyt, Alvin Briggs, and Messrs. Tiffany and Daggett on lot 23; John Young and John Klock on lot 43; John Jackson, who died August 11, 1877; Charles Coon, who died in 1844; Deacon Joseph Perrine, who came in 1826 and died June 30, 1861; and Richard E. Sill, a merchant, who settled here in 1828 and died April 7, 1889.

From 1830 to 1840 Hon. Peter Devendorf, Henry Myers, William Caldwell, Lyman Anderson, Dr. D. L. Drake, Dr. H. D. Drake, B. G. Lewis, Jared Mallory, John Youmans, and others became residents of the town. Hon. Peter Devendorf arrived in 1831 and settled on lot 10. He was one of the leading and influential men and served as justice of the peace about twenty years, was supervisor many terms and frequently chairman of the board, and was member of assembly in 1841 and 1842. He died in July, 1867. His son, Rudolph H., died at Central Square in January, 1894, aged sixty-three. Another son, H. C., is a prominent citizen and long time merchant of that village, and was a major of the 110th New York Volunteers Regiment in the

Rebellion. Henry Myers came to Hastings about 1832; his son Jacob was a captain in the war of 1812 and died in Mexico in 1860. William Caldwell settled on the old Curtis farm, now the Gunther place, two miles west of Central Square, in 1836, and died there in 1863. He had three sons: James, who died in Fulton in 1892; A. B., a prominent lawyer in Syracuse; and William, jr., who owns two stock farms in town, is prominently identified with the New York State Agricultural and various Holstein-Friesian Stock societies, and resides in Syracuse. Lyman Anderson, after living on his homestead for fifty-seven years, died October 6, 1894, at the age of eighty-one.

The following brief description appears in a volume entitled, "Historical Collections of the State of New York," published in 1846:

Hastings, taken from Constantia in 1825; from Albany 150, centrally distant from Pulaski S. seventeen miles. Pop. 1,989. Opposite to Brewerton village, at the head of Oneida River, are the remains of Fort Brewerton. Central Square and Hastings are post-offices.

Prominent among other residents may be mentioned the names of Huntington Fitch, Mars Nearing, and Lewis F. Devendorf, who served as associate judges of Common Pleas or as justices of Sessions; William H. Carter, who was a member of assembly in 1861; William H. Rice, who held the same office in 1867, and Thomas W. Green, an assemblyman in 1872 and 1876; Henry S. Condé, who was county clerk from 1855 to 1858 and subsequently an extensive manufacturer in Oswego; William S. Pierce, father of George M. and Lewis A., who settled in town in 1850 and died July 13, 1894; John Beebe and Dr. N. W. Bates, who are still living here; Daniel Rowe, Aaron Benson, W. P. Parkhurst, George W. Woodin, and Porter Warn; Avery T. Low, the present postmaster of Central Square; Gabriel Traub, one of the oldest undertakers in the county; Jacob Beebe, John Curtis, Gaston G. Curtiss (son of Hastings Curtis), the Eggleston family, John Harrington, Peter Woodin (the father of George W.), Thaddeus Waterbury, Lott Fuller, John Crippen, William Briggs (for many years a deputy sheriff and now living on the Gunther farm), and many others subsequently noticed. John Crippen, from whom the name of Crippen Creek is derived, built what are known as Crippen's mills about four and one-half miles northwest of Central Square. They are now owned by Eugene

Smith. On the same stream Luther Gilson at an early day had a four-story grist mill and a carding, saw, and stave mill combined, all of which have long since disappeared.

As instances of human longevity it is worth while to add the names of Mrs. Catharine Priest, who was born at German Flats, Herkimer county, October 8, 1776, came to Caughdenoy in 1862, and died in September, 1878; Francis Pero, who died in July, 1882, aged 100 years; and Mrs. Keeler (colored), and Mrs. Snow, who are living in town (January 1, 1895), aged 106 and 104 respectively.

Many other prominent and respected residents of Hastings are mentioned more fully in Part III of this volume.

The population of the town at various periods has been as follows: In 1830, 1,494; 1835, 1,828; 1840, 1,989; 1845, 2,113; 1850, 2,920; 1855, 3,069; 1860, 3,345; 1865, 3,008; 1870, 3,058; 1875, 2,929; 1880, 2,866; 1890, 2,364.

The New York, Ontario and Western (Midland) Railroad was completed through the town east and west in the fall of 1869, and gave a new impetus to the whole territory under consideration. Prior to this the only means of communication was by stage, or by water on the Oneida River and Lake. This road has stations at Central Square and Caughdenoy. In the fall of 1871 the Syracuse Northern, now the R. W. & O Railroad, was opened north and south through Hastings, crossing the Midland at Central Square, and affording stations at that village and at Mallory and Hastings. These railways have had a marked influence upon the growth of the town and especially upon the development of the villages through which they pass. To aid in the construction of these roads the town was bonded for a large amount, of which about \$56,000 remains unpaid. H. C. Devendorf, William B. Parkhurst, and Alexander Grant are railroad commissioners.

During the war of the Rebellion nearly 260 patriotic citizens of Hastings enlisted in the Union army and navy and served with fidelity. Of this number several were meritoriously promoted, prominent among them being Avery T. Low, H. C. Devendorf, Curtis A. Fargo, George W. Woodin, Charles E. Coville, Barber Kenyon and Dr. Nelson W. Bates

The first school in the town of which there is any accurate knowledge was taught at Caughdenoy by Patrick Vickery in 1820. In 1824

districts 4 (Central Square), 5 and 6 were organized. In No. 5, Philo W. Carpenter was the first teacher and G. W. Smith served as trustee for twenty five years. Miss Lois Pierce was the first teacher in No. 6. At Central Square Hastings Curtiss, Aaron Snow, and Rollin Blunt were the first trustees and James J. Coit the first teacher, the latter receiving \$12 per month. A school house was erected there in 1824.

In the spring of 1825 district No. 7 was formed and a log school house built, largely through the efforts of Mr. Coit. The first teacher was Miss Augusta S. Porter, afterward Mrs. J. J. Coit. The present brick school house at Central Square was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$6,000. On February 16, 1887, the district was reorganized as the Central Square Union Free School and Academy with the following Board of Education: Thomas Smith (president), Avery T. Low, Myron Coville, John Hamilton, and D. D. Drake. The same year Mr. Drake moved away and George W. Woodin was elected to the vacancy. Frederick A. Walker, who had been connected with the school about thirteen years, was appointed the first principal, and was succeeded in the fall of 1887 by A. G. Bugbee, who remained until June, 1894, when he was followed by C. D. Du Bois, the present incumbent, who is assisted by three teachers. The Board of Education for 1894-5 consists of Thomas Smith, president; G. W. Woodin, A. T. Low, Myron Coville, and John Hamilton.

The town now has sixteen school districts with a school house in each, in which schools were taught in 1892-3 by nineteen teachers and attended by 580 scholars. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$15,425; assessed valuation of districts, \$850,750; public money received from the State, \$2,446 63; raised by local tax, \$2,737.45. The districts bear the following local designations: No. 1, Caughdenoy; 2, River; 3, Snow; 4, Central Square; 5, Bardeen's; 6, Carley's Mills; 7, Coit; 8, Allen; 9, Hastings Center; 10, Hastings; 11, Mallory; 12, Little France; 13, Crippen; 14, Brewerton; 15, Burdick; 16, Connell.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$713,925; equalized, \$829,538; personal property, \$52,925; town tax, \$7,401.86; county tax, \$4,938.43; total tax levy, \$14,179 92; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.85; dog tax, \$106; value of railroads, 16.84 miles, \$155,060. The town has three election districts, in which 528 votes were cast in November, 1894.

Central Square village is situated at the intersection of the roads between Fulton and Constantia and between Watertown and Syracuse and at the junction of the R., W. & O. with the Midland Railroad, in the southeast part of the town. The place had its inception in the tavern which Chester Loomis built about 1815. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt by him in 1818, and in 1820 passed into the hands of Nicholas I. Roosevelt and was occupied by him as a dwelling. It stood on the site now owned by Samuel Sweet. In 1820 Hastings Curtiss erected and opened a small store and in 1823 he built a brick hotel, which became a favorite stage station, town meeting place, etc. This was burned in 1839, was rebuilt by Robert Elliott and John Beebe, and is now the hospitable Johnson House. Among its landlords from first to last were George Ives, John Harding, George Campbell, W. G. Robinson, a Mr. Hart, William Champlin, William Wilson, William C. Hanchett, Gehiel Noble, Sylvester All, H. R. Vrooman, W. H. Slocum, Emery Pierce, and Willard H. Johnson since November, 1885. About 1824 Rollin Blunt, a surveyor, built a saw mill here, and afterward Mr. Curtiss erected a brick dwelling, in which he died. Robert Elliott was the first wagonmaker and had a saw mill and subsequently a tannery, as previously noted. Among the blacksmiths were Joseph Bishop, a Mr. Ainsworth, John Beebe, jr., Judson Skillings (died in 1893), and Frank De Lorm. Masonic lodge, No. 479 was chartered here June 10, 1826, with Hastings Curtiss as W. M.; it was revived in 1867 as No. 622, with G. H. Strong as W. M.

About 1827 Rufus Tiffany erected what is still known as the "Yellow store." The village has had a number of merchants of whom the following is believed to be a complete list. Henry S. Condé carried on trade here seventeen years, but upon being elected county clerk removed to Oswego in 1853, where he died in 1878. He purchased the store built and opened by Gaston G. Curtiss and subsequently occupied by A. T. Low & Co.; it stood on the Devendorf corner and was finally destroyed by fire. Mr. Condé was succeeded by Emery Pierce, who sold to Wood & Campbell, who were followed by Colton & Hoisington, who in turn gave place to Wood & Woodin. Mrs. Holmes then took the business and conducted it under the name of W. P. P. Woodin. She sold to Anderson & Allen, who were succeeded by Martin Ander-



A. C. DeWitt

son, who was followed in 1867 by H. C. Devendorf. Mr. Devendorf had started business here in 1856, taking a store previously occupied by Jonathan Parkhurst. About 1860 his brother-in-law, Charles Breed, purchased an interest under the firm name of Devendorf & Breed. Mr. Devendorf enlisted in the army in 1862, and in 1866 he sold out to Henry Ramsey, the firm becoming Breed & Ramsey. In 1867 it again became Devendorf & Breed and in the spring of 1869 the store burned. In 1867 Mr. Devendorf became a member of the firm of A. T. Low & Co. and in May, 1882, succeeded them as sole proprietor. In the spring of 1880 their old store building was burned and soon afterward the present brick block was erected on the site. About 1848 a "company" or "community" store was started in a building, since burned, which stood just north of the present establishment of George Gorsline; it continued until about 1855 and failed. In the old yellow store C. E. Coville began trade about 1865 and was succeeded by the present proprietors, Coville Brothers, Myron and George. John Beebe and J. C. Powell early had a tinware shop, which was converted into a hardware store by James H. Wood, who subsequently took in D. L. Wood as Wood Brothers. P. L. Lane purchased the latter's interest and the firm became Wood & Lane. Afterward J. H. Wood sold out to E. L. Wood and the firm was changed to Lane & Wood. The latter sold to George P. Elliott and the business it now conducted under the name of Elliott & Lane. Amos Richardson at one time had a store where C. A. Bates and Charles D. Smith now are. Dr. N. W. Bates, Dr. H. L. Drake, and Dr. D. D. Drake were formerly druggists here, the latter where G. T. Boyington now is. Other merchants and tradesmen were A. T. Low, E. T. Conterman, J. P. Dix, Samuel Henry, L. B. Campbell, D. C. Wood, P. L. Woodin, T. B. Parker, E. O. Lewis, and Charles Nann, B. G. Lewis, Thomas Warner, Cole Brothers, Russell Fitch, Adams Brothers, John Carp. E. W. Sprague, William Ford, and Tucker Brothers, some of whom are still in business. Gabriel Traub has been a cabinetmaker and undertaker here for many years.

The business portion of the village is situated about three-fourths of a mile north of the station at the junction of the two railroads. The completion of these railways caused some minor business interests to spring up around the depot. A Mr. Rhines erected a frame hotel there,

which he sold to Hamilton & Cushing, who were succeeded by John Hamilton. In the village proper a second hotel was opened many years ago and kept for a time by Sylvester All. George Campbell used it for a dwelling, and some eight years since it was purchased by Lewis Fancher and again conducted as a hotel under the name of the Fancher House.

The post-office was established in 1822 at Loomis Corners, but in December of that year the name was changed to Central Square. Hastings Curtiss was the first postmaster, and among his successors were Henry S. Condé, Daniel Owen, Barber Kenyon, George Coville, Avery T. Low, and James H. Wood. The present incumbent is Avery T. Low.

The cemetery was deeded to the public by James I. Roosevelt, and the first burial in it was that of Mrs. Anna Goodspeed in April, 1822. Through the efforts of Mrs. H. C. Devendorf it was incorporated during the Rebellion under the name of the Hillside Cemetery Association, and by subsequent purchase the plot comprises about five acres. In 1893 a receiving vault was constructed.

The first journalistic enterprise in Central Square was the *New Era*, which was started by Webb & Wilson, who were succeeded by Frank Webb. It was sold to B. G. Lewis and conducted by his sons Frederick and E. L., and in January, 1877, passed into the hands of Willis G. Bohannon, who changed it to the *Central Square News*. He was followed by Bates & Connelly, who changed it from a folio to eight pages. E. D. Bates became proprietor and gave place to John H. Gridley, who was succeeded by William Sainsbury, who changed it back to a folio. He discontinued the publication May 29, 1890, and removed the outfit to Black River. At the same time Blankman & Hicks started the *Central Square Review*, which had a brief existence. On October 1, 1892, William H. Vrooman, the present editor, revived the *Central Square News*, which he has twice enlarged. It is now an eight-page sheet and independent in politics. Mr. Vrooman was born in Pulaski on January 23, 1861, and is a son of George W. Vrooman, a native of Hastings, and a grandson of Tunis Vrooman, an early settler of the town.

The village of Central Square was incorporated January 13, 1890, the first officers being David L. Wood, president; John Hamilton, George

Coville, and Dr. Nelson W. Bates, trustees; Gabriel Traub, treasurer; Jacob Farrington, collector; and J. H. Gridley, clerk. Mr. Wood was president in 1891 and 1892 and Dr. Bates in 1893 and 1894. The officers for 1894 were:

Dr. N. W. Bates, president; George T. Boyington, William Church, and John O'Reilly, trustees; Gabriel Traub, treasurer; William A. White, collector; John Burdick, street commissioner; H. D. Coville, clerk. The population is about 500.

Caughdenoy is a station on the N. Y. O. & W. Railroad west of Central Square and dates its settlement from 1797, when Myron Stevens built the first house in the place. Other early settlers there were Alanson Seymour, a Mr. Heacock, and Timothy Vickery. The first named erected a saw mill about 1825, and for many years following 1837 Robert M. Pelton carried on a large lumber business. Mr. Heacock had an early grist mill and carding machine, which were finally burned. In 1827 William Lee and Samuel Britton built a saw mill at the intersection of the railroad and creek which they sold to A. D. Gibson soon afterward. The latter came here in 1837 and was also engaged in the boot and shoe business. John Youmans was an early blacksmith and wagonmaker and subsequently a submarine diver. Ralph Warner was also a blacksmith and Charles Smith, his son-in-law, a wagonmaker. James Dutcher started a brick yard there about 1857. The village has long been noted for its lumber and eel trade and boating interests on the Oneida River. The eel business formerly constituted an important occupation, as many as 1,000 eels being taken daily for four months every year. The present merchants are O. E. West and Jefferson F. Hopkins, the latter being also supervisor. The grist mill is conducted by Addison Hard. The first hotel was erected by Orson Emmons and Peter Neal, who were succeeded by P. B. Oakley; a subsequent proprietor was Charles C. Burghart. The postmaster is Richard P. Burghart, who succeeded Orrin E. West. The place contains about 200 inhabitants.

Mallory is a station and post office on the R., W. & O. Railroad, north of Central Square, near the line of West Monroe. As early as 1810 Edward Smith built a saw mill on the east branch of Big Bay Creek. It finally passed to George W. Smith and thence to his son Jerome. From them the place was long known as Smith's Mills. In

1826 Peter and Cornelius Van Alstyne erected a grist mill which afterward passed into the possession of Isaac W. Brewster and D. C. Smith, who built another saw mill. The establishment was burned in 1855 and the site came into the hands of Daniel Bowe, who erected a saw mill and conducted it for fifteen years, selling it to Mr. Wilcox. It was afterwards purchased by Joseph A. Courbat, the present owner, who has rebuilt the whole plant and now has a large stove, saw, and planing mill. For a time the place was known as "Brewsterville." Another saw mill was built by William Hobart and after many changes passed into the hands of Jared Mallory in 1857. The next year it was burned, but was soon rebuilt, and since then Mr. Mallory has prosecuted a thriving business. The first store was kept by Russell Winchester, and among the blacksmiths were Amariah Ricker, Newton S. Bowne, and Andrew J. De Bow. George Piguet and John Wyant are general merchants. The place also has a cheese factory owned by Jared Mallory, a grist mill, hotel, the usual shops and artisans, and about 150 inhabitants. It was named in honor of Jared Mallory, one of the prominent men of the town, through whose efforts a post-office was established there in 1858, the first postmaster being Bishop Hoyt. He died in 1866 and since then Jared Mallory has held the position.

Hastings Center, situated three miles north of Central Square, was originally a lumber locality and had its beginning in a saw mill erected by Rollin Blunt in 1822. In 1838 Pierce & Cornell built another, and about 1849 a post-office was established with Jonathan Parkhurst as postmaster, who succeeded Harvey Devendorf as a merchant there. Among the later postmasters have been Martha Holmes, Ernest C. Tourot, and James Penfield, the present incumbent. M. M. Salisbury was for many years a blacksmith in the place. A little west of the village is a burial ground comprising an acre of land which the heirs of Gov. John Jay deeded to Gilson Dikeman, as supervisor of the town, on November 12, 1869.

Hastings is a postal hamlet in the north part of the town six miles from Central Square. In 1821 it comprised a log house occupied by a Mr. Widger and a frame dwelling on the site of the cheese factory in which William Ford resided. The former was converted into a grocery store as early as 1830. The first tavern was built by Willard Hunt,

who was also the first postmaster and a merchant. At one time this place had two hotels, one of which was kept many years by "Uncle Den" Wightman, who was succeeded by Charles Ingersoll, under whom it burned. The other was conducted at various times by Davis Barrett, John Carney, Willard H. Johnson, Lewis Fancher, and Joseph Hewitt. The first blacksmith was George Stores, who had a shop a little south of the village in 1822. In 1854 a Mr. Corning built a steam saw mill in the same neighborhood which in 1863 passed into the possession of Aaron Benson, who with his brother invented the famous Benson water-wheel. John H. Storer had a store and ashery there about 1835. Among other merchants of the place were Rudolph Devendorf, Lewis F. Devendorf, H. C. Devendorf, William Carley (now the oldest tradesman in Parish), Richard E. Sill, Strickland & Sill, H. P. Bort (about 1864), Bort & Warn, George Baker, Charles Avery, Charles Matthews, John Gorman, and Louis Tourot. N. A. Clute, R. E. Sill, Louis Tourot, and Frank Avery, the present incumbent, have been postmasters. Dr. R. J. Dimon is the present physician.

Little France is a post-office in the northeast corner of the town and derives its name from the colony of French Canadians who have settled in the vicinity. It contains a hotel kept by Levi Pattat and two stores kept by Augustus Pattat and A. A. Besanson. John Brickheimer is postmaster, succeeding Charles Besanson in that position.

Carley's Mills, so called, contains a saw mill and wool carding establishment.

Churches.—The Baptist church in Hastings was first organized at the house of Nathan Raymond on August 25, 1826, and was duly recognized by Council at a school house in West Monroe on September 20 of the same year, the original members being Charles Smedley, Nathan and Maria Raymond, Stephen Richmond, Ferrin B. Wheelan, Abigail Russell, Cordelia Fuller, and Rachel Merchant. Elder G. B. Davis gave the hand of fellowship. Meetings were held in various places, principally at Central Square and Caughdenoy, until 1842, when a church edifice was built at the last named village and dedicated by Rev. Peter Woodin. On June 30, 1849, the church formally disbanded.

The Baptist church of Central Square was organized by Rev. Peter Woodin on June 14, 1845, and duly recognized by Council on the 25th

of the same month. There were twenty-two constituent members with Philip Carter as deacon and T. H. Waterbury as clerk. A frame edifice was built in 1846 and dedicated December 18 of that year. The institution of this church was mainly due to the persistent labors of Rev. Peter Woodin, the first pastor, who remained until 1850, when he went to California and organized a Baptist church there. He returned to Central Square in May, 1852, and served as pastor of this church until April 1, 1872, when he resigned, being succeeded by Rev. D. D. Owen. He was a man greatly respected and possessed rare executive ability. The society has about 115 members and property valued at \$3,000. Mrs. J. P. Dix is superintendent of the Sunday school.

A Methodist class was formed at Hastings Center about 1825, and consisted of William Ford and wife, Richard Ford, Truman and Daniel Wooster, and others. About 1833 another class was organized at Mallory, to which forty or fifty members were added during a revival in 1842. In 1851 a church was erected and dedicated there, the first trustees being Titus Bowe, David Baird, and Titus Bowe, jr. A Sunday school was organized about 1841, of which Milton Flowers was long the superintendent.

About 1850 the Methodists of Caughdenoy purchased the old Baptist church, which they used until 1881, when they moved it back. It is now occupied as a store. On the old site a new edifice was erected in 1881-2, under the pastorate of Rev. G. G. Dains, at a cost of \$2,000. The class has about fifty members and is under the leadership of Harvey A. Youmans.

A Methodist class was formed at Central Square about 1830, and in 1846 a house of worship was built at a cost of \$1,000. This society has about sixty members and is connected with the Caughdenoy charge, Rev. C. W. Brooks being the pastor. A class was organized in School District No 5 at an early date and reorganized in 1874 with fifteen members. The Methodist pastors have been as follows:

Revs. 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 Smedley, William Peck, Daniel Barnard, William 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, Charles E. Beebe, W. S. Titus, G. G. Dains, A. E. Corsee, D. E. Marvin, jr., H. M. Church, A. M. Child, S. M. Crofoot, R. F. Whipple, and C. W. Brooks.

A Wesleyan Methodist church flourished at Central Square for several years, built a house of worship, and disbanded during the war. The old edifice is now private property and is used for town meetings and other like purposes.

A Freewill Baptist church was organized at Carley's Mills in 1832 with the following members:

David Linsley, Mr. Cotton, Peter Carr, Mary Carr, Mrs. Delaney Ostrum, William Nutting, and Joseph Maford. Joseph Maford was elected the first deacon; he afterwards became a preacher, when Mr. Burrows and Mr. Perine were chosen deacons. Meetings are held in the school house.

The First Presbyterian church of Central Square was organized May 20, 1828, by Revs. Oliver Ayer, Oliver Leavitt, and others, with twelve members, viz.:

Daniel Webster, Julia Ann Webster, Jotham Goodspeed and Rebecca his wife, David Lockwood, Rollin Blunt, Lucy Allen, Christopher Hyde and wife, Flora Durfee, and Nabby Porter. Messrs. Webster and Goodspeed were selected as ruling elders, and Mr. Goodspeed as deacon.

On October 10, 1835, William Jay deeded to Daniel Wadsworth, Caleb Case, and J. J. Coit, as trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Hastings, fifty-seven acres of subdivision 7, lot 5, for the promoting of gospel worship. The membership of the church decreased and on June 14, 1856, their last regular meeting was held. J. J. Coit, as the sole remaining trustee, cared for the property and divided the revenue among the various denominations represented in town until 1874, when he sold it and invested the proceeds in U. S. bonds, which he transferred to the trustees of the Presbytery of Syracuse, by whom they are now held.

A Methodist Protestant Church was organized with twenty members at Bardeen's Corners in 1868. The first pastor was Rev. Charles Beardsley and the first class leader was Horace Ladd. No edifice has ever been erected.

A Presbyterian church was organized at Hastings a few years ago and the corner stone of a house of worship was laid on September 30, 1888. The structure was completed and dedicated January 31, 1889.

Aaron Benson and Dr. R. J. Dimon are the ruling elders, Dr. Dimon being also church clerk.

A French Catholic church was instituted at Little France a few years since, and a church edifice erected, to accommodate the French Catholics of that community.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TOWN OF MEXICO.

In a history of Oswego county, Mexico may be appropriately termed "the mother of towns." It is the oldest civil division in this county, and has the unique distinction of having been twice formed by legislative enactment. The act originally creating it from Whitestown, Herkimer county, was passed April 10, 1792, and 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;¹ 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 erected into a separate town by the name of Mexico.

The first town meeting "shall be held at the house of Benjamin Morehouse." Apparently this provision was not carried out.

The first Mexico, as thus constituted, comprised the present counties of Onondaga and Cortland, and all of Oswego lying west of the before-mentioned line, which would strike a point near the northwest corner of Williamstown. March 5, 1794, Onondaga county was formed from Herkimer, and on the same day Lysander, including that part of the county of Oswego lying west of Oswego River, was erected into a township. At this time nearly all of the settlers were located in Onondaga county, leaving but three or four families in this town, and consequently the erection and organization of the original Mexico was

¹ Evidently the legislators of that period were not familiar with the geography of this portion of the State, as a line thus described would run considerably *east* of Lake Ontario.

abandoned for a time. The second legislative act was passed February 26, 1796, and reads as follows :

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that so much of the county of Herkimer as is contained within the limits and bounds following, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of a tract of land commonly called Fonda's Forty-thousand Acre Patent, thence down and along the west side of Canada Creek to its junction with Wood Creek, thence down and along the waters of Wood Creek to the Oneida Lake, thence through the middle of said lake to the west end thereof, thence to the north shore of the Onondaga River, thence down and along the north side of the said river to Lake Ontario, thence easterly and northerly along the said lake to the mouth of Black River, thence up and along the said river to the northernmost corner of twenty-five thousand acres of land sold by William Constable to William Inman, thence south thirty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west along the northwesterly bounds of the said tract to the northwest corner of the tract commonly called Oothout's Patent, thence south one degree west along the westerly line of the said tract to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is erected into a separate town by the name of Mexico, and that from and after the first day of April next the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town shall have and may exercise all and every power and privilege which the freeholders and inhabitants of the other towns in this State have and may exercise by law, and the first town meeting in the said town shall be held at the dwelling house of John Myer, situate at Rotterdam, within the said town of Mexico.

Secretary's office of the State of New York, March 11, 1796.

I certify the preceding to be a true copy of an original act of the Legislature of this State, filed in this office, compared therewith by me.

JASPER HOPPER, D. Secretary.

The second Mexico, thus formed, included all of Oswego county east of Oswego River and north of Oneida River and Lake, and portions of the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida. These bounds remained intact until March 15, 1799, when Camden (including Vienna and Florence) was taken off. Lowville and Turin, forming the southwest part of Lewis county, and Champion and Watertown (including Rutland and Hounsfield), in Jefferson county, were taken off March 14, 1800, as was also Redfield in this county. Ellisburg, including Henderson, in Jefferson county, was set off February 22, 1803, and Lorraine (including Worth, in the same county), March 24, 1804. This left Mexico wholly within the present county of Oswego, of which it became an integral part on March 1, 1816. Williamstown (including Amboy, Richland, Albion, Boylston, Orwell, and Sandy Creek), was set off March 24, 1804; Volney (including Scriba, Schroepfel, and

Palermo), on March 21, 1806; Constantia (including Hastings and West Monroe), on April 8, 1808; New Haven on April 2, 1813; and Parish on March 20, 1828. March 31, 1817, lots 137 to 148 inclusive of survey township number 21 were taken from Richland and annexed to this town. May 9, 1836, lots 24, 25, 26, and 27 of the nineteenth township were taken from New Haven, and lots 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 110 of the twenty-first township were taken from Richland and all annexed to Mexico, leaving Mexico with its present area of 28,217 acres divided into 184 lots. It comprises township 20 and parts of townships 19 and 21 of Scriba's Patent.

Mexico is somewhat irregular in outline, and lies near the center of the northwest boundary of Oswego county. The surface is gently rolling, and there is scarcely a foot of waste land in the town. Excellent drainage is afforded by several streams, the largest of which are Salmon and Sage Creeks.

The soil is a clay, sand and gravelly loam, underlaid with a strata of gray sandstone, deeply covered with alluvial deposits. Quarrying is carried on to a limited extent along Little Salmon Creek, and peat exists in some localities. The soil is very fertile, and produces large crops of hay, grain and fruit. Strawberries are extensively cultivated. Dairying is now the chief industry. The first cheese factory in town was built at Colosse in 1863, and in 1864 another was located at Pratham. At present there are eight in operation, all doing an excellent business.

The town was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, and for many years a number of saw mills did an extensive business. In 1858 there were nineteen in operation. The manufacture of barrels comprised at one time quite an important industry. But destruction of the primitive forests finally stopped these enterprises, leaving the inhabitants to pursue the steadier occupations of agriculture.

Experts claim that Mexico lies within the great natural gas belt, which extends northeasterly from south of Potter county, Pa. In 1890 the Mexico Natural Gas, Oil and Mineral Company was organized, and in the following year a well was sunk. Gas was discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to induce further operations.

The present Mexico, with all the surrounding towns, was contracted

by the State to John and Nicholas Roosevelt in 1791, for about thirty-nine cents an acre. On April 7, 1792, they conveyed their contract to George Frederick William Augustus Scriba, who received a patent for the tract in December, 1794. The next year he employed Benjamin Wright to survey the purchase into townships, and the latter gave such favorable accounts of the natural advantages of this section that Mr. Scriba immediately raised the price of his land. He also inserted in the contracts to settlers, the conditional clause: "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." These conditions greatly retarded early settlement and discouraged not a few of the pioneers, who soon abandoned their improvements and moved elsewhere. Mr. Scriba, seeing his mistake, reduced his prices and abolished the conditions, and the town then rapidly filled up with a class of thrifty, substantial settlers.

As early as 1795 Mr. Scriba opened a road from what is now Mexico Point to the present village of Constantia. This was the first thoroughfare in the town. Soon afterwards a highway was established from the first named place to Oswego, following mainly the beach of Lake Ontario. Other roads were opened, as settlement increased and made them necessary. In 1847 the Rome and Oswego Plank Road Company was organized, and a plank road was completed between those points in the spring of 1848. It passed through Mexico, and did an immense business in through traffic; but its business was diverted when the railroad reached Oswego, and it was long since abandoned as a plank road.

Early in the present century a stage and mail route was established between Mexico and Oswego. It soon had daily stages which were continued until superseded by the railroad. In July, 1861, Kenyon & Barrett, who were the proprietors of the line, put on a Concord coach "at a cost of \$600," which created no little enthusiasm. In the fall of 1865 the Oswego and Rome Railroad (now part of the R. W. & O.) was completed from Oswego to Richland Station, passing through Mexico, and regular trains commenced running on the first of January, 1866. This gave a new impetus to the town, and especially to Mexico village, the effect of which still continues.

The act creating this town designated the time and place of holding the first town meeting—at the house of John Myer in Rotterdam (now Constantia)—but for some reason still unexplained the settlers failed to convene and elect the usual officers. The next year also passed by without a town election, and hence on May 30, 1797, Sanford Clark, Michael Myers, and Elizur Mosely, three justices of the peace for Herkimer county, appointed the following town officers for Mexico:

Oliver Stevens, town clerk; Elijah Carter, constable; Amos Mathews, Solomon Waring, and Luke Mason, assessors; Amos Mathews and Solomon Waring, overseers of the poor; Solomon Waring, collector.

The first town meeting was held at the house of John Myer on the 3d of April, 1798, at which these officers were elected:

John Myer, supervisor; Benjamin Wright, town clerk; John Bloomfield, Amos Mathews, Benjamin Gilbert, and Luke Mason, assessors; Reuben Hamilton and Solomon Waring, overseers of the poor; Solomon Waring, collector; John W. Bloomfield, Samuel Jarvis, and Reuben Hamilton, highway commissioners; Jared Shepard, Amos Mathews and Aaron Van Valkenburgh, constables; Amos Mathews and Henry Fall, fenceviewers; John Myer, Samuel Royce, and Benjamin Wright, school commissioners.

April 2, 1799, the second town meeting was held at the house of Luke Mason and Calvin Tiffany was chosen town clerk. The third town meeting convened at the house of Benjamin Winch, at the mouth of Salmon River, in Richland. For several years following this, the annual meetings alternated between the houses of Calvin Tiffany and Phineas Davis. At Mr. Tiffany's, one and one-half miles east of Mexico village, the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego county was held.

In 1798 Isaac Alden, John W. Bloomfield, Benjamin Wright, Joseph Strickland (all residents of the present county of Oswego), and Samuel Royce (of Camden) were appointed justices of the peace. Following them were Reuben Hamilton in 1800; G. W. Wood, in 1804; Reuben Hamilton, Samuel Tiffany, and William Burt, in 1805; William Cole and Thomas Nutting, in 1806; David Williams and David Easton, in 1807; Reuben Hamilton, William Burt, and John Nutting, in 1809; Joseph Bailey and Dyer Burnham, in 1810; David Easton, David Williams, and Peter Pratt, in 1811; Jonathan Wing and Joseph Bailey, in 1812; Benjamin Wright and Peter Pratt, in 1813; David Wing, in 1814; Paul Allen and Solomon Everts, in 1815.

April 7, 1801, it was voted that "no hog shall run at large without a goose-poke" between May 10 and October 26. March 6, 1804, a bounty of \$10 was placed on wolf scalps, which in 1812 was increased

to \$30, and Daniel H. Southard is said to have received \$1,500 in bounties from this provision. In 1804 a bounty of six cents (formerly four cents) was voted on each "black, gray, or striped squirrel, blue jay, or blackbird killed in the town."

May 13, 1846, a special act of the Legislature authorized a tax levy of \$500 to procure a town hall. March 23, 1857, the town hall trustees were empowered to sell the same for \$500, and the trustees, supervisor, and town clerk were authorized to buy or lease a new site and erect another building, which was erected, and was burned in 1862. March 6, 1877, it was voted to build the present Washington Hall in Mexico village, but work was not commenced until June 12, 1878. It is of brick, and cost complete, including the lot, \$6,000. It stands just east of the Mexico Hotel, and has a town clock in a slightly tower.

The supervisors of Mexico have been as follows :

John Myer, 1797-98; Reuben Hamilton, 1799-1800; Jonathan Parkhurst, 1801; Calvin Tiffany, 1802; Reuben Hamilton, 1803-05; Dyer Burnham, 1806-08; David Easton, 1809; Dyer Burnham, 1810; David Williams, 1811; Dyer Burnham, 1812-15; Elias Brewster, 1816-17; David Burnham, 1818-20; Peter Pratt, 1821; W. S. Fitch, 1822; Peter Pratt, 1823-28; Joseph Lamb, 1829; Joseph W. Houghton, 1830-34; Luther S. Conklin, 1835-36; Joseph Gowg, 1837; Charles Brewster, 1838-39; Elias Brewster, 1840-41; Orville Robinson, 1842; Starr Clark, 1843; Elias Brewster, 1844; John M. Richardson, 1845-48; James S. Chandler, 1849; Bradley Higgins, 1850-53; L. D. Smith, 1854-55; Calvin G. Hinckley, 1856; A. S. Fuller, 1857; M. Newell, 1858-59; Calvin Smith, 1860; Leonard Ames, 1861; Seabury A. Tuller, 1862-67; John C. Taylor, 1868-69; William J. Menter, 1870-75; Asa L. Sampson, 1876-82; George H. Goodwin, 1883; L. Laseur Virgil, 1884; John W. Ladd, 1885-86; M. W. Collins, 1887-88; John W. Ladd, 1889; Rufus P. Calkins, 1890; Asa L. Sampson, 1891-93; Edward L. Huntington, 1894-95.

The town officers for 1894-95 were :

Edward L. Huntington, supervisor; Norval D. Hart, town clerk; William C. Shumway, Webster M. Richardson, Charles W. House and Edward Midlam, justices of the peace; Van Halen Walton, John E. Jones and John Ramsey, assessors; Grove Halsey, highway commissioner; Robert Aird, overseer of the poor; Charles H. Fellows, collector; Jesse L. Burdick, Orson Webb and Roderick A. Orvis, excise commissioners.

It is uncertain in what year the first settlement in the present town of Mexico was made, but it would seem that it occurred as early as 1795, when Scriba's great road from Rotterdam (Constantia) to Vera Cruz (Mexico Point) was opened. This was about simultaneous with the first settlement in Redfield.

Mr. Scriba, like many another land proprietor, held somewhat visionary ideas regarding the future of the mouth of Little Salmon Creek, superinduced, no doubt, by the highly colored reports which he received from his agent, Benjamin Wright. Mr. Wright being a surveyor, was employed, as previously stated, to lay out Scriba's patent into townships and town lots, and was most favorably impressed with the excellent water power, valuable timber, and fertile soil of this particular locality, which he reported as being the best in all the patent. In 1796 he took up his residence at the mouth of the creek, surveyed a city into lots as far back as the present hamlet of Texas, and named it "Vera Cruz." He built a store, the first in town, and in November wrote to Mr. Scriba that it was "almost ready to hold goods." The entrance to the creek was improved and an immense amount of money and labor expended. For a few years the place promised a brilliant future, and efforts were made to make it one of the best harbors on the lake. Mr. Scriba erected a tavern and five or six houses, and a little farther up the creek a saw and grist mill, the first in Mexico. He also reserved a site for a city park, and pushed the improvements with commendable vigor.

According to an assessment roll of 1798 Benjamin Wright, as Scriba's agent, was assessed on a store, barn, log house, saw mill and blacksmith shop. Other freeholders at "Vera Cruz" in that year were Benjamin Winch, Archibald Fairfield and Benjamin Gilbert. Within the present town were also Simon King, Jonathan Parkhurst, Nathaniel Rood, Elias Rose, Isaac Burlingham, Stephen Spinner, Chipman Wheadon, Hezekiah Stanley and ——— Miles.

About this year (1798), or early in 1799, a Captain Geerman established a ship yard at "Vera Cruz" and built a small schooner, and in the following autumn an event occurred which cast a gloom over the pioneer settlement. Food had become scarce, and with young Welcome Spencer, Captain Geerman volunteered to sail over to Kingston, Canada, for a supply. The two men set out in the new craft, and as the days slipped by the settlers began to look anxiously for their return. A report was circulated that a light had been seen on Stony Island; but weeks passed, and still no tidings came, and suspense and excitement finally culminated into action. Chipman Wheadon, Na-

thaniel Rood, Greene Clark, Miles Doolittle and the father of young Spencer volunteered as a search party, but after a fruitless absence they began the return trip. Their open boat encountered a terrific gale, capsized, and they found a watery grave. The scene was witnessed from the shore, but all were powerless to extend aid. Wheadon was the last man to go down. Vague rumors of Geerman's schooner subsequently gained more or less credence, but the fate of the two brave mariners was never known. It remains an unsolved mystery. The untimely fate of these seven strong men had a most depressing effect upon the infant "city" of Vera Cruz, and also upon the surrounding settlements. The former never fully recovered, and indeed it may be said that with that calamity began the period of its decline. Among the surviving male inhabitants of the place were Benjamin Wright and Archibald Fairfield. Soon afterward the number of families had dwindled to six. No more vessels were built here, but the store and mills were continued, and in a later year it is stated that more goods were sold at "Vera Cruz" than at either Oswego or Utica. The earlier settlers located along Scriba's road, and this was their most convenient trading point. It finally became the resort of successful smugglers, and tradition implicates some of the inhabitants in that illegal traffic.

At a very early date, probably about 1800, Silas Town came to what is now Mexico village, whence he soon removed to "Vera Cruz." He was a Revolutionary hero, serving as a volunteer spy in the Canadas, and as one of Washington's aids. He was possessed of more than ordinary ability, and became a favorite among the settlers. In 1806 he died at the house of Reuben Hamilton, and was buried on what has ever since been called Grave Island, situated in the mouth of Little Salmon Creek. His grave was dug by Walter Everts and Brainard Selby, and on July 4, 1871, a monument erected on the spot was dedicated to his memory with appropriate ceremonies.

The disaster on the lake, and President Jefferson's restrictive policy, followed by the War of 1812, wholly extinguished the flattering prospects of "Vera Cruz." A fire about 1820 destroyed the business portion, and this, and the changes of three-quarters of a century, have obliterated all traces of the once promising "city."

In 1798 there were about twenty-five persons in the present town of Mexico. Many of the pioneers came from eastern counties in this State, and from New England, and were characterized by principles of thrift, honesty and perseverance. Their rude log houses dotted the little clearings in the forests and with indomitable energy they by degrees converted the dense wilderness into productive farms and pleasant homes. In 1798 Benjamin Wright was appointed a justice of the peace, probably the second in Oswego county, although three others within the present territory received a similar appointment at or about the same time. Reuben Hamilton settled in town prior to this date, on the farm subsequently owned by Isaac Burlingham. He was long supervisor, and a prominent citizen.

Nathaniel Rood also came in early, and was the first white settler inside the corporate limits of Mexico village. In the spring of 1799 he removed to "Vera Cruz" and built a log house about thirty rods east of Hamilton's. He was a victim of the lake disaster of that fall, and in 1800 his widow married Richard Gafford, theirs being the first marriage in the town. The birth of Mr. Rood's son Truman on August 10, 1799, was the first in Mexico. Truman Rood died in the town in April, 1877.

Other settlers of about 1798 were Chipman Wheadon, Luke Mason, Sylvester Spencer, Greene Clark, Edmund Mathews, Miles Doolittle and Archibald Fairfield.

Phineas Davis and Calvin Tiffany became residents of this town February 20, 1799. They moved from Connecticut on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen, and until the next year occupied jointly a single log cabin. Mr. Tiffany located on lot 55, and opened his house as a tavern as early as 1810. Here was held the first town meeting within the present Mexico; the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego county; and many of the earliest religious services. "For six months," it is said, Mr. Tiffany's family "had but one loaf of bread in the house, subsisting mainly upon cracked corn and an occasional piece of venison." Mr. Davis died in 1844, aged seventy, and was succeeded by his son, Phineas, who was born here in 1820. Mrs. Davis attained the age of ninety-six. They had seven sons.

On the same lot Martin Kellogg, Joel Savage and Asa Beebe were also pioneers. Mr. Kellogg, in 1804, secured a title to the farm adjoin-

ing Peter Pratt's subsequent place, and brought his family hither in 1805. Asa Beebe was born in November, 1792, and died June 10, 1878. He served in the War of 1812, and at one time had a foundry and sash and blind factory in Mexico village. Salem T. Beebe died in February, 1871. Mr. Savage was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1761, and served three years in the Revolutionary war.

In 1801 Asa Davis became the first settler on lot 90, and the first between Lamb's Corners and Mexico village. He was succeeded on the homestead by his son, Benjamin D., whose son, a soldier in the Rebellion, fell at New Orleans.

The first building in the town that was destroyed by fire was the log house occupied by Calvin Tiffany. It stood half a mile northeast of the depot, and was burned in February, 1801. Mr. Tiffany rebuilt on the site and was again burned out in 1807.

In 1803 Joseph Lamb, a surveyor, came from Connecticut and located at what has since been called "Lamb's Corners." John Lamb, his brother, followed in 1804 and settled on lot 91. David Lamb came here from Connecticut in 1803, and at an early day opened and kept a tavern. He was a substantial farmer and a prominent citizen.

In 1804 there was a large influx of settlers. Among them were Noah Smith, John Morton (on lot 65), Solomon Huntington (on lot 143), Oliver Richardson (on lot 95), and Jonathan Williams (on lot 105). Mr. Richardson was a native of Vermont, an energetic pioneer, and the father of a family of sons who became prominent men and whose names were Oliver, jr., Reuben F., John M., Alvin, and Edward. John M. Richardson, born in 1798, was member of assembly in 1838, and later Alvin was similarly honored. John M. died June 15, 1876. Oliver Richardson, sr., was an iron forger by trade, but soon after coming here he built and for several years kept a tavern. He died in town, as did also Reuben F., the father of H. D. Richardson. Reuben F. Richardson was drafted in the War of 1812 and served at Sackett's Harbor. Noah Smith located near Prattsboro, and Mr. Huntington, father in law of Hon. Avery Skinner, lived and died in town.

Ebenezer Everts, accompanied by his sons Philo and Frederick, came to Mexico in 1804 and purchased a large tract of land in the northwest part of the town. Frederick located on lot 27. Samuel

Everts, a brother of Ebenezer, came in with his family the same year. Leonard Ames was also a settler of this period, and with him came Peleg Brown and Daniel Eames. Mr. Ames died here in February, 1867, and was buried with Masonic honors. His son Orson was born in Connecticut in 1798 and accompanied the party thither. William C. Ames was born here March 9, 1807, and died January 4, 1881. Edwin Ames was born February 23, 1810, and died April 27, 1880.

Among the settlers of 1805 were Isaac Slack, Solomon Peck, and George Rickard. Mr. Slack came from Oneida county and located on lot 79; Nathaniel, his son, settled on lot 81 soon afterward. Mr. Peck was accompanied by his sons, Dennis, Solomon, Hopkins, and Samuel. Mr. Rickard took up a residence on lot 67, and soon afterwards the farm passed to George Kingsbury.

In 1806 there were living within two miles of the site of Mexico village the families of Calvin Tiffany, Phineas Davis, Samuel Cole, John King, Reuben Lay, John Morton, Leonard Ames, and Bailey Morton. At this time land sold for \$3 to \$4 per acre. Mr. Cole came in that year, settling on lot 54, and other arrivals were Capt. Stephen Douglass on lot 120, Guerdon Cone on lot 107, and Jonathan Elderkin. James, a son of Mr. Cone, afterwards located on lot 108. Elbert J. Cone was born in town in 1822. Samuel Cole was a Mason, and the father of Rev. Samuel Cole, and died in January, 1809. His was the first burial in the old Primitive cemetery, his funeral being conducted with Masonic ceremonies.

John Morton built a house on east hill and also a saw mill in 1804, and to the latter he soon added a rude grist mill. Dr. Tennant, the first physician in Mexico, settled at Colosse in 1806 and was later succeeded by Dr. Sardius Brewster. The same year came Col. Sherman Hosmer. He became an officer in the war of 1812, had eight children, and died in 1877, aged ninety-one.

In March, 1807, Levi Mathews became a resident; he died in August, 1889. Prior to 1807 James Tuller built the first frame house in town, between the two creeks. His son Simon, born in May, 1796, was long a merchant in Mexico village, and died in February, 1879.

In 1809 Edmund Wheeler settled on a farm, where he long lived, and died in 1820. He served in the war of 1812 and had eight chil-

dren, of whom Charles E. was born in 1815. Thomas Webb came to Mexico in 1812, but war prospects sent him back to Whitestown, where he remained until 1820, when he came again and made a permanent settlement and died January 4, 1885.

Loring Webb was also an early comer. Oliver C Whitney came here with his parents in 1812, he being then six years old. For forty-three years he was a class leader and for nearly forty eight years steward of the M. E. Church. He died in November, 1879. Ebenezer G. Whitney, when three years of age, accompanied his parents hither and died November 8, 1881.

The war of 1812 checked the tide of immigration, and scarcely a settler came in until its close. Those who had braved pioneer life were in constant fear of molestation, and a few resolved to seek safer homes by removal. Many, if not all, of the able-bodied men in town were called out as soldiers, and the boom of cannon occasionally reached the ears of those who were left. Added to this was an epidemic that strongly resembled Asiatic cholera. It raged severely during the year 1812, and many died for want of proper care. Before this, as well as afterwards, the settlers experienced the usual diseases arising from miasmatic swamps and decomposition of vegetable matter.

Henry L. Cole, who was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1815, came here with his parents in 1816; served as magistrate about twenty years; and died September 15, 1886. Enoch M. Ferris came in 1816, and Aaron Green, a mason, in 1817. In 1820 the population was 1,590. During this year almost every family furnished one or more victims to the ravages of a fatal form of dysentery, and this and other diseases incident to a new country "probably carried off more than one-half of all who located here during the first twenty years."¹ Prior to 1820 Nathaniel Butler, a jeweler, became a settler and owned a tract of land in Mexico village. He was the father of Rawson A. Butler, for many years a merchant and postmaster there.

During the next decade, came Daniel Letson, 1823; Silas Wilmarth, 1824, died in 1880; Josiah Alexander, father of Solomon (a shoemaker), who settled near Colosse about 1822, moved to Mexico village in 1862, and died January 29, 1872; Edwin C. Knight, a mason, 1824; Elisha Hamilton, 1829, died in March, 1884; Reuben Rice,

¹Crisfield Johnson's History.

1830; Anson Gustin, 1828; Nehemiah P. Webb, born 1801, came here in 1823, and died November 20, 1885; William Webb, a carpenter, 1825; Charles L. Webb, 1825, died in November, 1885; Samuel H. and Benjamin S. Stone, merchants, 1826; Reuben Sherman, 1827; C. F. Tuller, 1829; Joseph R. Dawley, 1830, died in 1880; Philip Smith, hatter, 1824; Richard Hamilton, 1823, died March 16, 1882; Solomon Doolittle, who was blind from childhood, 1828; Joshua Wadley, sr., 1829; Simeon Parkhurst, shoe dealer, 1828; John C. Norton, 1829; Horace B. Whitney, a shoemaker, 1830.

Hon. Avery Skinner was born in Westmoreland, N. H., June 9, 1796, was the brother of Hiram, and the fourth of a family of nine children. In 1816 he came on horseback to Watertown, N. Y., and in the spring of 1823 settled in Union Square, where he died November 24, 1876. He gave the place its name, erected the first tavern, established a mail route, and was appointed the first postmaster, serving as such until his death. In 1831, and again in 1832, he was elected member of assembly, and from 1838 to 1844 was State senator. In 1846 he was defeated for Congress by William Duer. In 1826 he was appointed county treasurer, and held the office twelve years, and from 1828 to 1839 he was by appointment one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He was always a Democrat, ever highly respected, and reared a family of prominent sons and daughters. He was an original promoter of the Syracuse Northern Railroad, of which he was also a director.

Between 1830 and 1840, the following became settlers in the town:

David P. Taylor, 1835; Henry C. Peck, merchant, 1834; Sylvester R. Spooner, 1840; Theodore J. Wheeler, 1838; John and James B. Driggs, 1839; Stephen Kenyon and David Nichols, 1838; William Penfield, blacksmith, 1839; George A. Penfield, 1839; Samuel Smith, cooper, 1836; Sardius E. Ball, 1835; William O. Ball, 1840, died October 27, 1886; Holland Wilder, blacksmith, and Horace W. Southworth, 1836; Sterling Newell, lumber dealer, and Richard Quigg, 1836.

From 1840 to 1850 came, among others, John McCann (butcher), 1844, died in 1880; John W. Blakesly, 1850, died in 1879; Henry Hallock, 1842; Francis Villiard (carpenter), 1841; Charles Kirby (tailor), 1849; Lawrence Stevens (carpenter), 1843; Peter Sandhovel, 1842; J. R. Drake (produce dealer), 1850; Russell Burlingham, 1844; Noah Hosford, 1842. A few other residents of the town of whom something has been learned are: Elijah Hills, who became a settler in 1816; his son, Eugene N., who was born in 1821 and died in 1876; Joseph Remington, who settled at South Mexico about 1820. He was the father of Leroy and Benjamin Remington. Henry Webb located in Colosse,

in 1825, where he was a successful merchant; he removed to Mexico village in 1841, and died in 1882. Harmon Halsey, the father of Grove Halsey, came to the town about 1820. Eldad Smith, a tinsmith by trade, located in Union Square in 1824, and moved thence to Mexico village in 1833. He was a hardware merchant there, and died in May, 1885, leaving five children. Bradley Higgins, born in Connecticut in 1794, came to Richland in 1835, to Mexico in 1847, and died April 30, 1885. Luther H. Conklin was born in 1823, and for many years was prominently identified with the town and county, serving the latter as treasurer from 1858 until his death in December, 1878. Jones D. Clark, born in 1818, came here in 1844, and died in June, 1890.

Among those who were born in this town, with the dates of their respective births, may be mentioned :

William A. Davis, 1807, died May 19, 1871; Orville Roberts, 1809; Edmond Wheeler, 1815; Riley O. Whitney, carpenter, 1819; Justice P. Cunningham, 1820; Edwin Emory, carpenter, 1821; Stebbins Orvis, William O. Johnson (grocer, died in May, 1881), 1822; Leander Tuller, Jesse H. Halladay, 1823; John A. Rickard, 1827; Hermon C. Ames, Dwight Smith, 1828; John Whipple, 1831; Frank Saladin, 1833; John M. Aldrich, mason, Fred J. A. Webb, 1834; George W. Stone, 1836; Gardner S. Tuller, 1838; Edwin L. Huntington, druggist, 1839; William H. Penfield, 1841.

Luther Calkins settled on what became the old plank road in this town in 1826; he was the father of James, who was born in 1812. John Bennett, born in Chenango county in 1802, came here in 1823, and for thirty years followed merchant tailoring. He was keeper of the county poor farm four years, and died February 25, 1877. Dennison Ladd came to Oswego county about 1824 and died in 1859. His son, John W., was born in Mexico in 1832, and for several years followed school teaching. Orrin Rose, an early comer, died in 1887; and Joseph C. Vorce, another early settler, died in 1876. Alexander Virgil located in Richland when a young man, whence he finally removed to this town, settling where his son James now lives. He died in 1892. L. L. Virgil, supervisor and merchant, died July 2, 1885.

La Fayette Alfred was born here October 19, 1818. He was prominently identified with public affairs, and served as president and for several years as postmaster of Mexico village, and also as deputy collector of internal revenue. He died in Fulton in May, 1885. Ranslow L. Alfred was born in this town December 22, 1809. George W. Pruyn,

born in Oneida county in 1830, came here with his parents in 1837, followed harness making, and died January 24, 1881. Moses W. Pruyn died in 1883. Henry and Daniel Austin, twin brothers, born in Vermont in 1800, came to Mexico in 1825, and took 160 acres, a part of which is now owned by Daniel, son of Henry. Benjamin Midlam, a native of England, settled here in 1826, and died in 1877. His son, Edwin, has been a justice of the peace since 1860. Daniel Menter came in 1835, accompanied by his son, Ebenezer E. William J. Menter, several years supervisor, died August 20, 1881. Stephen Gardner was an early settler, and died in 1879. His son, Nicholas W., resides on the homestead. Marcus Gillett located in town in 1836; he had fourteen children, and died here. Joel Gillett settled about 1840 on the farm now occupied by his son, Everett. Alvin Lawrence was long an active man in town, serving as president of the Oswego County Agricultural Society and one term as sheriff. He also kept hotel, and died in August, 1882. Bezaleel Thayer settled in Mexico village in June, 1819. He was born in Otsego county in 1795, and died here July 20, 1875. Hiram Walker was also a prominent resident. Born in Whiting, Vt., February 9, 1804, he became treasurer of Oswego county in 1845, superintendent of the poor in 1848, and again in 1853, and died April 6, 1883. Louis Kenyon came with his family from the eastern part of the State prior to 1820, and died here in 1886. Of his eight sons, Joseph settled on the farm now occupied by Edwin, son of Joseph. Samuel Manwaren came from Vermont to Mexico about 1805 and died leaving six sons and two daughters. James, the third child, was born in 1795 and served as a volunteer substitute in the war of 1812. He became a Thompsonian physician, and practiced until his death in 1874. Samuel, jr., born in 1788, had nine children, and died in 1872. John C. Taylor was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, February 25, 1831; came here with his father, David P., in 1835, and died in the town December 6, 1887. He held several local offices, was for some time a school teacher, and for more than twenty years a druggist in Mexico village, being succeeded by his son, Curtiss. In 1856 he married Ann J. Cooper, who, with three of their seven children, survives him.

Benjamin Dennis, a native of Vermont, came to this town about 1818,

and died in 1875, aged eighty-one. He had seven children. Aaron Killam, also a native of Vermont, was an early settler, and died in June, 1873. H. P. Perkins was born in Palermo in 1835, and for thirty years has been engaged in the manufacture of cheese boxes in Mexico. He also has a feed and cider mill. D. P. Smith, born in Vermont in 1800, came to this county in 1833, and died in March, 1861.

Almeron Thomas was born in Rutland, N. Y., June 22, 1812, and during the most of his active life was a miller. About 1850 he purchased a grist mill at Pulaski, which he traded in 1855 for a farm in Mexico. Later he became proprietor of the Railroad (formerly the Sandhovel) Mills, and the Toronto Mills, in Mexico village, and also a mill at Parish, another at West Amboy, and still another at Holmesville. During his life he owned seventeen different milling establishments. The mill in Mexico village is now conducted by his son, Frederick A., who recently succeeded his brother, Amos C. Thomas.

Samuel H. Stone, born in Vermont in 1818, came here with his father, Isaac, in November, 1826, and died in 1887. He was first a clerk, and then long time a merchant, and for two terms following 1848 was county treasurer. A son, Vincent S., died in 1891, and his mother followed in 1892. Mr. Stone was a brother of Benjamin S., who has, perhaps, been longer identified with the business interests of Mexico village than any other man now living.

William Cook was one of the earliest settlers of the town. He was seven years in the Revolution, and came from Hartford, Conn., taking up 160 acres, on a part of which his grandson, Ansel S. Cook, now resides. His only son was Allen. William Halsey, a shoemaker, came to Pratham in 1832, and died in 1861. Edward Halsey is now, at the age of seventy-eight, still a resident of that hamlet. Solomon Tillapaugh, born in Montgomery county in 1805, came to Mexico when a young man. His son, Rev. H. H. Tillapaugh, was born in 1840 on the farm he occupies; his wife is a daughter of Daniel Austin.

Prominent among other residents of the town, are recalled the names of Marcus D. Richardson, of Colosse, who died in October, 1889; William A. Tillapaugh, who was born here in 1838; Joseph Simons, who died in September, 1890; James R. Law, born in 1812, who died in town; George F. Mason, a cooper, who came in 1855; Leander Tuller,

who was born in Mexico in 1822; Amasa Decker, who came in 1814, and died in 1879; William Goit; Charles Tiffany, sr, who died in June, 1868; and Col. Sherman Hosmer, whose death occurred June 1, 1877.

In the vicinity of Colosse quite a French settlement sprang up after about 1840. Many of its members came from the eastern part of France. A few were natives of Alsace-Lorraine. All arrived in poor circumstances, yet by thrift and perseverance they have generally acquired comfortable homes. One of the most prominent of these settlers is Peter Gray, who came in 1842. He became a merchant and the owner of a saw mill, but by trade, at which he first engaged, was a wagonmaker and a carpenter. His son James is now a merchant of Colosse, succeeding his father in business in 1890.

Among the French families that Mr. Gray found here in 1842, were Frederick Le Clair, Mr. Lande, and Mr. Shapny. Francis Le Clair died in 1887. Among other settlers in the neighborhood have been Francis Henry, Francis Matty, George and Peter Boigeol, George Tourot and his father, John Perot, Jacob Racine, Fred Pettit, Francis and Louis Lorombarderer, George Rollen, Antoine Salladin (father of of George), Telfus Boprey, and Frederick and George Beley. The settlement now consists of about sixty families, all good, substantial citizens

The first burial place in town was the Primitive Cemetery, located on the hill west of Mexico village. The plot was given for the purpose by George Scriba, and the first person buried therein was Samuel Cole, as previously stated, in January, 1809. In 1838 the Mexico Village Cemetery was opened, and the first to be placed in its sacred dust were the remains of Luther H. Conklin, in September of that year. The first trustees were John Bennett, James S. Chandler, and Calvin Goodwin. Additional land was annexed May 11, 1861, and April 1, 1873. The present trustees are George Goodwin, Benjamin S. Stone, James B. Driggs, and E. L. Huntington.

The population has been as follows: In 1830, 2,671; 1835, 3,138; 1840, 3,799; 1845, 3,768; 1850, 4,221; 1855, 4,022; 1860, 4,074; 1865, 3,828; 1870, 3,802; 1875, 3,813; 1880, 3,687; 1890, 3,404.

To the war of the Rebellion the town sent a large number of her citizens. Among those who attained commissioned offices were Earl

Law, Nelson Ames, George Barse, F. B. Gregory, and S. D. King, all of whom became captains. John Fletcher was a surgeon in the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. In September, 1863, the Freedmen's Relief Association was organized in Mexico, with Cyrus Whitney as president, and during the remainder of the war performed many laudable acts in relieving suffering and hardship. In May, 1883, Post Melzar Richards, No. 367, G. A. R., was organized, with M. L. Wright as the first commander. June 28, 1877, the Soldier's Monument Association was formed, with these officers: Luther H. Conklin, president; C. L. Webb, secretary; H. C. Peck, treasurer; executive committee, J. M. Hood, E. L. Huntington, La Fayette Alfred, Phineas Davis, Asa L. Sampson, and Lewis Miller. The object was the erection of a suitable memorial in the village cemetery, but nothing was done until 1888, when the town voted \$2,000 for the purpose. The monument was erected in 1889, and dedicated on July 4, of that year. It is thirty-four feet high, and cost complete \$2,689.34. Upon it are chiseled the names of seventy-one soldiers who were killed in battle or died in service, and the names of 315 veterans who entered the service from this town.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$1,206,570, equalized, \$1,247,756; personal property, \$74,400; railroads, nine and one-half miles, \$95,000; town tax, \$4,469.42; county tax, \$7,404.07; total tax levy, \$14,631.61; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.14; dog tax, \$95.50. In the two election districts into which the town is divided 750 votes were polled in November, 1894.

The first school in town was taught by Sanford Douglass at Colosse, in 1806, and the first in Mexico village by Harriet Easton in 1811 in Shuball Alfred's barn. Other early teachers were Isaac Douglass and John Howard.

The first record of public schools in Mexico is as follows:

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, Stuteley Palmer, Peter Pratt, and Jonathan Wing were chosen commissioners of common schools in said town, and Timothy Norton, Dennison Palmer, Elijah Everts, William D. Wightman, Joseph 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.

School districts were also formed. The first school house was a log structure, erected near the site formerly occupied by the East Presby-

terian church. The town now contains nineteen school districts, locally designated as follows: No. 1, Texas; 2, North Church; 3, Arthur; 4, Fort Eleazer; 5, Union Square; 6, Miller; 7, 8, and 9, Mexico village, consolidated July 27, 1869, and generally known as Union School District No. 8; 10, Pratham; 11, Eddy; 12, South Mexico; 13, Lamb's Corners; 14, Grafton Square; 15, French street; 16, Colosse; 17, Popple Ridge; 18, Villiard; 19, Kenyon. These were taught during 1892-93 by twenty-three teachers and attended by 530 scholars. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$11,700; assessed valuation of the districts, \$1,227,026; public money received from the State, \$2,793 43; raised by local tax, \$3,639.22.

Mexico Military Academy.—April 13, 1826, the Rensselaer Oswego Academy was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Elias Brewster, president; Avery Skinner, secretary; Peter Pratt, treasurer; Chester Hayden, Moses P. Hatch, Nathaniel Butler, David R. Dixon, James Abel, Seth Severance, Orris Hart, Hastings Curtiss, Samuel Emery, George B. Davis, John A. Payne, William Williams, Myron W. Southworth, Henry Williams, and Oliver Ayer.

The first meeting occurred June 10, 1826, and the first election took place "at the Slack school house," May 9, 1827. There was considerable rivalry between Mexico village and Pratham as to the location of the building. A site was finally selected between the two places and material procured, but the advocates of the present site secured a change.

A brick structure was erected and school opened early in 1827 with John Howard, principal and Laura Fish, preceptress. In 1835 a wooden building was built in front of the old brick edifice, and thenceforward the academy was regarded as one of the most successful in the State. This frame structure did service until 1855, when it was removed and converted into, and ever since used as, a carriage factory by Lewis Miller. On the site the present brick structure was erected, the building committee being Benjamin S. Stone, Dr. Benjamin E. Bowen, Leonard Ames, and James S. Chandler. Prior to this, Rev. Thomas A. Webb, from the pulpit and elsewhere, exerted a powerful influence in favor of advanced education, and largely through him en-

thusiasm was created which made the erection of this substantial structure possible. It is 100 by 50 feet, three stories high, and heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity. May 9, 1845, the name was changed to the Mexico Academy, and in 1893 it was again changed to the Mexico Military Academy, which it now bears, the latter being adopted in consequence of the addition of a military system of discipline. It is non-sectarian, and affords five courses of study, viz.: English, Academic, Classical, Commercial, and Civil Engineering. The military department is under the inspection of the War Department, and instruction in military tactics is given by an officer of the United States Army. The library contains about 1,600 volumes, and there are also philosophical apparatus, geological cabinet, and chemical laboratory. The academy is under the visitation of the Board of Regents, and at present has an attendance of about 125 students.

The successive principals of the academy, so far as ascertained, have been,

M. W. Southworth, E. Dorchester, ——— White, ——— Brooks, ——— Shepard, O. H. Whitney, M. W. Southworth again, George G. Hapgood, Benjamin E. Devendorf, Russell Whiting, W. H. Gillespie, George G. Hapgood again, W. H. Gillespie again, E. E. Bragdon, Abner Davison, W. H. Gillespie again, John R. French, J. Dorman Steele, S. B. Potter, A. B. Dunlap, S. H. Adams, William M. McLaughlin, William H. Reese, S. Mortimer Coon, Charles E. Havens, J. M. Gifford, John H. Butler, Henry R. Fancher, Professor More, Frank B. Severance, and Melzar C. Richards.

Prominent among those who have in some form or other had connection with the Mexico Academy, are recalled the names of J. T. Headley, author, teacher, and secretary of state in 1855; Prof. J. Dorman Steele, the distinguished author and teacher; Andrew and Luke Parsons, respectively governor and lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin; Charles R. Skinner, N. W. Nutting, and Columbus Upson, members of congress; J. F. Kinney, judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa; Asa Wing, the great anti-slavery champion; George F. Comstock, chief justice of the Court of Appeals; and many others.

The Board of Trustees for 1894-95 was as follows:

President, Benjamin S. Stone; secretary, G. H. Goodwin; treasurer, George W. Stone; for business management, R. H. Baker, L. B. Cobb, George Davis, J. B. Driggs, George G. French, G. H. Goodwin, T. J. Green, C. L. Griffiths, J. M. Hood, E. L. Huntington, G. P. Johnson, J. W. Ladd, Lewis Miller, C. A. Peck, Timothy W. Skinner, George W. Stone, Asa L. Sampson, Benjamin S. Stone, M. L. Wright.

Mexico Village.—Old in settlement as well as in name, and possessing natural and picturesque advantages seldom found in similar communities, the village of Mexico, as it stands to-day, enjoys a position, the importance of which is recognized throughout the county. The site early became the nucleus of a busy colony, and the place took the name of Mexicoville. In 1812 there were a dozen houses within its present bounds. Nathaniel Rood was the first settler—the Rood who lost his life in the lamentable lake disaster off "Vera Cruz" in 1799. The first frame house was built by Shubael Alfred in 1807. It was 20 by 24 feet, and in it the Masonic Lodge held one or more meetings in 1808. Both this and his barn were afterward sanctified by religious services, and in the latter were held several of the earlier sessions of school.

John Morton located here in 1801, and a few years later Leonard Ames became a settler. The second frame house was erected about 1811 by Capt. Daniel Murdock who opened it as a tavern; it was long occupied by R. A. Butler, and was burned in 1864. The third was built in 1812 by Matthias Whitney, who purchased seventy-five acres on the east side of Church street, and settled here in February of that year. Phineas Davis erected the fourth one in 1813. John Morton built a saw mill in 1804, where Goit's mill afterward stood, and a few years later added a run of stone for grinding corn. In 1811 the property passed to Matthias Whitney, who put in another run of stone, and about 1827 sold to Dennis Peck. William Goit subsequently became the owner, and following him were successively, David Goit, Almeron Thomas in 1864, and Amos C. Thomas. From 1855 until his death Almeron Thomas was the most extensive mill owner in town. He was succeeded by his son, Amos C., who was followed at his death by a brother, Frederick A., the present proprietor of the Toronto and the State Mills. The Railroad Mills were formerly known as the Sandhovel Mills, and among the several proprietors have been Almeron Thomas, Brooks & Rider, Amos Rider & Son in 1863, A. Beebe & Son, Lyman Robbins & Son, and G. H. Meeker. They were burned in June, 1887, and rebuilt in their present form.

The first blacksmith in the village was Brainard Selby, who was born in Massachusetts in 1779. He settled at "Fort Eleazer," in this town,



G. H. Goodwin

in 1804, but soon afterwards removed to Mexico village and located at the foot of Morton Hill, where he made scythes, forks, axes, plows, etc. In 1820 his wife died, and in 1821, he went to Paris, O., where he died in April, 1870.

The first regular hotel was built by Matthias Whitney on the site of the Mexico House, in 1823. It was subsequently replaced by a better building, which burned July 22, 1864, under the proprietorship of Albin Meyer. Among the landlords previous to the latter, were A. S. Chamberlain, Chamberlin & Robbins, and J. B. Taylor. It was rebuilt in 1865, and opened by Ira Biddlecome as landlord, who was followed in 1886 by J. B. Davis. In January, 1867, it passed to C. S. Mayo, who changed the name to the Mayo House. It later assumed its older and present appellation, and has had various proprietors.

About 1837 Judge Whitney erected a frame tavern on the site of the Boyd House, and in 1851 Dr. C. D. Snell built a brick structure, using the wood part as a wing. The whole, costing \$8,500, was called the Empire House and block, and on June 29, 1866, was destroyed by fire, the proprietor at that time being J. B. Taylor. Previous to him I. L. Dillenbeck, L. Millington, C. Tickner, and others had conducted it as landlords. It was rebuilt as at present and opened as the Empire House, in March, 1867, by J. B. Taylor and George Swanson. Afterwards J. B. Gillson was proprietor, and when Capt. David Boyd assumed charge, its name became the Boyd House.

As early as 1818 Mathew McNair and T. S. Morgan, of Oswego, built a store, ashery and distillery. The ashery stood on the west bank of the creek and on the north side of the road. The distillery was run by Simon Tuller, who was succeeded by Lamb, Webb & Tuller. In 1825 Bazaleel Thayer established a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill, and Jabin Wood a tannery. The latter soon after started the first shoe shop, and was succeeded in the tanning business by Archibald Ross, William Merriam and others.

The first merchant in the village was William S. Fitch, who kept the store built by McNair & Morgan. About 1827 he erected a store building, and this in a remodeled form, is now the billiard room of William Simons. The upper part was used as a place for holding religious and Masonic meetings, and for a select school kept by Miss Eggleston, a sister of Mrs. Fitch.

Moses P. Hatch very early had a store and dwelling combined, in front of what is now B. F. French's stone house. He also had a distillery on the opposite side of the creek from the Toronto Mills.

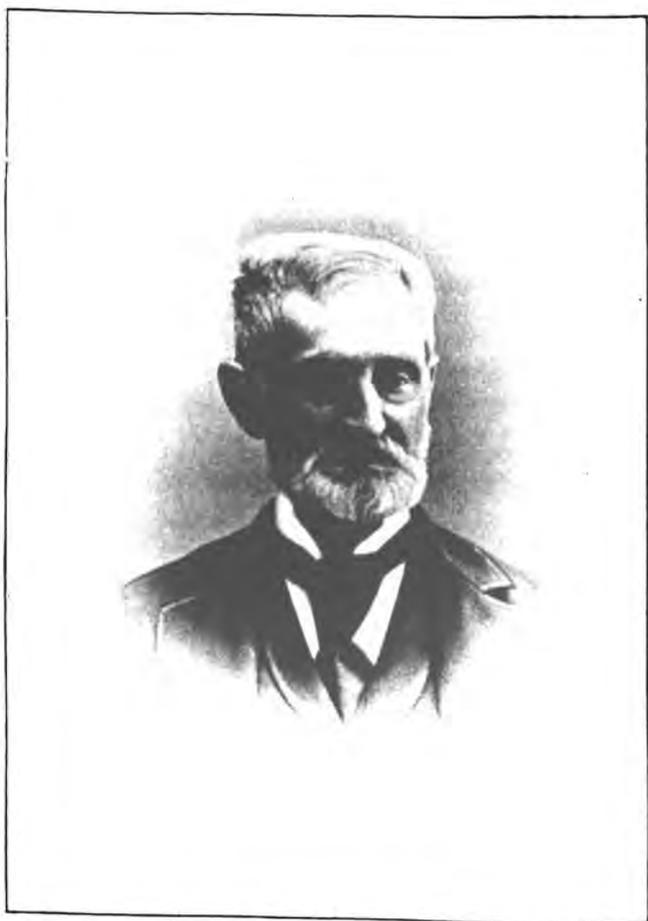
Peter Chandler came here in 1828 and commenced business in the old Fitch store. Later he built a brick store just east of George W. Stone's building, which was torn down in 1852. He retired from trade in 1843 and died in 1848. He was a successful merchant, was prominent in the town and county, and became wealthy. He built the stone house above mentioned, in 1838.

George T. Butler, brother of Rawson A., had an early mercantile establishment on the site of the store of G. W. Stone. He also conducted an ashery.

Robert A. Stitt was a brother-in-law of Dr. Benjamin E. Bowen. They came from Oneida county about 1836 and opened a store in the old Hatch building. Dr. Bowen was succeeded by Jonathan Goodwin, and he by Rawson A. Butler as Stitt & Butler, who built on the southwest corner of Main and Church streets. The business finally passed to Mr. Butler who was burned out in 1864. Mr. Stitt was an active politician, was appointed county treasurer, and removed to Oswego.

About 1839 Joseph N. Barrows started a store near where Hall's barber shop now stands. He afterward had other locations, and at one time Calvin G. Hinckley was his partner. The store he once occupied was removed from near the grist mill, and is now used by John J. Cobb.

Henry Webb owned about forty acres of land opposite the academy, on which he built, about 1840, a house that is still standing. He erected a brick store where the Webb block stands, and about the same time a three-story frame building was put up by Dr. Bowen and James H. Tuller, on the adjoining corner of Main and North Jefferson streets. All were burned in 1854, and the present Webb block was built the next year. Mr. Webb was long a prominent merchant here. A general store was early kept by James B. Driggs, and J. J. Parker, who finally dissolved partnership. The latter opened a dry goods store where W. H. Penfield now is, and continued until he was burned out in 1864, when he removed to Chicago. In 1865 James B. Driggs and Cyrus Whitney, erected a store on the southwest corner of Main and South Jefferson streets, and the same year Benjamin S. Stone built another



*Monroe Trues
B. S. Stone*

adjoining. Mr. Driggs continued business there until he was succeeded by William Cooper, who eventually sold to Eleazer Rulison, and moved to Syracuse.

James S Chandler was an early and successful merchant. With Leonard Ames, he built the block in which G. G. French's banking office is located. On this site Mr. Hatch originally erected a building for the storage of grain and produce, in which he was an extensive dealer; it was finally removed to the corner of Main and Water streets, and occupied by Mr. Bailey, as a clothing store. Benjamin S. Stone has been a merchant in Mexico village since 1843, starting on the site occupied by R. T. Simpson. With his brother, Samuel H.,¹ as S. H. & B. S. Stone, he early had a general store, from which, in 1857, in partnership with S. A. Tuller, he drew out their stock of hardware, and thus established the first exclusively hardware store in town. In 1864 the firm dissolved, and Mr. Stone bought and built on his present lot. From then until 1868, he was associated with his brother, J. R., who died in the latter year. Since then the firm has been B. S. Stone & Co. Samuel H. Stone continued in business after his brother's withdrawal, and was succeeded by George W. Stone.

The first jeweler was Nathaniel Butler. The first drug store was opened by Dr. Levi F. Warner, who died in Boston a few years ago. Dr. Warner was associated for a time with a Mr. Elliott, and subsequently sold to Chauncey Sims, who sold to Rulison Brothers, one of whom afterward became a surgeon in the army. They were succeeded by George S. Thrall & Co., and the latter by Butler & Higgins. After Mr. Butler's death Mr. Higgins continued alone until he sold to John C. Taylor. The latter died in 1887, and the business passed to his heirs. The second drug store in the village was started by Edwin L. Huntington.

Starr Clark came here in 1832, and engaged in mercantile trade, continuing until about the time of his death. He was appointed county treasurer, and was an active and influential citizen. He was born in Lee, Mass., August 2, 1793, and died here September 1, 1866.

Among other merchants were Henry C. Peck, who succeeded Samuel

¹Samuel H. Stone, first treasurer elected in Oswego county. He ran on the Free Soil ticket, and held the office two terms.

H. Stone as county treasurer; Bailey & Ayers, clothing; C. F. Tuller, and Baird & Griffiths, groceries; Clinton & Eaton, general dealers; Peck & Conklin, dry goods (a partnership that continued from 1849 to 1868); Ames, Alexander & Co., shoes; Albin Meyer, tailor; James Lamb; Elias May; J. F. (died 1885), and D. D. Becker; J. P. Plank & Son; Taylor & Meyer; S. W. Plank; Huntington & Rickard; Stone, Robinson & Co.; Goit & Richardson; Pierce & Brown; L. H. Sayles (succeeded by A. W. Waters); Ball & Mond; E. J. Parmelee (succeeded by Chamberlin & Wallace); W. O. & Charles C. Johnson; Jesse H. Holmes (succeeded in 1865 by B. G. Eaton and T. G. Brown); C. H. Clinton; Brooks & Huntington; J. R. Norton; Cobb & Woodruff; L. G. Ballard; L. L. Virgil; C. P. Whipple; George G. Tubbs; and H. L. Alfred.

The first newspaper was the Oswego County Democrat, which was started by Thomas Messenger in 1837 or 1838, was soon changed to the Messenger, and was discontinued in 1839. It is said that another effort was made at an early day to establish a journal in the village, but like the Messenger venture, it was soon abandoned. On March 19, 1861, the first number of the Mexico Independent appeared. It was founded by Henry Humphries and James M. Scarritt under the firm name of Humphries & Scarritt, and has ever since had a successful career. In December, 1865, Mr. Scarritt sold his interest to Henry Humphries, the present editor and proprietor. It was started as an eight page sheet, but on January 2, 1862, appeared in folio form. October 2, 1872, it adopted the title of the Mexico Independent and Deaf Mutes' Journal, and added a department of one page, bearing the last name, of which Henry C. Rider, a deaf mute, had charge. For this purpose Mr. Rider secured an appropriation from the State of \$300. The combined publications were continued until November 5, 1874, when they separated, each taking its respective title. The Deaf Mutes' Journal was published in Mexico about two years thereafter, when it removed elsewhere in the State. The Independent is non-political and ably represents the best public thought and general interests of its immediate field. Mr. Humphries is a native of England and has visited Europe three times, besides traveling extensively in this country. In point of continuous journalistic service he is the oldest editor in the county

outside the city of Oswego. In November, 1884, Frederick A. Thomas started the *Mexico Republican*, which expired about three years later.

The first banking business was instituted in a private way by O. H. Whitney, who was succeeded by Cyrus Whitney and Timothy W. Skinner. About 1855 Stone, Ames & Co. started a banking office in the upper part of the present building of George W. Stone, and were succeeded by Chandler & Ames. The latter finally disposed of the business to James S. Chandler, who was followed by Luther H. Conklin, who for more than twenty years served as county treasurer. George G. French became interested in the Second National Bank of Oswego, and upon severing his connection with that institution, he opened a private bank in Mexico with his brother Benjamin F. as cashier.

The village of Mexico has been noted in past years for its many fires. The first of importance occurred in 1832 or '33, when the distillery of Simon Tuller, and the blacksmith shop of Asa Beebe were burned. The others in chronological order were as follows:¹ 1844, tannery of Orson Ames; 1850, November, unfinished store of John Fort, store of Albin Lawrence, Methodist church, and barn of Levi Downing; 1852, November 27, Robert Kelley's brick hotel, two small tenements, and house of Luke D. Smith, formerly belonging to the estate of Luther S. Conklin; 1854, March 25, store of Forsyth & Whitney, clothing store of John Butler, "an old red house" and other small buildings; 1854, August 26, three story store of Peck & Conklin, and stores of Henry Webb and William Rulison; 1857, November 24, blacksmith shop of Charles Johnson, and wagon shop of Haven & Smith; 1860, February 14, Whitney's brick block; 1861, March 10, store of Almeron Thomas; 1862, March 14, Town Hall, store of Stone & Tuller, store and house of Solomon Doolittle, millinery shop of Miss Chubb, shoe shops of M. W. Babcock, and R. Howard, office of Luke D. Smith, etc.; 1864, July 22, Mexico Hotel, Whitney block, Dr. C. D. Snell's block, post-office, and twelve other buildings, loss about \$67,000; 1866, June 29, Empire House and block, and other buildings, loss \$24,000.

From the first settlement of the town to August, 1867, a total of seventy-six buildings had been burned in the village and vicinity, en-

¹ Condensed from a similar list prepared by Starr Clark, and published in the *Mexico Independent*.

tailing an aggregate loss of about \$179,000. Following this, three stores were destroyed by fire in November, 1868; Homer Ames's saw mill and cheese box factory in August, 1879; Homer Ames and Henry Cook's sash and door factory and heading mill in July, 1880; Homer Ames's planing mill in February, 1881; the Phoenix block, March 14, 1882; L. J. Clark's foundry in August, 1888; and Almeron Thomas's old saw mill in May, 1889.

During most of these years there was a regularly organized fire department which, in many instances, rendered valuable services. June 2, 1852, the sum of seventy dollars was voted to purchase a hook and ladder truck, and on December 10, thirty firemen were appointed as members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. April 7, 1860, twenty-one persons were designated to form Engine Company No. 1. In 1882 the department was reorganized and in 1887 a Silsby steamer and hose cart were procured at a cost of \$4,000. During the latter year the last of a series of four reservoirs was completed.

The present officers of the fire Department are: John M. Wing, chief; Pratt Sweeting, assistant chief; Edward F. Hollister, secretary; Anson J. Hallock, foreman engine company; Thomas Pepper, foreman hook and ladder company.

In 1890 the Mexico Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was organized, and early in 1891 an adequate electric light system was placed in operation. It is controlled by Edwin L. Huntington, Linus B. Cobb, and Charles E. Hocknel.

Among the manufactures of the past, were S. N. Gustin's animal-poke and tub pail factory; Salem T. Beebe's iron foundry, which he bought in March, 1863, of the estate of J. H. Tuller; A. C. Erskine's sash and blind factory; Bews & Walton's iron foundry "near the academy;" the cabinet shops of J. A. Rickard and Simon Leroy; and the butter-dish factory of Frank M. Earle. The Wilson Corn Canning Factory was started in 1886, and has a capacity of 50,000 cans daily. In 1852 Lewis Miller established a carriage factory, and a few years afterward he secured the old academy building, which has ever since been occupied for the purpose. For a time the concern was operated under the name of Alfred & Miller, but in 1868 Mr. Miller became sole proprietor. Afterward the firm became Miller & Snow. In the spring



J. W. Skinner.

of 1890 the Miller Spring Wagon Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$25,000. John H. Gass is president; Henry Humphries, vice-president; H. H. Dobson, secretary; and J. Hoose, treasurer.

Among the postmasters of Mexico have been Rawson A. Butler, Starr Clark, S. B. Barnes, John J. Lamoree, La Fayette Alfred, George P. Johnson, and George D. Babcock. The present incumbent is Wilfred A. Robbins.

Mexico village was incorporated January 15, 1851, and on March 26 O. H. Whitney, Dr. Clark D. Snell, James S. Chandler, David Goit and Asa Sprague were chosen the first trustees; Seabury A. Tuller, treasurer; Cyrus Whitney, clerk; William W. Merriam, Ezra C. Mitchell, and R. L. Alfred, assessors; John A. Fort, collector; Grandus Gregory, poundmaster.

April 21, 1864, the village was authorized to raise by tax \$2,000 to aid in building the Oswego & Rome Railroad through the town. In 1866 the corporate limits were enlarged to the present area, of nearly 636 acres.

August 22, 1876, and again June 24, 1881, new by-laws and ordinances were adopted, and in March of the latter year, a special act passed by the Legislature legalized all previous acts of the village trustees.

The village presidents have been as follows:

1851, Asa Sprague; 1852, Luke D. Smith; 1853, William W. Merriam; 1854, Dr. Clark D. Snell; 1855, Marlow Newell; 1856, Luther H. Conklin; 1857, George G. French; 1858-59, La Fayette Alfred; 1860-61, Perley J. Babcock; 1862-63, Marlow Newell; 1864-65, David Goit; 1866, Dr. Benjamin E. Bowen; 1867, Daniel H. Stone; 1868, Calvin F. Brooks; 1869, Henry L. Cole; 1870, Winsor Beebe; 1871, Seabury A. Tuller; 1872, La Fayette Alfred; 1873-77, Luther H. Conklin; 1878, George H. Goodwin; 1879, Amos C. Thomas; 1880-82, Maurice L. Wright; 1883-85, John D. Hartson; 1886-87, Robert H. Baker; 1888, James B. Driggs; 1889, Solomon L. Alexander; 1890, Timothy W. Skinner; 1891-92, Frank M. Earle; 1893, Hiram W. Loomis; 1894, George H. Wilson; 1895, Dr. S. M. Bennett.

The Mexico village officers for 1894-5 were as follows:

George H. Wilson, president; George H. Patten, Weeden P. Lyons, George A. Davis, trustees; George G. Stone, treasurer; George A. Penfield, collector (died May 7, 1894, and George H. Utter appointed; John Everts elected in March, 1895); Webster M. Richardson, clerk; Charles G. Rice, street commissioner; Wilfred S. Sweetland, police constable. The population in 1890 was 1,315.

Texas.—This is a post village on Little Salmon Creek, about one-half mile above the mouth of that stream. Its history under the original name of "Vera Cruz," down to its destruction by fire in about 1820, has already been detailed. Soon after that date, S. P. Robinson established a boat yard and built boats there for five or six years, and later a paper mill and store were conducted for a time. Finally a post-office was established, the present postmaster being Richard Mosher, who succeeded John Ramsey. For several years a life-saving station was maintained by the Government, but it burned March 27, 1886, and has never been rebuilt. On either side of the mouth of the creek bordering on the lake, are pleasant summer resorts, known collectively as Mexico Point. On the east side is "Twice Told," owned by Frank M. Earle, who erected in 1891 an imposing frame hotel that cost about \$15,000. On the west bank is Ontario Park, which is owned by a company of that name. Within a decade or so the place has become the most important point in Oswego county for summer tourists seeking rest and recreation, and it is yearly increasing in importance and in the number of its visitors.

Colosse received its name from French settlers who located there at an early day. It was originally known as "Mexico Four Corners." It lies in the southeast part of the town, on the old Syracuse and Watertown plank road, and its post-office is one of the oldest in the county. During the pioneer period it was generally believed that it would become a very important place, and for many years no little rivalry existed between this and near-by villages. The first settlers on the site were Perry Allen and Elisha Huntley. Mr. Allen located on lot 133. With Mr. Huntley came his sons, William, Lorenzo, Lyman, and Elisha, jr., of whom the latter took up a large farm on lots 132 and 133. William located on lot 118, while Lorenzo remained on the homestead. Lyman became a physician, and settled on the northwest one of the four corners. On the southwest corner Judge Bates erected a story-and-a-half inn, which he kept until 1817, where he was followed successively by many other hosts. Adjoining this tavern was the store of Rufus Tiffany, started about 1816, and among its subsequent proprietors were Milton Harmon and Leander Parkhurst. Henry Webb was an early merchant here, but about 1840 sold out to his brothers, Thomas and Charles L.,

and moved to Mexico village. A union store was established at an early day by a stock company, whose successor was John Becker. The latter was succeeded by his son, John F. and Marcus D. Richardson, as Becker & Richardson. Mr. Becker later acquired his partner's interest, and finally sold to Joseph A. Richardson.

R. A. Burke, another merchant, was followed by George C. Brown & Son, who were succeeded by Peter Gray, whose son James is now in business. Other merchants were William A. and J. A. Johnson, of whom the latter was burned out in December, 1853, and is now a lawyer in Mexico village. In 1821 Paul Allen built a second tavern, and a few years before, an ashery and distillery had commenced operation.

Joseph Devendorf started a tannery and shoeshop in 1822, and soon after was succeeded by Truman Rood. About the same year Marshall Fairchild began making hats. F. L. Barnes, L. D. Snell, and Seymour Worden were among the hotel keepers down to 1875. Early blacksmiths were Alvin Richardson and Sidney D. Markham.

Perhaps nothing more clearly indicates the future importance which the early settlers anticipated for the then thriving village of Colosse, than an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1842, incorporating the "Colosse Hydraulic Company," with Cyrus Allen, Sidney D. Markham, Leander Parkhurst, Alvin Richardson, Chas. L. Webb, William A. Bates, Thomas Webb, Artemas Church, and John M. Richardson as the first trustees. The capital stock was \$5,000, and the scheme was the construction of a canal from the "pond of Nicholas E. Chambers," to Lake Ontario, through Colosse, using Little Salmon Creek as a portion of the channel. For some reason the project was abandoned.

Among the former postmasters at Colosse were Alvin Richardson, Orange Frary, Chauncey S. Frary (son of Orange), Cyrus H. Harvey, Edwin T. Johnson, Webster M. Richardson, and Peter Gray. The present official is James Gray, who succeeded Cyrus F. Allen. The village now has about 125 inhabitants.

Prattham, named in honor of Judge Peter Pratt, is a postal hamlet, about two and one half miles east of Mexico village. It was originally known as "Prattville," and for several years constituted a formidable rival of the more populous center of business. It early fostered the

cause of education, religion and material improvement, but the natural advantages of Mexico eventually superseded whatever expectations the first settlers of this place may have entertained. Mr. Pratt built the first saw mill and distillery and, with Elias Brewster, kept the first general store and tinshop. Messrs. Pratt & Brewster, with Dr. Sardius Brewster, also conducted a woolen factory for a time. The first tavern was opened by Joel Savage, and the first tannery and harness shop by Edmund Smith. Simon Leroy had the first cabinet shop and George Finney was the pioneer blacksmith. The latter finally became a minister.

Upon the establishment of the post-office the place assumed its present name. The postmaster is William F. Everts.

Union Square.—This is a station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, situated four miles east of Mexico village. Two of its most conspicuous citizens were Avery and Hiram Skinner, the former of whom has already been noticed. Hiram Skinner was an early school teacher, justice of the peace and postmaster, and died November 4, 1865. At an early day Robert Kelley opened a tavern, which he kept for more than thirty years, being succeeded in 1867 by John B. Davis. The present postmaster is William H. Davis. The place contains about 175 inhabitants.

Wellwood is a postal hamlet about three miles south of Mexico village. The place was formerly, and is sometimes yet, locally known as "South Mexico," the post-office being named in honor of the Wellwood family, of whom James settled there in 1838. His son John is still a resident. Mahlon Remington was succeeded as postmaster by his brother Ellsworth; the present incumbent is William M. Harris, whose predecessor was Mrs. Emma Preston. Mr. Harris also has a store, and besides this and a church the place contains the Cusick Cheese Factory.

Arthur is a post office about two miles below the village of Mexico, on the east side of Little Salmon Creek, and was established under President Arthur's administration, in whose honor it was named. The postmaster is Byron A. Myers. Near here is the principal stone quarry in town.

The Colosse Baptist Church.—On Sunday, June 15, 1806, after divine services by Rev. Gamaliel Barnes, at the house of Amos Williams, in what is now the town of Parish, a meeting was held which had for its

object the formation of a church. Several conferences were had, and the 7th of January, 1807, was the day appointed to meet and perfect an organization, but the councils failed to attend. After further consultation it was decided to assume church authority on October 15, 1807. This was the first church in the town of Mexico, the First Baptist church in Oswego county, and the second of any denomination, the first being one at Redfield. July 2, 1814, the society dissolved, but soon afterward a few brethren reconsidered the vote of dissolution and decided to resume church labor. A council of recognition, composed of twelve delegates, convened at a school house in the present town of Parish on August 23, 1815, and the next day gave the right hand of fellowship to eighteen brothers and sisters as the Baptist Church of Mexico. Rev. Emory Osgood was moderator, and Rev. Martin E. Cook clerk, and the eighteen members of the new society were: Gamaliel Barnes, Barnet Whipple, William R. Huntley, James Roberts, Samuel Manwaren, John Manwaren, Asa Barnes, Stutely Palmer, jr., Hannah Barnes, Hannah Roberts, Fannie Manwaren, Eunice Manwaren, Prudence Carr, Lowry Barnes, Caroline Barnes, Lydia Barnes, Polly Morse and Bethiah Williams. The first officers were Rev. Gamaliel Barnes, pastor; Perry Allen and Stutely Palmer, jr., deacons; and Stutely Palmer, jr., clerk. The first meetings were held, at the school house where the church was organized, in other school houses, in private houses, in barns, at Colosse (then Mexico Four Corners), Red Mills, and the present village of Parish. November 5, 1821, a society for building a house of worship was organized, but the edifice was not commenced until 1823. It was finished in 1824, and cost about \$2,500. It stands in Colosse, on the west side of lot 145, in the 20th township of Scriba's patent, and was the first church edifice erected in Oswego county.¹ It was dedicated in the winter of 1824-25, by Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert. After several repairs it was rededicated December 30, 1873, by Rev. G. A. Ames. Since then it has received minor alterations, and was reopened in November, 1883. About twenty-five years after the organization of 1815 the name was changed to the Baptist Church of Colosse. The first Sunday school was started in 1828, one of the earliest superintendents being Stutely Palmer, jr. Among the earlier pastors were:

¹From a document dated October 18, 1824, and signed by "Paul Allen, Lewis Mead, Rufus Tiffany, Lyman Huntley, Reuben Smith, trustees."

Enoch Ferris, William Watkins, George B. Davis, John I. Fulton, Edmund Good-enough, William Storrs, Charles Marshall, Newell Boughton, David McFarland, Peter Goo, Ira Dudley, Albert Cole, Judson Davis, Mortimer V. Wilson, Lemon Q. Galpin, and Jones L. Davis. At present the church has a stated supply.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mexico was instituted in the barn of Shubael Alfred, by Rev. Simeon Waterman, August 20, 1810, with a membership composed entirely of women, as follows: Mrs. Shubael Alfred, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Mrs. Rebecca Matthews, Mrs. Sarah Beebe, Mrs. Eunice Williams, Mrs. Miriam Southworth and Mrs. Hannah Hosmer. This was the result of the labors of two missionaries, Messrs. Cleveland and Waterman, whom the Connecticut Missionary Society sent into this region in 1808.

In May, 1811, at the same place, the First Congregational Society of Mexico was regularly organized, the first trustees being Peter Pratt, Barnet Whipple, Col. Sherman Hosmer, Calvin Tiffany, and Shubael Alfred. In May, 1818, the name "Congregational" was replaced by "Presbyterian," and from this period its progress was vigorous and successful. In 1829 the society numbered 420 members, but in that year it divided. A movement had been started to build a meeting house, but the location could not be amicably agreed upon. Mexico village and Prattville (as it was then called) each wanted the edifice, and all attempts to compromise failed. George Scriba in 1813, had given the society fifty acres of land on Pratham Hill,¹ and in 1829 the Prattville branch erected a frame church thereon, which was dedicated by Rev. Israel Brainard about Christmas time of that year. The society continued until 1859, when it disbanded, and in August, 1863, their meeting-house was demolished. Among the ministers before the division in 1829 and after, were Revs. Israel Brainard, Oliver Leavitt, M. Dunlap, David R. Dixon, William B. Stowe, John L. Marvin, Ezra Scoville and Ralph Robinson.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Prattville (Pratham) was organized in 1859, immediately after the dissolution of the Presbyterian society, and in 1863 a house of worship was erected. It was dedicated December 11 of that year by Rev. H. B. Knight. Seventeen years later it was repaired at a cost of \$333 and rededicated December 19,

¹ Here, in 1814, Amanda Brewster organized the first Sunday school in the town, and perhaps the first in the present county of Oswego.

1880. Among the pastors have been Revs. L. N. Stratton, A. F. Dempsey and G. L. Payne.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mexico village, an offshoot of the Presbyterian Society, previously described, was organized May 5, 1829, and instituted by Revs. Oliver Ayer, Ralph Robinson and Oliver Leavitt, February 24, 1830, as the First Presbyterian Church of Mexicoville.

The constituent members were :

Shubael and Lucinda Alfred, Nathaniel and Lucinda Butler, Isaac and Lydia Stone, Anson and Eliza Gustin, Samuel and Caroline Wilson, Alexander and Mary McNitt, Edmund, Levi, Mary, Lucy and Louisa Matthews, Sally and Louisa Davis, Clark and Abigail Beebe, Jabin and Melinda Wood, Asa Allen, Catharine Wheeler, Laura Goit, Sally Ames, Nancy Lord, Sophia Taft, Fanny Wood and Eunice Killam.

The first pastor was Rev. Ralph Robinson, who was followed by Revs. Oliver Ayer, Alfred White, J. A. Hart, Charles Bowles, D. R. Dixon, William Blodgett, John Eastman, Josiah Leonard, Russell Whiting, and others. The present pastor is Rev. George Bayless. A church edifice was erected soon after the organization ; it was repaired in 1858, and again in 1879 at a cost of \$5,000; a new organ, costing \$1,400 was placed in position in December of that year ; and the church was reopened February 8, 1880.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mexico village.—The first to cherish and foster Methodism in the town of Mexico was Mrs. Minerva Ames, wife of Leonard Ames, in whose house Rev. Jonathan Heustis preached the first Methodist sermon in town about 1809, and organized the first class, which consisted of Mrs. Ames, Messrs. Place, Calkins and Chesebro, and Wilson Armstrong, the latter being the first leader and local exhorter. With Rev. Mr. Heustis came Rev. Benjamin Paddock, who also officiated. In 1810, upon the formation of the Genesee Conference, this region became a part of the Cayuga district, which included the circuits of Mexico and Black River. Rev. Jonathan Heustis was the first pastor (then known as a circuit rider) and was followed by Rev. S. Rowley. Rev. Ira Fairbanks was appointed in 1811, his salary for that year being twenty-five dollars. In 1821 this charge was a part of the Oswego circuit. In 1828 it was included in the Salmon River circuit, and Rev. Elisha Wheeler was appointed, and in 1831

it became the Mexico circuit, with Rev. Charles Northrup in charge. A legal organization of the society was probably effected in 1833, and for that year and the next Revs. Anson Tuller and Joseph Cross were pastors. In 1835 it became a separate station, with Rev. Jesse Penfield in charge. In 1833 a brick church edifice was erected. It was burned in 1851 and in the next year the present structure was built. It was repaired in 1878 at a cost of \$2,028, and rededicated April 6, 1879, by Rev. W. F. Hemenway, pastor. In March of that year a new pipe organ was put in, and in the summer of 1864 six windows were placed in position in memory of Daniel and Henry Austin, Leonard and Minerva Ames, Rev. W. W. Rundell, Reuben Halliday, Lewis Miller, Orrin and Oliver Whitney, David B. Mains, and Mrs. S. Elizabeth Skinner. The present pastor is Rev. H. W. Bennett.

The Baptist Church of Mexico Village was organized as the Baptist Church of Mexicoville, January 24, 1832, by Rev. Jonathan Goodwin, the first pastor. In 1833 it had fifty-six members, among the first of whom were Jonathan and Calvin Goodwin, Reuben Smith and wife, Calvin Tiffany and Mrs. Robinson. In 1835 the Baptist Church in the northwest part of the town was united with this body, which reported for that year 115 members, with Rev. S. Davison, pastor. A church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1833, which was rebuilt in 1872 at a cost of over \$3,300, and rededicated January 12, 1873, by Rev. I. Butterfield. It is a brick structure and the property includes a parsonage. The present pastor is Rev. E. F. Maine, who this year (1894) completes a half century of continuous ministry.

Christ Universalist Church of Mexico was organized as the Universalist Society of Mexico, at the school house April 12, 1832, with twenty-four members. The first trustees were Alexander J. Danby, Avery Skinner, Joseph Lamb, Pliny Sabin and Amos Church. The moderator was Rev. O. Whiston, who was installed the first pastor, and was succeeded by Revs. Charles B. Brown, Henry Van Campen, J. S. Kibbe and others. In 1849 during the pastorate of Rev. William Sias, the society refused to be represented in association and it became extinct. January 16, 1853, it was revived at a meeting conducted by W. S. Goodell, and in 1868 a legal organization was effected with fifteen members. Rev. W. N. Barber became pastor and was followed by

Rev. James Vincent and by the Rev. E. B. Cooper. In 1870-71 an edifice was erected and dedicated November 16, 1871.

Grace Episcopal Church of Mexico was organized in the town hall December 4, 1848, by Rev. Edward De Zeng, as Grace Church of the village of Mexico. The first officers were Charles Benedict and Alexander Whaley, senior and junior wardens, and Joseph E. Bloomfield, Luther H. Conklin, Cyrus Whitney, Levi Downing, William Cooper, Hiram Allen, Levi Warner and Luke D. Smith, vestrymen. In 1871 the present handsome stone edifice was built, the corner stone of which was laid June 22 of that year by Bishop Huntington. It was opened for worship by the rector, Rev. George H. Watson, June 15, 1871, and after being freed from debt was consecrated by Bishop Huntington October 3, 1880. The bell was the gift of Luther H. and Miss Frances M. Conklin, in memory of their mother. The parish is now (1894) without a rector.

The North Mexico Methodist Episcopal Church was built as a union edifice by the Methodists and Baptists in 1846. In 1875 the former purchased the Baptist interest and since then have occupied it. Prior to 1875 it was a branch of the Holmesville society. Among the early members and supporters of the church were:

Frederick, Adaline, Philo and Sally Everts, Joel and Electa Roberts, Benjamin and Sarah Midlam, Mrs. Joseph Copp, Deacon and Lydia Manwaren, James Manwaren, David and Mary Everts, William and Louisa Manwaren, Lyman Loomis, Esther Roberts, Philander Ormsby, Thomas R. Howlett and Albert Everts.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Texas was organized as a society by Rev. L. N. Stratton May 24, 1867, with about twenty members. June 22, 1868, the corner-stone was laid under the title "Texas Union Church," and the building was dedicated March 11, 1869. In December, 1871, it was burned and the next year the present one was erected. It was dedicated December 12, and was considerably repaired in 1889. The first pastor was Rev. L. N. Stratton; the society is small.

The South Mexico Methodist Episcopal Church had its nucleus in a class that was attached at an early day to the church in Mexico village. Later it became a part of the Palermo circuit and on March 1, 1849, the present society was organized with about 120 members. In 1850

the church edifice was built and was dedicated in March, 1851. Among the early pastors were Revs. Charles Northrop, Anson Tuller, Harris Kingsley, J. N. Brown and others.

The Roman Catholic Church of Mexico, situated on French street about two miles southwest of Colosse, was erected about 1840, at which time the parish comprised about sixty communicants. Services have generally been regularly maintained.

The Protestant Lutheran Church of Mexico, situated about two miles south of Colosse, was first organized with sixteen communicants. In 1841-42 a house of worship was built, mainly through the efforts of John Gridley; it was dedicated in 1842, by Rev. N. Van Alstyne.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TOWN OF NEW HAVEN.

New Haven was the last town taken from Mexico before the organization of Oswego county. It was formed on the 2d of April, 1813, (Laws 1813, Chap. 107), and as originally organized it included the entire nineteenth township of Scriba Patent and nothing more. This township was originally called by Mr. Scriba Vera Cruz, which name he also gave to the city he caused to be laid out at the mouth of Salmon Creek, which was in this township. By Chapter 264 of the Laws of 1836, as amended by Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1837, lots 24, 25, 26 and 27 of this township, which included the mouth of Salmon Creek and formed a strip of land about half a mile wide running along the lake shore and which separated the town of Mexico from the lake, were taken from New Haven and annexed to Mexico, to the great delight of the latter. This left New Haven with its present area of 18,303 acres. It is the smallest town in the county, being five miles east and west by five and three-fourths north and south, and is divided into 133 lots, which are numbered from the northwest corner eastwardly.

New Haven is situated near the center of the extreme northwestern

part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by Mexico, on the south by Palermo and Volney, and on the west by Scriba. The surface is gently rolling or nearly level, inclining toward the lake. The soil is principally a sandy and gravelly loam and is underlaid with gray sandstone, which crops out in many localities. Adequate drainage is afforded by Spring Brook and Catfish and Butterfly Creeks, which flow northwardly into Lake Ontario. At the mouth of the Butterfly there is quite an extensive marsh and in the southwest part of the town there is a similar swamp.

The early settlers of New Haven found a dense wilderness heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, beech and maple, and for many years the conversion of this into marketable lumber furnished profitable employment. Numerous saw mills were built on the streams, and the work of clearing the land went forward rapidly. In 1850 there were seven saw mills in town. In 1860 there were nine saw mills, two grist mills, and other manufacturing establishments in active operation. As the forests fell agriculture superseded all other industries. Stock raising in time was given considerable attention, and dairying became of paramount importance. The first cheese factory in town was built in 1864. Within recent years, fruit growing has become one of the chief industries, and at present New Haven ranks first in this respect in Oswego county. The Strawberry Growers' Association, organized a few years ago through the efforts of Sterling A. Newell, who served as secretary for seven years, has been largely instrumental in developing and fostering this industry. Blackberries, raspberries, currants, pears, peaches, apples and grapes are grown in large quantities, while the grains, hay, potatoes and corn, receive due attention.

The first road in the town was opened prior to 1806 and doubtless was the one leading to Scriba's proposed city of Vera Cruz at the mouth of Little Salmon Creek. Others were laid out and made passable as the population increased, and have generally been kept in good repair. In 1814 there were twelve road districts. The Oswego and Rome plank road, authorized in 1844 and completed a few years afterward, passed through New Haven and was a busy thoroughfare. The town now has sixty-six road districts with a pathmaster in each. In the fall of 1865 the Rome and Oswego Railroad, now the R., W. & O., was put

in operation, running about midway between New Haven village and Lake Ontario with a station at Demster post-office. It gave a new impetus to the growth of the town and has ever since afforded excellent shipping facilities.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Ansel Snow, in the village of New Haven, on April 19, 1814, more than one year after the town was formed. Sixty-six votes were cast and the following officers were chosen :

David Easton, supervisor; Jonathan Wing, town clerk; David Easton, Nathaniel Marvin, and William Taylor, assessors; Joseph Bailey and Daniel Hall, overseers of the poor; Joseph Bailey, jr., Anson Drake, and Joseph Boynton, highway commissioners; Joseph Bailey, Jonathan Wing, and Nathaniel Marvin, commissioners of common schools; David Easton, Anson Drake, and Eliphalet Colt, inspectors of common schools; George C. Bailey, collector; George C. Bailey and Crandall Kenyon, constables; Daniel Hall and Nathaniel Marvin, fenceviewers; Almon Lindsley and Eleazer Snow, poundmasters; 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, pathmasters.

The supervisors of New Haven have been as follows :

David Easton, 1814-16; Orris Hart, 1817-20; David Easton, 1821-23; Seth Severance, 1824-29; William Bullen, 1830; Orris Hart, 1831; Seth Severance, 1832-38; Norman Rowe, 1839-40; Seth Severance, 1841-42; Hosea Cornish, 1843-45; Seth Severance, 1846; Norman Rowe, 1847; Lorenzo W. Tanner, 1848; Charles Nichols, 1849; L. W. Tanner, 1850; Seth Severance, 1851; Abram W. Hewitt, 1852; John C. Gillespie, 1853-54; Avery W. Severance, 1855-56; Lorenzo W. Tanner, 1857; Norman Rowe, 1858; L. W. Tanner, 1859; Avery W. Severance, 1860-71; Henry J. Daggett, 1872-76; Schuyler M. Barker, 1877; H. J. Daggett, 1878; S. M. Barker, 1879-80; Henry B. Allen, 1881; S. M. Barker, 1882; George W. Daggett, 1883-84; S. M. Barker, 1885; George M. Whitney, 1886-90; Lucian Snow, 1891; Frank W. Stevens, 1892-95.

Jonathan Wing served as town clerk from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, William Taylor from 1817 to 1818, Hezekiah Nichols from 1819 to 1824, Isaac Whipple from 1825 to 1829, Levi Rowe from 1830 to 1831, and Chester R. Wells in 1833. David Easton was appointed a justice of the peace in 1807, Joseph Bailey in 1810, and Jonathan Wing in 1811; these were the only justices who lived in New Haven while it was still a part of Mexico. The first justices appointed after the formation of the town were Jonathan Wing, Samuel Cherry, Lyman Blakesley, and Israel Ransom.

The town officers for 1894-5 were as follows :

Frank V. Stevens,¹ supervisor; B. T. Armstrong, clerk; H. B. Allen, B. T. Armstrong, James E. Baker, and Newton W. Parsons, justices of the peace; L. J. Groves, highway commissioner; Edward M. Mond, collector; F. W. Mellon, overseer of the poor; William B. Searles, Clarence D. Smith, and William E. Booth, assessors; H. A. Stacy, jr., Silas Chesbro, and Frank Elmhirst, excise commissioners.

The first permanent settler² of New Haven was Solomon Smith, who located on lot 47 in 1800 and built the first log house in town, near the subsequent residence of David Russell. He also erected, in 1812, the first frame building, a dwelling, and soon after it was enclosed he gave a dance or "house-warming." He died here November 28, 1824, at the age of seventy-five. Of his several sons John R. was killed at the raising of Orris Hart's ashery in October, 1823, and Jesse died in town aged over eighty.

In 1804 Capt. Gardner Wyman and Eleazer Snow came in from Eaton, Madison county. It would thus appear that Mr. Smith and family were the sole inhabitants of New Haven during a period of four years. Mr. Wyman obtained his title of captain in the war of 1812 and was the first man in town to command a militia company. His son, Meres Wyman, died here March 17, 1884, aged ninety-four. He once attended a dance at Mexico Point, going on foot to Colosse to borrow a horse, returning to New Haven for his girl, and traveling in all over fifty miles in making the round trip. Captain Wyman erected the third log house in town, on lot 57, at the east end of the old Barker farm. Leander Snow settled on the north side of Catfish Creek, near New Haven Station, on the farm which has always remained in the family. His son Daniel was born in 1803 and died here in October, 1881. He had five children, of whom Lucien, born in 1838, occupies the old homestead. Two other sons of Eleazer Snow were Charles and Lebbeus, both of whom commanded sailing vessels between Oswego and Lewiston. During a down trip a terrific storm partially wrecked the craft of Charles Snow and all on board, about thirty in number,

¹ Frank V. Stevens was born in New Haven in 1857, has served as assessor two terms, and for three years was a member of the life saving crew at Salmon Creek station;

² French's State Gazetteer, 1860, states that the first settlement was commenced by Messrs. Rood and Doolittle at New Haven in 1798, but F. W. Squires, who is recognized as authority on local history, gives this honor to Solomon Smith. Rood and Doolittle doubtless settled at what is now Texas or Mexico Point.

were drowned. The vessel of which Lebbeus was captain was saved in the mouth of the Genesee River.

Chauncey Drake and John Ames also settled here in 1804. The latter built the second log house in town. Mr. Drake located near Cheever's Mills, and after the first mill was erected there he conducted it. Chester Drake, a cabinet maker, was born here in 1840.

In 1805 Joseph Bailey, James Jerrett, Ira Foot, David Easton, and Andrew Place became settlers. The first named, from Vernon, N. Y., located on the Andrew Coe farm west of New Haven village. He was the first postmaster in town, justice of the peace in 1810, 1814, and 1816, and performed the marriage ceremony for Capt. Ephraim Van Valkenburgh, the first white child born in what is now Volney. He was a soldier in the British Army, as was also Mr. Jerrett, who came from Paris, Oneida county, and settled opposite Mr. Bailey. Both deserted from Burgoyne about the time of the battle at Saratoga. Mrs. Polly Coe and Richard Jerrett were children of Mr. Jerrett. Ira Foot, from Kirkland, Oneida county, located at Cheever's Mills, where he built the first saw mill in town in 1805. Prior to raising the frame he sent to Rome for a cask of whiskey, which was drunk up, and a second trip for another cask had to be made before the building was raised. David Easton was one of the early prominent men and held several positions of public trust, was supervisor six years and justice of the peace, and held both offices at the time of his death in 1823; he was appointed justice in 1807, 1809, 1811, 1814, 1820, and 1823, and became an associate justice of the Common Pleas in 1816. He was the first justice of the peace in the present town and the first supervisor of New Haven, and was also elected to the last named office in Mexico in 1809. He located on the Willis Johnson farm one mile south of Butterfly Corners. Andrew Place was another early comer and a noteworthy citizen. He first settled on the Ira D. Smith farm and later at May's Corners, two miles east of New Haven, where he opened and kept a log tavern. Afterward he had an inn where his son Andrew G. subsequently resided. He also lived in Richland and in New Haven village, where he died suddenly in his wagon November 15, 1852, aged sixty-five. He was a shrewd man, a good speaker, and an active Jacksonian Democrat. Andrew G. Place was born here in December, 1819, and since 1837 has lived in this town.

Roswell Farman came from Vernon, Oneida county, in the spring of 1806, accompanied by his eldest son, Zadok, then fifteen years old. He settled three-fourths of a mile west of the present village of New Haven, opposite the place now owned by Charles Davis, and lived there until his death, in October, 1839. The country, on his arrival, was an almost unbroken forest, and he came the greater part of the distance from Oneida county by following a line of blazed trees. There were only two small clearings between the place where he settled and Oswego, one that of Mr. Bailey, now known as the Coe farm, and the other the Burt and Stone place, at Scriba Corners. The first summer he cleared a few acres of land, planted and raised a small quantity of corn, built a log house, and went back, in the fall, to Oneida county. In the following winter he returned with a cow, a few sheep, a yoke of oxen, a sled, and his family, which then consisted of a wife and five children (one daughter and four sons), the youngest five years old.

One or two incidents will suffice to show the wildness of the country. On the journey from Oneida county they stopped for a night at a log house, which served them as a "tavern." The cow, sheep, and oxen were placed in a log barn. In the night a pack of wolves, attracted by the animals, surrounded the buildings, and not only made the forests echo with their howlings, but also made an onslaught upon the doors of both the house and barn with such fury as to create serious alarm. On arriving at their rude cabin the sheep were put into a log pen, that had been prepared for the purpose the previous summer. It was covered with poles and brush, and supposed to be secure against wolves. The family went on, for the night, a mile farther, to the Bailey place. On their return, in the morning, they found their sheep pen had been broken into, and their little flock all killed by the wolves. To-day, when the great majority of the people have an abundance of the necessaries of life, and live in comparative luxury, it is difficult to appreciate such a loss to a family, almost wholly dependent upon the fleeces of their flock for their clothing and bedding, in their new forest home.

George Farman, son of Roswell, was born in this town July 4, 1812, and is the oldest living native resident.

Among other arrivals of 1806 were Daniel Hewitt and Joseph Boynton. Mr. Hewitt settled southeast of the village of New Haven. He

had two sons, Palmer and Elihu. Palmer Hewitt was a prominent man and a colonel in the old State militia. He had two sons, Abram W. and Mahlon. A. W. or "Wood" Hewitt, as he was familiarly called, was supervisor and justice of the peace, and has two sons living in town, C. B. and George. Mr. Boynton located on the T. S. Dowd farm, where he kept a tavern, the locality being named from him, Boynton Hill.

From 1808 to 1810 Jonathan Wing, Ezra May, Waldo Brayton, Daniel Hall, and Anson and Warner Drake came in. Mr. Wing, who settled near David Easton's, on the Warren Johnson farm, was the first town clerk and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1811, 1814, 1816, 1823, and 1827. Ezra May took up his residence in New Haven village, where he opened in 1810 the first tavern in the town; it stood just east of the brick house, which was also erected by him in 1824. He was at one time a pilot in Commodore Chauncey's fleet on Lake Ontario in the war of 1812, and during a severe storm, because of a drunken captain's refusal to attend to his duty, left the vessel, was rescued by another boat which was soon captured by the British, and was taken a prisoner to Kingston. With others he succeeded in bribing the sentinel and escaped; he finally reached Sackett's Harbor and was paid \$50 by Commodore Chauncey on account of his courage and shrewdness. Warner Drake was the father of Butler S. Drake, a farmer and teacher. Anson Drake located in New Haven village, where he opened the first store in town in 1809. Waldo Brayton, who settled at Cheever's Mills, erected the first grist mill in New Haven the same year. Daniel Hall became a resident on the A. B. Tuller place and a very influential citizen.

In 1810 came Nathaniel Marvin, Almon Lindsley, Peleg Davis, William Taylor, Reuben Halliday, and Herman Hitchcock. Mr. Marvin lived at the "Hollow," where his son Orton O. afterward resided. With Hezekiah Nichols, he erected the second grist mill in town, at the "Hollow," about 1815. Orton O. Marvin was born in 1816 and died November 15, 1892. A brother, Rozelle, aged eight years, was drowned about 1837. Almon Lindsley located near Jonathan Wing in the eastern part of the town and held several important positions. George N. Lindsley was born here in 1838. Peleg Davis had three

wives and twenty two children. His youngest son resides on the homestead on the State road. Mr. Taylor settled on the hill west of the "Hollow," on what later became the S. O. Wilmarth place, and was town clerk in 1820 and a justice of the peace the same year. Mr. Hitchcock located one and one-half miles south of New Haven village, and Reuben Halliday in the east part of the town. The latter was the first Methodist class leader and for many years a local preacher.

In 1811 Henry Hawley located south of the village of New Haven and was killed at the raising of Robert Jerrett's barn in 1815. He had three sons, Philander, John, and Henry, jr. Mrs. H. J. Daggett is a daughter of Philander Hawley ; she has three nephews, Charles, Elmer, and Henry Hawley, living in town.

Between 1810 and 1813 Seth Severance, Ezra Bromley, Mitchell Crandall, William Griffin, Ansel Snow, Crandall Kenyon, Dr. Eliphalet Colt, John Walcott, Elias May, Lyman and Daniel Hatch, Samuel Cherry, Israel Ransom, Philip Delano, and Lyman Blakesley became residents of the town. Seth Severance came from Leyden, Mass., and served as justice of the peace several years, beginning in 1821. He was supervisor seventeen years—longer than any other man in New Haven. He settled east of Butterfly and died there March 8, 1856. He was twice married, his wives being sisters, and had seven children. Hon. Avery W. Severance, son of Seth, was born in New Haven on February 23, 1819, and died here February 15, 1874. He was elected justice of the peace in 1841, was for several years supervisor and chairman of the board, long president of the Oswego County Agricultural Society, and a member of assembly in 1865.

Dr. Colt was the first physician in the town, and remained until about 1830.

The war of 1812, followed by the cold season of 1816, checked immigration, and for three or four years few settlers arrived. About 1815 the prominent arrivals were Orris Hart, Hezekiah Nichols, Luman Cummings, John Parsons, Dr. Stephen H. Kinne, Calvin Eason, Peter Kelsey, and Harvey Tuller. Mr. Nichols, from Oneida county, located west of New Haven village, and owned a grist mill at the "Hollow." He was a justice of the peace in 1819-21, and died here over thirty years ago, leaving three sons, Samuel, John, and Henry E.

John Nichols is living in Michigan and Henry E. is a prominent lawyer in Fulton. Samuel Nichols served as captain of Co. E, 110th N. Y. Vols., and is the proprietor of Pleasant Point, subsequently noticed.

Orris Hart was one of the leading men of the town and ably filled a number of important offices. He was appointed associate judge of the Common Pleas in 1817 and 1819, surrogate of the county in 1819 and 1845, and sheriff in 1821, and was elected to the latter office in 1822. He was also a justice of the peace in 1817 and 1831 and member of assembly in 1827-28. He built the first ashery in town, of logs, in 1816, and in 1823 replaced it with a frame structure. 1818 he started a distillery just east of New Haven village. He came from Paris, Oneida county.

Luman Cummings settled northeast of the village of New Haven, whence he removed in 1818 to the locality that took his name, Cummings Mills, on the Catfish, in the south part of the town, where he died October 29, 1876, aged eighty years. He built the mill at that place about 1861, and rebuilt it three times. This was the fourth saw mill in town. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is survived by one son, Orlando R., who was born here in 1827, and who resides on the homestead.

Dr. S. H. Kinne was the second physician in New Haven and remained till about 1839. He was justice of the peace two or three years and prominent in local affairs. Peter Kelsey, John Parsons, and Calvin Eason settled near Butterfly. The latter came from Vermont and died in 1863, aged eighty seven. He served in the war of 1812, and was the father of Charles G., who was born here in 1839. Mr. Parsons was appointed a justice of the peace in 1819 and served as postmaster at Butterfly about twenty years. He was the father of John Parsons, of Mexico, and the grandfather of N. W. Parsons, of Demster.

Abiathar Millard and Simeon Wells were two settlers of 1816. Carmi Millard, a son of the former, is living here at the age of ninety-four, being the oldest resident of the town.

Norman Rowe removed from Paris, Oneida county, and settled northwest of New Haven village in February, 1817. He was born in Litchfield county, Conn., January 2, 1795, and came with his parents to this State in 1803. He was a self-educated man and possessed a large

amount of useful knowledge. He served a short time at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. In 1836 he settled in the village, where he died October 28, 1887. In 1827 he was elected assessor and in 1828 a justice of the peace. He held the latter office almost fifty years. He was sheriff of the county six years from 1840 to 1842 and 1848 to 1851, justice of sessions in 1835, supervisor several terms, chairman of the board in 1839 and 1840, and town clerk for more than twenty years, holding office longer than any other man in Oswego county. He was first a Whig and later a Republican, and became lieutenant-colonel of militia in 1828. He was long a trustee and deacon of the Congregational church of New Haven, and ever an upright, influential, and respected citizen. He was married twice and had eleven children.

Among other settlers prior to 1820 were Theodore Gridley, Peter Tyler, Orrin Wilmarth, and B. G. Sherman. Mr. Gridley was from Paris, Oneida county, and settled northwest of New Haven village at a place long known as "Gridley's," now "Daggett's," where he built a saw mill and wool carding-mill, both of which long since ceased to exist. He was a justice of the peace several years, beginning in 1823, and was the grandfather of Lewis Gridley, who resides in this town. Silas O. Wilmarth was the only son of Orrin Wilmarth and now resides in the village of New Haven. He has three sisters in town, one of whom is the wife of A. F. Rowe. Mr. Sherman was a native of Herkimer county.

The population of the town at this period (1820) numbered 899 persons, but this included the half-mile strip along the lake shore in what is now Mexico. During the next five years Deacon Samuel Allen, Hervey Simmons, Simeon Gilson, Charles Nichols, William O. Guile, John M. Howard, Thomas H. Austin, Milo A. Mack, and Joshua Mark became residents of New Haven. Deacon Allen, long an active member of the Congregational church, came in 1821 and settled in the village. He had sons Warren, George W., Samuel, jr., Silas O., and Joseph H., all deceased. Henry B. Allen, a son of George W., is one of the present justices and lives at the "Hollow." Mr. Nichols, a brother of Hezekiah Nichols previously mentioned, moved here from Oneida county and located north of New Haven village the same year. He was a deacon of the Congregational church from 1834 until his death

on July 23, 1872, at the age of seventy-two. His grandson, C. H. Nichols, occupies the old homestead. Hervey Simmons came in 1823, settled in the east part of New Haven village, and died June 15, 1876, aged eighty years. His son Henry resides on the homestead at the age of sixty-one. Simeon Gilson was a native of Hampshire, Mass., and C. C. Gilson was born here in 1829; the former had four sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters and two sons are living. Milo A. Mack came here with his father, Joshua, when about seven years old. His son Fred A. was born in 1853 and has always lived on the homestead. William O. Guile came about 1820 and died August 12, 1876, aged seventy-six years. Four of his sons, O. O., P. K., Luke, and John, are living in New Haven. Joshua Mark arrived prior to 1825. His children were Harmon, William, Norman, Milo, Wallace (all deceased except Norman, who resides in town), Charlotte (Mrs. Parkhurst), Lucinda (Mrs. E. G. Parsons), and Elizabeth.

Other settlers prior to 1830 were :

William M. Cheever, Job Dowd, Deacon House, Uzel M. Barker, Stephen Luce, Chester R. Wells, B. J. Hale, T. S. Daviel, Michael Fenneron, Archibald Forbes, Cyrus L. Head, Oramel Law, G. L. Lyons, William Bullen, Capt. G. A. Smith, A. J. Stacy, and E. A. Taylor.

William M. Cheever, from Whitestown, N. Y., located at Cheever's Mills, in the north part of the town, about 1827. He was a wealthy man for those times and gave each of his children a farm or its equivalent. He was also a land agent, and died in 1843 aged nearly seventy years. He had seven daughters, and sons William, Edward, Charles S., and Henry J.; the latter died September 30, 1893, aged about sixty-eight. Charles S., the youngest of the family, was born in 1818 and died on the homestead, where his son William M. now resides. Job Dowd came here in 1828 with his family of nine children, and settled on the farm now owned by a grandson. His three sons were Albert J., Titus S., and Thomas, of whom the last two have children living in town. Titus S. Dowd was born in 1819 and died in 1883. Deacon House settled near Boynton Hill, and has a son Benjamin residing near the old homestead.

Uzel M. Barker, born in Albany county in 1791, located in 1829 a mile and a quarter southeast of New Haven village. He served as

poor-master many years, and died March 28, 1879. Of his four sons, James, Avery, John, and Schuyler M., the latter, born in 1828, is a farmer and surveyor, and has been supervisor, and justice of the peace. Chester R. Wells came in about 1830, and for many years was chorister of the Congregational church. He was a plane maker by trade, and served as town clerk four years and as justice of the peace some time. Mr. Hale was an undertaker here for about fifty-five years, and is still living. He was born April 22, 1812. E. A. Taylor, son of Cyprian, was born in Chenango county in 1827 and came to this county with his parents while a babe. Stephen Luce was for ten years a merchant at the "Hollow," town clerk in 1833, deputy sheriff under Norman Rowe, and finally moved to Oswego. William Bullen was first a clerk and later a partner of Orris Hart, whose daughter he married. He was supervisor in 1830 and justice of the peace in 1827 and 1830.

During the period between 1830 and 1840 the following, among others, became residents of the town :

Alexander H. Barton, Abram Bartlett, Samuel G. Merriam, John Barlow, Lincoln Battles, Richard Cross, Nathaniel Ball, Lyman B. Legg, Nicholas Chesbro, the Tanner family, Abram Fones, A. S. Greene, G. L. Jones, Arthur Keefe, Alonzo Lee, Joseph Patten, Charles Rosseter, S. H. Reed, and M. G. Stevens.

The Tanner family, William, Lorenzo W., and Charles A., came to this town in 1832, as did also Lyman B. Legg. William Tanner died August 18, 1839, aged twenty-five, from a broken back caused by wrestling. Lorenzo W. lives in Oswego and Charles A. died April 25, 1851. Mr. Legg was impressed into the British service in the war of 1812, escaped and enlisted in the U. S. army. He died December 14, 1879. Richard Cross died here in 1885, aged eighty years. His son Henry was born in New Haven in 1836, in which year Nathaniel Ball and Nicholas Chesbro located in town. Mr. Ball was long one of the leading men; his son Charles resides on the homestead. Mr. Chesbro served as assessor, justice, etc., and died here in 1872; he was the father of Schuyler Chesbro, who was born in Otsego county in 1827.

Samuel G. Merriam settled in the village of New Haven in 1832 and the next year was appointed commissioner of deeds. He was a very prominent and highly respected citizen, and died April 13, 1889. He

served as town clerk in 1836 and 1837, and was elected a justice of the peace in 1837. William H. Merriam was town clerk in 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Alexander H. Barton came into the town for the second time and settled permanently in 1838. He was born in Marshall, Oneida county, June 1, 1805, and died here April 27, 1854. He was a farmer, nurseryman, justice of the peace eight years, school teacher, and one of the first to engage in growing strawberries for market in Oswego county. He has two sons, Henry L. and David, living in Mexico.

Prominent among other early settlers of New Haven may be mentioned here the names of James H. Wright, who served as justice of the peace in 1841 and 1849 and as superintendent of common schools; Charles, Nelson, and Albert Davis, of whom the former is still a resident at the age of eighty; Levi Booth, and Nehemiah and Rhodes Sheldon, all of whom have children living in town; Alanson May, a millwright, a soldier of the war of 1812, and the father of Erastus and Charles; Stanton P. Wheeden, who was justice of the peace in 1835 and 1847; John C. Gillespie, who was elected to the same office in 1842, moved to Fulton about 1870, where his widow and son now reside, and who died there April 13, 1886, aged seventy-five; Levi Rowe and George S. Thrall, town clerks, the former in 1830-31 and the latter in 1838-42, and 1845-47; John J. Ayer, who held the same position in 1834-35; Edmund E. Wells, likewise town clerk two years; Robert S. Kelsey, who held the office in 1850-51 and 1857-58; A. M. Andrews and James Talmadge, justices of the peace; Rev. W. C. Johnson, a native of New Haven, son of Seth, and born in 1829; Henry Stacy, who died in 1862, and whose son Henry, born here in 1828, lives in town; Sterling Newell, who died in Mexico in 1888, and whose son, Sterling A., born in New Haven in 1848, married a daughter of Milo A. Mark, served as secretary of the New Haven Strawberry Growers' Association for seven years, and was one of the originators and incorporators of the New Haven Cheese and Butter Association, of which he was secretary and president, each, five years; and Wright Sherman, originally from Rhode Island, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a very early settler, whose son, Samuel S. Sherman, was born in 1824 on the homestead on which he still resides, and where he has always lived, being one of nine children.

Amos King, a ship carpenter, came from Jefferson county to this town in 1840. He was married three times and had seven children, of whom George R., born in 1824, is also a ship carpenter by trade, and resides in New Haven. The same year Jacob Marshall, father of Jacob L., became a resident.

Capt. Henry J. Daggett, son of Henry and Mary Daggett, came to Oswego village (now city) with his parents in 1838, and in 1842 removed with them to New Haven, where the father died in April, 1870, and the mother in September, 1871. Captain Daggett, born in Boston, Mass., August 16, 1826, early became a sailor on the lakes and rose to commander, from which he retired in 1863. He served his town in various capacities, was chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1876, and in 1875 represented his district in the Assembly. A brother, George W. Daggett, is deceased.

Solomon White became a resident of New Haven as early as 1844. He was a general in the old State militia, and died in town July 17, 1857. His son Solomon resides on the homestead with his son Charles. He was formerly a merchant and postmaster. Daniel B. Van Buren and Avery O. Brown were settlers of the town in 1845. During the same year the former built, with John D. Reed, the first stave mill in New Haven, at the "Hollow." He was the father of ex-Sheriff John Van Buren and of Ernest Van Buren, and died May 6, 1891, aged seventy, survived by his widow. Mr. Brown moved to Oswego city, where he died May 22, 1885, leaving there two sons, Frank L., and Horace. Philetus Lee settled near Cheever's Mills in 1846, and died in September, 1882, aged seventy-five. Two sons, A. C. and Edward Lee, reside in town.

Zadoc W. Stevens, born in Hillsborough, N. H., in April, 1793, was a schoolmate of Franklin Pierce, came to Oswego county in 1835, and in 1845 settled in New Haven, where he died February 26, 1858. His sons William, M. G. and Calvin J. reside in town, the former on the homestead. M. G. was the father of Frank V. Stevens, the present supervisor.

The following notice appears in Barber and Howe's Historical Collections of the State of New York, 1846: "New Haven, taken from Mexico in 1813; from Albany 157 miles. Pop. 1,735. New Haven,

10 miles E. from Oswego, and 12 S. W. from Pulaski, has about 20 dwellings. Butterfly is a post-office."

Pierce Squires removed from Madison county to Martinsburg, N. Y., in 1838, and in the spring of 1846 came thence with his family to New Haven, settling one and one-half miles northeast of the village. He died January 11, 1861, at the age of over seventy five. W. W. Squires, his son, occupies the homestead. Francis W. Squires, another son, was born in Lebanon, Madison county, October 22, 1820, followed the fortunes of the family to their settlement in this town, and early engaged in teaching school. October 9, 1851, he married Sarah R. Rice, and in the spring of 1853 removed to North Volney, where he officiated as postmaster from October, 1861, till about August 21, 1883, when he returned to New Haven. He enlisted in Co. A, 184th N. Y. Vols. in the Rebellion, and served as clerk of the company. He has been justice of the peace, in all twelve years, beginning in 1859, and was elected justice of sessions in 1874. His wife died March 8, 1860, leaving three children, and on August 29, 1875, he married Mrs. Maria L. Coe. Mr. Squires is a local historian of recognized ability. He has kept a daily diary since January 1, 1843. Visiting every town in the county, he has searched records and collected valuable data, much of which is incorporated in the present volume. He is accurate and painstaking, and has preserved a large amount of information which would otherwise have passed into oblivion. Since August 20, 1883, he has resided at Demster.

Jonathan E. Robinson came here in 1852, and died October 14, 1872. His father, Rev. Ralph Robinson, was a preacher for half a century. Daniel L. Nichols was born in this town in 1828, and has held several offices of trust. William B. Searles was born in 1827, removed with his parents in 1837 to Williamstown, and finally became a resident of New Haven. N. W. Parsons was born in Mexico in 1843, served in the Civil war four years, and was long a mail carrier between Mexico East Palermo and Fulton.

This brings us down to about 1850, when the population numbered some 2,000 persons. It is impossible to trace the career, however briefly, of every newcomer. A few more are mentioned in succeeding pages of this chapter and a number more fully in Part III of the present work.

The population of the town at various periods was as follows: In 1830, 1,410; 1835, 1,551; 1840, 1,737; 1845, 1707; 1850, 2,015; 1855, 2,012; 1860, 2,073; 1865, 1,948; 1870, 1,764; 1875, 1,728; 1880, 1,713; 1890, 1,557. It will be noticed that a steady decrease has been going on for the past thirty years or more.

The first school in town was taught by Harriet, daughter of David Easton, in 1806. In 1808 Sherman Hosmer kept a school at Butterfly. In 1860 there were eleven school districts, which were attended by 730 children. There are now twelve school districts with a school house in each, in which thirteen teachers are employed, and which were attended during the year 1892-93 by 335 scholars. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$7,350; assessed valuation of districts, \$633,304; public money received from the State, \$1,562.97; raised by local tax, \$1,470.52. The various districts are locally known as follows: No 1, Butterfly; 2, North Butterfly; 3, Mullen Hill; 4, Stone school house; 5, New Haven village; 6, Cummings; 7, Howlett; 8, Dowd; 9 Kingdom; 10, South New Haven; 11, Vermilion; 12, Town Line.

Few towns in the State responded more promptly or contributed more liberally of their brave and patriotic citizens than did this. About 175 went to the front, of whom forty-four were killed or died of wounds. To the memory of these heroes the residents, in 1870, erected a handsome monument in the beautiful cemetery in New Haven village, which was appropriately dedicated May 30, of that year. It is of Italian marble, about eighteen feet high, and bears the names and ages of the forty-four soldiers, and also this inscription; "Erected to the memory of New Haven's gallant sons who died for their country." Among those who received deserved promotion were George Wetmore, Chauncey L. Gridley, William N. Taylor, John N. Gilman, and George E. Lansing. Doyle Post, No. 591, G. A. R., of which N. W. Parsons was the commander in 1894, was permanently organized in July, 1886. Relief Corps, No. 163, was formed in December, 1890; Eliza Parsons is president for 1895.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894: assessed valuation of real estate, \$522,469; equalized, \$633,058; personal property, \$38,210; railroads, 5.32 miles, \$53,550; town tax, \$1,499.57; county tax, \$3,759.10; total tax levy, \$6,659; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.20; dog tax, \$.57. The town is divided into two election districts and in November, 1894, polled 397 votes.

New Haven village.—This is the largest and most important business

place in town. It is centrally situated, one mile south of the railroad station at Demster, and contains about 300 inhabitants. In early days it was called Gay Head, but since 1819 it has been known by the present designation. The first store in the town was opened here in 1809 by Anson Drake, who was succeeded in 1816 by Orris Hart. The latter was followed in 1833 by Samuel Cherry, and at the same time Samuel G. Merriam became a merchant in the place. He continued in business until 1873, a period of forty years, when he was succeeded by Rowe & Wilmarth. The senior member of this firm, A. F. Rowe, had several partners, and in May, 1882, became sole owner of the establishment. About 1860 a store was opened in the stone hotel building by Hewett & Goodsell, who were succeeded in November, 1867, by Bohannan & Bennett. For several years following 1850, Solomon White, jr., and Silas Allen conducted a general mercantile trade. In 1835 B. J. Hale established a coffin wareroom and undertaking establishment and carried on an extensive business for nearly half a century. He was the first in Oswego county to keep ready-made coffins, and made (March 6, 1838), one of the first caskets covered with velvet. He retired from the undertaking business about 1885, selling out to Whitney Brothers, and at that time was the oldest active undertaker in the State. For a while he was associated with his son. The first drug store was opened about 1862 by Dr. James Austin. The first and only foundry in town was operated here between 1836 and 1840, first by Richard Eason and later by him and Hosea Cornish. Ezra May opened the first tavern in New Haven in this place in 1810; it was a log building, and in 1824 he replaced it by a brick structure. About 1826 Jesse Smith built a hotel in the rear of the old stone one, and in 1828 Samuel Allen opened another on a site west of the Congregational church. Richard Eason erected the stone tavern about 1850. All these old-time inns have been discontinued and at present the village is without hotel accommodations. Among other business interests which have been carried on in the place may be mentioned, the agricultural implement and carriage warehouse of G. M. Whitney, the fruit evaporator of C. H. Taylor (established in 1882), and the harness shop of F. D. Whitney.

About 1850 the Odd Fellows organized a lodge which soon disbanded. In July, 1877, it was revived under the name Beacon Light Lodge, No. 464, with Dr. George G. Whitaker as noble grand.

The post-office, the first in town, was established as West Mexico on January 19, 1813, with Joseph Bailey as postmaster, at whose house about two miles west of the village the office was kept. On December 25, 1819, the name was changed to New Haven, Orris Hart became postmaster, and the office was moved to the village. Mr. Hart was succeeded on February 8, 1833, by Samuel G. Merriam, who was followed on July 23, 1853, by Solomon White, jr. On January 30, 1858, Silas Hart was appointed and on June 28, 1861 S. G. Merriam again became the incumbent. He was succeeded on January 2, 1873, by Augustus F. Rowe, who served until May 25, 1893, when he was succeeded by the present postmaster, Charles B. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt was born in New Haven in 1854 and has always resided here. He is a son of A. W. Hewitt, and has held several town offices.

Demster post-office (New Haven Station), situated about one mile north of the village of New Haven, dates its existence from the completion of the railroad. It is the second important business place in town. For about thirteen years O. N. Woodworth conducted a general mercantile trade here, being succeeded in 1884 by Charles Gero. Mrs. Woodworth also had a millinery and fancy goods store. The post-office was established at Demster on August 25, 1883, with O. N. Woodworth as postmaster. His successors with the dates of their appointment have been as follows: Charles Gero, August, 1884; H. G. Cheever, December, 1888; Newton W. Parsons, March 27, 1889; Benjamin W. Mott, incumbent, July 31, 1893. The Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, No. 52, of which Mrs. Delia Lewis is master, and which was organized January 16, 1874, meets here every week, as does also New Haven Grange. No. 588, organized June 25, 1889.

Butterfly is a postal hamlet in the eastern part of the town and the second oldest post-office in New Haven. The office was established January 31, 1828, and John Parsons was appointed postmaster. He was followed successively by Sterling Newell September 14, 1844; John Parsons again November 23, 1848; John Parsons, jr., June 13, 1849; and Avery W. Severance February 13, 1858. January 13, 1870, the office was discontinued and in 1880 it was re-established with Aurelia A. Baker as postmistress, who still holds the position. She is the wife of James E. Baker, who came to New Haven with his parents in 1859.

South New Haven post office, in the southwest part of the town, was established in the spring of 1877 with George H. Patten as postmaster. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Clarence D. Smith, in 1884. The latter is a native of New Haven and a son of William Smith.

Sala is a post-office in the Reed district, about three miles south of New Haven village, and was established in 1893 with Mrs. Hannah Potter as postmistress.

Cheever's Mills, so called from William M. Cheever, is located in the north part of the town, and was formerly a place of considerable importance. A saw mill was built here by Ira Foot in 1805 and a distillery—the first in New Haven—by John White in 1810. Mr. White also opened a store about the same time. A grist mill was erected here at an early day, and for many years the place was widely known. At one time it had a second saw mill and a pump factory.

Daggett's, formerly Gridley's Mills, is situated three-quarters of a mile northwest of New Haven village. At a very early date a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment flourished here, but it has long since disappeared. The third saw mill in town was erected here about 1816.

The "Hollow," so called, is situated on Catfish Creek half a mile west of the village of New Haven. About 1811 Timothy Norton built at this place the second saw mill in town, about 1818 a Mr. Hutchins started the second ashery, and in 1820 Barton & Doolittle erected here the third and last distillery in town. There were also at an early date a tannery, a saw mill, and a grist mill in operation. The latter is still in use, but the others have gone to decay.

Cummings Mills is a well-known locality on the Catfish in the south part of New Haven, having at various times quite extensive milling interests.

Pleasant Point is a pretty summer resort on the lake shore about two miles northwest of New Haven station. It was formerly called Smith's Landing, from Jesse Smith, an old-time resident. In 1865 the property passed into the hands of Capt. Samuel Nichols, the present proprietor, who has developed and improved it into quite a romantic spot. Captain Nichols was born in New Haven in 1827 and is a son of Hezekiah

Nichols, previously mentioned, who died in 1855. He enlisted as first lieutenant in Co. E, 110th N. Y. Vols., served three years, and became captain.

Demster Beach has acquired considerable renown as a pleasant summer resort. It is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario about two miles northeast of Demster post-office, and contains a hotel and several cottages.

Demster Grove has long been famous as a camp-meeting place, and is located three-fourths of a mile from New Haven village. Near it is the New Haven union cheese factory and creamery, which was built by a stock company in 1878.

The Congregational Church of New Haven was organized as a society on June 30, 1817, and as a church on July 30 following, by Revs. John Dunlap and David R. Dixon, with thirteen members, viz.: Dr. Stephen H. Kinne, Daniel and Esther Hitchcock, Ori and Wealthy Rowe, Norman and Mary Rowe, Atwood and Hannah Aikens, Polly Harman, Rebecca Hitchcock, Esther Delano, and Seth S. Sweetland, of whom Norman Rowe was the last survivor. Daniel Hitchcock, Seth S. Sweetland, Seth Severance, William Taylor, Norman Rowe, and Roswell Harman were the first trustees elected, and Rev. William Williams, who began his labors here in 1820, was the first settled pastor. Among his successors were Revs. Ralph Robinson,¹ Oliver Ayer, Ichabod A. Hart, Isaac Headly, Samuel Swezey, John Reid, Thomas Bayne, Lewis Jessup, and others. Their church edifice, a frame structure, was built in 1824; it has received repairs at different times and is still in use. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel Johnson.

The Baptist Church of New Haven was organized about 1820, but never became strong in members. In 1825 a brick edifice was erected. The society enjoyed only occasional preaching and finally discontinued their services altogether and disbanded. The church was eventually sold and taken down. One of the leading members of this society was Capt. Cyrus Severance, who stood by it until his death.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of New Haven had its beginning in a class which was formed about 1833 with Reuben Halliday as leader.

¹ Rev. Ralph Robinson preached for fifty years. He died in New Haven in May, 1868, aged eighty.

Soon afterward this class disbanded, and in 1839 another was organized under the leadership of Henry K. Marvin, who officiated in that capacity many years. The first members were Nelson Davis and wife; David Field and wife, Nicholas Chesbro and wife, and Ezekiel Lewis and wife; the first board of trustees consisted of Nicholas Chesbro, David Field, Ezekiel Lewis, Alvin Buell, and Nelson Davis; and the first ministers were Revs. Charles Northrop and Joseph Craggs. Prior to 1853, the circuit being very large, two preachers visited this locality, alternately, once in four weeks each. The first church edifice was built in 1848; it was finally converted into a shop and afterward destroyed by fire. In 1876 the present building was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Manson. It is of frame veneered with brick and cost \$5,650, and contains a thousand pound bell, the gift of two members of the society. It was dedicated November 29, 1876, by Rev. B. I. Ives. The society has about 100 members under the pastoral care of Rev. Chamberlain Phelps.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE TOWN OF ORWELL.

Orwell,¹ lying in the northern central part of Oswego county, was formed from Richland on the 28th of February, 1817, and at that time included also the present town of Boylston, which was set off February 7, 1828. A narrow strip was annexed from Richland on March 27, 1844. An interior town, Orwell comprises an area of 25,883 acres, and is bounded on the north by Boylston, on the east by Redfield, on the south by Williamstown and Albion, and on the west by Albion, Richland, and Sandy Creek. It lies wholly within the southern limits of the Boylston tract, in which it was known as Survey Township No. 11, or Longinus, a classic name applied by Thomas Boylston.

The surface is quite hilly and considerably broken by the deep and

¹ Named from Orwell, Vt. The name is said to have been suggested by John Reynolds, the first and, with one intermission, for fourteen consecutive years, supervisor of this town.

picturesque ravines of the water courses. It has a decided south-westerly inclination, the eastern border being from 300 to 500 feet higher than the west part and from 700 to 1,000 feet above Lake Ontario. The soil is generally a rich gravelly loam. The eastern portion of the town still contains large tracts of uncultivated land. Salmon River, the principal water course, is a stream of unusual beauty and affords much picturesque scenery. Flowing over a rocky bed, through a series of rapids about two miles in length, it falls over a precipice 110 feet in height, the banks at this point being 200 feet high. This is one of the great natural curiosities of the State. The stream has one or two small tributaries in its course through the southern part of the town, and all combined afford excellent drainage and several good mill privileges, which in time past were extensively utilized by numerous saw mills and various other manufacturing establishments. Efforts have been made to improve Salmon River by removing obstructions so that logs could be more easily floated down its waters, notably in 1871, when, on April 27, the Salmon River Improvement Company was incorporated by Calvert Comstock, Samuel Dent, Theodore S. Comstock, William Mahar, and Edward Comstock, who composed the first board of directors. The capital was \$50,000.

Few towns in this county have afforded lumbermen more profitable employment than has Orwell. Its dense forests long contributed millions of logs to the numerous saw mills within its borders as well as to many others operated nearer the lake. At one time the manufacture of lumber and kindred products formed the chief industry of the town, and as late as 1860 sixteen saw mill, as many shingle mills, a grist mill, and a tannery were in active operation. The valuable mill sites were early sought and utilized, and the wealth of distant markets flowed into the coffers of the proprietors. The best timber, however, rapidly fell before the woodman's axe, and in its place fruitful fields and attractive homes have sprung into existence. Agriculture superseded the pioneer occupation and steadily advanced in extent and importance. Many of the lumbermen settled on the fertile farms, built comfortable habitations, and converted the wilderness into productive homesteads. Of the first inhabitants scarcely one is living to recount their deeds of sacrifice and privation, yet thrilling stories of olden days survive in

tradition if not in printed narrative. Their descendants and successors worthily maintain the sturdy characteristics and substantial industry inherited from their ancestors, while the beautiful homes that dot the more settled portions of the town attest their thrifty habits and successful labor.

The pioneers found their way into the town by following the Salmon River, which stream furnished their tables with salmon and other fish. In the forests roamed wild game of various kinds, affording abundant sport to the adventurous hunter and no little annoyance to the quiet settler. Deer, bear, wolves, and panthers infested the hills even down to recent years.

The agricultural productions of Orwell consist mainly of grain, fruit, hay and potatoes. Considerable attention is given to stock raising and especially to dairying, which dates from about 1860.

The town is devoid of the benefits of a railroad within its borders, although the R., W. & O. passes close to its southwest corner; yet it possesses excellent shipping facilities at adjacent villages. The nearest stations are Sand Bank, in Albion, and Richland Junction, in Richland. From the first settlement to the present time the popular method of communication has been by stage. Probably the earliest throughfare opened through Orwell was the road leading from Rome to Sackett's Harbor, over which large bodies of troops passed on their way to and from the defense of the frontier during the war of 1812. The inhabitants of this town were too few to form a separate company in that struggle, but many joined organizations elsewhere. Other highways were opened and improved as the settlements advanced, and have kept pace with other public improvements.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Timothy Balch in April, 1817, and the following officers were chosen :

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; fenceviewers, Martin Lillie, John Reynolds, John B. Tully; pound-keepers, Martin Lillie, John B. Tully; pathmasters, John Wart, jr., Martin Lillie, Allen Gilbert, Eli Strong, jr., Nathaniel Bennett, Perley Wyman.

At this meeting a bounty of \$5 was voted for the "pate" of each wolf killed in town; the next year this sum was doubled, and a fine of fifty cents imposed for "snaking" timber (logs) on the ground more than three rods after the snow was twelve inches deep. The latter ordinance was adopted to prevent the spoiling of roads by tearing up their deep beds of snow.

The supervisors of Orwell 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 Tillinghaast, 1841; Oramel B. Olmstead, 1844, 1856, 1862-63; Nathan Simons, 1845, 1847-48; William Beecher, jr., 1846; Flavel Crocker, 1849; Edward Allen, 1850, 1852; 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, 1876-79; H. H. Finster, 1880-82; Albert S. Barker, 1883-84, 1890; E. S. Beecher, 1885-86; A. E. Olmstead, 1887-89; De Witt Carpenter, 1891-95.

The town clerks have been: Eli 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 Towsley, 1834, 1842; Edward Allen, 1835; Dolson Morton, 1836-37; Mason Salisbury, 1838; Alanson Strong, 1839, 1843; John H. Cook, 1840-41; Oramel 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; D. B. Woodbury, 1878-80; J. C. Ferguson, 1881-83; Albert Wooliver, 1884; L. P. Blount, 1885; G. O. Olmstead, 1886; Lewis E. Joy, 1887, 1889, 1893-94; F. B. Woodbury, 1888; Albert House, 1890-92.

The town officers for 1894-5 were as follows:

De Witt Carpenter, supervisor; Lewis E. Joy, town clerk; Lewis C. Sampson, Henry H. Finster, Homer West, Freeland Davis, justices of the peace; John F. Bonner, Alexander Potter, Henry Hitton, town auditors; Ward Finster, Lucius Beadle, Orville Stowell, assessors; Elvin G. Potter, overseer of the poor; Charles Paddock, commissioner of highways; William S. Damon, collector.

The first settlers within the present town of Orwell were Frederick Eastman and Jesse Merrill, who came with their families in 1806 and located on the north bank of the Salmon River about one mile below the site of the hamlet of Molino or Pekin. Mr. Eastman's son, Elliot, who died in 1882, the last survivor of this little band of pioneers, was

then six years old. For one year they were the sole white inhabitants of the town, and during that period they suffered innumerable hardships. In 1808 David Eastman, another son of Frederick, married Betsey, a daughter of Nathaniel Bennett, which was probably the first marriage in town. The "State Gazetteer" gives this honor to "Robert Wooley and a daughter of Nathaniel Bennett, sr., in 1807," but the best authority points to the accuracy of the first statement. The first white birth was that of a child of David Eastman, whose young wife was the first victim of death, in 1810, unless it was the mother of Timothy Balch, who died about the same time.

In 1807 Nathaniel Bennett, sr., and Nathaniel, jr., settled in the Eastman and Merrill locality, while Capt. George W. Noyes located at what is now Orwell village. The latter soon moved away. In this year, or in 1808, Silas Maxham took up his residence half a mile east of Pekin and Elias Mason became a settler near the falls. About 1809 Timothy Balch came from Sandy Creek, where he had lived two or three years, and erected a log house at "Orwell Corners." He was originally from the Mohawk Valley, and upon his settlement here opened his house as a tavern, the first of the kind in the town. It became a noted stopping place, and dispensed good whisky and comfortable entertainment to the neighboring pioneers.

Settlers came in slowly, or, coming, were dissatisfied with the hills and broken surface of the territory and continued on farther west. About 1811 Millan Aiken built on Salmon River, above the falls, the first saw mill in Orwell. Soon afterward James Hughes placed a trip-hammer shop in operation on the brook which runs through Pekin, at a point about eighty rods below that hamlet. He made scythes, axes, and other tools and was a very useful man in the settlement.

Among others who settled in Orwell prior to the war of 1812 were Joshua Hollis, near the Sandy Creek line; Orrin Stowell, near the site of Orwell Corners; Ebenezer Robbins, on the hill east of Orwell village; Silas West in the Bennett neighborhood; and Eli Strong, jr., and John Reynolds (the first supervisor), between Orwell village and Pekin. Eli Strong had settled in Redfield about 1790, whence he came to this town, where he served as postmaster for twenty four years. His son William was born here February 12, 1814; both moved to Pulaski in 1867, where the father died aged eighty-six.

The war of 1812 checked the tide of immigration and caused no little uneasiness among the families who had already braved the perils of frontier life to establish homes in this then almost unbroken wilderness. Sickness and occasional dearth of provisions were not the least of their many hardships, but each affliction was met with a fortitude characteristic of the true pioneer. Closely following the war came the "cold season" of 1816, which resulted in an almost complete destruction of crops and suffering to man and beast during the succeeding winter. None of these discouraged the patient settlers. With few exceptions they remained and rapidly acquired comfortable homes.

After the war ceased immigration revived and the better portions of the town gradually filled up with a substantial class of citizens. In 1816 Samuel Stowell, then twenty-five years of age, made a visit to his brother Orrin and in 1817 became a permanent settler. He died in 1886. The year he came there were then living in town, besides many of those already mentioned, James Wood, John B. Tully, Allen Gilbert and sons, Edward and Allen, jr., on the road to Sandy Creek; Frederick Brooks, and Timothy, jr., and John, sons of Timothy Balch, sr., in the vicinity of Orwell village; Asa Hewitt, near the river; and two Lewis families and Perley Wyman, above Pekin.

William Strong was a son of Eli and Charlotte (West) Strong, who came to Redfield from Connecticut about 1790. Nearly a quarter of a century later they removed to Orwell, where William was born February 12, 1814, being the fourth of five children. Eli Strong was postmaster at Orwell twenty-four years. When twenty-one William Strong purchased the homestead, upon which he resided until 1867, when he came with his father to Pulaski, where the latter died at the age of eighty-six.

In 1817, the year of the new town's organization, a militia company was formed with John Reynolds as captain, Eli Strong, jr., as lieutenant, and Timothy Balch as ensign. The latter two subsequently became captains. Mr. Reynolds was a prominent man in Orwell and aided in many ways to organize its government and develop its resources. In 1818 Nathaniel Beadle and his son John with five others came into the town and settled near Orwell Corners, which then consisted of only two corners, the road eastward not having

been laid out. John Beadle was born in January, 1801, and died in March, 1885.

In 1820 the population (including the inhabitants of what is now Boylston), had increased to 488. In that year, or a little later, Jonas Thompson erected a saw mill at Pekin and in it placed a single run of stone, which was the first attempt to establish a grist mill in town. Prior to that time grists were carried to Pulaski, a journey that was fraught with more or less peril, as the roads were filled with stumps and other obstructions. Settlers then were coming in rapidly, the forests were disappearing, and cabins were rising in the clearings in all directions.

In 1826 Nathan F. Montague settled on the farm subsequently occupied by H. H. Potter, where his son James J. was born February 2, 1836. In 1855 the family removed to another farm. The father lost his life by an accident in 1859. John E. Potter came to the town in 1828 and died here. Other settlers prior to 1830 were Joseph M. Bonner, Eli S. Bennett, Edward S. Bonner, Alonzo Hitton, Aroma Blount, A. Caswell, Alexander Potter, Daniel Pratt, George Potter, Allen Stowell, I. N. Stowell, John Woodbury and George W. Cogswell.

Between 1830 and 1840 Albert E. Bonner, James Hitton, A. D. Bonner, Dr. James F. Davis (dentist), D. McKinney, Henry J. Stowell, S. B. Miner, John Parker, Horace Parker, and Elvin Potter became residents.

Hon. John Parker, who settled in this town in June, 1834, was born in Steuben, Oneida county, December 27, 1810, the son of John and Louisa (Frisby) Parker, natives of Columbia county, N. Y. He married Polly E. Bonner, March 15, 1831, who died November 18, 1873. They had six sons and three daughters, of whom Horace became a substantial citizen of Orwell. In 1874 Mr. Parker married Mrs. Maria Loring, *nee* Davis. He held several town offices and represented his district as a Republican in the Assembly of 1866 and 1870. He was always prominent in political affairs both of the town and county. His grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary war, his father served in the war of 1812, and four of his sons and a son-in-law participated in the war of the Rebellion, in which the latter lost his life.

Among the settlers between 1840 and 1860 were Edmund G. Bon-

ner, Charles Kaine, Newman S. Crossett, S. C. Davis, William Lattimer, John Washburn, Edward Near, Andrew J. Thomas, William Shipley, and Isaac Sidebottom. S. C. Davis located in Orwell in March, 1851. He was born in Steuben, N. Y., December 22, 1822, being the youngest of twelve children of Colonel Ichabod and Mary F. Davis.

"Historical Collections of the State of New York," published in 1846, speaks of Orwell as being "distant from Albany 157 miles, and from Pulaski, centrally distant, east nine miles. Population, 809. The falls of the Salmon River here are 107 feet perpendicular, and with a width during freshets of 250 feet. Above them the rocky banks rise eighty feet—below, 200 above the water."

The population at various periods has been as follows: In 1830, 501; 1835, 679; 1840, 809; 1845, 1,016; 1850, 1,108; 1855, 1,258; 1860, 1,435; 1865, 1,427; 1870, 1,215; 1875, 1,455; 1880, 1,550; 1890, 1,370.

In 1818 the town comprised two school districts, and in that year a school was taught by Lucy Gilbert at the house of James Wood. The first school in town, however, was taught by Jesse Aiken in 1810. During the summer of 1818 a small frame school house was erected at Orwell village, where school was kept the following winter by Samuel Stowell. At the same time a Mr. Wheelock taught a school at Pekin. The town now has eleven school districts with a school house in each, which were attended in 1892-3 by 310 scholars and taught by twelve teachers. The value of school buildings and sites is \$4,600; assessed valuation of the districts, \$339,748; public money received from the State, \$1,404.46; raised by local tax, \$1,223.66. The districts are locally designated as follows: No. 1, Potter; 2, Castor; 3, Pekin; 4, Orwell village; 5, River; 6, Chateaugay; 7, Vorea; 8, Stillwater; 9, Pine Meadow; 10, New Scriba; 11, Beecherville.

During the war of the Rebellion the town of Orwell sent 184 men to the Union army and navy. Of this number, which more than filled the town's quotas, Captain Burch, John J. Hollis, Oramel B. Olmstead, Alfred N. Beadle, Dr. John S. Stillman, and Charles H. Parker were commissioned officers. All served with credit to their town and county. After the war closed a few remained in the regular service. On July 4, 1894, an appropriate memorial to these 184 brave men was unveiled in Evergreen Cemetery in Orwell. The monument

cost \$1,550, and fittingly commemorates their patriotism and courage and the gratitude and love of their fellow citizens, who generously bore the expense by subscription.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: assessed valuation of real estate, \$351,780; equalized, \$374.072; personal property, \$20,650; town tax, \$1,967.75; county tax, \$2 210.44; total tax levy, \$5,001.63; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.34; dog tax, \$80.50. The town constitutes a single election district, and in November, 1894, polled 257 votes.

Villages.—Orwell post-office, or Orwell Corners as it is locally known, in a pleasant place of about 300 inhabitants. In 1827 the village consisted of two or three log houses. The first store was opened about 1830, but the honor of being the first merchant is in dispute between Alvin Strong and the firm of Gilbert & Decker. Authorities differ, and at this distant day it is impossible to establish which is entitled to priority. Timothy Balch, as previously stated, built and opened the first tavern. In early days the place was given the name of "Moscow" by young Elliott Eastman, who had a penchant for things foreign. But the Russian designation was superseded by the present name, Orwell, upon the establishment of the post-office.

About 1835 Reuben Salisbury built the first grist mill at the Corners and the first of any consequence in town. It has two runs of stone and is owned by W. F. Keeney, who succeeded D. B. Hanchett as proprietor in 1872. About 1838 a small tannery was erected by Orrin Weston; in 1854 it was purchased and enlarged by Weston & Lewis, who rebuilt the establishment upon its destruction by fire in August, 1862. It subsequently passed to Lane, Pierce & Co., of Boston, by whom it was conducted until 1884. After remaining idle for about three years it was purchased by A. E. Olmstead and converted into a chair factory. Two years later he sold to Frank B. Woodbury, the present proprietor. At one time the tannery employed from twenty-five to fifty men and brought considerable money into the town.

Among the later business and manufacturing interests of the village may be mentioned the cheese factory of Albert Thompson, the planing mill of Stowell & Lattimer, the saw mill of W. Henderson, and the dry goods store of G. F. Woodbury. The present industries are conducted by A. E. Olmstead (successor to O. B. Olmstead), E. S. Beecher, Willis Coon, and S. J. Olmstead, dry goods, etc.; R. B. House, drugs and

groceries; Ralph Pratt, cheese box factory; William Lattimer, steam planing mill; Lyon & Van Auken, George Stowell, and Edward Barker, manufacturers of ladders; Henry J. Stowell, undertaker and planing mill; A. E. Olmstead and Frank B. Woodbury, saw mills; Allen Campbell, Ira Pratt, and Clayton Pratt, blacksmiths; Nelson Burch, shoemaker; Dr. James F. Davis, dentist; Albert Barker, Edward Lyon, and Freelove Davis, lawyers; and Dr. George W. Nelson, the only physician in town.

The village has suffered from several small fires, the first of importance occurring in August, 1862, which destroyed the tannery, the store of W. Beecher, the Beadle block, familiarly known as "the Kremlin" and other buildings. In May, 1888, H. H. Howell's machine shop, planing mill, and dwelling, were burned, and in December following the hotel of S. W. Springsteen, two stores, and other structures were consumed.

Molino is a small hamlet in the south part of the town. Following his penchant for applying foreign appellations to local settlements, Elliott Eastman early gave it the name of "Pekin," which still clings to the place in a more familiar sense than the title under which the post-office was established there prior to 1840. This office was long ago discontinued. To the little settlement on the river flats farther down the stream the youth applied the name "Syphax." The village commenced with a store, which was opened sometime before 1827. About 1850 a Methodist church was erected, and several years later a cheese factory, the first in town, was placed in operation by Bonfoy & Bennett; it is now owned by Homer West.

Other localities in town are Vorea and "Shatagee" (Chateaugay), but they are mere collections of dwellings.

Churches.—The first religious organization effected in Orwell was by the Presbyterians in 1809, but no regular supply of ministers was had until December, 1845, after which Revs. Wilson, Wheelock, and Webb officiated at various times. This society eventually grew weak in numbers and finally disbanded. They commenced the erection of the present church edifice in Orwell village in 1842. On March 13, 1858, the remaining members of this band of worshipers, and others, under the pastorate of Rev. John Shepherd, organized the Congregational

church of Orwell. The constituent members were Francis and B. Maria Beadle, Orpha Burkitt, Malinda Groat, David and Laura Hollis, Jane Potter, Elon and Abigail Stowell, Selinda and Temperance A. Stowell, and Cornelius and Ruth Acker. The deacons were Elon Stowell and David Hollis. In 1882 the edifice was remodeled and enlarged. The pastors succeeding Rev Mr. Shepherd have been Revs. Cutter, Bates, Decker, Crosby, Frank N. Greeley, Wheelock, Douglass, Griffith, Branch, Raven, and Davies.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—It is said that Bishop Asbury, on his way from Canada early in the century, came through Sackett's Harbor and followed the old military road through Redfield and thence continued down the Salmon River to Pekin, Williamstown, Camden and Rome. The beginning of Methodist preaching in Orwell was at Pekin by Ira Fairbanks in 1811. A society was organized in that neighborhood and since that organization Pekin has remained a regular appointment. A small church was built there in 1850. Elder Fairbanks, during his year on the Mexico circuit, received only \$25.00 and left the charge out of debt. The number of members then on the circuit was 258. Among the early members of the class at Pekin were Frederick Eastman, at whose house the meetings were held, and who had previously been a Presbyterian; the two Nathaniel Bennetts and their wives; Millen Aiken, John and Caroline Reynolds; Robert Wooley, Aaron West, Betsey Beadle, and a man named Herrick, and the wives and sons of most of these. After school houses were built meetings were held in them a part of the time and in dwelling houses—chiefly in Mr. Eastman's and Judge Reynolds's, which were more commodious than most others. In 1812 Isaac Teller was appointed to the Mexico circuit. In 1815 the number of members on the circuit had increased to 354. In 1823 George White was one of the circuit preachers and lived in Orwell. One of his appointments was at the "Dutch Settlement" of about ten families up the river from the present Stillwater bridge. In 1825-30 the disciplinary allowance for preachers was \$100 for a young man and \$200 for a married man.

The Orwell class was organized in 1841 by William Tripp, who preached in a little house that had been built by the Baptists. About 1842 they joined with the Congregationalists in building a new union

church, which has ever since been occupied by the two societies on alternate Sabbaths. The building cost \$1,963, and was dedicated in February, 1845. The first quarterly meeting held in Pekin was in 1852, on which occasion a claim was presented by the preacher for quarterage \$200, house rent \$18, fuel \$10, table expenses \$40, traveling expenses \$8, the whole being apportioned to Pineville \$138, Pekin \$69, and Moscow \$69. The parsonage at Orwell was built in 1866. The present circuit has three charges—Orwell, Pekin, and Richland Station. Services are held on alternate Sundays at Orwell and Pekin and every Sunday at Richland. There is a Union Sunday school in which the offices are divided, the superintendent being Methodist one year and Congregationalist the next. The record of 1852 gives Samuel Salisbury as acting pastor. His successors have been :

M. H. Gaylord, 1853; H. M. Church, 1854; G. W. Ellwood, 1855; P. H. Miles, 1856-7; S. B. Whitcomb, 1858-9; J. N. Brown, 1860-61; Joseph de Larme, 1862-3; J. S. George, 1864-6; S. F. Kenyon, 1867; F. Devitt, 1868-9; L. Kelsey, 1870-72; L. R. Grant, 1873-4; J. R. Crofoot, 1875-7; A. M. Fradenburgh, 1878-80; B. DeForest Snyder, 1881-3; Horace Chase, 1884; George Mattoon, October, 1885, to April, 1886; B. Day Brown, 1886-8; Truman Ward, 1889; W. J. Hancock, 1890-2; W. H. Jago, 1893-4.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TOWN OF OSWEGO.

The town of Oswego, situated in the northwest corner of the county and lying wholly within the old Military Tract, was erected from Hannibal the 20th of April, 1818. May 20, 1836, a triangular tract bordering the river at Minetto was annexed from Granby. March 24, 1848, that part of Oswego city lying west of the river was taken from the town, thus leaving the town its present area of 20,536 acres. It is bounded on the east by Oswego city and Scriba, on the south by Granby and Hannibal, on the west by Sterling, Cayuga county and Lake Ontario, and on the north by the lake and Oswego city.

The surface is gently rolling and in some places quite broken, the

whole having a northerly or northeasterly inclination. Abrupt bluffs border the lake and river and afford considerable picturesque scenery. The soil is a productive gravelly loam underlaid with a red sandstone of the Medina formation, which frequently appears in boulders and water-worm pebbles. The principal streams are Eight-Mile, Nine-Mile, Snake, Rice, and Minetto Creeks, which afford excellent drainage and some valuable mill privileges. At Minetto the river furnishes an immense water-power.

The town of Oswego was originally covered with a dense growth of heavy timber, which long furnished employment to numerous saw mills and to scores of lumbermen, for whose product a ready market was found at the mouth of the river. But the primitive forests have long since disappeared, and in their place are seen fertile fields and comfortable homes.

Soon after the pioneers threaded the wilderness, roads were cut through the forests to what is now Oswego city, but several years elapsed before passable thoroughfares were surveyed and opened. The first highway in town was the road leading from Oswego up the river through Minetto to Oswego Falls, which was surveyed and opened in 1810 or 1811. The Fifth street road, now a popular thoroughfare, was laid out by William Moore, the first surveyor, in 1813. The early bridges were made of logs.

April 17, 1816, Jacob L. Lazalere, James Geddes, and John McFadden were authorized by the Legislature to lay out a State road four rods wide, "beginning at the ferry on the west side of the river in the village of Oswego, and thence by the most eligible route through the towns of Hannibal, Sterling, and Galen (now Clyde), to the bridge over the Canandaigua outlet at the block-house in the town of Galen." This was the old Hannibal road. On the same day the Legislature authorized Seth Cushman, of Lysander, and Edmund Hawks and William Moore, of Hannibal, to lay out a road four rods wide from "Snow's bridge in Syracuse and thence through the towns of Lysander and Hannibal to Oswego." The Oswego and Sodus Branch Turnpike Company was incorporated March 28, 1817, with a capital stock of \$2,500, for the purpose of constructing a road from a point on the Owasco Creek in Mentz through Cato, Sterling, and Hannibal to

Oswego. All these thoroughfares passed through the town of Oswego, and materially aided its settlement. Over them stage lines were maintained, making them scenes of considerable activity. About 1846-7 plank roads came into existence. In 1850 one was completed from Oswego to Sterling Center, but with the decline of these highways it was abandoned. Other roads were surveyed and opened to accommodate the increasing settlements, and at the present time the town has sixty-four road districts.

Excepting in the village of Minetto the inhabitants of the town are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. In former years large quantities of wheat were raised, but that was long ago superseded by diversified farming. Fruit, comprising many varieties, is profitably grown, as are also the grains, hay, corn, potatoes and vegetables. Perhaps no town in the county has devoted more systematic efforts toward the development of agriculture than Oswego. March 13, 1869, the Union Village Farmers' Club was organized, with Thomas G. Thompson as president, and in 1870 it was chartered as the Oswego Town Agricultural and Horticultural Society. A fine hall was erected on the farm of Mr. Thompson, at a cost of \$2,000, and dedicated June 23, 1870. Exhibitions were held for several years. Brick has been extensively manufactured, there being at one time five or six yards in active operation in different parts of the town.

The first town meeting was held at the school house in Oswego village Tuesday, May 5, 1818, and the following officers were chosen:

Eleazer Perry, supervisor; William Dalloway, town clerk; Henry Eagle, Henry Everts, Eleazer Perry, jr., assessors; Matthew McNair, William Fay, jr., Erastus Todd, commissioners of highways; Matthew McNair and Eleazer Perry, jr., overseers of the poor; Asa Dudley, collector; Asa Dudley and John S. Newton, constables; Alvin Bronson, Samuel B. Beach, John Moore, jr., commissioners of common schools; Walter Colton, George Fisher, and William Moore, school inspectors; Alvin Bronson and Samuel B. Beach, commissioners of gospel lots.

The supervisors have been:

Eleazer Perry, 1818; Jonathan Deming, 1819-20; Matthew McNair, 1821; Alvin Bronson, 1822-24; Matthew McNair, 1825-30; George Fisher, 1831; Joel Turrill, 1832; David P. Brewster, 1833; Jacob N. Bonesteel, 1834-35; W. F. Allen, 1836-37; Patrick H. Hard, 1838; Walter W. White, 1839; Matthew McNair, 1840; W. W. White, 1841; Daniel H. Marsh, 1842; Joel Turrill, 1843; James Platt, 1844; Luther

Wright, 1845; Leander Babcock, 1846-47; D. H. Campbell, 1848-49; Lewis A. Cole, 1850-51; Silas Cushman, 1852-54; John Carpenter, 1855-56; Stanton S. Gillett, 1857-58; John H. Mann, 1859; Simon G. Place, 1860; John H. Mann, 1861-62; John S. Furnise, 1863-65; John H. Mann, 1866-69; William J. Stark, 1870-71; Thomas G. Thompson, 1872; John G. Warner, 1873; Ira L. Jones, 1874; Lyman Coats, 1875; T. S. Brigham, 1876-77; Lewis H. Ottman, 1878; M. C. Simmons, 1879; Albert F. Allen, 1880; Riley I. Harding, 1881; Albert F. Allen, 1882-83; Ira L. Jones, 1884-85; James R. Ottman, 1886; Lewis P. Taylor, 1887; John A. Perkins, 1888; Frank A. Pease, 1889-91; John A. Perkins, 1892; Robert Lippincott, 1893; Lewis P. Taylor, 1894-95.

The town officers for 1895 were :

Lewis P. Taylor, supervisor; S. E. Metcalf, town clerk; John F. Brown, John Bishop, Milton S. Coe, and Albert A. Sabin, justices of the peace; Robert Lippincott, William Taggart and Lester C. Wright, assessors; Frank Doyle, highway commissioner; William Powell, collector; William Leadley, overseer of the poor; T. G. Thompson, J. A. Perkins, and Maxon Lewis, auditors.

The first settler in the town of Oswego was Asa Rice, who came from Connecticut, down the Oswego River, and settled on lot 2 October 6, 1797. For a time he lived in a tent at the mouth of Three-Mile Creek, and when his log shanty was erected he moved into that. This latter habitation stood on the site of Union Village (Fruit Valley) post-office and was the first building of any kind in the territory under consideration. Upon its completion Mr. Rice formally christened the place with a bottle of wine, giving it the name, "*Union Village*," which it has ever since borne. With him came two or three other families, but all removed before winter set in, leaving Mr. Rice as the first and only permanent settler. His son Arvin, who accompanied the little band of pioneers, was then eleven years of age. In 1809 he settled near Hannibal village and died there in 1878. His son Arvin, now a lawyer in Fulton, was born there in 1845. Asa Rice made the first clearing, planted and raised the first crops, and set out the first orchard—all on lot 2. He passed through many hardships and privations, and during the winter after his arrival his infant child actually died of starvation, which was the first death in town. The first birth was that of Thomas Jefferson Rice in 1801. The first marriage occurred in 1800, the contracting parties being Augustus Ford and Miss Rice. Mrs. Rice and her daughter did the weaving for their neighbors. There being no distilleries in the vicinity, Mr. Rice made from honey a fermented drink called

"metheglin," which was sweet and pleasant, but somewhat intoxicating. He built the first frame house about 1810 and also the first frame barn in the town. About the same time, with a Mr. Brace, he erected on Rice Creek the first saw mill at Union Village.

Mr. Rice apparently was the only permanent settler of the town until 1800, when Reuben Pixley came in and purchased fifty acres of him, which he sold a few years later to a Mr. Brace. Daniel Burt arrived in 1802 and a Mr. Beckwith in 1804. Eleazer Perry, the first supervisor, came in 1805, while Jacob Thorpe and Jonathan Buell were settlers in 1806, the latter locating on lot 29. Montgomery Perry and Mehetabel Rice were married about 1812. Daniel Robinson came in 1809 and Nathan Drury about 1810. The latter was from Massachusetts and located on lot 30, and in order to raise a crop of corn was obliged to watch his field and drive away the bears. Mr. Robinson had a clay bed on his farm and manufactured bricks. Soon after 1830 he erected on lot 9 the first brick house in the town.

Settlement progressed very slowly until after the war of 1812. The close proximity to the warlike scenes at Oswego had a marked influence not only upon immigrants seeking homes in the then "Far West," but upon the safety and peace of those who had already settled in the wilderness. Several of the pioneers joined the American forces, while their families guarded the little clearings and met with fortitude the privations of frontier life. A few settlers came in during those years. Among them were David Gray, who migrated from Saratoga county in 1812, located on lot 21, and died June 6, 1813; William Moore, the first surveyor, and Paul Whittemore, who also arrived in 1812; Elihu W. Gifford, who came from Washington county in 1812, settled first on lot 92 and later on lot 91, and died there in 1848; Nathan Farnham, from Bennington, Vt., who located on lot 2 in 1813 and on lot 3 in 1816; Sylvanus Bishop, who took up his residence on lot 4 in 1813; Chauncey Coats, an atheletic man and probably the strongest man in the county, who came from Massachusetts in 1814 and settled on lot 12, living first in a log cabin covered with ash bark; and Daniel Pease, who came from the same State about the same time and located on lot 11, where his sons Alfred and Levi, grandsons of Asa Rice, have since resided. Nathan Farnham was born in Bennington, Vt., December 24, 1792, and

died here September 10, 1885. He was a member of Capt. Stephen Brace's company in the War of 1812, one of the original vestry of Christ's Church, Oswego, and served as constable, justice of the peace, and sheriff of the county. His brother, Samuel Farnham, preceded him as a settler, and in 1813 built on Rice Creek at Union Village, the first grist mill in the county of Oswego. It was known as the old red mill, was soon sold to Matthew McNair, and was burned in 1869. Daniel Pease married Miriam, a daughter of Asa Rice, and had four sons and three daughters, of whom Levi, born in 1816, was the oldest. The latter married Mrs. Mary B Rhoades, a daughter of Sylvanus Bishop. Elihu W. Gifford, from 1813 until his death, conducted the mill erected by Silas Crandall.

After the war ceased settlers came in increasing numbers, and hereafter space permits the mention only of those more prominently identified with the life and growth of the town. In 1816 came Abram M. and Selden P. Clark, from Connecticut, who located on lot 3, which was then worth \$10 per acre. John Griffin arrived about the same year and settled on lot 24, where he built the first log house in that vicinity. As early as 1817 the following settlers came in: Cephas Weed and Justin and Jonathan Eastman, on lot 84; Messrs. Godby, Godfrey and Oswell on lot 76; and Rudolph Dutcher, on lot 17. The latter was a millwright and assisted in erecting the first mill in Oswego. In 1818 William J. Forbes located on lot 22. In 1819 Schuyler Worden came from Cayuga county and settled on lot 29, the site of the present village of Minetto. A Mr. Collins purchased lot 31, which was drawn by Joshua Foreman, a Revolutionary soldier. After owning it many years he deeded it to his son, Lee Collins. In 1820 the town contained 992 inhabitants.

Other early settlers, the date of whose coming cannot now be ascertained, were Joseph Rice on lot 36 ("State's hundred"); Francis Lent on lot 36; a Mr. Foster on lot 26; David D. Gray on lot 21; Job and Ebenezer Perkins, Anson Taylor, Jason Peck, Samuel Sanders, James Gillis, Heman Rice and a Mr. Chambers on lot 78, where W. H. Johnson afterward became an owner; Erastus Todd on lot 13, now Oswego Center; and Henry Everts, the pioneer of Scriba.

In 1821 Stephen Tilden arrived from Vermont and settled on lot 9.

His lands finally passed into possession of B. P. Dutcher and Vincent Sabin and son. In 1822 Nathan Lewis, who was born October 27, 1797, and had moved with his parents to Madison county in 1805, came to this town where he spent the remainder of his life. About the same year James Stevenson purchased 108 acres of lot 17, and a Mr. Brown settled on lot 14. The latter sold his improvements to Jesse Gray in 1826. In 1824 Silas Green, who was born in Coventry, R. I., and had served in the Revolutionary war, located on the northwest corner of lot (38). His farm for about forty-four years was owned by his son Norman and finally passed into possession of Garrett Loomis. In 1825 John Dunsmore came from Massachusetts and purchased 130 acres of lot 24, which was first owned by the Bleekers, land speculators, of London. He came from Otsego, N. Y., with ox-teams; was seven days on the way; and sold one yoke of oxen upon his arrival for \$55.

Among others who became settlers prior to 1830 were:

B. P. Bradway, Le Roy Burt, Madison J. Blodgett, C. W. Bronson, George Blossom, Lyman Coats (one of the projectors of the Oswego County Pioneer Association), Warren Coats, Seymour Coe, jr., Daniel R. Green, Alfred H. Greenwood, R. F. Harling (for several years superintendent of the Oswego City almshouse), Nathan Lewis, John Ostrander, Lewis Stevens, Philo Stone, Willett R. Worden and James Wiltse.

Samuel Furniss purchased a part of lot 26 in 1832 and John Parkinson, from England, settled here in 1833. About 1832 Seymour Coe, sr., who had come from Massachusetts to Onondaga county and thence in 1818 to Palermo, located on lot 12 and died in 1877, aged nearly ninety years. In 1838 Abel Wilder came from Madison county and purchased of Ansel Frost 437 acres on lots 31 and 32. To 100 acres of this his son Eli succeeded. On Eight-Mile Creek on this farm William Lewis, at a very early date, erected a saw mill, which was rebuilt by Eli Wilder in 1838. Abel Wilder died in 1852, aged sixty-seven. Eli, the eldest of three sons and two daughters, was born December 18, 1816. During this decade—1830-40—the following also became settlers:

James W. Brown, Eugene M. Blodgett, T. S. Brigham, Richard Carrier, G. J. Cornish, John Carpenter, Benjamin P. Dutcher, John S. Furniss, Henry P. Fitch (long a justice of the peace), William Gray, Dr. Ira L. Jones, Capt. James Jenkins (master of a vessel out of Oswego for twenty-three years), C. G. Park, Walter R. Perry, H. M. Potter, John Place, Hamilton L. Stearns and Vincent Sabin.

Among those who came during the years from 1840 to 1850 were

H. A. Cornish, Simeon Lewis, James Martin, Chester M. Randall, Frank Smith and Albert A. Sabin.

In "Historical Collections of the State of New York," published in 1846, two years before Oswego was incorporated as a city, appears the following brief description of this town :

Oswego was taken from Hannibal in 1818. It has a level surface and a soil of sandy loam. Pop. 4,673. Oswego village, post and half-shire town, port of entry and delivery for Oswego district, is 45 miles W. from Sackett's Harbor, 60 from Kingston, Upper Canada, 60 from the mouth of Genesee River, 140 from the mouth of Niagara River, 150 from Toronto in a straight line, and 38 from Syracuse on the Erie Canal.

. . . . The water power afforded by the canal and river is very extensive, and upon them are many large manufacturing establishments.

In October, 1848, the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad (now the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad), was completed and opened through the town, with a station at Minetto and the terminus at Oswego, and thus afforded a new avenue of transportation and travel. This was followed about twenty-five years later by the Lake Ontario Shore (now the R. W. & O.) Railroad southwestward from Oswego, to aid in the construction of which the town was bonded for \$30,000, of which \$3,000 remained unpaid January 1, 1895. J. A. Perkins is railroad commissioner. There are two stations, Wheeler's and Furniss, in the town of Oswego.

Prominent among other residents of the town may be mentioned the names of William Adams, Lewis A. Cole, Silas Cushman, James A. Griffin, Stanton S. Gillett, D. D. and E. B. Colby, William Howell, Le Roy Pease, E. C. Pasco, Schuyler L. Parsons Waterman T. Parsons, Horace W. Todd, N. K. Hammond and others noticed further on and in Parts II and III of this volume.

As instances of longevity it is interesting to add the names of three centenarians whose death occurred in this town, viz., Abram Emelow, died in May, 1877, aged 102 years; Mrs. W. Clark, May 13, 1880, aged 113 years, 9 months and 23 days; and Nathaniel Laird, April 16, 1894, aged about 109.

The population of the town at the periods indicated has been as follows : In 1830, 2,703; 1835, 4,902; 1840, 4,673; 1845, 6,048; 1850,¹ 2,445; 1855, 2,760; 1860, 3,181; 1865, 2,913; 1870, 3,043; 1875, 2,977; 1880, 3,022; 1890, 2,772.

¹The figures given prior to 1850 include the inhabitants in Oswego village on the west side of the river; those for 1850 and afterward indicate the population of the town outside the corporate limits of the city.

From the fall of Sumter in 1861 to the end of the Rebellion in 1865, the town of Oswego responded promptly to the calls for troops, sending in all nearly 275 of her citizens. A number fell in battle; a few died in Southern prisons; some succumbed to wounds and the ravages of disease; and the remainder returned home to receive the welcome and applause of a grateful people. Among those who attained merited promotion were Capt. E. F. Barstow, Lieut. Smith McCoy, Lieut. Charles A. Phillips, Capt. Volney T. Pierce, Capt. James V. Pierce, Col. William C. Raulston (81st Regt., prisoner, killed), Col. John Raulston, Capt. George F. Raulston, Capt. John Stevenson and Sergt. Richard A. Shoemaker.

The first school in town was kept in a log cabin just south of the four corners at Union Village in 1813; the teacher was Susan Newell. The first regular school house was a frame structure, which was erected in 1816 on the site of the present cobblestone school building at Union Village. The town now contains fifteen school districts with a school house in each, schools in which were taught in 1892-3 by seventeen teachers and attended by 563 pupils. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$11,200; assessed valuation of the districts, \$890,563; money received from the State, \$2,093.95; raised by local tax, \$2,301.82. The districts are locally designated as follows; No. 1, California; 2, Fruit Valley; 3, Minetto; 4, Number Nine; 5, Worden; 6, Fair Ground; 7, Stephens; 8, Tallman; 9, Burt; 10, Oswego Center; 11, Thompson; 12, Southwest Oswego; 13, Ball; 14, Hall; 15, Bunker Hill.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$892,882, equalized, \$1,098,329; personal property, \$25,950; value of railroads, \$14.14 miles, \$129,054; total valuation of town, \$1,124,279; town tax, \$2,539.51; county tax, \$6,295.96; total tax levy, \$11,180.81; dog tax, \$84; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.22. The town has two election districts, in which 573 votes were cast in November, 1894.

Minetto is a post village on the Oswego River and a station on the D., L. & W. Railroad about four miles above Oswego city. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and has acquired some prominence as a local summer resort. It occupies lot 29. The first tavern was opened in the place as early as 1820 by Mrs. Betsey Pease, and among the early settlers on the site were Messrs. Pease, Forbes, and Everts. About 1832 Samuel Taggart built a grist mill

here, which was long since discontinued. Among the old-time merchants were Henry Fitchard and A. Oot. At one time a large saw mill was operated here. It stood on the site of the shade cloth factory and had a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. The postmaster is John R. Chase, who succeeded Dr. Ira L. Jones in April, 1894. The chief industry of the village now is that of the Minetto Shade Cloth Company, which was started in the fall of 1879 by the present proprietors, A. S. Page, C. B. Benson, and Charles Tremain. From 250 to 350 operatives are employed, and window shades and shade rollers are manufactured. The village contains two hotels and about 300 inhabitants.

Fruit Valley, formerly and still locally known as Union Village, a name given it by Asa Rice, the first settler of the town, is a postal hamlet on lot 2, near the lake shore, and was the scene of many of the first happenings in Oswego, as already narrated. A small tannery was built and operated there by a Mr. Nelson at a very early day, and about 1825 Willet R. Willis erected a cloth-dressing establishment on the same lot. The first merchant was a Mrs. Neland, from Massachusetts, and the first tavern was opened in a log house by Lemuel Austin about 1810. He was succeeded by William Lewis, and the latter about 1813 by Jacob Raynor. The first carpenter was Chester Brace, and the first blacksmith was Arthur Brace. The first physician was Dr. Coe, and the first mail carrier was Mills Brace, the post-office at that time and for many years afterward bearing the name of Union Village. B. B. Bradway was a long-time merchant and also had a cider mill. The present postmaster is E. Newell, who succeeded Louisa E. Bradway.

South West Oswego is a postal village in the southwestern part of the town. The first house, a log structure, was built there in 1820; the first blacksmith shop was opened by Stephen Cobb about 1833; and the first store was kept by Asa Watson about 1844. The present postmaster is Charles M. Barstow. The place contains two churches, the usual complement of stores and shops, and about 300 inhabitants.

Oswego Center is a postal hamlet situated north of the R., W. & O. Railroad near the center of the town. It is located on lot 13 and for many years was familiarly known as Fitch's Corners. The present merchant and postmaster is Charles A. Fish, who has held the office

several years. A former postmaster and merchant was William C. Marsh. Frank Smith formerly had a tavern there. About half a mile northwest of the place is the cider refinery of James A. Griffin, who started it as a cider mill in 1862.

Burt's Point, owned by George N. Burt, of Oswego, is an attractive summer resort on the lake shore about three miles west of Oswego city, with which it is connected by an electric street railroad. The hotel there was burned August 10, 1894, and is being rebuilt. The place contains a number of summer cottages.

Churches.—From 1811 to 1813 two sermons were preached at Union Village, one by Rev. Roswell Beckwith, a Baptist and an uncle of Mrs. Jesse Gray, and one by a Methodist itinerant named Gillett. Subsequently classes were formed and occasional services held in convenient places, but during the earlier years the inhabitants worshiped in Oswego village and city and in Fulton.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Minetto was organized as the First Society of the M. E. church of the town of Oswego at the Dennis school house on November 15, 1848, with Daniel Scott, Abraham Fort, Mynard Grooesbeck, Le Roy Burt, and Robert Fulford as trustees. Rev. M. H. Gaylord and Samuel L. Lent presided, and among the constituent members were :

Mynard and Phoebe Grooesbeck, George and Betsey Burch, Samuel and Catherine Lent, Perry and Myra Chase, John and Eleanor Myers, Robert and Sarah Fulford, Caroline Armstrong, Miss Everts, Sally Dennis, Caroline Brown, Dibby Rhenbottom, and Harry Miller and wife.

Mr. Miller was the first class-leader in this vicinity. In 1849 a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$700, and dedicated in the fall of that year by Rev. Hiram Mattison. In 1892 this building was replaced by the present neat frame structure, which cost about \$3,000 and was dedicated early in 1893, being built during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Culligan. The society also owns a frame parsonage, which was purchased in the fall of 1894 for \$1,500. There are about ninety members under the pastoral charge of Rev. Jesse F. Rathbun. The first superintendent of the Sunday school was Jonathan Buel; the present incumbent is Frank Parkhurst. The entire church property is valued at \$8,000.

The Baptist church of South West Oswego was formed in 1839, among the earlier members being C. G. Park, William Curtis, Stephen Cagg, Mrs. C. Dunsmore, Mrs. Newell, and a Mr. Merwin. The first stationed pastor was Rev. Edward Lawton, and the early services were held in a wooden building fitted up for the purpose. In 1854 a frame church edifice was built, and two years later the first Sunday school was organized with John B. McLean as superintendent, who was succeeded by John D. Andrews. Among the early pastors were Revs. H. Powers, Isaac Butterfield, Morley, Parkhurst, William C. Corbin, and W. C. Johnson. The present pastor is Rev. A. H. Sutphin. Miss Mattie Pasko is superintendent of the Sunday school, which has about 100 officers and scholars. The society has some eighty-five members and property valued at \$4,000.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of South West Oswego was organized from the Oswego Center circuit on December 9, 1872, with the following trustees: Vincent Sabin, James Wiltse, John A. Taylor, E. A. Carnrite, Benjamin P. Dutcher, O. Barstow, and William E. Stevens. The Oswego Center circuit was set off in 1859 and meetings were held at Oswego Center and Minetto. Among the early ministers in charge were Revs. R. L. Frazier, George Plank, A. Shaw, D. Furgerson, A. J. Cotrell, F. A. O'Farrell, George C. Wood, Charles E. Beebe, W. F. Purrington, and others. A brick church was erected in 1873 under the supervision of P. M. Schoonmaker, and cost complete \$3,600. It was dedicated February 4, 1874, by Rev. B. F. Barker, P. E. In the latter year a Sunday school was organized with O. Barstow as superintendent. In 1892 a frame church was built at Oswego Center at a cost of about \$2,300, including lot and furnishings, and dedicated in December of that year. The society also owns a frame parsonage. There is also an M. E. church, a frame structure, located at what is known as Town Line. All three are in the Oswego Center charge, under the pastoral care of Rev. George F. Shepherd, and have a combined membership of about 140 and property valued at \$10,000.

Services of the Methodist Protestant denomination are held at the Thompson school house, the pastor being Rev. Charles Hessler.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TOWN OF PALERMO.

Palermo¹ was formed from Volney on the 4th of April, 1832, and comprises an area of 24,582 acres, of which 1,004 are owned by non-residents. It constitutes survey township 14, originally called Brugen, and a small part of township 15, called Mentz, of Scriba's patent. These towns were surveyed by Elijah Blake and Ebenezer Wright in 1796. The territory was finally parcelled out in small tracts, some of which, in township 14, took the names of their owners, as follows: Fish's tract, in the southeast corner of the town; Nelson tract, in the south part; Henderson tract, near the center; and Curtenius tract, in the northeast corner. Topographically it is nearly square and lies in the interior of the county a little southwest from the center. The surface is undulating and often quite hilly. Drainage is afforded by Fish, Catfish, Scott's and other creeks. In the eastern part of the town is what is locally known as "Big Swamp," which lies fifty-seven feet above Oneida Lake, and around which a rich alluvial deposit exists. Considerable land bordering this swamp has been reclaimed, but no systematic effort has been made to effectually drain it.

The soil is generally a sandy loam and only moderately fertile. In some parts, however, abundant crops of grain, hay, corn, and fruit, are grown. A heavy growth of timber originally covered the entire surface, and for many years furnished constant employment to numerous wood-working establishments. As late as 1860 there were eight saw mills, three shingle and stave factories, and two tanneries in active operation. At the present time there are nine saw mills and kindred concerns in the town. Most of the forests have disappeared and instead appear well-cultivated fields and comfortable homes. Agriculture is the chief

¹ Why and how the name Palermo was given this town is not definitely known. Its namesake is the capital of the province of Palermo, Sicily, and a seaport situated on the Bay of Palermo in the Mediterranean Sea; the ancient Panormus.

industry while lumbering constitutes the principal manufacturing interest.

Contemporaneous with the settlement of the town was the surveying and opening of passable roads, and one of the earliest highways was the road leading from Fulton, through Jennings's Corners (Palermo Center), to Mexico. The Oswego and Hastings Center plank road passed through a portion of this town and for a time was a busy thoroughfare. The opening of the Oswego Canal in 1828 and the completion, later, of the railway lines through Fulton, Hastings, and Mexico, aided in the development of the town. The railroad most convenient to the larger portion of the town is the New York, Ontario, and Western (Midland) Railroad, which passes through the north part of Schroepfel, and which was opened in October, 1869.

The first town meeting was held at the home of Alva Jennings March 4, 1833, eleven months after the town was formed, and the first officers elected were as follows :

William F. Shepard, supervisor; A. E. Noble, town clerk; Lovell Johnson, Ethan Burdick, and Ansel Goodwin, assessors; William K. Burt and Azariah Parmelee, overseers of the poor; Phineas Converse, Alva Jennings, and Alexander McQueen, highway commissioners; Ansel Goodwin, Barzil Candee, and Leman Austin, commissioners of common schools; Leman Austin, Asahel Dolbear, and Alanson Graves, inspectors of common schools; Lovell Johnson, Matthew V. D. Backus, Harlow Merrill, and Peter Tooley, justices of the peace; Thomas Burdick, collector; Thomas Burdick, Asahel Dolbear, Alvin Cass, and Theodore Humphrey, constables. The following pathmasters were also chosen: 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 Beels; No. 8, Ethan Burdick; No. 9, Alvin Lord; No. 10, Henry Cole; No. 11, John Sails; No. 12, Chauncey 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, Amon 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.

The supervisors have been :

William F. Shepard, 1833; Jeremiah Hull, 1834; Lovell Johnson, 1835; Elijah Dickinson, 1836-38; John Bostwick, 1839; George Blossom, 1840-43; Elijah Dickinson, 1844-45; David Jennings, 1846-47; Abner Chaffee, 1848-49; David Jennings, 1850-51; Abner Chaffee, 1852-53; Leman Austin, 1854; David Jennings, 1855; Abner Chaffee, 1856; David Jennings, 1857; Sherman L. Decker, 1858-59; George

Tinker, 1860-61; Joseph Harding, 1862-63; Guy P. Loomis, 1864; Abner Chaffee, 1865; Jay L. Johnson, 1866-69; David L. Brown, 1870-71; Samuel R. Smith, 1872-73; Henry F. Parsons, 1874; George M. Hanchett, 1875; Samuel R. Smith, 1876; David H. Trimble, 1877-78; Samuel R. Smith, 1879-81; Henry F. Parsons, 1882; David H. Trimble, 1883-88; Henry F. Parsons, 1889-90; D. W. Hart, 1891; Henry F. Parsons, 1892-93; Minott F. Tooley, 1894-95.

The town officers for 1895 were :

Minott F. Tooley, supervisor; G. D. Trimble, town clerk; Amos Wood, George W. Dennis, Ellis O. Parsons, and Herbert Gulliver, justices of the peace; John Bradford, Frank Parsons, and John Knowlton, assessors; D. W. Hart, highway commissioner; A. B. Flint, collector; D. H. Trimble, overseer of the poor.

In 1800 Phineas Chapin and Lemuel Shepard (father of Norman Shepard) came from Sauquoit, Oneida county, to Three River Point with a team and thence on foot to what was afterward Chapin's Mill, where each purchased a farm lot. It was not until 1807 or 1808, however, that they began to clear their land. In the latter year a son of Mr. Chapin was accidentally killed, which was the first death in town.

The first permanent settler in the present town of Palermo was David Jennings, who removed from Paris, Oneida county, in the spring of 1806, and located in township 14, on what was long known as the old Shepard farm. Later he moved to the place now occupied by Timothy Dolbear and in 1852 to the farm owned by his son, E. L. Jennings, where he died July 1, 1869. He was born March 2, 1791, married Lois Hartson, March 26, 1809, and had ten children, of whom only one (E. L.), survives. He was a Whig in politics and held several town offices, supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. During the first years of his pioneer life Mr. Jennings returned to Oneida county to spend the winters, but in June, 1810, he brought his young wife hither and they began housekeeping. At that time two or three other families had become residents. He cleared the first land and built the first log house in the town, and a number of his descendants are now living in that vicinity. Eliphalet Jennings (who uses the initials E. L. as there are others here who bear the initial E.) was born in this town October 5, 1822, has been married three times, and has one daughter, Ida C. (Mrs. Arthur Loomis). The family have always been prominent in the community and have the respect of all who know them. The first marriage in Palermo was that of Joseph Jennings and Sally Chapin.

In 1809 Simeon Crandall and Sylvanus Hopkins settled in Palermo and about this time or soon afterward Enoch Hyde, Zadock Hopkins, Alvin Walker, sr., and perhaps a few others became permanent residents. Phineas Chapin erected on Kilby Creek, in 1812, the first saw mill in town; it was long known as the Chapin mill and was subsequently owned by Martin Chaffee. Lemuel Shepard with his son, Albert Shepard, built the first frame house in the fall of 1812. It was torn down in May, 1880, by John Albee, a native of the town. Enoch Hyde erected another frame house near Jennings's Corners (Palermo Center), about the same time. Zadock Hopkins was killed in 1811 while digging a well, his being the second death in the town. The first birth was that of Alvin Walker, jr., in September, 1811. Stephen Blake sr., arrived in 1812 and purchased about 100 acres of land where the village of Palermo Center now stands, and in 1816 built the first tavern in Palermo. It was a log structure and stood in the center of the road just south of the village. In 1816 he sold a little more than half an acre of land for a burial place; this has since been enlarged and is still used as a cemetery, being the oldest one in town. Mr. Blake was the second town clerk and held that office about eight years.

Among the few who came in during the war of 1812 was Elder Asaph Graves, the father of Alanson and Cyrus Graves, and a Vermonter by birth, who arrived in 1813 and located about a mile east of Palermo Center on what is familiarly known as the old Lewis Johnson farm. He was an ordained preacher of the Baptist church and the first settled minister in town. John Trim took up a farm just east of Palermo Center in 1814 and died near there at the age of eighty-three. When he was sixteen his father, mother, two sisters, and a brother were massacred by the Indians near Schenectady, and himself and a younger brother were taken captives. The latter, being unable to endure the hardships of a long march, was shot. John was taken to Canada and after two years escaped. During his life he killed eight Indians and one squaw. In 1816 Barzil Candee came into the town and in 1837 removed to the farm in Schroepfel subsequently occupied by his son, C. W. Other settlers prior to 1820 were Lester W. Babcock and D. B. Coe.

In 1820 Josiah Chaffee and Capt. Ephraim McQueen settled in town.

The former was from Connecticut, was the father of Dea. Josiah Chaffee, of Schroepfel, and settled near the Volney line, while the latter settled near Flint's Corners on the farm now occupied by his sons. Ezra Ure was born in Palermo in 1823 and was a life-long resident of the town. In 1870 he purchased the store and grist mill at Vermilion, and died March 5, 1890. Among other comers during the decade of 1820-30 were Ashley K. Ball, A. G. Clark, Harry Clark, O. P. Jennings, John Jackson, Sheldon Remington, Leander Scudder, jr., Samuel R. Smith (long supervisor and a merchant at East Palermo), Gamaliel Perkins, and Peter Tooley and his sons George M. and James A. The families of Perkins and Tooley came in 1823. Mr. Perkins died at Mexico Point in 1884. Peter Tooley located on lot 52. He came from Oneida county and served his town as justice of the peace.

Isaac N. Lansing, born in Hoosac, N. Y., in 1796, came from Madison county to Palermo in November, 1830, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, J. Fitch Lansing. His children were Joseph Fitch, born in 1831; William S., born in 1840; Sarah E. (Mrs. Benjamin G. Eaton); and Eunice L. and Erastus W. His wife's father, Frederick Wilcox, came from Connecticut the same year and settled on the farm now owned by J. Fitch Lansing. Other settlers of 1830 were Elder Hills (near Palermo Center, where his son John now resides), Lemman Austin (from Oneida county, the father of Mrs. Sarah Wright), and Harvey Whitmore (where George Babcock now lives). In 1832 D. C. Burritt and George W. Hicks became residents of the town, the latter on lot 72. In 1834 George Tinker arrived from Marshall, Oneida county, and settled on the farm (lot 63) now occupied by Willis A. Jennings. In 1836 Robert Flint and his father came to Palermo and opened a blacksmith shop at Flint's Corners. Robert was born in Otsego county July 18, 1818, was class leader of the M. E. church thirty-one years, and died April 14, 1880. Harvey Whitmore was town clerk several years and George Tinker served as justice of the peace. John Hills held both offices some time. Other settlers prior to 1840 were:

A. W. Allen, W. M. Bartlett, A. K. Beckwith, L. G. Burrows, Nelson Cross, Orson and H. Davis, Asahel and Timothy Dolbear, Elijah Dickinson, David Gardner, Ezra Green, Reuben T. Hanchett, W. H. Hannan, Lovwell Johnson, Andrew Keller, A. E.

Noble, Alvin Osborn, E. O. Parsons, J. H. Snyder, David H. Trimble (born here) and William F. Shepard.

A. E. Noble was the first town clerk, Alvin Osborn held the same office and was also a justice of the peace, A. K. Beckwith served as town clerk, and Elijah Dickinson, Reuben T. Hanchett, and Ezra Green were justices of the peace. Lovwell Johnson, who is noticed in the Bench and Bar chapter in this volume, was one of the first justices and was also the first postmaster in town, holding the latter office until 1839, when he moved to Fulton, where he died in 1859.

Among the settlers between 1840 and 1850 were W. N. Collins, F. C. Church, Alexander Flint, Charles Gero, G. M. Hanchett, and Israel Rigley. Other prominent settlers were:

E. B. Bartlett, a well known meteorologist; David L. Brown, born near Utica, N. Y., in 1827, came to Volney in 1855, and located near Palermo in 1859; and James Atkinson, N. B. and William B. Ellsworth, J. H. Knowlton, J. W. K. Loomis, Uriah Johnson (who died in March, 1895), Almon Mason (born in Fairfield, N. J., May 11, 1795, served in the war of 1812 and settled in Richland in 1825, in Grauby in 1828, and in Palermo in 1851), James Pitcher, Conrad Snyder, Nathan J. Wilcox, Edwin Easton, Alanson B. Ingersoll, Hezekiah Lee, Phineas Converse, Charles Conklin, Martin B. Campbell, Joseph Harding, William B. Forsyth, Ansel Goodwin, Lorenzo W. Robinson, Julius Hall, C. B. Ashley, Henry Goodwin, Horace Decker, Jonah H. Snyder, and others mentioned further on and in Part III of this volume.

The growth of the town is best shown by its population at various periods, as follows: In 1835, 1,655; 1840, 1,928; 1845, 1,906; 1850, 2,053; 1855, 2,023; 1860, 2,088; 1865, 2,219; 1870, 2,052; 1875, 2,044; 1880, 1,996; 1890, 1,607.

During the civil war from 1861 to 1865 the town sent 149 of her sons to the defense of the country. Among them the following received deserved promotion:

Charles E. Beers, Amasa Hall, Seymour Smith, Judson B. Wyant, Bradley S. Joice, William A. Smith, Eli Cobb, Eli D. Babcock, Edgar F. Morris, Harvey O. Flint, Alvin B. Flint, Ransom G. Ball, Willard Ure, Albert Ure, Walford Sweetland, James Sweetley, Charles Brownell, Harvey Powers, Eugene Cole, Jonathan D. Hungerford, Cornelius L. Woolsey, Jarvis Dyer, William P. Derry, Joseph Dolbear, Martin Bates, Pelson D. Bates, Lafayette Hanchett, Gilbert B. Mace, William Edmonds, and Levi L. Gillman.

The first school house in town was built about 1820 at what is now Palermo Center. It was a small log structure and answered the purpose for several years. The first school, however, had been taught in 1812, in a private house by Harriet Easton. The town now has thirteen

school districts with a school house in each, the schools in which in 1892-3 employed thirteen teachers and were attended by 333 children. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$5,700 and the assessed valuation of the districts is \$461,355; public money received from the State, \$1,542.45; raised by local tax, \$982.74. The various districts are locally designated as follows: No. 1, Palermo Center; 2, Moss Corners; 3, Grout; 4, Hanchett; 5, Upson's Corners; 6, Paradise; 7, Peat's Corners; 8, Thomas' Corners; 9, Munger; 10, Beals; 11, Clifford; 12, Island; 13, Sayles Corners.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$478,700, equalized \$529,315; personal property, \$12,820; town tax, \$2,199.65; county tax, \$3,035.96; total tax levy, \$6,366.56; dog tax, \$66; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.30. The town has two election districts and in November, 1894, polled 400 votes.

The town now has two cheese factories, one at Peat's Corners and another at Palermo Center, and also the following mills: A saw mill at Vermilion, formerly owned by Aaron Gardner, now run by Frank Mack; a saw mill at Palermo Center operated by John Trimble; a stave, heading, and saw mill one and one-half miles west of Clifford, formerly owned by John Keller, now operated by his son, William Keller; a saw mill a mile and a half south of Palermo Center, formerly the old Chaffee mill, now run by J. E. Stewart; the heading mill and cheese box factory of J. D. Trimble; two saw mills belonging to Jonathan Seymour; the old Jennings saw mill one mile north of Flint's Corners owned by Mr. Russ; the saw and stave mill of Sanford Willis, formerly owned by N. B. Ellsworth; and the grist mill formerly operated by Ezra Ure, now run by Howard Cusack. The first cheese factory in the town was built at Vermilion in 1864.

Palermo, familiarly known as Palermo Center and in earlier days as Jennings Corners, is a post village situated a little west of the center of the town. The first settler was Stephen Blake, sr., in 1812, who built the first log house in the town in 1813, and in it opened the first tavern in the town in 1816. The first frame dwelling in the village was erected by Enoch Hyde, and the first store was built and opened by Bush & Babbott in 1817. The latter stood on the site of the present Palermo Center Hotel. This firm finally failed and the store remained vacant for a time. It was reopened by William T.

Shepard, who continued business until about 1830, when he sold out to Amasa Botchford, who eventually failed. The building was converted into a dwelling house, afterward turned into a tavern, and in February, 1862, was burned. Mr. Blake's inn was the only public house in the vicinity until about 1825, when David and Alvin Jennings erected a frame tavern, which is now a part of the dwelling and store of Frank H. Jennings, a son of Willis A. and grandson of Alva Jennings. David Jennings was an early merchant where D. H. Trimble's store now is. About 1857 he was succeeded by Freeman Waugh, who sold out in 1870 to H. H. Ross & Co. In 1871 David H. Trimble purchased the store and has continued in business ever since. Frank H. Jennings started a grocery in 1892. Among other early settlers in the place were Turner and O. P. Jennings, Alvin Walker, Alvin Osborn, Dr. A. E. Noble, Truxton Seeley, William N. Burt, Humphrey Dolbear, and Sylvanus Hopkins. Among the postmasters have been O. P. Jennings, Freeman Waugh, H. H. Ross, David H. Trimble, Frank H. Jennings, D. H. Trimble, again, and Frank H. Jennings, again, incumbent since October, 1893. The village contains about 150 inhabitants.

Vermilion is a postal hamlet on Catfish Creek in the north part of the town. Settlement was commenced as early as 1816, and among the pioneers were Elijah Dickenson, Ebenezer Wallace, Samuel Perkins, John Scott, Rev. Asel Harrington, Benjamin Spencer, James Walworth, Moses Gaines, Candlipp Pitcher, and John Sayles, sr. A grist mill was built here at an early day, of which Ezra Ure became proprietor in 1870; it is now conducted by Howard Cusack. Ingersoll & Hill also had a pump factory, and for a time a tannery was in active operation. The postmaster is W. H. Belchamber, who succeeded Franklin J. Mack. Dr. Forsythe held the office at one time. The place has about 150 inhabitants.

Clifford is a post-office one mile north of Palermo. It was established about 1882 with Allen Merriam, postmaster. His successors have been Charles Davis, Frank Young, and C. E. Trask, incumbent. Frank Young is the present merchant. The place was formerly known as Denton's Corners, from Robert Denton, a hatter, who settled on the northwest corner of the cross-roads about 1823 and there followed his trade. The first settler was a Mr. Spencer in 1816.

East Palermo is a postal hamlet one mile north of Peat's Corners. It is more familiarly known as Flint's Corners, and among the first settlers were Jacob Flint and William and Timothy Phelps, who came there as early as 1830. Samuel R. Smith was the postmaster and a merchant here for many years; the present merchant and postmaster is Henry Bourlier.

Peat's Corners is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the town one mile south of East Palermo. It was first settled by Peter Howe and Jesse Holbrook in 1813. Among others who came to the vicinity prior to 1820 were Charles Peat, Leander Scudder, sr., Elijah Munger, Alpheus Wheeler, Elon Thomas, Nathan Miller, Daniel and Nathaniel Rowls, and Stephen Clark. The present merchant is Mr. Johnson.

Sayles Corners is a small settlement situated about one mile north of Denton's Corners.

Catfish is a post-office on the creek of the same name, and N. W. Wright is the postmaster.

Churches.—The first Sunday school in town was organized by Seymour Coe, superintendent, at his log house in 1816. The first minister of the gospel was Rev. Asaph Graves, a Baptist and a Vermonter, previously mentioned.

The First Baptist church of Palermo was organized with Rev. Enoch Ferris as pastor in 1817, and with the following constituent members: Asaph Graves, Phineas Chapin, Rachel Chapin, Henry Chapin, Harriet Chapin, Hannah Williams, Jonathan Munger, and Rachel Munger. Meetings were held in private dwellings and in the school house near Palermo Center, and the early ministers were Revs. John Evans, George Hills, and Asaph Graves. In 1835 the society was legally incorporated, and in 1836 their frame edifice at Palermo Center was completed. The first deacon was Rev. Asaph Graves. The society has become extinct and the building is now used by all denominations.

As early as 1819 a branch of the First Congregational Church of Volney was established at Jennings Corners (Palermo Center), and August 3, 1823, Seymour Coe and Stephen Blake were chosen ruling elders. The first members were Stephen and Charity Blake, Miles and Triphosa Dunbar, Seymour and Phoebe Coe, Zenas and Lydia Dunbar, Silas Bellows, Hannah Gaines, Obadiah Albee, Mary Coe, Laura Blake,

and Hannah Jennings. Oliver Leavitt was the first pastor and Seymour Coe and Miles Blake were the first ruling elders. Upon the organization of the Congregational Union church at Denton's Corners this church voted to disband and unite with that society. Among the early pastors at the latter place, where a frame church edifice was built in 1838, were Revs. A. C. Lord, Norris Day, David Davis, George Blossom, Olney Place, and others. The church building has been closed several years and is now used as a storehouse.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Vermilion was organized about 1840, and among the first members were Rev. Asel Harrington, Benjamin Spencer, D. C. Coe, Burt and James Harrington, Ezekiel Lewis, and Martin Campbell. A house of worship was erected a few years later. The church is supplied by Rev. S. D. Robinson.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Denton's Corners was formed as a class at a very early day. A site for a church edifice was purchased in 1858 and the society was incorporated as the Anti-Slavery M. E. church in 1860. The first trustees were Freeman Waugh, Alexander Flint, and David L. Brown, and among the 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, and Henry Cole and wife. The edifice was built and dedicated in 1860, and is still in use.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Peat's Corners was organized in 1861 with Gilson Goodwin, Job Bradford, A. Scudder, S. D. Coon, and F. Richardson as trustees, and the same year a house of worship was erected. Among the early members were Nathan Miller and wife, Rev. Elijah Munger and wife, Joseph Ure and wife, L. Scudder, sr., and wife, Andrew Parsons, L. Goodwin and wife, Elon Thomas and wife, and Peter Howe and wife.

The Roosevelt M. E. church was built in the southeast part of the town in 1864, at which time Lyman Treadwell, A. G. Clark, and R. T. Harris were trustees of the society, which was organized about the same year. Among the first members were A. G. Clark and wife, L. D. Harris and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Chauncey Hamilton and wife, Rufus Harris, and others.

The Methodist Protestant church of Upson's Corners was erected in 1880. It is a frame structure and was dedicated May 18 of that year, under the pastorate of Rev. G. P. York.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE TOWN OF PARISH.

Parish, so named by legislative enactment in honor of David Parish, is an inland town lying immediately east or southeast of the center of Oswego county. It was set off from Mexico on the 20th of March, 1828, and comprises an area of 25,321 acres. It is survey township number 23 of Scriba's patent and was called Strasburg by that proprietor from the capital of Alsace-Lorraine. George Scriba sold the survey township to David Parish, who disposed of it in parcels. The Stocton tract, lying in the north and northwest parts of the town, and the Bloomfield tract, occupying the northeast part, were divided into large lots, while the southern half of the town was surveyed into small lots. A tract known as the "Reservation" lies just north of Parish village.

The town of Parish, on an average, lies about 260 feet above Lake Ontario, and was originally covered with a thick growth of heavy timber, consisting mainly of beech, birch, hemlock, and sugar maple. A few swamps of pine and cedar exist, and in the eastern part is St. Mary's Lake, which contains about 40 acres. Ample drainage is afforded by several small streams, the largest of which is the north branch of Salmon Creek. The surface is undulating, broken considerably by ravines, and in places rough and stony.

Down to 1860 less than half the town was under cultivation. At that time there were twelve saw mills, four shingle mills, and other wood manufacturing establishments in operation, lumbering being the principal industry. A decade or so afterward agriculture had superseded other interests, and since then farming has been the chief occupation of the inhabitants. About 1865 dairying began to receive attention, and so steadily has it developed that it now holds the leading place in the busi-

ness of the town. At present there are two cheese factories in the town, both being operated by incorporated companies. Apples and pears are raised to a limited extent, and potatoes are grown and shipped in large quantities. Many other products, notably grain and hay are profitably cultivated.

In early days, when lumbering was at its height, the manufacture of barrels for the Syracuse salt and Oswego flour trades was extensively carried on and brought considerable revenue to the town.

The first thoroughfare in Parish was the Rotterdam road leading from what is now Constantia village to Vera Cruz (Mexico Point). This was laid out and opened by George Scriba in 1794. About 1803 a road was surveyed through the town from the last named point to Camden. In 1828 twenty-three road districts were formed and an overseer was chosen for each. Many of the roads had been previously surveyed, and a number were laid out afterward. In 1840 the town had fifty road districts. In March, 1850, at a special meeting, the citizens resolved to aid in constructing a plank road through Parish from Constantia to Sand Bank. In 1870-71 the Syracuse Northern (now the R., W. & O.) Railroad was built and opened, the first train being run over it November 14, 1871. To aid this work the town was bonded for \$35,000, the most of which remains unpaid. The town now has fifty-nine road districts. Daily stages run from Parish via Colosse to Mexico and from Parish to Amboy.

The first town meeting was held in the "Parishville school house," near the residence of Simeon Adams, on the first Tuesday in May, 1828, and the following officers were chosen:

Paul Allen, supervisor; John Becker, town clerk; Thomas Nutting, Stutely Palmer, and Marks Edick, assessors; Isam Simons, collector; Benajah Whitney, Jacob J. Miller, and Denison B. Palmer, highway commissioners; William Wightman and William D. Wightman, poormasters; Erastus Tyler, Samuel Barber and Richard Cleveland, commissioners of common schools; Isaac B. Mead, Denison B. Palmer and Charles Gardner, inspectors of common schools; Peter Edick, George Earles, Squire Palmer, and Chauncey Whitney, constables; Joseph Maybee, Jacob J. Mead and Benajah Whitney, poundmasters; John Becker, sealer of weights and measures. In the following fall Marks Edick, Luny Thayer, Paul Perry and Jacob Slingerland were elected justices of the peace.

The supervisors of the town have been as follows:

Paul Allen, 1828-32; Alfred Phelps, 1833-40; Ephraim E. Ford, 1841-43; Luny Thayer, 1844; John Clapsaddle, 1845; Harvey Palmer, 1846; Luny Thayer, 1847-50; Joseph Osborn, 1851-53; Paul W. Allen, 1854; Harvey Palmer, 1855; John C. Warn, 1856; Austin White, 1857; Andrew Ashton, 1858-59; John Becker, 1860-61; Jonathan Irish, 1862; James David, 1863-64; Jonathan Irish, 1865-66; Frank H. Argensinger, 1867-69; Jonathan Irish, 1870; Romayne C. Robertson, 1871; Jerry Foley, 1872; Daniel Edick, 1873; Jerry Foley, 1874-75; Romayne C. Robertson, 1876; Judson J. Taylor, 1877; John W. Northrop, 1878-79; Cornelius Edick, 1890; C. F. Trowbridge, 1881; Dr. I. J. Green, 1882; Lewis David, 1883-85; Fowler H. Berry, 1886-88; James David, 1889; Fowler H. Berry, 1890-91; Melvin Alsover, 1892; Fowler H. Berry, 1893; Willard C. Richards, 1894.

The town officers for 1894-95 were:

Willard C. Richards, supervisor; Frank B. Warn, town clerk; W. George Baxter, Cheney D. Barney, S. H. Crosby and Martin De Garnio, justices of the peace; Horace J. Roode, Albert H. Coan and Hosea Pickens, assessors; B. C. Purington, highway commissioner; George Thayer, overseer of the poor; Lewis D. Rulison, collector.

Settlement was commenced in Parish by Rev. Gamaliel Barnes and his son-in-law, Stephen D. Morse, in 1803. They came from Otsego county by way of Camden and Amboy and settled in the extreme west part of the town on small lot 60, their guides being blazed trees and Indian trails. Rev. Mr. Barnes had prospected here in 1802, but Mr. Morse was really the pioneer in felling the first timber and clearing the first land, and during his life doubtless did more of that work than any other settler the town ever had. Elder Barnes was a Baptist preacher, and built the first log house, the first barn, and the first frame dwelling in Parish. He was born in Connecticut, served in the Revolution, learned the trades of tanner and shoemaker, and became a minister of the Baptist Church, but he supported himself chiefly by manual labor. He was forty-six years of age when he settled in Oswego county, where he was, it is believed, the second actual preacher of the gospel. He ministered to the pioneers, in barns, houses, and the open air, performed marriage ceremonies for miles around, carried on his trades in a small way, and died at the great age of ninety-six, loved and revered by a wide circle of acquaintances. His daughter Hannah married William Huntley and died May 20, 1814. She was buried on her father's farm. Subsequently her remains were disinterred and removed to Colosse.

Other settlers of 1803 were Thomas Nutting, Elvider Orton, Amos

Williams and Jonathan Bedell. Mr. Nutting, then twenty-three years of age, came from Otsego county and located on small lot 6. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and held several town offices. Surviving all the other early settlers, he died in 1873, and his wife's death occurred one day later. He was the grandfather of Judge Newton W. Nutting, deceased, and of Harmon D. Nutting, now a lawyer in Parish. Mr. Orton settled on small lot 5. The birth of his son Ransom in 1805 was the first in town. Jonathan Bedell was killed by the falling of a tree on small lot 4 about 1806, which was the first death of a white person in Parish. He was buried on the Charles Ford farm. His widow married Nathan Parkhurst, which was the first marriage. Amos Williams died April 19, 1813, and was buried on the Genney farm.

In 1804 Paul Allen, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., came from Otsego county, N. Y., and located on small lot 2. He became a lieutenant in the war of 1812 and was elected the first supervisor of Parish, an office he held five consecutive years. He was a leading and an influential man, a substantial farmer, and a prominent member of the Baptist Church and died in 1849.

In 1805 William Wightman, William D. Wightman and Stutely Palmer, jr., became settlers, all coming from Herkimer county. William D. Wightman settled on small lot 3, the others on lot 61. A few years afterward Dennison B. Palmer located on small lot 60 and subsequently became the first justice of the peace in Parish. Harvey Palmer was born here September 8, 1816, became a colonel and inspector-general of militia, supervisor, assessor, farmer, merchant, justice of the peace, and served as assemblyman in 1863 and 1864.

Several other settlers arrived prior to the war of 1812, mainly from the counties of Herkimer and Otsego. Among them was the Hatch family, of whom Jarvis Hatch, born in 1806, subsequently resided in Mexico. The exact date of the coming of many others cannot be determined. The war and the celebrated "cold season" of 1816, materially checked immigration and caused much suffering, while the miasma arising from the marshes added to the general discomfort. Those who had arrived, however, braved the privations of frontier life with fortitude. Among the settlers during this period and down to the year 1825 were Jacob J. Miller, Luman Brockway, Benjamin Whitney

Joseph Maybee, William Avery, J. W. Scriber, Simeon Adams, John Miller, Joseph Edick, Abram Hoose, Erastus Fyler, Milo M. and Asahel Coan, James David, C. Edick, Daniel Edick, J. H. Miller, G. Rider, and J. Sampson. Asahel Coan died here January 1, 1895, being at the time of his death the oldest correspondent of the Parish Mirror and one of the oldest citizens of the town. Milo M. Coan died in October, 1891. Jacob J. Miller furnished the first accommodations to travelers, though he did not keep a regular tavern. Joseph Storer was the first blacksmith as early as 1815; he remained until 1822, when he moved away. Abram Hoose died in Mexico, August 14, 1889. Simeon Adams died January 29 and his wife February 25, 1817, in a log house which stood about on the site of the store of H. F. Graves in Parish village. Prominent among those who were born in the county prior to 1825 and became honored residents of Parish were M. Avery, R. Burnham, A. M. Gillespie, George W. Moore, Edwin Palmer and J. R. Smith. The Edick family has been prominently identified with the town from an early day and many of its members are still respected residents and active business men.

Of the settlers prior to 1830 were Joseph Brown, John Becker, Ephraim E. Ford, Paul W. Allen, Isam Simons, James A. Burnett, John De Garmo, R. H. Orton, and Luny Thayer. Mr. Thayer was a member of assembly in 1845. Mr. Ford opened the first store in Parish in 1829, and Mr. Simons built the first regular tavern the same year.

Between 1830 and 1840 the following came in: John Simplot, Alfred Phelps, John C. Warn, Dr. Austin White, H. M. Bliss, C. Cummins, William O. Comstock, C. H. Edick, C. H. Ford, J. W. Harter, Leonard House, Jonathan Irish, Ransom H. Orton, Melzar Richards, A. Smith, C. and F. Tisdale, and Dr. Judson J. Taylor. Dr. White settled in town in 1832 and remained until his death in 1876. He was the first physician in Parish. Melzar Richards was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Christmas day, 1822. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he organized Co. D, 24th N. Y. Vols., and went out as captain. In 1863 he was commissioned major, and on April 5, 1865, at Amelia Springs, while pressing Lee's retreating army, he was mortally wounded and soon after died. He was buried with Masonic and military honors.

on the 25th of that month. Some of those mentioned were natives of the county.

Prominent among the settlers from 1840 to 1850 were John Clapsaddle, Dr. Tobias J. Green, Archibald N. Ludington, E. C. Buell, C. Baldwin, W. G. Baxter, P. Finster, H. E. Holden, H. Jones, G. B. Mosier, W. B. Parkhurst, and F. Simmons. Dr. Green was born in Rensselaer county, was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York, settled in Parish in 1847, and a few years ago removed to Mexico, where he now resides. He was a director and vice-president of the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company prior to its incorporation with the R. W. & O. corporation.

Among other prominent residents of the town may be mentioned S. T. Parsons (a lawyer), Dr. Cornelius S. House (deceased), J. H. Hoose (born here and subsequently the principal of the State Normal School at Cortland), Romain C. Robertson, Hon. Newton W. Nutting, a brother of Harmon D. Nutting, both lawyers, the latter still in practice here, Edwin G. Lynch (a practicing attorney in Parish), John Osborn, Andrew Ashton, Dr. C. D. Barney (dentist), J. W. Bliss (died March 11, 1895), William Carley, Jerry Foley, W. T. Seymour, L. D. Snell, Daniel White, Charles Le Clair (died in November, 1894), George R. and Hamilton A. Mosher (brothers), Rev. A. P. Phinney, Fowler H. Berry, C. Sayles Talcott (prominent in Masonry), George Luddington, and Melzar H. Thayer (brother of Luna). The latter died October 10, 1894. William Edick owns a grist mill on Little Salmon Creek about one mile east of Parish village. Two centenarians at least have died in the town, viz.: Mrs. Sarah Herrick in September, 1877, aged 100 years and four months, and James Pete October 5, 1893, at the age of 103 years, five months and five days. Other prominent settlers and residents of Parish are noticed more fully in Part III of this volume.

The population of Parish at different periods has been as follows: In 1830, 868; 1835, 1,295; 1840, 1,543; 1845, 1,456; 1850, 1,709; 1855, 1,675; 1860, 2,027; 1865, 1,814; 1870, 1,929; 1875, 2,058; 1880, 1,817; 1890, 1,770.

During the war of the Rebellion the town contributed nearly 100 of her citizens to the Union forces and raised about \$9,000 for bounties to volunteers. Among those who received merited promotions in the service were Lt.-Col. Melzar Richards, Capt. R. W. Slayton, Chaplain

A. R. Wells, Capt. S. Beaulin, Surgeon T. J. Green, and Regimental Postmaster C. H. Edick. The survivors now residents of the town are fraternally banded together in the G. W. Simons Post, No. 599, G. A. R., of which Truman Redington is the present commander.

The first school house in town was a small log structure which cost only \$15, and which stood on the site of the present town hall in Parish village. Samuel Phileo was the first teacher, and one of his successors was Joseph Torrey, subsequently surrogate of the county. This primitive building was erected in 1808 and served its purpose until 1816, when it was replaced by a frame structure. The first frame school house was built on small lot 60 in 1814. It cost \$150 and was situated in what was called district No. 1 of Mexico. In 1828 the town was divided into five whole and four joint school districts, and since then local educational movements have kept pace with the excellent school system of the State. May 15, 1883, the Parish Union Free School and Academy was organized with James S. Luddington, Hosea Pickens, C. S. Tallcott, Hamilton A. Mosher, and Edwin Palmer as members of the first Board of Education. The site upon which the school house stands had been purchased in 1878 at a cost of \$100, and a frame school building erected thereon during the same year for \$2,400. The structure has since been enlarged at an expense of about \$1,000. The Board of Education for 1894-5 consists of C. D. Barney, president; W. B. Harter, clerk; H. M. Mosher, P. D. Edick, and Dr. J. B. Todd. The principal is Prof. W. F. Canough.

The town now has thirteen school districts with a school house in each, in which schools were taught in 1892-3 by seventeen teachers and attended by 477 scholars. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$11,085; assessed valuation of districts, \$380,212; public money received from the State, \$2,076.55; raised by local tax, \$1,824.04. The districts are designated: No. 1, Parish; 2, Fritts; 3, Churchill; 4, Searls; 5, Bidwell; 6, Laing; 7, Getman; 8, Jennings; 9, Old Dutch Hill; 10, Devendorf; 11, Miller; 12, Red Mills; 13, New Dutch Hill.

Pleasant Lawn Cemetery, situated near the village of Parish, had its origin in a half acre of ground which was set aside for burial purposes by Rev. Gamaliel Barnes soon after the death of his daughter Hannah (Mrs. William Huntley), which occurred May 20, 1814. This plot com-

prised a part of Elder Barnes's farm, and Mrs. Huntley was the first person interred therein. Her remains were subsequently removed to Colosse. The second burial in the Parish graveyard was that of Allen Mead and the third that of an infant grandchild of Elder Barnes. The oldest tombstone marks the grave of Uriah Tracy Orton, who died July 15, 1825. The cemetery was enlarged to accommodate the increasing number of burials, and in 1890 it was incorporated under its present name.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894: assessed valuation of real estate, \$329,593, equalized, \$405,121; personal property, \$18,450; railroads, 2.69 miles, \$27,500; town tax, \$3,412.48; county tax, \$2,372; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.92; total tax levy, \$6,668.09; dog tax, \$108.50. The town has two election districts and in November, 1894, polled 398 votes.

Parish village was for many years called Parishville, but as a post-office and railroad station it has always borne its present designation, derived from the name of the town. It commenced with the rude log school house of 1808. As early as 1815 Joseph Storer established a blacksmith shop inside what are now the corporate limits and remained about seven years. In 1828 Joseph Brown set up his anvil and forge, and during the same year Paul Allen and John Becker erected a grist mill with three runs of stone on the north branch of Salmon Creek. This was the first mill of the kind in town. It was subsequently remodeled by Almeron Thomas, of Mexico, and January 26, 1872, it was burned, causing a loss of about \$8,000. On the site the present structure was erected the same year by Jesse A. Slawson and Romaine C. Robertson at a cost of \$18,000, and named "Ceresco Mill" by Edwin Palmer. It is now owned by Romaine C. Robertson and managed by J. W. Bliss. The first store was built and opened by Ephraim E. Ford in 1829, who kept it until 1856. For a time Mr. Ford was in partnership with Paul W. Allen. The building was eventually enlarged and occupied by the Mosher Brothers. Isam Simons erected the first regular tavern in 1829 and kept it until 1857. It was burned in 1871, and on the site the Ludington block was erected, burned, and rebuilt. In 1830 a tannery, the first regular establishment of the kind in town, was built near the grist mill by a Frenchman named John Simplot. John C. Warn became proprietor about 1833 and in 1859 it was burned. Mr. Warn rebuilt it and in 1865 sold the plant to Robertson & Co. It

was materially enlarged and for a time employed a capital of about \$150,000. A few years ago it was torn down and on the site the Crandall typewriter factory, now vacant, was erected.

In 1832 Dr. Austin White, the first physician in town, became a resident, and the same year a post route was established from Camden to Colosse, passing through Parish. Mail was carried each way once a week, the carriers being Cyrus H. Harvey and Dexter Howard. Ephraim E. Ford was appointed the first postmaster and held the office until his removal in 1856. Among his successors were Charles H. Edick, Charles F. Trowbridge, W. H. Baker, E. D. Edick, William B. Harter, and Burr J. Morgan, incumbent. The first lawyer, Archibald N. Ludington, settled in Parish in 1848 and remained three years. Among the old-time merchants were the Mosher Brothers, G. W. Ludington, William Carley (still in business and the oldest dealer in town), C. D. Edick & Co., G. G. Houghton, Ludington & Brown, B. C. Purrington & Son, Slayton, Slawson & Le Clair, Lewis Rider, E. E. Blinn, George Paddock, Charles Casler, Wightman Brothers, J. J. Taylor, J. W. Harter (furniture and undertaking), Philip Fellows (shoes, succeeded by Willis Fellows, where Jocelyn & Owen now are), and Hathaway & Vroman (cabinet makers). C. D. Barney, dentist, and C. C. Barrett, shoemaker, have been in business here many years. There are now about sixteen stores in the village, besides a meat market, and harness shops. The merchants now are Jocelyn & Owen, Frank Butler, W. H. Baker, William Carley, George J. Pitcher, and Albert Alger (at the depot), general stores; Edick & Edick, and Dayton R. Fritts, hardware; R. E. Borst and Forest Houghton, groceries; Herbert F. Graves, jewelry; C. S. Tallcott & Sons, liquors; W. B. Harter, furniture; Burr J. Morgan and Emmett Lewis, drugs and notions. There are two hotels: The Snell House, L. D. Snell, proprietor, and the Commercial House, kept by the Ackley Brothers. Twenty years or more ago the former was known as the Boyd House from its landlord, D. Boyd. The present owner, Mr. Snell, has long been in charge and is one of the oldest and best known hotel-keepers in the county. There are also two public houses at the depot, one of which, the Railroad House, was built by William Pickens in 1873, over a well dug by the pioneer, Paul Allen. The village also contains four blacksmith shops; the town hall, which was purchased in

1857; a Masonic lodge organized May 14, 1874, with Samuel Porter (first master) Avery Skinner, Hiram Walker, John B. Ackley, and Samuel T. Parsons as charter members; two saw mills, one of which is owned by L. C. Brockway; the Parish Exchange Bank, Potter & Marsden, proprietors; and a large canning factory near the depot owned by Louis Windholz, of Syracuse.

May 14, 1874, John W. Northrop issued the first number of the Parish Mirror. He continued as editor and proprietor for several years. Among his successors were Galen Oderkirk, Arthur White, Prof. J. M. Moore, Burton M. Hicks, and since March, 1894, Fred H. Gee. Mr. Gee was born in Cortland county March 8, 1854, and has been engaged in the printing business since he attained the age of fifteen.

The village of Parish was incorporated in 1883 and the first meeting of the trustees occurred October 5 of that year. The corporation comprises a square mile. The first officers were George R. Mosher, president; William H. Baker, Lester D. Pickens, and Lorenzo D. Snell, trustees; J. S. Ludington, clerk. The presidents have been as follows:

G. R. Mosher, 1883-4; C. S. Tallcott, 1885-6; Dr. John B. Todd, 1887; C. D. Barney, 1888-9; G. D. Houghton, 1890-91; George R. Mosher, 1892; L. D. Pickens, 1893; H. A. Mosher, 1894; L. D. Pickens, 1895.

The village officers for 1894-5 were:

I. B. Niles, P. P. Ford, A. A. Davey, trustees; W. G. Baxter, clerk; George Gray, A. M. Seley, police constables; W. E. McAllister, collector; B. J. Morgan, treasurer; Henry A. Davey, street commissioner.

The village has been visited by several serious conflagrations, among the number not already noticed being those of May 1, 1886, loss \$25,000; August, 1887, loss \$6,000; September 30 and October 1, 1888, loss about \$10,000 each time. With commendable energy it has in every instance quickly recovered, and now presents the appearance of a healthy, thrifty village of about 540 people.

East Parish was formerly a post-office, and at one time about 1852, Guy C. Comstock was postmaster there. It is now merely a rural settlement.

Wrightson is a post-office three miles east of Parish village. It contains a scattered collection of houses and one saw mill. The postmaster is Richard Hakes, who succeeded John Stagner, jr.

Churches.—As early as 1815 a class of the M. E. church was formed at the school house in what was then district No. 1, Mexico, with Richard Ford as leader. Several other classes were afterward organized in the town, all of which have long since ceased to exist. During the winter of 1840-41 a revival occurred, which resulted in the erection of a frame church edifice in Parish the following summer at a cost of \$1,800, the site being donated by John Becker. It was called Congregational, but its supporters were Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Lutherans, all of whom, except the Baptists, united in the Congregational discipline and selected Rev. S. W. Champlin (Lutheran) as pastor. John Wright and Nicholas Oxner were elected deacons. This form of worship continued about five years. The church, however, was occupied by the Baptists almost alone for several years, yet other denominations were free to use it. The edifice was dedicated in October, 1841, by Rev. Ralph Robinson (Congregationalist) and Rev. Mr. Van Alstyne (Lutheran). Down to 1869 it was used alternately by the various religious organizations and classes of the town; since then it has been occupied by the Methodists. This latter society was formed as a class in 1855 with Archibald C. Garrison as leader. In 1869 the edifice was purchased by the M. E. Society, who repaired, refurnished, and rededicated it December 8 of that year, at which time Rev. A. J. Cowles was their pastor. The cost of remodeling the structure was about \$1,800. It was again enlarged and repaired and rededicated on October 24, 1888, the expense being \$3,200; it is now valued, including a parsonage, at about \$5 800. The society has 115 members with Rev. G. W. Gardner as pastor. The first Sunday school in town was organized about 1830 and one of the earliest superintendents was John Becker, who held the position most of the time until his death in 1862. The society now maintains two Sabbath schools in Parish whose combined membership is about 275.

A Freewill Baptist Society was organized with some twenty members in school district No. 2 about 1858 and another was formed with twenty three members in district No. 6 March 14, 1869. Of the latter Rev. Albert P. Phinney was the first pastor and George C. Brown and Austin Smith were the first deacons. Neither society ever erected a house of worship. In the eastern part of the town two or three Methodist Protestant classes are maintained and supplied from Dugway.

The First Presbyterian church of Parish was organized in August, 1889. The first trustees were J. L. Davis, Hosea Pickens, L. S. Crandall, J. W. Harter, Frank Mills, and Arthur White. The earlier meetings were held in the town hall. The church society was legally organized March 28, 1893, with eleven members, to take charge of the frame church edifice that had been erected in 1892 and dedicated November 22 of that year by Rev. A. H. Fahnestock, of Syracuse. The structure cost about \$2,000. Rev. E. W. Twichell, who is still in charge, became the first settled pastor May 1, 1893. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of seventy pupils. The society has about twenty members.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TOWN OF REDFIELD.

Though now one of the minor towns of Oswego county in population and business, the history of Redfield goes back into the past century, and on its territory was once one of the most flourishing early settlements. Its formation as a town took place on the 14th of March, 1800, when it was taken from the great town of Mexico, then a part of Oneida county, and was the second town in chronological order formed in what later became Oswego county. It is situated in the northeastern corner of the county and a considerable portion of it is still covered by the original forest. Hilly in the southern part, its surface spreads out in the northern part, a high rolling plateau. Salmon River runs nearly east and west across the southern part, and a branch extends northward across the town in that direction, giving excellent drainage. Along this stream extends a wide interval, the soil of which is a deep sandy loam; elsewhere the underlying rock is limestone and the soil above it is generally thin and fairly fertile. The town comprises townships 7 and 12 of the Boylston tract. No. 7, the northern half, was originally called "Arcadia," while No. 12, as a survey-township, received the name of Redfield, in honor of Mr. Frederick Redfield, who bought a

large tract of land here in early years. Arcadia was annexed to Redfield February 20, 1807, but it contained no inhabitants at that time and hence merely extended the territory of this town. After that part of the town became settled, its inhabitants thought they were entitled to town representation, and on February 21, 1843, Arcadia was erected into a town and called "Greenboro," and a post office of that name was established on the State road near the Boylston line. But the new town had not sufficient population to properly support an organization, which condition was further complicated by difficulties in assessing and collecting the taxes on its non-resident lands, and therefore, on the 1st of March, 1848, "Greenboro" was reannexed to Redfield. Its present area is 55,618 acres.

Although this town is now less thickly settled than other sections of Oswego county, its pioneers came in earlier than the first settlers in most other towns. Just who was the first to arrive is not positively known; but between 1795 and 1798 several adventurous spirits permanently located in the town. Prominent among these was Capt Nathan Sage, a former Connecticut sea captain, who, with a few Connecticut companions, settled on or near the site of Redfield Square between the spring of 1795 and the fall of 1797. Captain Sage became a leading citizen of the town and in 1802 judge of the Common Pleas for the county. In 1811 he removed to Oswego.

A little four-year-old girl, who became the wife of Ashbel Porter (a resident of Orwell), related before her death that her father, Eli Strong, of Connecticut, came to Redfield in March, 1798, and took herself and a still younger brother down the Salmon River on the ice from Captain Sage's house to the point selected for their home. The two children were carried, one by Captain Sage's black servant and the other by his white hired man.

Among others who came in previous to 1798, besides those just mentioned, were Deacon Amos Kent, James Drake, Benjamin Thrall, Josiah Lyon, Samuel Brooks, Eliakim Simons, and Isham Simons. Tradition credits the latter two with building the first barn in the town. Samuel Brooks was unmarried when he arrived in 1797 and was twenty-eight years old. He married in 1801 a daughter of Eli Strong; the first marriage in the town. Mrs. Sarah McKinney, who married

George McKinney, is a daughter of Samuel Brooks, and is still living at the age of eighty years.

The first settlers in Redfield sent back to their eastern friends glowing accounts of the fertile soil, pure water, and valuable timber they had found, and in the spring of 1798 a considerable number of immigrants arrived. The assessment roll for 1798 of the great town of Mexico contains the names of the following persons assessed in "No. 12" in that year:

Samuel Brooks, Phineas Corey, Nathan Cook, Ebenezer Chamberlain, Joseph Clark, Taylor Chapman, Roger Cooke, James Drake, John Edwards, Nathaniel Eels, Titus Meacham, Amos Kent, Joseph Overton, Joel Overton, Silas Phelps, John Pruynt, Nathan Sage, Eli Strong, Jedediah Smith, Obadiah Smith, Samuel Smith, Joshua Tryon, Joseph Strickland, George Seymour, Benjamin Thrall, Jonathon Worth, Joseph Wickham, Thomas Wells, Luke Winchell, Charles Webster, Daniel Wilcox, and Jonathon Waldo—thirty-two in all. There were only twenty-six assessed in all the rest of Oswego county east of the Oswego River.

A few of these had merely acquired title to their lands and had not settled in 1798. One of these was Phineas Corey, who came, according to statements by his son, John H., in 1796, and bought and paid for a tract of land, returned East, and did not permanently settle here until 1800, when John was three years old. The latter lived to be one of the oldest citizens of the town and died only a few years ago on the well known Corey homestead.

Erastus Hoskins, Benjamin Austin, Elihu Ingraham, and David and Jonathon Harmon came in either before, during, or very soon after 1798. Captain Sage, who was agent for the proprietors, treated the settlers fairly, and farms along the river, on and near the site of Redfield Square, were rapidly taken up and improved. Most, if not all, of the pioneers came in over the route from Rome through what is now Florence in Oneida county; it was merely a wagon way cut through the forest and was often almost impassable. What became known as the State road was laid out in the period under consideration, but was not opened until a few years later. It started from Rome and ran through Redfield and the northeast part of Boylston to Sackett's Harbor; it was used for the passage of troops in the war of 1812. But in spite of all the obstacles to settlement in this wilderness hardy pioneers continued to push onward, passing what are now more favored localities to reach the region so much praised by those who had pre-

ceded them. It has been related that Eli Strong and others could have bought land in the Mohawk Valley, near Utica, as cheaply as in Redfield; but they did not like the water and the low lands, and pressed on northward. Their hardships were many and discouraging, but were endured with characteristic fortitude. Provisions had to be transported from Rome over the road that for many months of the year was blocked with deep snow, and at other times was nearly impassable from other causes. This Salmon River settlement was composed largely of Connecticut people, and was almost wholly isolated from other communities that soon sprang up in other parts of the great town of Mexico; but it may be inferred that they found elements of contentment and of happiness in their wilderness homes.

On the first day of April, 1800, the voters of the new town met at the house of Josiah Tryon (son-in-law of Captain Sage), and elected the following as the first 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 Elishim Simons; constable, Nathan Cook; pathmasters, Ebenezer Chamberlain, David Harmon, and Elihu Ingraham; fence-viewers, Titus Meacham, Isham Simons, and Nathan Sage; poundmaster, David Harmon.

At the first town meeting a vote was taken to build a pound, "as near the forks of the road, by David Harmon's, as can be found convenient," and it was to be made of "round timber, laid up forty feet by thirty." The public pound was a useful and necessary institution in these early communities.

Steps were promptly taken by the proprietors to lay the foundations of a village, and in the summer of 1800 they gave to the town for public purposes fifteen acres of land, and a special meeting was held in September at which the gift was formally accepted. The land was laid out in a square, the name "Center Square" given to it and to the immediate vicinity, and the pioneers gave that name to their little settlement. This name was, however, soon abbreviated to "The Square," and in course of time was changed to Redfield Square, by which name the village is now known.

The early town authorities voted the customary regulations, among

them a bounty of \$5 for each wolf killed, and a penalty of \$5 for felling trees into the Salmon River unless they were immediately cut out.

The first of the numerous saw mills in this town was built in 1800 by Elihu Ingraham, who soon connected with it a run of rude millstones. Both were of great usefulness to the tillers. This mill was about one and a quarter miles from the village and near where Mrs. McKinney was born. The grist mill was operated only a few years, when it was abandoned, and the inhabitants were again forced to go to Rome to get their grain ground, or to pound it in a mortar in the top of a stump.

In 1800 or 1801 David Butler became a resident and opened the first public house in the town in a log house that stood near the northeast corner of the Square. The log building was soon afterward replaced by a frame structure. Col. Amos Johnson, who came in at the same time (1800 or 1801), opened the second tavern, south of the creek at the Square. His brother Joshua came with him; the latter was a Congregational preacher, the first in the town, and lived with his brother Amos. The first physician came also in the first or second year of the century, from Rome, in the person of Dr. Enoch Alden. His infant son, Franklin, was buried in the new burial ground at the Square in 1801. The first death in the town was that of Wells Kellogg, who was buried on a hill on Captain Sage's farm, just west of the Square. The first birth in town was a son to Ebenezer Chamberlain.

Schools and churches were quick to spring up in every American settlement, and the intelligence and piety of the early settlers in Redfield is indicated by the fact that the first church in the county was organized here in 1802 by Rev. Mr. Johnson (before mentioned), with fourteen members. This church antedated by five years the first one in Mexico, and by about fourteen years the first one in Oswego village. The Redfield church was of the Congregational faith and the predecessor of the Presbyterian church, which is described further on. The first school of which any account remains was also taught in 1802 by the minister, Mr. Johnson. It is probable that children had been publicly taught earlier than that, but no record of the fact exists.

The town of Redfield gave to Oswego county in 1802 the first official higher than a supervisor, in the person of Captain Sage, who was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The foregoing annals are a clear indication of the prominence of this town among the early settlements of Oswego county, of the intelligence and energy of its pioneers, and their faith in the future of their community.

Allyn Seymour, father of the late Rodney Seymour, came in 1802, locating about a mile east of the Square. An incident of that year which has lived in tradition was the burning of Benjamin Austin's dwelling, and the saving from the flames of an infant by another child of five or six years. The babe lived to become a celebrated Universalist minister.

The proceedings of the early town meetings were often quaint and curious though of little importance. The first public pound was probably not built, as a special meeting was held in August, 1802, at which it was ordered that a pound forty feet square and eight feet high should be built on the public square. The detailed description of this proposed structure indicates that the inhabitants realized its importance in a time when fences were few and of temporary character. The pound 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. At this same meeting hogs were voted "free commoners," and the highway commissioners were directed to open "the great road" from Allen Merrell's to the bridge, for which the town was to furnish the money.

The school and church in Redfield flourished in spite of untoward circumstances. In the years 1817 and 1818 the town voted to raise for schools three times the amount received from the State—a very unusual proceeding. Dr. Alden served as "the good physician" until about 1806, when he removed to Rome and left the little settlement almost helpless in time of sickness; but in those times every mother and grandmother was, perforce, something of a doctor, and roots and herbs sufficed for ordinary ailments. The physician's departure, the abandonment of Ingraham's grist mill, and the fact that there was still no store in the community, forced the people to go to Rome for most of their domestic needs. Not long afterward a store was opened in the town of Florence, which was a great convenience.

On the 1st of April, 1807, the first post-office in the town was established with the name of "Redfield" and Russell Stone as postmaster. Besides the settlers already mentioned there were many other arrivals previous to the beginning of the war of 1812, among them Richard Dimick, Squire Heriman, John Castor, Ezra Dewey, and James, Nathan and John Harris. At some time during this period Wells Kellogg began to sell some kinds of goods, though there is no evidence that he had a regular store.

Prior to 1812 the "great road" was opened through to Sackett's Harbor, and during the war was of great and unexpected benefit for the passage of troops to that important military point. The going and coming of the soldiers furnished the inhabitants considerable excitement and the public square often presented animated and sometimes boisterous scenes. The late Mrs. Porter related that on one occasion the captain of a company, encamped on the Square, invited the young ladies who were attending a quilting party near by to come out and dance with his men. The ladies consented, and there in the heart of the wilderness the green sward was pressed by nimble feet to the sound of the violin.¹

In 1813 there were only four or five houses at "Center Square" besides the taverns of Colonel Johnson and Mr. West. In that year Dr. David Dickerson came to the Square; as Dr. Alden had gone, he was the only one to minister to the ills of the settlers. With his wife, who arrived a little later, came her sister, Miss Sophronia Sherwood, who became the wife of Rodney Seymour and lived a long time in the town. She died a few years ago in Michigan.

With the close of the war immigration was renewed, but not with its early activity. More fertile and accessible lands were found in other localities and pioneers passed on. Immigration and other travel made the State road, before mentioned, a busy highway for those times. That and the road down the Black River were the two thoroughfares between the valleys of the Mohawk and the St. Lawrence.

Just after the close of the war Dr. Alden, the first physician of the town, returned and built a grist mill at the Square across the road from the site of the present cheese factory, which was operated many years,

¹ Johnson's History of Oswego County, p. 426.

but was finally abandoned. He also built a saw mill near by. At the present time (1895) there is no grist mill in the town.

Arrangements were begun in 1818 for the construction of what was probably the first bridge over Salmon River. The highway commissioners were instructed to treat with those of Orwell in the matter. As the commissioners were restricted to an expenditure of \$30, it could not have been much of a bridge that was contemplated, unless this sum was to pay their expenses in preliminary negotiations. In 1820 the town contained 336 inhabitants.

Down to the year 1830, the northern part of the town, which embraced the "Nine Mile woods," had no inhabitants, except one Webb, who kept a rude tavern deep in the forest. After 1830 settlers slowly located in and began clearing up this section of the town. The clearing away of the almost interminable forests led to an immense lumber and bark business, which has continued to be extensive to the present day. What has been known as the Sanders mill road extends east and west across the town, and on this road fifty or more years ago Seymour Green built a saw mill. In 1859 this mill was operated by a Mr. Otto, and in that year he began the manufacture of floor tile, obtaining his capital in New York city; the enterprise failed. At one period there were six mills on this road, but Thomas Sanders operates the only one now running. Samuel B. Adsit built in 1890 a mill about a mile north of the village, which is still in operation. Mr. Adsit has quite a local reputation as a bear hunter. On January 13, 1894, he killed three full-grown bears, for which he received \$71.18; and on the 23d of the same month he killed another large one.

In 1879 a dam was constructed at a cost of \$10,000 and a saw mill built by De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, in Greenboro, on the north branch of Salmon River. Frank Joyner built a steam mill, which was burned and rebuilt in 1890. Frank Moyer built a steam mill in 1887, about three miles east of the village. J. G. Flagg & Sons built a steam mill two miles east of the village in 1887, and in the same vicinity James McKinley built a steam mill in 1892. W. P. Curtiss built an excellent steam mill one and a half miles north of the village in 1890. Robert Bailey has a water mill seven miles north of the village, formerly known as the Otto mill. What was formerly the Thorpe mill in

the same vicinity is now operated by Carter Brothers, and still further north Chester Button has a water mill. All of these mills are now in operation and the output of lumber is, of course, large. The production of bark has nearly ceased. When bark was largely produced, the tanning industry was extensive and profitable. About 1855 two large tanneries were built at Redfield Square, one by Streeter Brothers and one by Chauncey Burket. They were temporarily closed by the financial stringency of 1857, but were afterwards started up, one by J. A. Coles, and the other by Lapham, Clarington & Burket. Both subsequently passed to the possession of O. K. Lapham, and one of them was burned July 2, 1879, and not rebuilt; the other was set on fire on the night of Cleveland's election in 1892. Neither had been operated for several years previous.

In a business sense the town saw its greatest activity during the period when these tanneries were in operation and the various mills were producing great quantities of lumber. A steam railroad was built about 1865 from the village of Williamstown to what was known as "Maple Hill" (see history of Williamstown), and was extended into Redfield about two and a half miles. It was used chiefly for transporting wood, and during five or six years large quantities were drawn out. The road was abandoned and the track taken up about 1876.

The town sent fifty-one men to the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, five of whom held commissions, viz.: James Coey, captain and afterwards major; Joseph Bartlett, first lieutenant; William Bartlett, second lieutenant; Sidney C. Gaylord, second lieutenant, killed at battle of Petersburg; H. Seymour, second lieutenant, killed at battle of Fredericksburg.

The iron bridge over the Salmon River on the State road was built in 1893 under direction of James F. Cooper, commissioner. It is 130 feet long and cost \$3,300.

The mercantile business of Redfield Square is now carried on by George Simons (who has been in trade many years), William Phillips, Charles Crow, and George Thompson. William Wilson has a wagon shop and George Crangle and William Phillips are blacksmiths. The "Ben Lewis House" was built in 1874 by Lamont & Gardner, and is now conducted by W. A. Kilts. The Salmon River House was built in the same year by Honora Sturgeon and is now owned by her heirs.

What is now known as Edrington Park in Redfield is owned by Hon. John Davidson, of Elizabeth, N. J., a retired New York lawyer. He made a sportman's visit to the town in 1861 and has fished in Salmon River nearly every year since. He purchased over a mile of river frontage with a considerable area of land on either side and about two miles of brooks which flow into the river. This tract he has fenced, the banks of the stream have been protected from washing with thousands of loads of stone, bridges have been built, part of the land seeded, and trees trimmed and planted. On a hill called from Mr. Davidson's son, Newcomb hill, is built the "Daisy Cottage," from which is obtained a magnificent view. Further up the hill is the "Buck's Head" log cabin, built and furnished with curiosities from all parts of the world. To aid in preserving the trout Mr. Davidson leases about two miles on either side of his park. He has become much attached to the people of the town and freely aids its public institutions.

The northern part of the town is still known as "Greenboro," and a post-office is maintained there by that name, of which Merritt Joyner is postmaster and carries on a general store.

The first school, as previously mentioned, was taught by Rev. Joshua Johnson in 1802. In 1860 the town had nine school districts, which were attended by 393 children. There are now twelve districts with a school house in each, in which thirteen teachers were employed and 141 scholars taught during the year 1892-3. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$6,325; assessed valuation of the districts, \$255,357; money received from the State in 1892-3, \$1,465.16; raised by local tax, \$1,368.10. The districts are locally known as follows: No. 1, Village; 2, Quinn; 3, Bourne; 4, Balcom; 5, Castor; 6, Otto Mills; 7, Cooper; 8, Button; 9, Taylor; 10, Clifford; 11, Littlejohn; 12, South Woods.

Population of the town: In 1830, 341; 1835, 412; 1840, 507; 1845, 510; 1850, 752; 1855, 798; 1860, 1,087; 1865, 1,072; 1870, 1,324; 1875, 1,303; 1880, 1,294; 1890, 1,060.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$252,075; equalized, \$271,026; town tax, \$2,988.06; county tax, \$1,517.75; total tax levy, \$5,071.21; ratio of tax on \$100, \$2, the highest in the county. The town has a single election district and in November, 1894, polled 219 votes.

The supervisors of Redfield have been as follows:

Luke Winchell, 1800; Eli Strong, 1801; Nathan Sage, 1802-10; William Lord, 1811-20; 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; Charles McKinney, 1858; Daniel Dimmick, 1859-61; Sylvester Goodrich, 1862; Daniel Dimmick, 1863-64; Charles McKinney, 1865-66; Daniel Dimmick, 1867; James Petrie, 1868; Daniel Dimmick, 1869; A. G. Sexton, 1870-72; Lewis L. Fleming, 1873-76; Andrew S. Coey, 1877-78; Lewis L. Fleming, 1879-88; George S. Thompson, 1889-90; M. V. B. Clemens, 1891; John Wilson, 1892-93; Lewis L. Fleming, 1894-95.

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; William Lord, jr., 1828-29; George McKinney, 1830; William Lord, jr., 1831; Moses H. Webster, 1832; Reuben Drake, 1833; William Lord, jr., 1834-35; John Corey, 1836; Hinman Griswold, 1837; Henry Brooks, 1838-39; John K. Perry, 1840-42; Franklin Washburn, 1843; Henry Brooks, 1844-51; Reuben Drake, 1852-55; John K. Perry, 1856; Alphonso H. Seymour, 1857; Herman Bacon, 1858; A. H. Seymour, 1859; Gilbert M. Parsons, 1860; Elias M. Parsons, 1861; Charles McKinney, 1862; Joseph C. Thompson, 1863-64; George 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; William J. Gooding, 1873-76; Stephen C. Thompson, 1877-79; Virgil J. Seymour, 1880; Robert Cooper, 1881; Samuel Adsit, 1882-83; George S. Thompson, 1884; Asa Parsons, 1885; Charles J. Williams, 1886-87; Charles Crow, 1888; Collins Waterbury, 1889-91; Andrew Ott, 1892-93; Robert Aloan, 1894.

The town officers for 1894-5 were as follows:

Supervisor, Lewis L. Fleming; town clerk, Robert Aloan; justices of the peace, D'Estaing Thorp, Daniel McCahan; assessors, Charles Cooper, Fernando Castor; commissioner of highways, Lester Yerdon; overseer of the poor, William Crangle; collector, Charles Adsit; constables, Charles Grant, John Hill, George Hogan, William Joyner.

Churches.—The oldest church in Redfield was the one before mentioned, organized in 1802 with nineteen members of the Congregational faith. Rev. Joshua Johnson was the first pastor and probably served the church twelve or fifteen years; he also taught the early schools. Rev. William Stone was his successor. For nearly thirty years the services were held in the school house and about 1829 a small church was built at the Square. This is all that is known of the early history of the society, as the records are lost. The Presbyterian form was subsequently adopted and the society has continued under that faith to the present time. Rev. G. W. Bergen is the pastor.

A Methodist class was organized at Redfield Square as early as 1820 and a house of worship was erected in 1824. In 1845 Redfield, Williamstown, Amboy, and Florence (Oneida county) were united in one circuit. In 1848 the circuit was reduced to Redfield and Florence, and in 1853 each of these towns was made a separate charge, but were subsequently re-united. The church still exists, with Rev. O. D. Sprague, pastor; the membership is sixty-six.

An Episcopal church was organized at the Square and now has a membership of twenty-four. Rev. Mr. Daly is pastor. The church was erected a short time ago.

A Union church was built at Greenboro and dedicated August 19, 1894, and a Union church is in existence south of the village, where regular services are held.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE TOWN OF RICHLAND.

Richland was formed from Williamstown on the 20th of February, 1807, and at that time included the present towns of Sandy Creek, Orwell, Boylston, and Albion, and a part of Mexico. Orwell (then including Boylston) was set off February 28, 1817. March 31 of that year, lots 137 to 148 inclusive, of township 21 of Scriba's Patent, were annexed to Mexico. March 24, 1825, Richland was further reduced by the erection of the towns of Sandy Creek and Albion. By chapter 264 of the laws of 1836, as amended by chapter 33 of the the laws of 1837, lots 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 110 of the 21st township were annexed to Mexico. March 27, 1844, lots numbers 127, 137, 147 and 157 of township ten of the Boylston Tract were set off to Orwell, leaving the town with its present area of 32,251 acres.

Richland is quite irregular in outline, and is bounded on the north by Sandy Creek and Lake Ontario; on the east by Orwell and Albion; on the south by Albion and Mexico; and on the west by Mexico and the lake. The surface is generally level or gently rolling and has a

decided westerly inclination. The deep ravines through which the streams find their way to Lake Ontario afford a variety of scenery at once wild and picturesque, and no town in Oswego county surpasses this in natural beauty. The site of Pulaski village is 131 feet above the lake, while certain points farther east reach an elevation of 250 feet or more. In various localities copious springs gush forth, increasing in volume during the summer months, and giving the name to Spring or Trout Brook, which descends 150 feet in a distance of three miles. Other streams are Deer and Grindstone Creeks, on both of which are falls of considerable height. The principal watercourse of the town is Salmon River, which flows through the village of Pulaski and empties into Lake Ontario near the center of the western boundary. Nearly all of these streams furnish abundant water power.

The soil is a sandy loam, mixed with clay in the southwest part, and the underlying rock is the Lorraine shales. It is very fertile and generally easy of cultivation. Dense forests once covered most of the town and for many years gave employment to numerous saw mills. In 1858 there were nineteen in operation, besides eight shingle mills and other wood-working establishments. The heavy timber was long ago exhausted, leaving only here and there a bit of woodland to remind us of the former glory of the wilderness. As the forests fell fruitful fields were opened to cultivation and the log house of our fathers was superseded by more comfortable and attractive homes.

The miscellaneous agriculture of early years has given way to dairying, which is now the chief industry. There are several cheese factories in the town which turn out a large and choice product, bringing adequate returns to the farmers. The crops grown are the grains, hay, fruit, potatoes and corn.

Salmon River¹ is not only rich in romantic scenery, but also in historic interest. Its picturesque surroundings and valuable water power early attracted the attention of settlers, who promptly utilized many of the available sites. French writers state that it was a favorite route for Indian war parties to the Mohawk Valley; its waters were long fre-

¹ This river is named from the fish which once swarmed in its waters. The Indian name of the mouth of the river was Otihatanque, while the French called it La Famine. See Winsor's *Narr. and Crit. History of America*, vol. 4, pages 234, 250, 260 and 263. The bay now called Mexico Bay they called Famine Bay.

quented by both Indians and white men for its splendid fish, and very early in the present century measures were adopted to preserve the salmon. On April 3, 1818, the Legislature passed an act prohibiting the wanton destruction of these fish, and on May 4, 1835, another law was enacted authorizing the construction of dams provided they contained fishways twenty-five feet wide. Other laws followed from time to time, with the same object in view. On the 12th of May, 1875, the Legislature prohibited the netting and spearing of salmon in the Salmon River between the Salmon River Falls and the outlet; and in Deer Creek for a distance of one mile above its mouth. Afterwards \$3,000 was appropriated for building fishways in dams on the Little Salmon River in the town of Mexico, but the work was not performed, and in 1888 the money reverted to the State. Unfortunately this legislation has failed to secure the continuance of the visits of this noble fish to the waters of Oswego county.

Salmon River afforded another advantage to the settlers which was of great practical value. In times of highwater it floated immense quantities of logs to the numerous mills along its banks, and from the earliest settlement it carried on its waters the bateaux of the pioneers with their families and household goods. Before the opening of passable roads it was the scene of considerable commercial activity, and afterward turned the wheels of many industries. The use of its waters for later public improvement was contemplated, while at its mouth an effort was made to establish a port, the "City of Port Ontario." This contemplated city was surveyed and platted and for a time promised a growth equal to the most sanguine hopes of its projectors. On April 10, 1837, the Port Ontario Hydraulic Company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, its purpose being the construction of "a canal from the falls below Pulaski to the village of Port Ontario, along the banks of Salmon River." This was intended to supply Port Ontario with water power. On April 27, 1871, the Salmon River Improvement Company, capitalized at \$50,000 in shares of \$100 each, was incorporated, with Calvert Comstock, Samuel Dent, William Mahar, Edward Comstock, and Theodore S. Comstock, directors. This corporation had for its object the clearing of the river channel so that logs could float down unobstructed. On June 14, 1884, the Legislature appropriated

\$6,000 to remove obstructions from Salmon River and Mad River for the same purpose, and appointed Washington T. Henderson commissioner to supervise the work. In 1888 the project of taking water from this stream to supply the city of Syracuse was seriously contemplated, but was finally abandoned.

Almost contemporaneous with the first settlement of this town, which occurred at the mouth of Salmon River in 1801, was the opening of passable roads, but they were not worked to any great extent prior to 1808. The first road was opened to the outlet of Salmon River about that year and most of the highways were surveyed between 1820 and 1825. In 1823 there were sixty-two road districts in the town; the present number is eighty-seven.

August 14, 1847, the Salmon River Plank Road Company was organized with the following directors: Frey Lane, president; A. Z. McCarty, secretary; Ira Doane, J. B. Smith, J. A. McChesney, George W. Stillwell, and S. A. Comstock. The road was finished in 1848 and ran from the mouth of the Salmon River through the towns of Richland and Albion to Williamstown, seventeen miles, where it intersected the plank road between Rome and Oswego. In 1850 the Rome and Watertown Railroad, a branch of what is now the R., W. & O. Railroad, was built through Richland Station, and in May, 1851, trains were running to Watertown. As late as 1857 a line of daily stages was operated from Pulaski to Oswego; from Pulaski to Syracuse; and from Richland Station to Oswego; the latter route being established in January, 1852, by Peck & Crandall. In the fall of 1865 the railroad between Richland Station and Oswego was completed, giving Pulaski a station. In the autumn of 1871 the Syracuse Northern Railroad began operations. At a later date one of the depots at Pulaski was abandoned, the track through the village to Lacona was taken up, and a junction with a single station established, leaving one track to Richland, where it intersects the road from Rome. In 1872 the project of constructing a railroad from Boonville to Port Ontario was agitated and a company was organized, but it was abandoned. All of these improvements have had a marked influence upon the development of the town.

The construction of bridges was given early attention. April 6, 1825, the supervisors of Richland and Sandy Creek were empowered to levy

a tax of \$850, to build a bridge over Salmon River in Pulaski, and over Sandy Creek "where the Salina road crosses it." At Port Ontario a toll bridge was early erected across Salmon River, and April 28, 1869 the town was authorized to purchase it and thereafter to maintain it free of toll. One of the finest bridges in the town is the iron structure over the river in Pulaski, the contract for which was let in May, 1888, under the direction of John M. Williams, commissioner. It is 330 feet long, cost \$8,835, and occupies the site of a former bridge.

The first town meeting in Richland was held at the house of Ephraim Brewster, east of Pulaski village, in the spring of 1807, and the following officers were chosen :

Joseph Hurd, supervisor ; William Hale, town clerk ; George Harding, John Meacham, and Joseph Chase, assessors ; Isaac Meacham and Gershom Hale, overseers of the poor ; Simon Meacham, Elias Howe, and Jonathan Rhodes, highway commissioners ; Elias Howe, collector for townships 6, 10, and 11 (Sandy Creek, Orwell, Boylston, and the north part of Richland) ; Pliny Jones, collector for townships 21 and 22 (Albion and the south part of Richland) ; Elias Howe, Justus St. John, and Pliny Jones, constables ; Azahel Hurd, Joseph Chase, and Gershom Hale, fence-viewers ; George Harding, poundmaster ; Nathan W. Noyes, William Robinson, Timothy Balch, Elias Howe, Gershom Hale, Ephraim Brewster, Jonathan Rhodes, Timothy Kellogg, and Isaac Lehigh, pathmasters.

The successive supervisors of the town have been as follows :

Joseph Hurd, 1807-8 ; John C. Pride, 1809-16 ; Simon Meacham, 1817-9 ; John C. Pride, 1820-1 ; Simon Meacham, 1822 ; John C. Pride, 1823 ; Simon Meacham, 1824-5 ;¹ John C. Pride, 1825-6 ; Thomas C. Baker, 1827 ; Robert Gillespie, 1828-9 ; Isaac Stearns, 1830 ; Robert Gillespie, 1831-3 ; Isaac Stearns, 1834 ; L. D. Mansfield, 1835 ; Isaac Stearns, 1836 ; Robert Gillespie, 1837-8 ; M. W. Mathews, 1839-41 ; Bradley Higgins, 1842-3 ; Dr. H. F. Noyes, 1844 ; A. Crandall, 1845-6 ; Casper C. West, 1847 ; E. M. Hill, 1848-51 ; Dr. H. F. Noyes, 1852 ; N. W. Wardwell, 1853 ; S. H. Meacham, 1854 ; James A. Clark, 1855-6 ; John T. McCarty, 1857-8 ; James A. Clark, 1859-60 ; Isaac Fellows, 1861-2 ; Sewell T. Gates, 1863-5 ; William H. Gray, 1866 ; G. T. Peckham, 1867-9 ; Dr. James N. Betts, 1870 ; Henry H. Lyman, 1871-2 ; William B. Dixon, 1873-8 ; Robert L. Ingersoll, 1879 ; Dr. James N. Betts, 1880 ; Lawson R. Muzzy, 1881-2 ; Thomas R. Ingersoll, 1883 ; Richard W. Box, 1884-5 ; Lawson R. Muzzy, 1886-7 ; Isaac J. Rich, 1888-91 ; Richard W. Box, 1892-3 ; Isaac J. Rich, 1894-5.

The town officers for 1894-95 were as follows :

¹ The organization of Sandy Creek in 1825 left Richland without a supervisor or town clerk, as those officers (Simon Meacham and E. C. Hart) both resided within the limits of the new town ; therefore, John C. Pride and Milton Harmon were appointed to fill the respective positions, and were duly elected at the town meeting held a few weeks afterward.

Isaac J. Rich, supervisor; Thomas S. Meacham, town clerk; Isaac J. Rich, Burns E. Parkhurst, Latham D. Potter, James C. Knight, and William E. Nelson, justices of the peace; John W. Rima, collector; John Calkins, Edward E. Forman and John Nicholson, assessors; William M. Woods, highway commissioner; George W. Pond, overseer of the poor, Wilfred I. Lane, Albert White and Wells De Graw, excise commissioners. Thomas S. Meacham has been town clerk since 1881, succeeding his father, Daniel B., who held the office almost twenty-one years. Five justices of the peace have been elected in Richland annually since 1872; prior to that only four were chosen.

Settlement was commenced in the present town of Richland by Nathan Tuttle and Nathan Wilcox, who came from Canada and located at the mouth of Salmon River in 1801. The same year Benjamin Winch also settled near the outlet, and Albert Bohannan at the mouth of Snake Creek. Mr. Winch soon removed to the site of Pulaski village, where he opened the first tavern in town about 1806. Being a surveyor he aided in surveying the original Richland, and in various ways was a useful and influential citizen. The first death was that of a child of Nathan Tuttle.

Reliable data of the early settlers in this town are, in many instances, lacking. It is quite probable that many of the pioneers hereafter mentioned came in 1802 or 1803, but if so it is now impossible to determine the fact. We subjoin first, however, the names of those the exact date of whose settlement has been ascertained.

In 1804 Thomas Jones came from Bridgewater, N. Y., and located on Salmon River near Lake Ontario. He had five sons and three daughters, the sons being Pliny, Israel, Horace, Chauncey and Lyman. They settled at what was long known as "Jones Corners" and opened the roads intersecting there. Pliny Jones kept a public house upward of fifty years, and also built the first frame barn in town, which is now owned by J. S. Farmer. He was the father of Pliny H. Jones and of Mrs. Cornelia Ledyard (who died in 1894), and held one or two local offices. Israel Jones erected the first saw mill in Richland. The first wedding in the town was that of Joseph Spaid and Clara Jones, the grandparents of Dr. F. J. Bradner, of Pulaski. Spaid was obliged to go by boat to Oswego for a magistrate to perform the ceremony.¹

¹ French's State Gazetteer, a generally reliable work, states that the first marriage in Richland was that of Samuel Crippen and Ruth Tuttle (probably a daughter of Nathan Tuttle, one of the first two settlers) in 1804, but an old resident of the town who has given attention to local annals gives the honor to Joseph Spaid and Clara Jones.

Benjamin Bull and John B. Ingersoll also became settlers in 1804. The first birth was that of Benjamin Ingersoll August 28, 1804. In the next year Jacob Ellis, a trapper, was the first to locate at Brown's landing, a place on Salmon River that received its name from the pioneer, Sylvester Brown. Joel Ellis, a brother of Jacob, came to the town soon after. Jouathan Hooker was an early comer to this vicinity and for many years owned the principal part of its shipping. He was long a justice of the peace and a man of influence and ability.

Among other early settlers was William Smith, a farmer and fisherman, who located on the Ansel Brown farm. While fishing and boating were of paramount importance Capt. John Vorce came into the town. He was a lake captain and settled on the farm now occupied by the widow of Edmund Brown, who was born in Richland and died here in March, 1892. Daniel Brown was the first settler on the place now owned by his son-in law's widow, Mrs. Augusta Twitchell; his wife was a daughter of Benjamin Winch. Thaddeus Harmon was the pioneer on the land subsequently owned by his son James and later occupied by his grandson Calvin. Luman Hough and a Mr. Stowell were also early settlers; the latter was killed while raising a barn, and the former was poormaster for about twenty-five years. John Woods came from the eastern part of the State and built his log cabin on property now owned by Ira and Gilbert Stewart. He died December 2, 1852. His widow is yet living and resides with her son George W., in Oswego. Other pioneers were Isaac Lehigh, who settled where Thomas Bull now lives, and who was drowned in Salmon River; Abram Bates, who located in the Ingersoll neighborhood; Isaac Fellows and his son of the same name, on the Spring Brook road east of Pulaski; Nathan Stoddard, Ezra Weed, and Daniel Sykes, north of the village; and Moses Phillips.

Caleb Halsey, father of Don C., came to Mexico in 1807 and thence to Richland about 1820; he was born in Oneida county and died in 1894; his widow lives in Mexico. Samuel Calkins journeyed from Canada to Whitesboro in a bateau at the beginning of the war of 1812, and came thence to Richland on foot in 1816, settling on the farm now owned by John Price; he afterward moved to Ohio and died there. With him came his eldest son, Russell, afterwards under-sheriff and sheriff

of Oswego county, who located on twenty-five acres owned by John Bentley. He was born in Vermont in 1797, was one of ten children, and became an active Democratic politician. He married Pamela, daughter of Colonel Rufus Price, had ten children, owned 350 acres of land, and died in 1893. Rufus Price was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, an aid on Washington's staff, and a pensioner. He settled in Richland in 1808, on the farm now owned by his descendants, and died here. His wife, Ruth Grant, was related to the family of General Grant.

James Brown was born in Rhode Island in 1788, came to Richland in 1809, and died in October, 1859. He served in the war of 1812 and had ten children, of whom five are living. About the same year (1809) William Marsden became a resident of the town. He subsequently removed to Mexico and died there. He had seven sons, of whom George, the oldest, was born in 1802 and died in 1894.

Ephraim Brewster located east of Pulaski village in 1808, but afterward moved to Jefferson county. In the same neighborhood the Frary family were early settlers. One of them, Harry Frary, was born in Vermont in 1808, and died here March 4, 1885. Henry, Robert and Hugh Gillespie, brothers, located in an early day at what is called Gillespie's Mills, on Grindstone Creek, where Henry Gillespie, a son of Henry, sr., still resides. Henry Gillespie, sr., erected a saw and grist mill there and for many years did an extensive milling business. Timothy Maltby, Joseph Spaid, Samuel Vorce, Russell Rathbone, and Ralph and Isaac Price were among the first settlers on the road leading to Port Ontario on the south side of Salmon River.

The pioneer on the State road running south from Port Ontario was a Mr. McFarlin, while in the immediate vicinity D. H. Litts became an early resident. At the junction of this thoroughfare with Grindstone Creek William Fedder was the first settler, and at this point also Benjamin Wright, Mr. Scriba's agent, built one of the first saw mills in town. The first saw mill in the town was built by John Hoar in 1806. Walter Hewitt, Isaac Page, John Abel and Sanford Douglass early located on the town line.

Few localities along the lake shore in Oswego county offered better natural opportunities to smugglers than the mouth of Salmon River.

During the pioneer period, and particularly in the war of 1812, the illegal traffic attained extensive proportions. Many persons were engaged in the hazardous business, one of the most active being Samuel McNett, an early settler of this town. He repeatedly fell into the hands of the custom house officials, but a plausible story invariably obtained for him his liberty. As the country became more thickly settled, smuggling decreased and finally ceased altogether. In 1820 the town contained 2,728 inhabitants, but it must be remembered that a number lived within the present limits of Albion and Sandy Creek, which then formed parts of Richland.

Among other settlers prior to 1830 were Conrad Ripson at Port Ontario; David Taylor, who, about 1824, located on the farm now owned by his son, and who became well known as a musician in the old militia trainings; Levy Tryon, who settled on the lake shore north of Port Ontario; Alexander Valentine and his son, Noble, who took up the farm recently owned by Clement Wallace, a settler of 1840; Abner Hubbard, who located on the same road; Stephen Wade, in the east part of the town; a Mr. Stimson, on lands afterwards owned by G. A. Fobes; Stephen Tinker, father of Wilson Tinker; Joseph Carr, Daniel Pratt, Hiel Richards, Ephraim and Justus Fox, Isaiah Holmes, Nelson Dewey, Israel Jones (on land now occupied by the family of his grandson, Charles E. Jones), Hiram Hubbell (who died in Oswego), Ansel Brown (in 1816), E. M. D. Baldwin, Lucius B. Cole (for some time keeper of the lighthouse at Port Ontario), O. J. Douglass, Charles C. Dodge, Stephen H. Fellows, Frey and Gilbert Lane (in 1815), D. McChesney, George F. Mellen, Ira G. Fellows, De Witt C. May, E. D. Mowry, C. B. Pratt, C. R. Maltby, James A. McChesney, Chandler Salisbury, L. S. Weed, L. R. Slater, Abner Vorce, L. M. Tyler, William Tyler, M. L. Trumbull, Isaac Schermerhorn, and others.

The Mathewson family is one of the oldest and most respected in town, and for more than two generations has been prominently identified with the history of Pulaski village. Jeremiah A. Mathewson, sr., settled there in 1806.

Samuel Bragdon, father of George, was a Revolutionary soldier. He came to a farm north of Port Ontario and died November 22, 1852. His son's widow resides on the homestead. Charles Gurley, son of Artemas, was born in Connecticut in 1811, and died in Pulaski in May, 1890. Gilbert A. Bradner came here in 1817, when seventeen years old, and died in July, 1890. Jonathan A. Burdick was born in Albany county in 1798, came to Richland about 1829, and died in 1865. Philip Minckler, a native of Columbia county, born in 1803, removed

to this county about 1830 and died here in 1885. He had lived in New Haven some twenty years. Sewell T. Gates, one of the war supervisors of the town, was born in Herkimer county in 1815, removed to Richland in 1829, settled in Pulaski in 1861, and died there August 21, 1894. Shara Hardy, born in New Hampshire in 1800, lived for a time in Jefferson county, and in 1834 located at Port Ontario, where he died April 3, 1888. James A. Clark came to Mexico in 1844, but the same year removed to Pulaski, where he died June 13, 1887. He was born in Unadilla, N. Y., in 1821.

William H. Gray was an early settler of the town, and died here in January, 1889. He was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1815. He was a prominent Mason, served as deputy sheriff and supervisor, and for several years was proprietor of the Pulaski Hotel and the Old Salmon River House.

Dewey C. Salisbury, born in Madison county in 1811, came to this town with his father when thirteen years of age, and the next year was apprenticed to Luther Smith to learn the tanner's trade in the latter's tannery on Mill street in Pulaski. In 1836 he leased a tannery in Sandy Creek, but two years later was burned out and returned to Pulaski village. He was prominent in business affairs, and died in March, 1892.

Daniel B. Meacham was born in Vermont in 1812 and removed with his brother Milo to Sandy Creek in 1827. Twenty-two years later he came to Pulaski, where he died in June, 1891. Five families of the name came from Vermont to Sandy Creek at a very early date, and of their number John and Deacon Simon Meacham subsequently became residents of Pulaski. Thomas S., son of Daniel B. Meacham, is a merchant here and town clerk of Richland, succeeding his father in that office in 1881. Simon Meacham was prominent in local affairs and served as supervisor and town clerk many years. John Meacham opened the first store in the town in 1810.

John C. Pride was another very prominent citizen as well as an early settler. He came from Otsego county and located on lots 77 and 78, whence he subsequently removed to a farm near Holmesville. He was the second supervisor of the town and held the office in all thirteen years.

Capt. Ira Doane was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, June 10, 1807. His father, John Doane, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, enlisting immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill and serving until the close of the war, being confined as a prisoner eighteen months in a prison ship in New York harbor. In May, 1821, the family settled in Orwell, whence they subsequently came to Pulaski, where John Doane died January 9, 1831, and his widow in 1845. Their children were Mrs. Olivia Mason, Isaac, Harvey, and Captain Doane. The latter married, in 1830, Audria Vorce, and had seven children, of whom Henry G. enlisted in the 35th N. Y. Vols. and died in Elmira. Mrs. Doane died in 1853, and he married, in 1854, her cousin Julia, daughter of Col. William Vorce. Captain Doane was a farmer, a carpenter, a merchant in Pulaski, and a lumberman. He was president of the village, collector, jailor, undersheriff, and inspector of customs in New York city, and was a life-long Jacksonian Democrat.

Robert Leroy Ingersoll, son of Ebenezer, was born in New Berlin, N. Y., June 5, 1819, and came to Albion with his father in 1830. Educated in Mexico Academy, he purchased his time (seven months) of his father for \$50, and with Elijah Shumway commenced the manufacture of carriages in Sandy Creek, but five years later removed to Pulaski and engaged in the same business, which he conducted until 1872, when he sold out to Ingersoll & Suydam. In 1854 he established the Pulaski Bank, which continued until 1862, when he organized the bank of R. L. Ingersoll & Co. He married Caroline E. Clark and had six children.

Col. Henry H. Lyman, now of Oswego, was for several years a hardware merchant in Pulaski, where he was educated.

Charles H. Cross, the oldest of fourteen children of Moulton Cross, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., January 1, 1807, and came with his parents to Richland in 1814. Moulton Cross early settled on a farm in Albion; he was a miller, and assisted in the building of several saw mills. Charles H. Cross began business as a surveyor and conveyancer in 1827, and in 1850 was appointed agent of the Pierrepont estate, representing about 100,000 acres in the counties of Lewis, Jefferson, and Oswego. He was a director and one of the organizers of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and Syracuse Northern Railroad Companies. He married, in 1842, Melissa, a daughter of Gilbert Lane, and had five children.

In the vicinity of Holmesville Salmon Erskine, Avery Griffin, Lewis Conant, and the Perry family were early settlers. Capt. Robert Muzzy, sr., a soldier in the Revolutionary war, located in the town at an early day. His son, Lieutenant Robert Muzzy, jr., served in the war of 1812. Rev. Lawson Muzzy, son of Robert jr., is a superannuated Baptist minister and resides in Pulaski at the age of eighty two. His son, Lawson R. Muzzy, is the editor and proprietor of the Pulaski Democrat, to the files of which we are indebted for much valuable information.

The first tavern in town bore the striking appellation of the "Beehive," and was located on what is known as the Dewey farm. Another early public house was erected by Pliny Jones one mile south of Pulaski village, as previously noted. Many other pioneers are mentioned a little further on and more fully in Parts II and III of this volume.

The population of Richland increased from 947 in 1810 to 2,728 in 1820. In the latter year its agricultural interests were in a state of steady development. The population in 1830 was 2,733; 1835, 3,461; 1840, 4,046; 1845, 3,758; 1850, 4,079; 1855, 4,012; 1860, 4,128; 1865, 4,137; 1870, 3,975; 1875, 4,018; 1880, 3,991; 1890, 3,771.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$1,261,204; equalized, \$1,468,749; personal property, \$44,772; railroads, 21.25 miles, \$205,500; town tax, \$9,015.44; county tax, \$8,475.72; total tax levy, \$20,648.58; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.58; dog tax, \$200. In the four election districts into which the town is divided 906 votes were cast in November, 1894.

The town contributed 277 men to the Union army and navy in the War of the Rebellion, several of whom attained commissioned offices, notably James T. Outterson, captain in the 184th Regiment; Henry H. Lyman, promoted to the rank of colonel in the 147th Regiment; and A. A. Fellows, captain Co. B, 110th N.Y. Vols.

The earlier settlers of Richland followed the precedent established by many other communities and consigned their dead to a plat set aside for the purpose on the family homestead. As the population increased and interments became more frequent, regular burial grounds were set apart to that use, one of the first, if not the very first, being a part of the beautiful cemetery in Pulaski. This originally consisted of three acres, to which three more were subsequently added, and afterward fifteen acres more were annexed. In February, 1893, the Pulaski Cemetery Association was incorporated with R. W. Box (president),

G. W. Douglass (secretary), Thomas S. Meacham (treasurer), H. B. Clark, John Williams, and W. C. Peck as commissioners, who still retain their respective positions.

The first school in town was taught by Milly Ellis in the summer of 1808. The first school in Pulaski village was held in a building erected by Jeremiah A. Mathewson for a blacksmith shop, near the south end of the old Palmer or Mathewson's Hotel, the teacher being Rebecca Cross, afterward Mrs James Harmon, who was succeeded by Miss A. Hinman. The next school in the village was kept by Pliny Jones in the log dwelling of Mr. Mathewson. The first school house was built on the premises now owned by William H. Hill, but two months after being completed it was burned. School was then held in a building owned by a Mr. Bush, which stood on the site of the subsequent residence of George W. Wood. Pliny Jones, however, soon opened his house for school purposes, and the next year a school house was erected on the site afterward occupied by Cross's land office. Later it was removed to where the old Baptist church now stands. The next school house was a brick structure built on the site of the Congregational church, and after it was demolished school was held in the church edifice. Select schools have flourished at different periods, notably those of M. W. Southworth "in Masonic Hall," in 1821, and of A. Bond, A. B., in 1848. The town now has twenty two school districts, which bear the following appellations: No. 1, Bragdon; 2, Hinman; 3, Hicks; 4, Manwaren; 5, Selkirk; 6, Brown; 7, Pulaski Village; 8, Farmer; 9, Chamberlin; 10, Richland Junction; 11, Champlin; 12, Port Ontario; 13, Douglass; 14, Fox; 15, Page; 16, Woods; 17, Holmesville; 18, Mowry; 19, Meacham; 20, Spring Brook; 21, Lamb; 22, Lehigh. In 1860 there were twenty-three school districts, in which 1,660 children were taught. In 1893 thirty-one teachers were employed and 720 children attended the several schools; value of school buildings and sites, \$22,800; assessed valuation of districts, \$1,192,555; public money received from the State, \$3,405,86; raised by local tax, \$4,008.29; number of trees planted, twenty-four.

The Pulaski Union School and Academy was incorporated by the Legislature as the Pulaski Academy on June 4, 1853, with the following Board of Education: Charles H. Cross, Anson R. Jones, Hiram

Murdock, George Gurley, Don A. King, Anson Maltby, Newton M. Wardwell, Samuel Woodruff, and William H. Lester. The act of incorporation was drafted by Don A. King, and, as passed, consolidated districts 7, 25, and 30, within the village, into one district to be known as Pulaski School District No. 7. The first term was opened November 14, 1853, with Stephen C. Miller as principal. In April, 1854, the present site, on the bank of Salmon River, was purchased for \$500 and early in May ground was formally broken for the present brick building, which cost \$7,100. It is three stories high and was appropriately dedicated January 8, 1855. The lot, library, and philosophical apparatus cost \$1,385, making a total of \$8,485. The building committee consisted of George Gurley, Anson Maltby, Charles H. Cross, Don A. King, Samuel Woodruff, Anson R. Jones, Dewey C. Salisbury, John T. McCarty, and William H. Lester; general superintendent, Anson Maltby; master builder, William S. Carpenter. In 1855 the school was placed under the Board of Regents, and ever since then has ranked as one of the best academic educational institutions in the State. In the fall of 1892 it assumed its present name.

The principals have been successively:

Stephen C. Miller, 1853-6; Henry L. Lamb, 1857-9; R. B. Van Patten and A. Hoose, 1860; Pulaski E. Smith, 1861-3; Harvey H. Butterworth, 1864-5; Daniel D. Owen, 1866; Nathan B. Smith, 1867; H. W. Congdon, 1868; Sebastian Duffy, 1869-79; E. M. Wheeler, 1880-5; John M. Moore, 1885-7; Henry A. Brown, 1887-9; William C. Gorman, 1889-92; S. R. Shear, 1892 to present time.

The present faculty (1894-5) is composed as follows:

Academic Department—S. R. Shear, principal, Physical Sciences, Political Sciences, and Training Class; Minnie Walker, B. A., preceptress, Latin, Greek and Drawing; Alice Walker, B. Ph., Mathematics and Literature; Frances King, A. B., Natural Sciences and History; Harriet Hollis, Higher English and German; Professor Balestier, Penmanship, Stenography, etc.

Grammar Department—Senior, Bessy Perry; Junior, Frances Richardson.

Primary Department—Intermediate, Sophia Mattison; first primary, Caroline Marcy.

Among the presidents of the board have been George Gurley, Beman Brockway, Sidney M. Tucker, Charles H. Cross, Dr. James N. Betts, George W. Woods, James Douglass, James W. Fenton, and others. The board for 1894-5 consists of M. L. Hollis, president; W. H. Austin, secretary; Charles Tollner, Oron V. Davis, Albert F. Betts, Thomas S. Meacham, D. C. Dodge, B. E. Parkhurst, and D. C. Mahaffy.

The school is divided into four departments, primary, intermediate,



D. A. King.

junior, and senior. The academic department affords three regular courses of study—English, Latin and English, and Classical. The library comprises several hundred volumes of standard books of reference and general reading, and the laboratory is well equipped with modern chemical, philosophical, and physiological apparatus. The standard of the school is high and ably maintained.

The Richland Union Free School was incorporated September 25, 1888. The preliminary effort was an election held October 1, 1886, at which the district voted to organize, as above, by forty-five to twenty-nine, and the first Board of Education, chosen at that meeting, was composed of E. D. Wells, president; N. B. Hine, secretary; Albert Wright, Heman H. Richardson, James Beeman, William C. Orton, and William A. Penney. In that year an addition to the district school house (which was built in 1875), was erected. The first preceptress was a Miss Ball. The school has two departments, primary and intermediate, under the principalship of James C. Knight. The Board of Education for 1894-5 consists of E. H. Kenyon, president, Charles H. Field, and John Doneburg. Fred M. Moore is secretary, Harvey Joyce, collector, and William H. Averill, treasurer.

Pulaski village.—The first settler within the present corporate limits of Pulaski was Benjamin Winch, who located here in 1804 and soon afterward erected the first tavern in the town near the site of the old Palmer House. It was a log structure, and its subsequent proprietors were John Hoar and P. A. Mathewson. The latter came here in 1806. He was born in Scituate, R. I., and was the father of the late Jeremiah A. Mathewson, who was long recognized as authority on local history. In 1805 came the families of William Smith, who lived near the depot; Daniel Stone and Jonathan Rhodes, who occupied jointly a log house standing on the site of the residence of Lucius Jones; Rufus Fox, who settled where the Baptist church now stands; and Erastus Kellogg, a blacksmith, who located a few rods north of the Froud block, and whose house was the first frame building in the village. Mr. Fox subsequently removed to a point two miles up the river at what is called Fox's bridge. His son Justus died in town aged eighty years; Justus, jr., a son of the latter, resides two miles east of Pulaski. Hiram, who lived near the old homestead, was another son of Justus Fox, sr. John Jones, father of

Charles, came from Oneida county in 1808. Two other early settlers were Thomas and Rufus Bishop.

In 1810 a new impetus was given to the infant settlement and thenceforward its growth was rapid and permanent. The exceptional water-power and natural advantages gave the locality a reputation and settlers came in rapidly, several of whom have been mentioned. Capt. John Meacham, who had located in Sandy Creek, moved that year to the embryo village, took up his residence in the Stone and Rhodes log house, and opened a store—the first in the town—on the corner of Bridge and Jefferson streets. With him came Henry Patterson, a hatter. Silas Harmon became a business partner of Captain Meacham in 1811, and soon afterward the firm was succeeded by Milton Harmon, a nephew of Silas. It is evident that a considerable settlement had been effected by 1812, for in that year a militia company was raised, under Captain Meacham, which was twice called to the defense of Sackett's Harbor and once to Oswego. During the year 1812 Hudson Tracy and John S. Davis became settlers. Mr. Davis was prominent in both town and county, serving the latter as its first sheriff. The first court at which a jury was drawn was held in Pulaski in February, 1817, and two years later, in 1819, the court house was erected, the building committee being Simon Meacham, John S. Davis, and Ebenezer Young; James Weed was the builder. This structure was rebuilt and enlarged in 1859; a jail annex was erected in 1887.

One of the most interesting recollections associated with the early days of Pulaski is the general training, which occurred annually on the village green in front of the court house. These stirring events brought hither all the able-bodied men and crowds of spectators for miles around, and in themselves were legitimate occasions for fun and frolic. The public square was then unoccupied to the Methodist church, and afforded one of the best training grounds in the vicinity. The commandant for many years was Col. Thomas S. Meacham, whose personality lent a peculiar charm and enthusiasm to the military spirit of the time. The officers were wont to regale themselves at the tavern which stood on the site of the Salmon River House, while their troops and visitors devoured gingerbread and cider with an appetite sharpened by travel and drill.

Among other earlier settlers in the village were Gershom Hale, Jacob

Weed and sons, Jehiel Weed and sons (Joel and Ezra), Amos Fellows, Oliver Ramsdell, Henry Mitchell, Joel Harmon, and Angus McFee. The first physician was Dr. Isaac Whitmore, who came from Madison county and settled on the south side of the river in 1810; other medical practitioners were Drs. Allen Andrews, Gridley about 1815, and H. F. Noyes. The first to practice law was Benjamin Winch, but the first regular lawyer was James A. Davis; among other early attorneys were Chester Hayden, Abram P. Vosburg, J. W. Helme, James J. Pettit, and Harvey J. Harmon.

The first grist mill was erected by J. A. Mathewson on the site of Charles Tollner's box factory in 1808. Two years later he built a second mill. The original part of the old "red mill," which burned March 20, 1890, was erected in 1825; an addition was made in 1834, and afterward it was repaired and improved. Its successive owners were J. A. Mathewson, Arthur & Charles Mathewson in 1840, Porter & Ellis, Porter & G. W. Fuller, Johnson & Taylor, Johnson & June in 1860, Jeremiah A. Mathewson in 1864, George Woods, Dunn & Hohman in 1870, and Mr. Dunn in 1877. G. W. Fuller had also a potashery, which was destroyed by fire in November, 1847. A. H. Stevens conducted a hat factory here many years, a part of the time in what is now the dwelling of George Washington, and Hiram Lewis started a similar establishment about 1831. Hudson Tracy and John S. Davis built the first carding and cloth-dressing mill, which was subsequently operated by Stearns & West, in whose possession it burned April 21, 1852.

The first newspaper printed in the village was the Pulaski Banner, which was started in 1830, and a copy dated November 8, 1831, contains the following advertisers: John H. Wells, notice to delinquent debtors; D. Stillman, tin manufactory; County & Stage House, James Wood, proprietor, "north side of Salmon River, fronting Public Square;" Benjamin H. Wright, land for sale; Ralph French, patent medicines; Hiram Lewis, "new hat store and manufactory;" Allen & Hale, merchants; Charles E. Barkley, painting and chairmaking; Luke Wood, tannery and shoe shop; M. W. Southworth, select school in Masonic hall (where the Congregational church now stands); Wells & Hall, general merchants; John O. Dickey, lottery agent; E. S. Salisbury, tailor.

The following description appears in "Historical Collections of the State of New York," published in 1846:

Pulaski village, half-shire town, was incorporated in 1833.¹ Centrally situated on Salmon River, 4 miles from its confluence with Lake Ontario, 39 north of Salina [Syracuse], and 60 from Utica. The river at this place affords considerable water-power, on which are a number of grist and saw mills, and several manufacturing establishments. There are about eighty dwellings, a number of churches, a court house and prison.

The Pulaski Courier of August 22, 1844, contained the advertisements of

C. & J. A. Rhodea, A. Z. McCarty, and John B. Watson, attorneys; Hiram Murdock, John M. Watson, J. V. Kendall ("in office lately occupied by Dr. Noyes,") and George O. Gilbert, physicians; G. W. Fuller, general merchant; John David, wagon shop; Allen Crandall, blacksmith; Eagle Tavern, A. McLean, proprietor; John Jones, blacksmith; Pulaski livery stable; D. H. Fisk, dry goods; Dewey C. Salisbury, tanner and leather manufacturer; Wardwell & Stillman, general merchants; Mrs. Fisk, milliner; E. M. Hill, grocer; Henry Mitchell, tailor; Stearns & West, woolen manufacturers; Sidney M. Tucker, harnessmaker; Samuel Hale, boots and shoes; Edward S. Salisbury, tailor; Jacob Smith, hats and furs; George Gurley, cabinet maker; John Box, jr., blacksmith; A. H. Stevens, hats and furs and hat factory; L. B. Norton, hardware.

The same newspaper in 1847, bearing the name of Richland Courier, contained many of the above advertisers and also the names of

Daniel McCarty and J. T. Stevens, attorneys; Hiram Murdock & Son and H. F. Noyes, physicians; Box & Robbins, blacksmiths; John C. Pride, cooper; Miss W. A. Gilbert, milliner; Pulaski paper mill, Tallmadge, Wright & Co., proprietors, "foot of Church street;" Eagle furnace, plow and stove manufactory, Snow & Dodge, proprietors, corner of Mill and Furnace streets; Charles H. Cross, engineer and surveyor; Sykes & Mathewson (succeeded this year by Sykes & Goodwin), merchants; James A. Clark, Frey Lane, Jones & Angell, N. M. Wardwell, general merchants; Mansfield & Doane, grocers and produce dealers; D. S. Robinson and L. B. Rice, painters; William S. Carpenter, "successor to E. S. Salisbury," tailor; A. F. Mathewson, jeweler; William June, tailor; Henry Emerson, hats, etc.; Meacham & Crandall, stoves and hardware; A. C. Burton, harnessmaker; Mrs. E. Way, milliner; R. B. Boynton, machinist; J. A. Clark, variety store; Charles G. Hinman, wagon shop; Barney Peck, livery.

The Eagle Furnace (Pulaski foundry) here mentioned was purchased by Benjamin Snow in 1832, and among its proprietors were Snow & Greenwood, Snow, Brown & Simmons, Snow & Thomas, Snow & Dodge, Snow & Fisher, Fisher & Norman Snow, Fisher & Wood, and Fisher &

¹ Incorrect; it should be 1832.

Ling. John David was succeeded in 1848 by Charles H. David. The firm of Tallmadge, Wright & Co. was composed of D. P. Tallmadge, William E. Wright and William H. Gray. The partnership was dissolved October 28, 1847, and Mr. Wright continued the manufacture of paper alone. The firm also conducted a printing establishment and a book bindery and turned out a number of books.

The Pulaski Banner was the first paper established in the county outside of Oswego. It was started in April, 1830, and published by Nathan Randall in the village until 1832, when he sold it to A. A. Mathewson and G. G. Foster, who disposed of it in 1833 to James Geddes. The latter suspended its publication in 1834. In 1836 Daniel Ayer purchased the material and began issuing the Pulaski Advocate, which he sold in 1838 to a Mr. Dickinson, who at that time owned the Port Ontario Aurora. Mr. Dickinson consolidated the two papers under the name of the Pulaski Advocate and Aurora, and early in 1840 sold out to Daniel Ayer, who discarded the last name and published the Advocate until 1842, when it was discontinued. In 1843 William H. S. Winans established the Pulaski Courier and on February 25, 1847, sold it to A. A. Mathewson, who changed the name to Richland Courier and continued the publication until September 25, 1850, when Joseph C. Hatch, a brilliant writer and an able editor, purchased the establishment. Mr. Hatch changed its name to the Northern Democrat and on July 21, 1853, resigned the editorship to Beman Brockway, subsequently the founder and editor of the Watertown Times, who changed the name to the Pulaski Democrat, which it has ever since borne. December 8, 1853, Mr. Hatch resumed the editorial charge and in 1855 was succeeded by Stephen C. Miller with Don A. King at the financial helm. Professor Miller died in November, 1869, and the paper and material passed into possession of Lawson Reade Muzzy, the present editor and publisher, who enlarged it to its present size in January, 1894. The Democrat originally advocated the principles of the Democratic party, but since 1869 it has been an independent sheet with Republican tendencies. It has never missed an issue; immediately after the great fire of October, 1881, an extra was published from one of the churches. Mr. Muzzy is one of the ablest editors in the county. He is prominently identified with the affairs of his village and

town and has served as postmaster one term and as supervisor several years.

Among the old-time merchants not previously mentioned were :

Thomas C. Baker (father-in-law of Don A. King), Douglass & Watson, Allen & Hale, Hale & Smith, Baker & Preston, Jones & Clark, John H. Wells, J. Manning Hall, Newell Wright, Luther Allen, John L. Dickinson, C. W. Smart & Co. (books), D. W. Groat (harnesses), Newell Wright and James Crawford (partners), A. R. Angell and Calvin Seeley (partners), C. R. Jones and J. T. McCarty (successors to Jones & Angell), John H. and George O. Gilbert (drugs), G. W. Bond & Co., James A. Clark & Co. Meacham & Cronk (successors to Meacham & Norton, who succeeded Meacham & Crandall in 1848, hardware), Charles Bishop (shoes), Allen Crandall (hardware), R. Allen (bakery, succeeded by William C. Hempstead in 1848), Harmon Cronk (successor to Meacham & Cronk in 1853), Norton & Fuller, L. A. Gaylord (jewelry), S. H. Meacham (books), and E. Macomber (successor to Jones & McCarty).

The next hotel after Benjamin Winch's primitive tavern was built in 1807 and stood near the site occupied by the old Pulaski House. It was erected by P. A. Mathewson. On the site a small inn was erected in 1810, and to it an addition was made in 1812. In 1829 the main part was built "at a cost of \$1,884.58." Among its earlier landlords were :

P. A. Mathewson, E. Young, Silas Harmon, Anson Maltby, Robert Kelley, Dr. Lewis, J. A. Mathewson (from 1840 to 1863), Joseph Curtis, Huggins & Taylor, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Helmer, N. Johnson, Mr. Stacy, W. H. Gray, G. L. Hubbs, S. A. Palmer and Mr. Van Patten.

The Pulaski House, formerly the Palmer House, under the proprietorship of S. A. Palmer, was destroyed by fire March 11, 1890. Other taverns were Brainard's Hotel, Levi Brainard, proprietor, changed to the Salmon River House in May, 1849, by J. A. Ford, landlord; Pulaski Temperance House, corner of Jefferson and Furnace streets, Henry Emerson, proprietor; and California House, O. B. Macy, proprietor.

Of the various enterprises that have had an existence in Pulaski may be mentioned those of Lafayette Alfred, sash and blind factory, started in 1848; Ingersoll & Osgood's carriage manufactory; Benjamin Dow, machinist and millwright; David Bennett, jr., and Albert Maltby's Empire machine shop; and the old Eagle oil mill, which was leased for a time by G. B. Griffin, who was succeeded in April, 1854, by A. B. Collins and A. M. Duncan. The Ingersoll planing mill property was purchased by the Wilder Carriage Company in October, 1891, and has since been utilized as a carriage factory.



Anna Tolson

The most important manufacturing industry, however, that ever flourished in the village or town is the large fancy box factory of Charles Tollner. Beginning with no capital save that of his trade, Mr. Tollner has established one of the most extensive business enterprises in Northern New York, an enterprise which has brought thousands of dollars into the community and furnished remunerative employment to hundreds of people. January 14, 1886, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$30,000. With commendable public spirit the citizens and employees immediately joined in rebuilding the plant, which is one of the finest in the country. Mr. Tollner is foremost in all matters pertaining to the village, liberally encouraging with his large wealth and personal activity every movement having for its object the improvement of the community.

The first post office was established January 1, 1817, under the name of Richland, with Henry White as postmaster. Following him came Orville Morrison in 1818, Hiram Hubbell in 1819, Daniel H. Fisk in 1842, Henry N. Wright in December, 1844, Joseph T. Stevens in 1849, Benjamin Rhodes in 1851, and Newell Wright in 1852. January 27, 1853, the name was changed to Pulaski. July 14, 1853, William C. Hempstead was appointed; Henry N. Wright in 1856; John B. Watson in 1861; Henry N. Wright in 1866; and John B. Watson in 1867. It was made a presidential office in 1871 and on March 28 of that year John B. Watson was appointed postmaster; following him came John T. McCarty in 1881, Don C. Bishop (five months, appointment not confirmed), Lawson R. Muzzy, John T. McCarty again, and Don C. Bishop since November, 1888. Mr. Muzzy, at his own expense, placed the present handsome and convenient cabinet in the office, which occupies the lower story of his brick building.

Pulaski village was incorporated April 26, 1832; in 1849 the limits were enlarged to the present area. April 18, 1838, the charter was slightly amended, and May 25, 1858, a re-incorporation was effected. March 24, 1871, the charter was amended relative to granting licenses, and March 29, 1883, it was further amended by placing the cemetery under the control of three commissioners, who were to hold office, each three years. April 10, 1884, it was again amended, and on June 3, of the same year it was voted to incorporate under the laws of 1870. The first officers, chosen in 1832, were :

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 and Casper C. West, assessors; L. B. Cole, collector; Isaac Whitmore, treasurer.

The officers for 1894-95 were as follows:

Albert F. Betts, president; Dwight C. Dodge, George W. Douglass and Charles F. Woods, trustees; William B. Dixon, treasurer; Latham D. Potter, collector; Burns E. Parkhurst, clerk (since 1882); Lorenzo Ling, Oron V. Davis and Charles Tollner water commissioners; Silas W. Holmes, street commissioner; Latham D. Potter and B. E. Parkhurst, justices of the peace.

Few communities in the State have suffered more severely from the ravages of fire than Pulaski. Thirteen years ago nearly the entire business portion was destroyed yet, phoenix like, it rose from the ashes a better and more attractive village, a fact that speaks volumes for the courage, enterprise and public spirit of its inhabitants. April 21, 1852, the woolen factory of Stearns & West, the tannery of George T. Peckham, and two or more dwellings were burned, causing a loss of \$16,000. In August, 1853, a Button hand fire engine was purchased at a cost of \$850, which appears to have been the initial effort to establish an organized fire protection. May 9, 1873, Ringgold Fire Company No. 1 was incorporated by Richard W. Box, Nathan B. Smith, B. D. Salisbury, A. N. Beadle, Dwight C. Dodge, Sidney F. Doane, George H. Fuller and Lewis J. Macy.

On October 6, 1881, occurred the great conflagration which proved so disastrous, and by which more than sixty persons or firms suffered loss of property. The burned district, comprising the entire business part of the village, extended from North Park to the iron bridge and from Salmon River to the west side of Broad street. The principal sufferers, with their estimated losses, were Dr. James N. Betts, \$20,000; H. B. Clark, \$18,000; W. H. Gray (Salmon River House), over \$12,000; George W. Douglass, \$9,000; Pulaski National Bank, \$10,000; Democrat office, \$5,500; John F. Box, \$17,000; Sidney M. Tucker, \$10,000; and the Ringgold Fire Company's house. The Betts opera house was built in 1883, and in 1884 a new engine house was erected at a cost of \$2,175. January 15, 1886, Charles Tollner's box factory and residence were burned, entailing a loss of \$45,000, and in March following the Austin block was destroyed, the loss being about \$50,000. In that year the present system of water works was constructed, the

village being bonded in the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose, payable in twenty years. The water is obtained from a large spring on Spring Brook, about four miles east of Pulaski, whence it is conveyed by the gravity system to a reservoir of three acres in area, situated inside of the corporate limits. The plant is owned by the corporation and controlled by a board of three commissioners.

The fire department, of which R. W. Box is chief, consists of Ringgold Fire Co., F. G. Whitney, president; Tollner Fire Co., Charles Tollner, president; Hose Co., No. 1, R. D. Box, foreman; and Hose Co., No. 2, S. W. Holmes, foreman.

The Pulaski Gas and Oil Company, Ltd., was organized in 1889, with L. J. Clark as president, and immediately began to drill for natural gas on Mill street within the village limits. Gas was struck at a depth of 980 feet, and during the night blew the drill, rope, and 500 feet of casing through a four foot opening in the derrick, causing a tremendous explosion. The well was plugged and work suspended, but the franchise remained in possession of the company until the spring of 1894, when it was purchased by Charles Tollner, who has since put down several wells, and whose family was the first to use natural gas in Pulaski. He has laid eight or ten miles of gas mains for the purpose of supplying patrons in the village.

In November, 1885, Charles Tollner placed an electric plant in operation in his box factory, which was destroyed by fire the next year. The new factory was similarly equipped, the system was soon extended to others, and October 2, 1893, the village by vote decided to become a patron.

The first bank established in Pulaski was the Pulaski Bank, which was started in September, 1853, by R. L. Ingersoll and S. R. Ingham, who occupied respectively the positions of president and cashier. Its nominal capital was \$100,000. In 1862 the name was changed to R. L. Ingersoll & Company's Bank, which it retained until about ten years ago, when it wound up its affairs and went out of existence.

The Pulaski National Bank had its beginning in the State Bank of J. A. Clark & Co., which was organized September 1, 1862, with J. A. Clark as president and Charles A. Clark as cashier, and which was permanently discontinued about 1871. The first named institution was

chartered July 31, 1865, with Charles A. Clark as president and James A. Clark as cashier. It had a capital of \$100,000, of which \$50,000 was paid up. In 1874 Lewis J., a son of James A. Clark, was appointed assistant cashier. The present board of directors is composed of Ella M. Clark, president, L. J. Clark, Charles A. Peck, Mrs. Nellie T. Peck, and Mrs. O. H. Peck. The present brick bank building was erected in 1882.

In November, 1894, the Pulaski Business Association was organized with J. L. Hutchens as corresponding secretary. It is composed of the enterprising business men of the village, and was formed for the purpose of fostering and encouraging local manufacturing and commercial interests.

Pulaski village has a thrifty population of 1,517. Since 1850, when the railroad was commenced, it has gone forward with substantial growth and steady development.

Port Ontario, "a city of unrealized possibilities," situated at the mouth of Salmon River, has an early history which almost rivals that of Oswego, of which place it became an active rival for shipping and other lake interests. It was the site of the first permanent settlement in Richland, and from an early day was regarded as a natural harbor. Some time prior to 1836 John L. and Asa C. Dickinson, Elias Camp, and Colonel Robert Nickles, conceiving the idea that a city must spring up here, organized the Port Ontario Company and immediately surveyed a large tract of land into building lots, "the usual size" of which was "67 by 174 feet." Colonel Nickles was the surveyor, and in that year he made an elaborate map of the "Village of Port Ontario," which is now in the possession of L. R. Muzzy, of Pulaski. Beginning at the lake it describes the property in substance as follows: On the left is Selkirk Lake, and a few rods above a slip with piers on either side is indicated. The mouth of Mill Creek is designated "Mill slip." On the right are three slips, Nos. 3, 2, and 1 respectively, and opposite No. 1 are Kewana and Meadow Islands, while between these is Great Day Island. Then comes Salmon Island, over which a bridge connects the two shores. Just below is Bird Island, and opposite this, on the south bank, is the hydraulic canal, running up and parallel with the river. Above the bridge are Susan F., Genesee, Maryann, Martha, Surveyors,

Maria, Crab, Julia, and Adcane Islands. Two public squares, one on either side of the river, are indicated on the plat, while on the south side is a lot reserved for school purposes.

The new city was announced with a flourish of trumpets, and lots sold at exorbitant prices. April 24, 1837, the village was incorporated, and May 16 the Legislature chartered the Salmon River Harbor Canal Company, which was organized for the purpose of constructing a canal "from the original lake to the village of Port Ontario." The capital stock aggregated \$350,000. In November, 1837, the Port Ontario Aurora was established. It was "printed for the proprietors by L. W. Cole at the corner of Bridge and Pulaski streets." It was a large four-page sheet, edited by E. J. Van Cleve, and a copy dated December 6, 1837, contains the following advertisements:

O. E. Dwight, painter; Mercy Clark, tailoring and mantua making; Libbeus Marshall, cabinet maker; J. O. Olcott, blacksmith; K. Manwaring, lime, etc.; Robert Nickles, "village lots in First ward, Port Ontario, for sale;" Robert Nickles and A. H. Lawrence, agents for lands in Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties; Port Ontario House (4th ward), S. Mason proprietor; Selkirk Hotel (1st ward), J. M. Stacy and B. Ripson proprietors; J. S. Nickles and Smith & Potts, general merchants; J. Palden, boots and shoes; H. L. Allen and J. Conover, carpenters; H. M. Cross, marble, etc.; Isaac Young, grocer; Stephen L. West, blacksmith; James Gore, jeweler; Mitchell & Pride, tailors; Caleb Wells, shoemaker.

Afterward N. W. Fisher became a general merchant and John Meacham & Co. and Shepard & Gillespie established a forwarding and commission business.

In 1838, after an existence of about six months, the Aurora was purchased by a Mr. Dickinson and moved to Pulaski, when it was united with the Advocate under the name of the Pulaski Advocate and Aurora.

In 1838 a lighthouse was built and in 1855 it was refitted. The contractors of the original structure, which cost about \$8,000, were Joseph Gibbs and Abner French. For several years it remained unused, but recently it has been relighted and is now maintained. A post-office was obtained and is still continued, the present postmaster being Perry Hardy, who succeeded S. A. Smith in May, 1887. The sanguine hopes of the enterprising progenitors were never realized. Trade and commerce were diverted to other centers and Port Ontario was left a quiet rural hamlet, beautified, however, by a wide expanse of water.

Richland Station (Richland post-office), a small village in the north-

east corner of the town, from which it derives its name, is principally noted as a railroad junction and transfer point in shipping coal, etc. It dates its existence from the completion of the railroad, before which it had only a saw mill and a house or two. Among the merchants here have been a Mr. Aldrich, Ira Doane, Captain Sprague, S. C. Davis, Monroe Wright, William Averill, James C. Van Epps, Lafayette Erskine, O. D. Moore (father of the present postmaster, Fred M.), and Charles Field. Those now in business are G. H. Mellen, William D. Streeter, and J. P. Washburn. Henry H. Mellen, a cousin of G. H., was for several years a prominent business man here, being postmaster, hotel keeper, and station agent. Mr. Field established and for a number of years actively conducted a trout farm near the village. Among the hotel proprietors may be mentioned O. D. Moore, where John Donebug now is; Albert Wright, the oldest landlord in Richland Station; Mr. Frost, who was succeeded by his family; and Henry H. Mellen, who built the Trout Brook House in 1853.

Holmesville (South Richland post-office) is a station on the Syracuse division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, south of Pulaski and was named in honor of the large family of Holmes who settled in the vicinity at an early day. Of their number was Jabin Holmes, a native of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and a pensioner of the war of 1812, who lived to over 100 years old. He was the father of Norton P. Holmes. A tannery flourished here until March 14, 1886, when it was burned. The present postmaster is George L. Varney, who succeeded Isaac L. Rich.

Daysville is a post-office and station on the Oswego and Richland division of the R., W. & O. Railroad. Its principal business interests are the saw, cider, and shingle mill and evaporator of D. E. Huff and the general store of Brown & Co. Florence L. Brown is postmistress.

Churches.—The first religious organization in this town was the First Congregational society and church of Richland (in Pulaski), which was organized at the house of Erastus Kellogg on the 22d of January, 1811; the certificate of incorporation was filed in the county clerk's office February 25 of that year. The society had its beginning, however, in a preliminary association of nine persons in Pawlet, Vt., namely, Thaddeus Harmon, John Meacham, Levi Meacham, Joel Harmon, Simon Meacham, Lucy Meacham, Olive Hall, Polly Meacham, and Ruth Harmon,

who met for the purpose before their departure for Richland, their future home. The first trustees of the church society, elected January 22, 1811, were Timothy Maltby, Silas Harmon, Rufus Pierce, John Meacham, Erastus Kellogg, Dr. Moses R. Porter, and Simon Meacham. Until 1817 this little band of worshipers held services in private dwellings. In that year they established their spiritual home in the school house which then stood on the site of the old Cross land office in Pulaski. Later they removed to the vicinity of the present Baptist church, and after the court house was erected in 1819, meetings were held therein. In 1827 the first edifice, a frame structure, with galleries, was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. It stood on Church street and was subsequently converted into a school house, the last service being held in it July 9, 1865, by Rev. David Spear, then in his eighty-fifth year. He had also preached the first sermon in the building after its completion and administered the first communion to the congregation. A new church was built in 1866-7 and dedicated April 24, 1867, by Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D.D., LL.D., president of Union College. It cost \$15,000, of which sum \$1,500 were contributed by Deacon Simon Meacham. The first pastor, Rev. Oliver Leavitt, accompanied the little colony from Pawlet to Richland and was installed December 24, 1811. He remained until August 27, 1818, and among his successors were:

Rev. Oliver Ayer, February 20, 1822, to April 12, 1826; Rev. George Freeman, December 7, 1827, to January 22, 1830; Rev. Ralph Robinson, March 23, 1830, to January 28, 1846; Rev. Thomas Salmon, August 2, 1846, to June 15, 1847 (died December 4, 1854); Rev. Fayette Shepherd, May 19, 1855, to April 19, 1858; Rev. Lucien W. Cheney, October 10, 1858, to November 10, 1864. The successor of the latter was Rev. James Douglas.¹ The present pastor is Rev. A. S. Emmons.

¹ Rev. James Douglas, son of Amos, was born in Franklin, N. Y., May 7, 1823, and died at Oberlin, Ohio, April 11, 1881, his remains being brought to Pulaski for interment. Amos Douglas was born in Stephentown, N. Y., June 21, 1779, and died March 19, 1857. He was descended from the New London family of that name and was graduated from Williams College in 1796. Admitted to the bar at Albany in 1801, he began practice at Franklin, N. Y., in 1802, where he became the county judge and surrogate, and where he was active in founding the Delaware Literary Institute, of whose board of trustees he was secretary twenty-two years. Rev. James Douglas was graduated from Hamilton College in 1845 and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1850. For three years following he was professor of Latin and Greek at Genesee College, N. Y. August 15, 1831, he was ordained and became pastor of the Congregational church at Rutland, whence he removed to Pulaski and was installed pastor of the First Congregational church December 1, 1844, a position he filled with extraordinary ability until January 9, 1881, when he resigned. In 1866 he accepted a lectureship in the Theological Seminary of Oberlin College, where he remained until his death. He was an eloquent sermonizer, a profound thinker, a lucid writer and a sympathetic friend.

In 1817 the first Sunday school was organized with Dea. Simon Meacham as superintendent, and during the next year a library was established.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Pulaski had its beginning in a series of meetings of this denomination which were held in the dwelling of John Ingersoll and the tavern of Pliny Jones as early as 1811. The society was probably organized as a class, if not as a church about 1813. Besides private houses and the tavern of Mr. Jones, services were held with more or less regularity in the school house in Pulaski until the erection of the court house, when the members shared the hospitalities of that building in common with other religious organizations. In 1832 the church edifice was erected on Salina street on the site of the subsequent residence of Charles Hubbard. Many years afterward the present structure was built, which was remodeled and repaired at a cost of \$2,600 and reopened for service December 18, 1888. Among the early preachers were Revs. Calkins, Bibbens, McNine, Fuller, Whitcomb, Chapin, G. C. Woodruff, Bowdish, Hawkins, A. J. Phelps, Orlando C. Cole, William Jones, S. B. Crosier, and others. The present pastor is Rev. Anson D. Webster, who is also the conference treasurer. The society has about 230 members. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$9,200. The church is in the Oswego district of the Northern New York Conference. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 120 scholars.

The Baptist church of Pulaski was organized at the court house June 9, 1828, in compliance with a resolution adopted at a conference held May 17, of that year. Prior to that time Rev. Nathaniel Gitteau, "a very acceptable preacher," who died in 1827, formed the Baptists of the vicinity into a class for religious worship, and presided over them in the capacity of a temporary minister. The recognition services creating the new society were solemnized by Rev. R. T. Smith, Rev. Enos Ferris, and Rev. Timothy Brewster, and T. C. Baker was elected church clerk. On July 12 Benjamin Snow, sr., and T. C. Baker were chosen deacons. The constituent members were:

Jason Lothrop, Benjamin Snow, T. C. Baker, R. Clyne, Eli Greene, Horace Phillips, John Hendrickson, Sylvester Hills, Oliver Allen, Mrs. Ailen and daughter, Mrs. William Hale and daughter, Sibyl S. Baker, Lavina Snow, Delia Donne, Betsey Jones, Polly

Hendrickson, Charlotte Way, Amanda Weed, Susan Phillips, Lovina Meacham, Ann Fellows, Cynthia Bass, Eliza Bragdon, and Fanny Manwarring.

At a meeting held August 31, 1829, the project of building a church was inaugurated, but the edifice was not finished and occupied until the summer of 1834. The pastor during this period was Rev. Jesse Elliott. Several years later, and during the pastorate of Rev. S. J. Decker, the structure was repaired, enlarged, and for the first time dedicated. The last sermon was delivered in this edifice July 22, 1894. Upon the original site, fronting on the south park, the society has erected a new frame building at a cost of about \$7,500. The corner stone was laid September 11, 1894, and the edifice was dedicated in May, 1895. The first pastor was Rev. Jason Lothrop; his successors have been:

Revs. Jesse Elliott, 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, M. B. Comfort, J. J. Townsend, D. D. Owen, J. N. Steelman, and D. J. Bailey, the present incumbent. The deacons are J. W. Wood, E. F. Smith, and Ephraim Averill. Benjamin Snow, jr., is church clerk. The society has about 165 members, and a Sunday school of nearly 200 scholars, with J. L. Hutchins as superintendents.

St. James Protestant Episcopal church of Pulaski was organized at the Court House August 10, 1846, Hon. Andrew Z. McCarty presiding at the meeting, with the following vestry: John David and Andrew Z. McCarty (wardens); John Box, jr., Daniel McCarty, Jerome B. Smith, Joseph T. Stevens, John A. Rose, Alden Crandall, Frey Lane, and J. C. Rhoades, vestrymen. The founder and life-long warden of the parish, and one of its most influential members, was John David, who maintained lay-reading whenever a vacancy in the rectorship occurred. The church was finished and consecrated February 27, 1850, by Rt. Rev. William H. De Lancey, bishop of Western New York, at a cost of \$2,500. It was then regarded as one of the handsomest edifices in the diocese. It is 30x90 feet and was designed by Upjohn, of New York. To aid in the erection of this structure Hon. William C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson county, contributed \$500 and for the rectory he gave \$1,000. The earlier rectors of the parish were: Rev. Edward De Zeng, Henry Stanley, Gordon M. Bradley, Andrew Oliver, Joshua L. Harrison, Moses E. Wilson, Peter B. Morrison, Milton B. Benton, Gilbert B. Hayden, and others. The present rector is Rev. Robert Paul.

St. John the Evangelist's Roman Catholic church of Pulaski was built in 1888, the corner stone being laid on August 28, of that year. It stands on the corner of Park and Niagara streets, cost about \$2,500, and was consecrated January 16, 1889. The first pastor was Rev. Father Barrily.

The Baptist church of South Richland was organized at the house of Col. Robert Gillespie on the 7th of October, 1817, and four days afterward Rev. Enos Ferris was installed the first pastor. He served many years and during the earlier existence of the society meetings were held in private dwellings or barns. In 1840 the church edifice was completed, the first service therein being held on April 11 of that year. The society now has about thirty-five resident members, under the pastoral care of Rev. Jabez Ford, supply. The last regular pastor was Rev. G. W. Lewis, who closed his labor there March 1, 1894. The value of the property is \$2,800. The superintendent of the Sunday school is B. D. Burdick.

The Methodist Episcopal church of South Richland was organized by Revs. G. C. Woodruff and Gardner Baker in June, 1840, with the following constituent members: Solomon and Betsey Erskine, Phoebe Erskine, Betsey Dickinson, Rhoda Stewart, Sebern Dickinson and wife, George H. English and wife, Timothy Steele and wife, Levi Cary and wife, and Jonathan Sherwood and wife. For eighteen years services were held in the school house, the charge being at first a part of the Pulaski circuit, subsequently (1844) a part of the Mexico circuit, and finally (1851) a separate station. In 1858 the present edifice was built and dedicated, the meeting on the latter occasion being conducted by Rev. George Sawyer, presiding elder, and Rev. J. H. Burnett, the pastor in charge. The structure cost \$800. The society is now under the pastoral care of Rev. H. R. Northrup. The Methodists at Daysville and vicinity maintain services in a Union church at that place, which was erected many years ago, at an expense of \$400. The congregation is connected with the South Richland charge. The two societies have a membership of about 170. The entire church property, including a parsonage, is valued at \$3,100.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Richland station was organized as a society at the school house in that village on November 15,

1886, with about twenty members, by Rev. B. Day Brown, the first pastor. It was incorporated and in 1887 the present frame edifice was erected, the dedication of which took place April 24, 1888; it cost about \$1,500. The first board of trustees consisted of H. H. Richardson, James Beeman, and E. D. Wells. The present trustees are E. D. Wells, James C. Knight, and A. D. Bonner. The pastors have been Revs. B. Day Brown, Truman Weed, W. J. Hancock, and W. H. Jago, the present incumbent. This church is connected with the Orwell charge.

The Church of Christ (Disciples) of Richland Station had its beginning in the labors of Elder John Encell, who came there May 1, 1874, and held a series of meetings in the vacant store of H. H. Mellen. A society was organized June 16, 1874, with about thirty-six members, and on August 1 their present edifice was commenced; it was dedicated June 16, 1878, and is valued with lot at \$1,200. The first pastor was Rev. W. T. Newcomb, who was succeeded by Rev. C. E. Wells. The present incumbent is Rev. Gilbert L. Harney. This was the first church at Richland Station and has always maintained a steady growth.

At Port Ontario religious services were held at an early day and have been maintained with considerable regularity down to the present time. An outgrowth of the work was the erection of Bethel church, which was dedicated January 9, 1850. Baptist services are conducted here by Rev. D. J. Baily, pastor of the Baptist church of Pulaski.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE TOWN OF SANDY CREEK.

The town of Sandy Creek, lying in the extreme northwest corner of Oswego county, was set off from the north part of Richland on the 24th of March, 1825. Its boundaries have remained unchanged; its area comprises 24,347 acres. Originally it was included in the great Boylston tract and formed a part of the survey township of "Rhadamant," or No. 10, and at the time of its first settlement was the property of the heirs of William Constable, of whom H. B. Pierrepont was the principal.

It is bounded on the north by Ellisburg in Jefferson county, on the east by Boylston and Orwell, on the south by Richland, and on the west by Lake Ontario.

The surface is generally rolling and has a westerly inclination, the eastern border being about 500 feet above the waters of the lake. Dense forests originally covered the whole area, and for many years afforded much remunerative employment. Large quantities of valuable timber were converted into ashes, which in turn were manufactured into potash which was long almost the only product which could be sold for money. As late as 1860 there were eleven saw mills, two shingle mills, and other kindred establishments in active operation. Now only remnants of the primitive forests remain.

The soil consists of gravelly loam and disintegrated shale, and produces excellent crops of grain, hay, corn, potatoes, and fruit, and forms one of the most fertile sections in the county. It is drained by several small streams, nearly all of which have rapid currents interrupted by falls, and furnish valuable water power. The principal stream is Sandy Creek, which flows westerly through the town into an arm of Lake Ontario. This arm is nearly landlocked and has been known as Little Sandy Pond, or as North and South Ponds, because of its irregular outlines. It is the only considerable indentation of the coast of Lake Ontario in Oswego county. This pond, so called, was known among its earliest visitors as Wigwam Cove,¹ and those who have studied the locality generally agree that an Indian village once existed on the adjacent shore. Numerous relics have been discovered which substantiate this belief. On the farm of Ira Allen perfect arrowheads were found last year (1894).

In 1615, five years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, Champlain landed a body of French troops and about 300 Huron Indians on the shore of Wigwam Cove. Hiding their canoes in the rushes he marched to the Onondaga country, where he was defeated, and returning, he embarked his forces and went up the River Trent in Canada.

¹This is a much more euphonious name than the one commonly applied and besides is historically correct. At the personal request of two prominent citizens of the village of Sandy Creek, who have assisted materially in procuring information for this volume, and who have taken an active interest in the collection and preservation of local history, the name Wigwam Cove is used in these pages instead of North Pond, and South Cove instead of South Pond.

From this and subsequent events the indentation acquired the name of Wigwam Cove.

Wigwam Cove embraces over 1,000 acres, while South Cove has an area of from 200 to 300. A line of sand, once considered worthless, divides the coves from Lake Ontario, and extends along the shore for a distance of five miles, being broken near the middle by an estuary or outlet. This stretch of sand has long formed the base of operations against the white fish which frequent the waters of the coves in large numbers. As many as 13,000 have been caught in a single haul of the seine, but a more common number is 5,000 to 6,000. In later years these fish have decreased in number, yet the place still maintains its reputation of being one of the best fishing grounds in the Empire State.

Outside of the villages of Sandy Creek and Lacona the chief industry of the town is farming, with dairying as the principal branch. There are several cheese factories in operation, the first one having been built in Lacona by Samuel M. Blodgett, the present proprietor being Irvin E. Finster. There are also three saw mills and a shingle mill. Considerable attention is given to fruit raising.

Sandy Creek was the first town in the county to develop natural gas fields, and their development is mainly due to the enterprise of George L. Hydorn and Orson S. Potter. May 26, 1888, the Sandy Creek Oil and Gas Company, Limited, was incorporated with a capital of \$5,000, and with

Oren R. Earl, president; Orson S. Potter, vice-president; G. N. Harding, secretary; Albert Powers, treasurer; G. L. Hydorn, general manager; and these and E. H. Sargent, A. R. Cook, E. C. Upton, G. W. Hollis, William McConnell, Perry Bartlett, William S. Goodrich and H. H. Cole, directors.

Drilling was commenced that year on land owned by O. G. Staples, and gas was struck February 2, 1889, at a depth of 500 feet; the boring was continued to a depth of 1,240 feet. A second well was sunk in the following winter, a third in the spring of 1890, two more the same year, a sixth in 1891, followed by three others, three in 1892, and two in 1893, all in or near the villages of Sandy Creek and Lacona. The highest pressure was 400 pounds per square inch, which was reached in well No. 9. In both villages the gas is utilized

for heating and lighting. Not one of the wells has failed; all are in use, the gas being drawn first from one and then another to keep up the original pressure. The present officers of the company are:

E. H. Sargent, president; Payson F. Thompson, vice-president; G. N. Harding, secretary; Oren R. Earl, treasurer; G. L. Hydorn, general manager; and these and O. G. Staples and E. W. Parmelee, directors.

The capital stock has been increased to \$15,000, and the company has about twelve miles of mains.

The first town meeting met at the house of Nathan Salisbury on the first Tuesday in May, 1825, and the following officers were chosen:

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, George 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; poundmaster, Luther Howe.

The supervisors have been:

Simon Meacham, 1825-28; John Jacobs, 1829-32; Abel Rice, 1833; Alden Crandall, 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; Dr. Allen L. Thompson, 1877-78; George W. Davis, 1879-82; George N. Salisbury, 1883-85; Gilbert N. Harding, 1886; George N. Salisbury, 1887-88; Edwin C. Upton, 1889-90; John J. Hollis, 1891-93; John R. Allen, 1894-95.

The town officers for 1894-95 were:

John R. Allen, supervisor; Orla S. Potter, town clerk; Delos E. Wilds, J. Lyman Bulkley, Pitt M. Newton and George L. Stevens, justices of the peace; Albert R. Stevens, Abel R. Hadley and Edwin H. Smith, assessors; Charles W. Colony, overseer of the poor; Edwin C. Upton, highway commissioner; Gilbert L. Hadley, collector; Howard W. Pruyn, Frank E. Woodard and Hollon M. Potter, excise commissioners.

Nearly all of the earlier town meetings were held at the house of Nathan Salisbury. In 1831 a bounty of twelve and one-half cents was offered for every crow killed within the town; in 1834 this was in-

creased to fifty cents; but no bounties for wolves are mentioned in the early records. For support of the poor the appropriations have varied from about \$50 at first to \$190 in 1854, \$600 in 1856, \$1,300 in 1864, and \$1,700 in 1870.

In April, 1803, two men, William Skinner and Stephen Lindsey, came through Redfield and Boylston into the present town of Sandy Creek. The former, who was a man of considerable property, settled in the eastern part of what is now Lacona village, where, on the banks of Sandy Creek, he purchased 400 acres of land. Mr. Lindsey went on to Ellisburg, but soon settled about half a mile from Wigwam Cove in the extreme northwest corner of this town. His daughter, Eunice, then about twelve years old, died that summer and was the first white person whose death occurred in the town's present limits. Mr. Skinner had an adopted son, Levi, then five years of age, and was accompanied by two young men named Butler and Moreton, who lived with him through the summer and engaged in clearing land for themselves. The latter sold out to Mr. Skinner in the fall, and both he and Butler returned to Oneida county, whence the first settlers came. Mr. Skinner bought some land in Ellisburg and moved back and forth no less than seven times in two years. About 1807 he sold his Sandy Creek property to Peter Whiteside and settled permanently in Ellisburg. Upon Mr. Whiteside's tombstone in the Sandy Creek cemetery is the following epitaph:

Here lies the body of Mr. Peter Whiteside, who departed this life in 1825. Mr. Whiteside was an active and energetic man, cherishing a love for the fine arts, and soaring sublimely above superstition and ridicule; but he ceases to delight us with his counsels, and his afflicted consort erects this monument to the memory of the man she loved.

Early in 1804 Joseph Hurd and Elias Howe moved in from Augusta, Oneida county, and settled on the creek just below Mr. Skinner. The former purchased Butler's claim, and during that summer erected, with William Skinner, the first saw-mill in town. His daughter, Laura, born in February, 1805, was the first white child born in Sandy Creek. She married Asahel Hale, of Pulaski, moved to Peoria, Ill., and died there in April, 1886. Mr. Hurd was appointed a justice of the peace for Williamstown in 1806, and for Richland in 1808, and was the first supervisor of Richland in 1807-08. The second birth in this town was

that of Polly, daughter of Elias Howe, on May 7, 1805; she married Pardon Earl, and subsequently resided in Mannsville, Jefferson county. Mrs. Howe died in 1807.

In 1805 several families came into Sandy Creek. George Harding, father of Mrs. Pamela Robbins, then fourteen years old, located near Hurd and Howe. John and Simon Meacham, the latter the first supervisor of the town, and Ephraim Brewster settled near the Richland line and made the first clearings in that locality. About the same year James Hinman moved into what is now Sandy Creek village, and in 1806 built the first grist-mill in town. Later he had a log tavern there. Messrs. Noyes and Robinson located in the Howe and Hurd neighborhood, and a Mr. Knickerbocker settled about three miles northeast of Lacona. The latter's wife died in 1806, and a minister was sent for and undoubtedly preached the first sermon delivered in the town. In 1807, over the remains of Mrs. Elias Howe, and in 1808, at the burial of a Mr. Brown, funeral sermons were also preached. After that Elder Bishop, a Methodist, Elder Osgood, a Baptist, and other itinerants visited the settlements at infrequent intervals.

In 1806 Henry Patterson and Lucy Meacham were married in the Meacham neighborhood, which was the first marriage solemnized in town. Simon Meacham opened the first tavern and the first store that year. The Meachams were very prominent in the life and growth of the community, and long occupied positions of responsibility. Clark Wilder and Simon Hadley settled on the creek road west of the village in 1806.

Jabez Baldwin located three miles west of Sandy Creek village in 1809 and Daniel Ackerman and John Pierce settled near him about the same time, as did also Amasa Parker, one of the early school teachers. Asa Carpenter, a brother of Amasa, came a little later, and for fifty years served as clerk of the Congregational church of Sandy Creek.

In 1810 P. T. Titus, father of Mrs. Jotham Newton, came with his family and settled on Pine Ridge, building a log house about where Henry Seeley now lives. Soon afterward he erected the first saw mill on Deer Creek, and during the war of 1812 he hauled supplies for the government from Oswego and other points to Sackett's Harbor. He assisted in constructing the "Ridge road" and subsequently located

upon it. Mrs. Jotham Newton was born in 1800 and died in 1882. Among others who became settlers prior to 1812 were John Snyder, John and Abel Bentley, John Darling, Samuel Goodrich, Amos Jackson, Seth Potter (who died April 19, 1885, aged ninety-three), and a Mr. Broadway. In 1812 Samuel Hadley and his son, Jesse F., the latter then ten years old, located northwest of the village. At that time there were living in town, besides those previously mentioned, the families of Harmon Ehle, Peter Combs, John Spalsbury — Harris, — Picket, — Winters and — Sheeley, all near the Ellisburg line.

The war of 1812 probably had a greater effect upon Sandy Creek than upon any other town in Oswego county. Lying upon the route and about midway between Oswego and Sackett's Harbor, the two principal points of defense along the frontier, and itself affording in Wigwam Cove an advantageous place for landing troops and munitions of war, the settlements were in a state of constant anxiety and alarm. Besides checking immigration the struggle had a tendency to drive away the more recent comers. Nevertheless the settlers for the most part withstood the fears and sufferings incident to the situation, and their able-bodied men bore arms or aided in the movement of troops and warlike supplies. Nearly all of this class of sufficient age performed military duty. A company was formed of which Smith Dunlap was captain; Nicholas Gurley, lieutenant; Samuel Dunlap, ensign; and Reuben Hadley, orderly sergeant. Col. Thomas S. Meacham led the troops in this vicinity, and a number of the Sandy Creek men participated in the transportation of the great five-ton cable of the "Superior" to Sackett's Harbor.

After peace was declared immigration revived. A Dr. Porter had been here a short, but in 1815 Dr. James A. Thompson became a permanent settler and the first resident physician. He located at the village and remained until his death in 1859, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. A. L. Thompson. In this year Reuben Scripture became a resident. His son Samuel was born in Nelson, N. H., October 11, 1812, and died in July, 1887. Soon afterward Smith Dnnlap opened a store in Sandy Creek, and about 1817 Anson Maltby established a carding and fulling mill there. The latter was succeeded by Joseph M. Hooker in 1821, who became a resident in 1820, and who continued business for thirty-seven years. Other comers prior to 1820 were :

Thomas Baker, Nathan W. Noyes, Conrad Lester, and the families of Rogers, Alton, Hibbard, Hawley and Monroe, all on the Ridge road, and Jason D. Hadley, Albert Hadley, Isaac Morey, Martin Morey (died in 1888, aged eighty-one), Ira Noyes (son of Captain Noyes, died in 1887), Julius S. Robbins, John W. Sage (died in 1885), and William E. Howlett.

The latter was born in Connecticut in 1813, came here with his parents, and died in Lacona in June, 1885. Julius S. Robbins was born in Palmyra, N. Y., October 18, 1816, came to Sandy Creek with his parents in 1818, and in 1850 engaged in mercantile business in the village with his brother, E. V. Robbins. He was postmaster several years and also served as school commissioner, assessor, etc. Benjamin G. Robbins was born here November 11, 1823, son of Valentine W., had six children, and died March 3, 1871. He was Sunday school superintendent fifteen years, long a member and trustee of the Congregational Church, supervisor four terms, town school superintendent some time, loan commissioner, plank road inspector, and a member of the Republican county committee.

About 1820 Lindall Wilder and his father came in and settled west of the village. The former died in Scriba in December, 1885, aged ninety-two. The year 1820 also marks the settlement of the Salisbury family in Sandy Creek, where three generations have been prominent and influential. The first comers of the name were Reuben, sr., and his son, Reuben, jr. The latter, born in Vermont, December 21, 1799, built a mill at Hadley's Glen and another at Lacona, and moved thence to near Petersburg, Va., where he purchased a farm. He was a deacon of the Baptist church. Hiring slaves, he allowed them in the room while he read the Bible and prayed, and in consequence excitement ran high. His neighbors, organizing a party, searched his house and ordered him to leave the country, which he did, leaving his farm from which he never realized anything. He returned to Sandy Creek and died March 4, 1874. Mason Salisbury 2d, born in 1810, was active in the "underground railroad," was a miller, served as justice of the peace several years and as assemblyman, and died in March, 1877. His son M. J. served two years in the Rebellion and now conducts the grist mill in Sandy Creek, which he rebuilt in 1885. Near the site his father remodeled an old mill, which finally passed to M. J. Salisbury and was burned in December, 1884. Dea. Enos Salisbury, born in

Vermont in 1806, came here at an early day, married first, Rebecca Tuttle and second, Esther W. Alton, and died December 13, 1894. He was a member of the Baptist church fifty-seven years and served most of the time as deacon. Benjamin F. Salisbury, son of Nathan, was born here in 1824 and died September 16, 1885. His father was an early tavernkeeper on the north side of the creek in the village and was succeeded by his son. The hotel was burned in 1884.

In 1822 Dr. John G. Ayer arrived here and practiced medicine many years. His father, Rev. Oliver Ayer, became at that time the first settled pastor in town. February 6, of the same year, Capt. Stephen Lindsey was born where the Lindsey Hotel now stands. He was a brother of Asa Lindsey and the father of Guilford Lindsey and Mrs. Frank Harmon, and died in January, 1895. In 1823 Jotham Newton, father of Pitt M. Newton, who was born in 1825, moved into the town and settled on fifty acres adjoining P. T. Titus. Mr. Titus finally sold his farm and moved into the village, where he built a furnace just below the grist mill.

Between 1820 and 1830 was the transition period from the rude log cabin to comfortable frame dwellings. Passable roads had been surveyed and opened in the most thickly populated portions of the town, and new thoroughfares were laid out as necessity demanded. The Ridge road at this time was a busy highway. At the first town meeting the sum of \$250 was appropriated for roads and bridges, and the usual road districts were designated. In 1825 the town contained about 1,615 inhabitants. Among the settlers of this decade were Lemian Baldwin, Miles Blodgett, William H. Bettinger, Hiram M. Stevens, Leander Tift, John Wilder and others. Mr. Blodgett, about 1836, built a tannery in the southeast corner of the town and conducted it nearly half a century. Hiram M. Stevens died June 1, 1885.

Of the settlers during the years from 1830 to 1840 mention should be made of John Edwards and his son Alfred, Hon. Andrew S. Warner, William H. Cottrell, Joel Morey, Ira Oyer, William Stevens, and Newton M. Thompson. Dairying, and especially cheese-making, had become an important industry, particularly in the south part of the town in the Meacham neighborhood. In 1835 it made the locality famous. Col. Thomas S. Meacham was a man of enthusiastic temperament and

fond of remarkable things, and in that year he conceived the idea of making a mammoth cheese as a gift for President Jackson. He had 150 cows, and for five days their milk was turned into curd and piled into an immense cheese-hoop and press constructed for the purpose. The cheese weighed half a ton, but this was not large enough, so the colonel enlarged his hoop and correspondingly enlarged the cheese until it tipped the scales at 1,400 pounds. It was then started on its journey to Washington. Forty-eight gray horses drew the wagon on which it rested to Port Ontario, whence it was shipped November 15, 1835, the boat moving away amid the firing of cannon and the cheering of the people. Colonel Meacham accompanied it. It was conveyed by water by way of Oswego, Syracuse, Albany, and New York, and along the entire route its projector was given a series of ovations. Reaching Washington the huge cheese was formally presented to the President of the United States in the name of the "governor and people of the State of New York." In return General Jackson presented Colonel Meacham with a dozen bottles of wine. The mammoth production was kept until February 22, 1836, when the President invited all the people in the capital to eat cheese. The scene is thus described 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 Trowbridge 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. 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.

Colonel Meacham also sent a cheese to Vice President Van Buren, another to Gov. William L. Marcy of Albany, a third to the mayor of New York, and a fourth to the mayor of Rochester, each weighing 700 pounds. In return he received from the latter a huge barrel of flour containing ten ordinary barrels. Subsequently he conceived the idea of erecting an agricultural hall on his farm in which fairs, lectures, etc.,



Oliver H. Egan

might be held. It was a long two-story frame structure with the head of the Rochester flour barrel built into the front, but the idea of using it for its original purpose was soon abandoned.

Hon. Andrew S. Warner, previously mentioned, was born in Vernon, N. Y., January 12, 1819, came to Sandy Creek in April, 1837, and died here December 26, 1887. He was member of assembly in 1855 and 1856, State senator in 1860-61, and colonel of the 147th N. Y. Volunteers in the Rebellion.

Prominent among the settlers between 1840 and 1850 were Hon. Oren R. Earl, William Bishop, Nathan Davis, William McConnell, Simon Pruyn, Henry Wright, and others. Mr. Earl was born in Ellisburg, N. Y., November 2, 1813, came to Sandy Creek in 1844, and from 1857 to 1858 operated the tannery there. He was vice-president of the Syracuse Northern Railroad, served many years as supervisor, is the father of the Sandy Creek Agricultural Society, and in 1847 was elected to the Assembly. He is now a banker in the village and one of the most prominent men in town.

Other residents of Sandy Creek, many of whom were or are prominently identified with the town, may be here mentioned as follows:

Ebenezer and Nathaniel Jacobs, Abel Rice, Samuel and Jacob Hadley, Calvin Sargent (about 1822, father of Edmund H.), Peter Coon, the Gurley family, George and Sidney Baldwin (Sidney died in 1894), Jabin Cole, John Tuttle, Nicholas P. Gurley, Azariah Wart, Joseph and Newman Tuttle, Lucius A. Warriner, Danforth E. Ainsworth and his father Henry, John H. Bentley, Ezra Corse, Manford M. Tucker (harnessmaker), Richard M. Knollen, William T. Tift, Hamilton E. Root, Joseph N. Robbins, Judah Roberts, Luther C. Sargent, Enos and Rufus Salisbury, Charles Scripture, Martin A. Allen (son of John R.), Charles Alton, Hymeneus Cole, Edwin C. Hart, Orrin House, John B. Smith, Andrew C. Earl, Stephen Fitch (father of Ephraim), Grove W. Harding, William Hale, Elias Hadley, Andrew Place, Caleb Tift, Calvin Seeley, Barnabus Monroe, Monroe Sargent (died in 1868), George Smith, sr., John Smith (father of Edwin and grandfather of Ferdinand Smith), Mason Salisbury 1st, Elijah and James Upton, William Wood, Levi Woodard (died in 1893), Hiram Young (whose father died at the age of ninety-nine), Martin H. Thomas (father of Fayette), Smith E. Walch, Elisha Woodruff, William C. Weaver, Jerome Skinner, James V. Wimple, who married a daughter of Jotham Newton and died in December, 1894; William Hinman, born in Richland in 1814, died March 24, 1888; Samuel Sweetland, son of Seth, born here in 1810; Lorenzo D. Cole, born in Vermont in 1813, died here in 1885; and Salmon Harding, grandfather of Gilbert N. Harding, who settled on the Ridge road at an early day, and owned a large tract of land.

Ezra Corse, just mentioned, born in 1803, came from Vermont and located near where he now lives. His ancestors emigrated from England to Greenfield, Mass., in 1696. His wife was a daughter of John Pierce, who very early had a store where James K. P. Cottrell's shoe shop now stands. Rev. Albert E. Corse, eldest son of Ezra, was born here April 25, 1829, was an active member of the Northern New York M. E. Conference from 1857 to 1894, and has held several positions of honor and trust.

The completion of the Rome and Watertown Railroad in May, 1851, was the occasion of a number of new enterprises in the villages of Sandy Creek and Lacona. This was followed in the fall of 1871 by the Syracuse Northern Railroad, which connected with the above line at Lacona, and which was operated until 1878, when that portion lying between Pulaski and Sandy Creek was abandoned. Junctions were then formed at Pulaski and Richland as at present. To aid in constructing this line the town was bonded for \$80,000. March 1, 1890, this debt was refunded at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum, and bonds issued amounting to \$78,500, of which \$68,000 remains unpaid. The railroad commissioner is Edmund H. Sargent.

In 1851 the sum of \$250 was voted for a town hall, and accordingly a room was fitted up for the purpose in Sandy Creek village.

During the Rebellion the town contributed over 220 of her sons to the Union army and navy and raised upwards of \$35,000 for bounties to volunteers. Among those who attained official positions were:

William De W. Ferguson, Henry B. Corse, Byron Hinman, Moreau J. Salisbury, Delos Watkins, Edward S. Gillett, Ephraim P. Potter, Solomon S. Harding, Joseph K. Crandall, Andrew J. Barless, William H. Wheeler, Charles E. Thomas, Granville S. Thompson, Solon W. Martin, William F. Mosier, Yates W. Newton, James K. P. Cottrell, Robert C. Austin, Elijah S. Crandall, Thomas Roberts, William S. Morey, Samuel Mahaffy, Andrew S. Warner, Harvey E. Chapin, Elhanan C. Seeley, Sylvester J. Taylor, Joseph A. Robinson, Lyndon J. Cole, Edwin Crandall, George Wart, Elbert E. Ward, Henry Munderback, Hiram Grant, Henry Lighthall, Benjamin Hastings, John H. Olmstead, James L. Knollin, John Lindo, Henry C. Martin, Hollon M. Porter, Minott A. Pruyn, and Hamilton Pruyn. Many others are noticed more fully in Parts II and III of this volume.

The population of the town has been as follows: In 1830, 1,839; 1835, 2,100; 1840, 2,431; 1845, 2,257; 1850, 2,456; 1855, 2,273; 1860, 2,431; 1865, 2,423; 1870, 2,629; 1875, 2,734; 1880, 2,878; 1890, 2,279.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$750,570; equalized,

\$941,356; personal property, \$37,700; town tax, \$6,615.32; county tax, \$5,482.71; total tax levy, \$14,150.42; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.80; dog tax, \$69; valuation of railroads, 9.87 miles, \$100,000. The town has two election districts, in which 547 votes were polled in November, 1894.

The first school in town was taught in the house of George Harding in the winter of 1806-7; the teacher was his daughter, Mamrie Harding. In the fall of 1807 a log school house was built at Lacona and prior to 1812 a similar structure was erected near John Spalsbury's on the northern road. Down to 1871 nothing but the ordinary district schools existed in town.

April 15, 1871, it was voted to consolidate districts 9 and 10, comprising the villages of Sandy Creek and Lacona, into one Union school district, and the following Board of Education was chosen: Hamilton E. Root, president; S. H. Barlow, secretary; W. A. Harding, treasurer; William T. Tift, Henry L. Howe, Rev. H. H. White, Pitt M. Newton, E. L. Nye, and Dr. A. L. Thompson. Four acres of land on Academy street, lying partly in each village, were donated for the purpose by Oren R. Earl, and upon it a fine two-story brick building was erected in 1872, at a total cost, including furnishings (\$2,000), of \$10,000. The first term was held in the winter of 1872-3 with Rev. B. E. Whipple as principal. He was succeeded by John G. Williams, who was followed by J. Edman Masee, R. J. Round, T. C. Wilber, Robert A. McDonald, William C. Tift, and Ransom H. Snyder, incumbent. The school has sent forth nearly 100 graduates, and maintains primary, junior, and academic departments. The present Board of Education consists of S. H. Barlow, president; F. Dudley Corse, secretary; J. J. Hollis, E. H. Smith, C. W. Colony, and A. E. Sherman. M. M. Earl is the treasurer and C. Y. Wimple the collector.

The town now has fourteen school districts with a school house in each, in which twenty-one teachers were employed and 469 children taught during 1892-3. The value of school buildings and sites is \$17,950; assessed valuation of districts, \$827,722; public money received from the State in 1892-3, \$2,556.22; and raised by local tax, \$3,488.73.

About 1820 half an acre of land near the present village of Sandy Creek was purchased by subscription and opened for burial purposes. It was deeded to the Presbyterian church, and about 1850 another half-

acre was added. On May 26, 1866, a public meeting was held in the town hall and the organization of the Union Cemetery Association of Sandy Creek under the statute passed April 27, 1847, was effected with the following trustees: Almon Chapin and Henry L. Howe, three years; Benjamin G. Robbins and George S. Buell, two years; and Pitt M. Newton and Oren R. Earl, one year. Almon Chapin was chosen president; B. G. Robbins, vice-president; P. M. Newton, secretary; and Oren R. Earl, treasurer. An adjoining five acres were purchased, and about this time the trustees of the Presbyterian Society deeded the old plot to the new association. October 14, 1885, two and one-half acres more were added, and in 1889 a brick receiving house was built at a cost of \$778. The present trustees are Albert E. Sherman, president; James K. P. Cottrell, secretary; Oren R. Earl, treasurer; Hamilton E. Root, Smith H. Barlow, and Minott A. Pruyn. This is the principal cemetery in town.

Sandy Creek.—This village derives its name from the town and from the creek which flows westerly through its center. In 1812 it comprised only two or three frame houses and a few log buildings. By 1825 its population had considerably increased and the inhabitants conceived the idea of giving the place a name worthy of its promising future. "Washingtonville" was suggested by Dr. Ayer and Anson Maltby, and for many years it bore that appellation, but the more easily pronounced title of Sandy Creek eventually prevailed. In 1825 a fulling and carding mill, which was built by Mr. Maltby about 1817 and purchased by J. M. Hopper in 1821, was in active operation, and in 1826 John B. Smith established a tannery, which was burned about 1828. He rebuilt it and in 1857 sold it to Oren R. Earl, who carried it on until 1868, when L. J. Brown became the superintendent with Boston parties as owners. It was burned September 1, 1883, with a loss of about \$150,000, and never rebuilt. About 1835 the settlement contained two stores kept by Lyman Mallory and Orrin House, the taverns of James Curtiss and Nathan Salisbury, two grist mills, two churches, two blacksmith shops, two shoemakers, a tannery, one distillery, and a woolen mill. Orrin House was in business for twenty-two years, being succeeded by Julius S. Robbins and Edmund H. Sargent, as Robbins & Sargent, who were followed by Pitt M. Newton. E. V. Robbins began

trade on the north side of the creek about 1848; later he moved to the south side and entered into partnership with Calvin Seeley; still later he was associated with Julius S. Robbins and E. H. Sargent, and finally went to Chicago and became president of the Board of Trade. M. A. Pruyn, upon returning from California, with William Alton bought out Robbins & Sargent and built the present store of E. H. Sargent & Son. Julius S. Robbins and Mr. Sargent purchased Alton's interest in 1855, and in 1861 the business was closed up. In 1867 E. H. Sargent and W. A. Harding began a mercantile trade, from which the latter retired in 1877 and Mr. Sargent's son Fred N. became a partner. They sold to J. S. Robbins & Son in 1879 and moved to the House block, since burned, but two years later they returned to their present location. Other merchants have been J. W. Potter, Edwin C. Hart, Mason Salisbury and Oren R. Earl, Byron Allen (succeeded by E. C. Williams), E. S. Harding, S. R. King, L. A. Baldwin, C. W. Colony, C. V. Harbottle, J. K. P. Cottrell, N. M. Moulton, and E. L. Sargent. Dr. Solomon J. Douglass was a druggist here for many years, and at his death was followed by Dr. Cooke, Dr. J. Lyman Bulkley, Almon Chapin, George N. Salisbury (in business now), and others.

In the fall of 1845 subscriptions were taken and Oren R. Earl was sent to Albany to purchase what has ever since been known as the "old town bell." It was brought by canal to Oswego, by lake to Port Ontario, and drawn thence by John Nichols and Samuel Salisbury to "Washingtonville," where it was hung on timbers in front of O. R. Earl's present bank. At that time the village was strongly divided into the north and south "clans," the creek being the dividing line, and each side desired the honor of having the bell. It was taken back and forth until 1851, when it found a home in the new town hall. It was finally cracked, and in 1862 sent back to be recast. It again became cracked, and June 14, 1867, a third bell was brought into the town. This was finally placed in the Baptist church, where it now hangs.

The Salisbury grist mill, burned in 1884 and rebuilt by the present proprietor, M. J. Salisbury, in 1885, and the iron foundry of P. T. Titus just below it, have already been noticed. The machine shops of Leman Baldwin and A. C. Skinkle have been operated by them for several years; the latter business was started in 1862, and that of Mr. Baldwin

in 1863. The private bank of which Oren R. Earl is proprietor and M. M. Earl is cashier, was established by Earl & Newton in March, 1870. The steam granite and marble works of Sherman & Hollis were started by Warriner & Soule in 1864. Lucius A. Warriner became sole proprietor, and finally Warren T. Wright and Albert E. Sherman purchased the business. In March, 1883, J. B. Allen bought Mr. Wright's interest and afterward Mr. Hollis acquired a part ownership. Mr. Sherman's father, Elijah Sherman, was an early blacksmith here, having a shop near where the post-office now stands. Henry Soule afterward conducted a marble and granite works alone. The Sandy Creek Wood Manufacturing Company, Ltd., began business October 1, 1884. They manufacture pie plates, hardwood veneer, and butter dishes, and the present officers are Oren R. Earl, president; A. T. McKenzie, vice-president; and William P. Sandford, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The capital is \$12,000, and the works occupy the old tannery site.

Nathan Salisbury, widely known as a cattle buyer and as a man having but one leg, built and kept a tavern at an early day in front of Earl's bank, and was succeeded by his son, Benjamin F. Salisbury. The hotel became a familiar landmark and was finally destroyed by fire. The opera house block and hotel were burned in April, 1890. The present hotels are the Watkins House and the Sandy Creek House, both good hotels.

The first newspaper was the Sandy Creek Times, which was started by F. E. Merritt in December, 1862, and was continued until the fall of 1864, when its editor removed to Gouverneur, N. Y. Edwin Soule established a job printing office in 1865, and in 1871 sold a partnership interest to Alvaro F. Goodenough. In April of that year they began the publication of the Sandy Creek News, and six months later Mr. Goodenough sold to Henry Soule, father of Edwin, the firm becoming Henry Soule & Son. April 1, 1877, they sold out to Munger & Washburn, who were succeeded by F. E. Munger and F. E. Lum, and they by F. E. Munger alone. January 8, 1885, the latter sold to F. Dudley Corse, the present editor and proprietor. The News is an eight-page, six-column, non-political sheet, filled with bright, newsy matter, and is all printed in the office from which it is issued, which is

one of the best equipped in the county. Mr. Corse is a son of Rev. Albert E., and a grandson of Ezra Corse, both previously mentioned, and was born in Potsdam, N. Y., September 16, 1859. He was graduated from Ilion Academy in 1880 and from Syracuse University in 1884, and received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1887. In January, 1885, he settled permanently in Sandy Creek, where he has served as a member and secretary of the Board of Education since August, 1889, and was elected president of the village in 1894. October 4, 1888, he married Ella B., daughter of John L. Nichols.

The *Satellite* was started in 1892 and is issued monthly during the school year by the Literary and Debating Society of the High School.

For several years the village has maintained a successful lecture course by an organized association, and has enjoyed hearing such notable men as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bayard Taylor, Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, Robert Burdett, John F. Parsons, M. P., Schuyler Colfax and others.

Among the postmasters have been Edwin C. Hart, E. M. Howe, Azariah Wart, Emma C. Johnston and Gilson D. Wart, incumbent.

In 1878 the village was incorporated and the following officers were chosen :

Hamilton E. Root, president; Oren R. Earl, Pitt M. Newton and Edmund H. Sargent, trustees; Danforth E. Ainsworth, clerk; C. E. Thomas, collector.

The presidents have been:

Hamilton E. Root, 1878-79; Pitt M. Newton, 1880; Albert E. Sherman, 1881; George C. Kaulback, 1882; J. Lyman Bulkley, 1883; Oren R. Earl, 1884; George N. Salisbury, 1885; O. R. Earl, 1886-87; John R. Allen, 1888-90; Newton Cook, disqualified, and Samuel J. Crockett appointed and resigned, and John R. Allen appointed, 1891; Eugene F. Nye, 1892-93; F. Dudley Corse, 1894.

The village officers for 1894-95 were:

F. Dudley Corse, president; Gilbert W. Hollis, Hugh Birdslow, and Alvin C. Skinkle, trustees; William L. Hadley, treasurer; Minott A. Pruyn, collector; Clarence E. Peck, street commissioner; Azariah Wart, police justice, succeeded January 1, 1895, by William T. Baker.

The fire department consists of Ainsworth Hose Co. No. 1, M. J. Salisbury, foreman; and Alert Hose Co. No. 2, Hugh Birdslow, foreman. The department was organized in October, 1885, and at that

time comprised one engine and one hose company, but since the completion of the water works, hose attached to the hydrants has been used. The chief of the department is Joseph E. Wright and the assistant C. W. Colony.

The system of water works was constructed by the village corporation in 1891 and cost about \$17,000, the village being bonded for \$16,000 for the purpose. Water is taken from the Hamer springs on the David Hamer farm, now owned by Zabin Moore, about two miles east, and conducted in pipes into a reservoir just outside the corporation limits, the site for which as well as the riparian rights were donated by Mr. Hamer. The water commissioners are M. J. Salisbury, Albert E. Sherman and Hamilton E. Root.

The village of Sandy Creek has a population of 723, or 228 less than in 1880 and 300 more than in 1860. It maintains a high standard for thrift and as a business and social center.

Lacona has grown from a sparsely settled farming community into an incorporated village since the completion of the railroad in 1851. It enjoys the advantage of being the only railroad station in town and owes its prosperity mainly to that fact. Situated on the banks of Sandy Creek, which flows westerly through its center, it possesses a good water-power, and lying immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the village of Sandy Creek it enjoys and aids in supporting the same excellent schools, churches, and other institutions. The grist mill was originally built at Hadley's Glen by Dea. Reuben Salisbury, who moved it to Lacona and was succeeded by Salisbury & Boomer. He was also associated with A. N. Harding and later with Parley H. Powers. Upon the deaths of Salisbury and Powers the mill passed to Harding & Hollis and five years afterward, or in 1886, to Gilbert N. Harding, the present proprietor. It was rebuilt in 1881-82. The first store was started by Truman C. Harding, father of Gilbert N., who continued business a few years and died in 1857, being succeeded by his partner, Ansel N. Harding. The stock was finally sold to William W. Alton, who conducted trade for a time under the firm name of Alton & Tobey. About 1860 Julius S. Robbins established a store and continued it until 1866, when G. N. Harding became his partner; they closed out in January, 1874, and the store was reopened by Pruyn &

Hedden, who were succeeded by William T. Tift. The first drug store was opened by Dr. Woodruff & Mann, from Camden, who were followed by D. L. Mann, whose successor was J. L. Archamphugh. The latter sold out in 1877 to W. B. Fuller, now of Syracuse, and during his ownership the store was burned. The present druggist is Dr. Fred Austen. Other merchants have been Hydorn & Tilton, Nathan Davis, C. R. Grant, Albert Powers, G. L. Hydorn & Son, and C. D. Rounds. The present Central House, long known as the Union Center House, was built about 1852 by Henry Daily, who kept it for several years. Among his successors were Dingman & Tripp, A. N. Harding, John S. Rogers, George H. and William Brooks, Henry Wright (in March, 1865), Clark & Smith (with Josiah Clark as owner, who bought the property in 1874), Fred W. Clark (son of Josiah), and others. The present landlord is Charles M. Myers. Upon the death of Josiah Clark L. D. Mott purchased the property and it is now owned by his mother. The Lacona House was originally a dwelling built by Nathan Davis. It was converted into a hotel by Reuben W. Scripture, who was succeeded in July, 1893, by Frank C. Plummer. Besides these the village contains the machine shop of S. H. Barlow and a tannery built in 1876, owned at one time by B. F. Pond, and now conducted by Mr. Blodgett.

The village has been visited by several severe conflagrations, notably April 14, 1879, when the Tift block was burned, and in May, 1885, when ten buildings were destroyed entailing a loss of about \$13,000.

The post-office was established in 1865 with Julius S. Robbins as postmaster, who served until 1874, when Parley H. Powers was appointed. His successors have been William T. Baker, Gilbert N. Harding (appointed January 1, 1887), Luther Tilton (appointed March 1, 1890), and G. N. Harding again (October 1, 1893), incumbent. Mr. Harding was the prime mover in establishing the office and soon after had it made a money order office.

Lacona village was incorporated in 1880 and the first officers were elected on March 31 of that year, as follows:

Gilbert N. Harding, president; George T. Smith, David Salisbury, and Reuben W. Davis, trustees; Luther Tilton, treasurer; Albert Powers, collector; Henry Wright, street commissioner; Jay Mareness, Nathan Davis, and William McConnell, police constables. William B. Fuller was appointed the first town clerk.

The presidents have been:

Gilbert N. Harding, 1880-81; Luther Tilton, 1882-83; Edward M. Knollin, 1884-85; William J. Stevens, 1886; Ephraim P. Potter, 1887; Smith H. Barlow, 1888-91; E. P. Potter, 1892; Luther Tilton, 1893; William J. Stevens, 1894.

The village officers for 1894-5 were:

W. J. Stevens, president; William H. Philbrick, Gilbert N. Harding, and Charles E. Lownsbury, trustees; Peter G. Hydorn, treasurer; Albert Powers, collector; Delos E. Wilds, police justice; Charles M. Myers and Porter M. Corse, police constables; Tad W. Harding, clerk. The trustees act as assessors. The ordinances and by-laws were adopted in April, 1880.

The Lacona fire department was organized in November, 1885, with nineteen members, and with William J. Stevens as chief. It consists of one engine company, of which George W. Wimple is foreman, and a hose company with Joseph H. Rounds as foreman. The chief is George H. Ackerman; assistant chief, Charles B. Jones; treasurer, C. S. Gayton; secretary, B. E. Randall.

Lacona is an enterprising village of 333 inhabitants, or forty five less than it contained in 1880.

Churches.—A class of the M. E. church was organized in town as early as 1811, but the First Methodist Episcopal church of Sandy Creek was not legally incorporated until 1830. In 1831, under the pastorate of Rev. Elisha Wheeler, a church edifice was erected and dedicated in the village. It served its purpose for many years—nearly half a century,—when a handsome new brick structure was built at a cost of \$15,000. The society also owns a parsonage valued at \$1,600. They have about 250 members under the pastoral care of Rev. M. G. Seymour, and connected is a flourishing Sunday school having an average attendance of 140 scholars.

The First Congregational church of Sandy Creek was the first regular religious society formed in town and dates its organization from July 23, 1817. It was constituted as a Presbyterian church by a council of three ministers with the following members: Thomas and Mary Baker, George Harding, Vada and Phoebe Rogers, Allen McLean, Polly Baker, and Nathaniel and Sally Baker. The ruling elders were George Harding and Thomas Baker, and during the first five years Rev. John Dunlap, Oliver Leavitt, Jonas Coburn, and others supplied the pulpit. Sixteen additional members were received. The first settled pastor, Rev. Oliver Ayer, was installed in March, 1822, and in that year the

society was organized for secular purposes, the first trustees being Solomon Harding, Simeon Duncan, Nathaniel Wilder, and Smith Dunlap. Rev. Caleb Burge succeeded Rev. Mr. Ayer as pastor and in 1831 conducted a powerful revival in David Bennett's barn, in a barn in the village, and in the school house, making between thirty and forty converts. In 1832 an edifice was erected in Sandy Creek, and subsequently down to 1844 Revs. Samuel Leonard, Charles B. Pond, and William B. Stow officiated as pastors. In December, 1842, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Stow, the church adopted the Congregational form of government, but still remained in the Presbytery on the "accommodation plan." Other pastors were Revs. Frederick Graves, H. H. Waite, R. A. Wheelock, and Richard Osburn, under whom eighty-five new members were added and the edifice was rebuilt. Subsequent pastors were Revs. J. R. Bradnach, N. B. Knapp, H. H. Waite again, J. N. Hicks, J. H. Munsell, and others. Under the latter the church and society were placed in full connection with the Congregationalists and the edifice was rebuilt and rededicated. The present pastor is Rev. T. T. Davis, and the superintendent of the Sunday school is Amos E. Wood.

The First Baptist church of Sandy Creek was constituted in 1820, and among the earliest members was Mrs. Mary Salisbury, who is still living. One of the first pastors was Rev. Philo Forbes. The first church edifice was built by subscription about 1840, or soon afterward, and Elder McFarland delivered the dedicatory sermon. Subsequent pastors were Revs. John C. Ward and W. W. Hukey. Henry Soule was long the church clerk, the present one being J. P. Ford. Rev. E. F. Maine was pastor of this society from November 1, 1884, to November 1, 1892, and under him the edifice was rebuilt at a cost of over \$3,000, and rededicated on November 14, 1889, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Elder McFarland. Rev. Mr. Maine, now a pastor in Mexico, has just completed a half century of continuous ministry. The society owns a parsonage, and their entire property is valued at \$7,000. They have about 190 members, under the pastorate of Rev. D. E. Post, who succeeded Rev. Jabez Sanford in January, 1895. The officers are H. A. Hall and George Cole, deacons; H. A. Hall, Jerome Curtis, George T. Smith, John Reynolds, Simon J. Hadley, John Young and E. W. Stevens, trustees. The Sunday school has about 140 officers and scholars, with W. F. Corse as superintendent.

The Goodenough and Center Methodist Episcopal churches.—At a very early day a number of Methodists and "Reform Methodists" resided in the west part of the town. The latter at one time had a class of eighteen members there, and for nearly fifty years enjoyed the sermons of Jacob Hadley, Josiah Chapin and Ashbel Frazier, while the former were supplied by Rev. Mr. Stevens. All lived in the vicinity and preached in school houses, etc., along the lake shore. In 1859 McHendrick Paddock, a shoemaker and a member of no church, began preaching and obtained a large number of converts, whom he advised to join some society. He and most of his followers affiliated with the Methodists, and himself became a Methodist minister. This revival resulted in the formation of a circuit consisting of a class at the mouth of Sandy Creek, another in the Goodenough neighborhood, and a third at Port Ontario, with Rev. Mr. Paddock as the first pastor; among his successors were Revs. Frazier, Bowen, W. C. Smith, William Empey, A. S. Nickerson, Lucius Whitney, Hubbell, J. Jenkins, J. G. Benson, and others. A church edifice was erected on the county line between Sandy Creek and Ellisburg, and in 1872 another was built on the State road in the west part of this town. These two churches now constitute a charge under the name first given, have property valued at \$3,000, and a combined membership of about 100, with two Sunday schools having some sixty-five scholars and teachers.

A Society of Christian Workers was organized in the village of Lacona in September, 1885, to foster and sustain religious worship. This movement resulted in the formation of the parish of Emanuel church (Protestant Episcopal) in 1892, at which time Rev. Daniel Daly was ministering to the spiritual wants of the community. A neat frame edifice was built at a cost of \$2,000 and opened for services in June of that year. The building committee consisted of Gilbert N. and A. N. Harding, William J. Stevens, George W. Robinson and E. P. Potter, and the first rector was Rev. Mr. Daly, who still officiates in that capacity.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE TOWN OF SCHROEPPPEL.

The town of Schroeppele was set off from Volney by an act of the Legislature passed April 4, 1832, and contains an area of 26,778 acres. Its boundaries have remained unchanged. It is located in the southern central part of the county, in the angle formed by the junction of the Oneida and Oswego Rivers, and is bounded on the north by Palermo, on the east by Hastings and Clay, on the south by Clay and Lysander in Onondaga county, and on the west by Lysander, Volney, and a corner of Granby. Its name is derived from that of George Casper Schroeppele, a business partner of George Scriba, and the purchaser from him of nearly the whole territory under consideration. It includes fifty-one lots of survey township 16, named "Georgia" by the original proprietor, and forty-eight lots of township 24, or "Erlang." It also includes three tracts, or "locations," aggregating 2,550 acres, which had been granted by the State before the purchase by the Roosevelts in 1791, and which were excluded from the land patented to Scriba in 1794, as will be seen by a reference to his patent at pages 10 and 11 of this volume. These "locations" are: 1. 350 acres of land, granted to Steven Lush, and known as "Lush's Location," lying on the river just below the village of Phoenix; 2. 1,200 acres of land granted to Ezra L'Hommedieu, by whom it was sold to Alexander Phoenix, from whom it has since been known as the "Phoenix Patent;" it includes the site of the village of Phoenix; 3. 1,000 acres of land granted to Ezra L'Hommedieu, and known as "L'Hommedieu's Location;" it occupies the angle at Three River Point formed by the junction of the Oneida and Oswego Rivers.

The surface of the town is level or gently rolling. The soil consists of a rich sandy loam, and clay, susceptible of high and easy cultivation, and is fertile and productive. The underlying rock belongs to the

Clinton group, but nowhere crops out. Adequate drainage is afforded by Six-Mile, Fish, and Bell Creeks, Sandy Brook, and other minor streams, which have supplied numerous mill privileges and contributed materially to the development and prosperity of the town. The Oneida River, which flows along the southeast border of the town and, uniting with the Seneca River at Three River Point, forms the Oswego River, also had a marked influence upon its settlement and growth. The valuable water power of the Oswego River along the southwest boundary of Schroepfel has from an early day helped to maintain many extensive industries. Dating from a period long before actual settlers arrived and continuing down to the completion of the Oswego Canal in 1828, and afterward to a limited extent, these rivers were the scene of great activity. After the canal was opened, traffic, except on the Oneida River, was transferred to that channel. Boat-building soon became an important pursuit in the town.

Six-Mile Creek, mentioned above, which flows through Gilbert's Mills and the west part of the town, is properly Peter Scott's Creek, so called from the fact that after the close of the war of 1812-15 Col. Peter Scott was sent with his regiment from Oswego to Albany, and arriving at the mouth of this stream, his boats were frozen in the ice and the troops were compelled to remain there through the winter. Northward along this creek, varying from half a mile to a mile in width, is Peter Scott's swamp, some of which has been reclaimed to cultivation by artificial drainage. On April 20, 1866, Anson Spencer, Milton T. Butts, and Charles W. Candee were appointed commissioners by the Legislature to remove obstructions from this stream, the expense to be assessed to the lands benefited. At the mouth of "Sidney Creek," which flows through the Gilson D. Carrier farm, and empties into the Oneida River, an Indian of that name was buried at an early day by the side of a log. He was shot and instantly killed by one McGee while paddling a canoe which he had stolen from McGee.

These streams long abounded with trout, eels and other fish, and afforded to the pioneers a source from which their tables were often supplied. The forests also contributed game for their larders, and other beasts both troublesome and dangerous.

In the Oswego River at the head of the rifts at Phoenix is Bald-

win's Island, formerly McGee's Island, which contains about ten acres. "There is a tradition extant that at the time the French colony was broken up at Onondaga, in 1656, the colonists, pursuing their course down the river and the Indians being in full pursuit, took refuge on this island, and after relieving their boats of a small brass cannon, emptied the contents of their military chests, containing a quantity of gold, which was buried in the sand; and from thence they immediately fled down the river to Oswego and from thence to Canada. Repeated attempts have been made to recover the cannon and also to secure the gold, but hitherto without effect. Excavations were continued to within a few years to secure the hidden treasures."¹

A heavy growth of timber originally covered the entire town, and for many years the conversion of this into lumber was the chief industry of the inhabitants. The forests supplied neighboring tanneries with bark and contributed quantities of staves and heading for barrels for the Syracuse salt, and Oswego flour trade. In 1860 there were ten saw mills, four shingle mills, and other kindred establishments in operation. Prior to this, farming had become the principal industry of the town, and dairying a leading branch. The chief products of the soil are hay, potatoes, apples and other fruit, wheat, corn and other grains. Stock raising is given considerable attention.

Roads and bridges were laid out and constructed soon after the first settlers came in. The earliest thoroughfares followed the rivers and small streams. At the first town meeting in 1833 fifteen road districts were formed and an overseer chosen for each, and at the same time \$250 were voted for highways. April 30, 1830, John Wall was authorized by the Legislature to build a toll bridge across the Oswego River "at or near Three River dam." May 25, 1836, the Schroepel and Granby Bridge Company was incorporated for the purpose of building a similar bridge over the same stream, from lot 92 in Schroepel (Hinmansville), to lot 33 in Granby. May 11, 1846, a commission was appointed to erect a free bridge across the Oswego River and Canal at Phoenix, on the site of "Wall & Peck's bridge," to cost not more than \$4,000, a part of which was to be borne by the town of Lysander. In 1847 an act was passed authorizing the construction of

¹ Phoenix Register, February, 1871.

a bridge over the Oneida River at Oak Orchard. The Oswego and Syracuse plank road was completed along the east side of the Oswego River in 1850, and for a time was a busy thoroughfare.

In August, 1858, a contract was let to Coburn & Hurst for \$7,350 to build a wooden bridge of eight spans at Phoenix; this occupied the site of the present iron structure. In 1859-60 the bridge at Hinmansville was rebuilt by the towns of Schroepfel and Granby, and on April 17, 1861, a special act was passed by the Legislature legalizing the acts of the officers of those towns in raising money to pay for the same. May 2, 1864, an act authorized the rebuilding by the canal commissioners of the Phoenix and Horseshoe dams across the Oswego River. May 26, 1866, Amasa P. Hart, of Schroepfel, and Manson Rice, of Clay, were appointed commissioners to rebuild Schroepfel's bridge over the Oneida River above Three River Point at a cost not exceeding \$7,500, of which the two counties and the towns of Clay and Schroepfel were to bear one-fourth each. This was provided with a draw, and has since been replaced by the present iron structure. April 6, 1869, the Legislature appointed Gouverneur M. Sweet, of Schroepfel, and John Pardee and James Frazee, of Lysander, commissioners to rebuild the bridge at Phoenix. The contract was let to Howard Soule and the cost aggregated \$15,000, one-fourth of which was borne by each town and county.

At all the earlier town meetings provision was made for the support of the indigent poor. Under an act passed April 18, 1859, a poor farm was purchased, but it was maintained only until 1863, when, April 29, the Legislature authorized its sale, directed the proceeds to be applied to contingent expenses, and appointed Edmund Merry, Anson Spencer, and Ephraim C. Fitzgeralds commissioners for the purpose.

The first town meeting was held at the house of James B. Richardson in Phoenix village March 5, 1833, eleven months after the formation of the town. Mr. Richardson was clerk pro tem., Orville W. Childs was assistant clerk, 117 votes were cast, and the following officers were chosen:

Samuel Merry, supervisor; James B. Richardson, town clerk; Artemus Ross, for three years, and Orville W. Childs, for four years, justices of the peace; Andrus Gilbert, Walter Peck, and Stephen Griffith, assessors; Hiram Gilbert and James B. Richardson, overseers of the poor; Samuel C. Putnam, Abram Vanderpool, and Leman Carrier,

commissioners of highways; Dyer Putnam, Artemus Ross, and Stephen Griffith, commissioners of schools; George W. Turner, Abram Vanderpool and Orville W. Childs, inspectors of schools; Joshua M. Rice, collector; Joshua M. Rice, Thomas R. Hawley, Leman Carrier, and Alexander Ross, constables; Charles S. Sweet, sealer; overseers of highways, 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. Schroepfel.

The supervisors have been as follows:

Samuel Merry, 1833; Andrus Gilbert, 1834; Samuel Merry, 1835; James B. Richardson, 1836-37; Patten Parker, 1838-39; Barzil Candee, 1840-41; Joseph R. Brown, 1842; Garret C. Sweet, 1843; Samuel Foot, 1844; William Conger, 1845-46; William Hale, 1847-50; Oliver Breed, 1851-54; Ira Betts, 1855; Seth W. Alvord, 1856-57; John P. Rice, 1858; Frederick D. Van Wagoner, 1859; John P. Rice, 1860; Edmund Merry, 1861-63; Charles W. Candee, 1864; Edmund Merry, 1865-68; Moses Melvin, 1869; John C. Hutchinson, 1870-71; Hiram Fox, 1872-75; William Patrick, 1876-78; Hiram D. Fox, 1879; Burton Betts, 1880; A. E. Russ, 1881-84; W. E. Sparrow, 1885-86; John D. O'Brien, 1887-91; Albert P. Merriam, 1892-95.

The town clerks have been:

James B. Richardson, 1833-35; Otis W. Randall, 1836-39; Solomon Judd, 1840; William Conger, 1841-42; Seth W. Burke, 1843; Joshua M. Rice, 1844; E. W. Hull, 1845; Oliver Breed, 1846-47; Edward Baxter, 1848-49; E. G. Hutchinson, 1850; Harvey Bigsby, 1851; Jerome Duke, 1852; John C. Hutchinson, 1853; James M. Clark, 1854; George W. Thompson, 1855; Edmund Merry, 1856-57; Lewis C. Rowe, 1858-61; Alfred Morton, 1862; Stephen A. Brooks, 1863; A. M. Spoonenburgh, 1864; James L. Breed, 1865; S. A. Brooks, 1866; William M. Allen, 1867-68; James McCarthy, 1869; Harvey Wandell, 1870; R. A. Diefendorf, 1871; Martin Wandell, 1872-77; A. E. Russ, 1878-80; N. G. Vickery, 1881; Edward Baker, 1882-83; W. H. Conrad, 1884; H. S. Withers, 1885; C. K. Williams, 1886-87; W. H. Jennings, 1888; W. O. Dingman, 1889; H. S. Withers (appointed), 1890; Richard Latham, 1891-92; H. C. Russ, 1893-95.

The town officers for 1895-96 are:

Albert P. Merriam, supervisor; Hiram C. Russ, clerk; W. H. Merriam, H. C. Breed, Edward Conrad, and R. A. Crandall, justices of the peace; A. D. Dygert, Welcome Marsden, and William R. Chesebro, assessors; James Huntley, highway commissioner; Martin H. Porter, first district, and James Nelson, second district, overseers of the poor; John W. Dygert, collector.

The first white settler in Schroepfel was Abram Paddock, who arrived in 1801 and built a log cabin at the foot of the rifts on the site of

the present village of Phoenix. He never purchased any land, yet he remained a permanent resident until his death in 1821, his being the first death in town. Being engaged chiefly in hunting and trapping, he acquired the familiar sobriquet of "Bear hunter Paddock." He was frequently visited by the Indians, who were sometimes troublesome, and who often threatened to shoot him if he did not stop shooting their bears. Bluff, brave and rugged, he was a unique character in his day, and, as near as can be ascertained, enjoyed the distinction of being the sole white inhabitant of the town until 1807. His was the first log house in Schroepfel.

In 1807 Thomas Vickery settled permanently near Three River Point, where his son Joseph was born September 11 of that year, which was the first white person's birth in town. He was accompanied by his wife and three sons, and after a few years removed to Clay, Onondaga county, and there became a prominent citizen. Joseph Vickery purchased a farm one and one-half miles below Phoenix, married Abigail Hancock in 1831, reared five sons, and died April 2, 1882; his wife's death occurred in 1888. About 1807 John Lemanier came in, and in that year was married to Sally Winters, which was the first marriage solemnized in Schroepfel. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace from Onondaga county, who soon learned that he had exceeded his powers as magistrate by going outside of his jurisdiction. The next day he got the couple on the other side of the river and retied the nuptial knot according to law. David Winters was another settler of 1807, and located on the river bank on lot 35. William Miles arrived in 1808 and George Foster in 1811. The latter also located on lot 35.

Undoubtedly others arrived before 1812, but the precise dates can not be determined. During the period we have reviewed, actual locations had been confined to the river bank; the interior of the town remained an unbroken wilderness. Settlers had come in in small numbers, and the war with England almost wholly stopped immigration. After peace was declared an era of growth and prosperity began. Settlers arrived in constantly increasing numbers, roads were laid out and opened, and various industries were established. In the mean time, in 1813, the first school in town had been opened at Three River Point, the teacher being Horatio Sweet.

George Casper Schroepfel, from whom the town derived its name, settled on his estate in 1815. He deserves more than a passing notice, About 1790, during the Reign of Terror in France, a young and beautiful lady, allied to a noble family, fled to America. On the ship which bore her hither was Mr. Schroepfel, a young German. They fell in love, and arriving in New York were married. Her fortune enabled him to embark in business as a merchant, his partner being George Scriba and a Mr. Roosevelt, and he became wealthy. Madam Schroepfel subsequently revisited France, where she soon died. Mr. Schroepfel purchased 20,000 acres of Scriba, comprising nearly all of this town, and in 1815 he took up his residence on lots 34 and 35. He built the first frame house in town about 1818, and in 1819 erected the first saw mill. He also commenced the erection of a grist mill, but never finished it. He died in New York city in 1825 and was buried in Trinity churchyard. To his son and two daughters he left large fortunes. The former, Henry W. Schroepfel, settled at Oak Orchard on the bank of Oneida River in 1818, and opened the first farm upon which extensive improvements were made; he also conducted the saw mill for many years and died in 1858, at the age of sixty. His daughter, Mrs. Richard Pennell, is mentioned further on.

In 1818 Archibald Cook became the first settler on the site of the village of Gilbert's Mills. The same year Hyman and Stephen Sutton purchased land on lot 13 in the 16th township, and Stephen built a log house on his location. In March, 1819, they became permanent settlers. They were brothers and came from Manlius, Onondaga county. Alvin Sutton, a cousin, and a Mr. Phelps located on lot 12, Azoe Parkin on lot 13, and one Billings on lot 27, all in the same year. Lyman Norton settled on the farm upon which his son Hiram was born in 1822, and which finally passed into the possession of the latter. He died in May, 1870.

Other settlers of 1819 were Andrus and Hiram Gilbert, Israel Burritt, John Willard, and a Mr. Phillips. The Gilberts were the founders of Gilbert's Mills. Andrus Gilbert was born in Oneida county, August 30, 1799, married Sarah S., daughter of Capt. George Macomber, one of the pioneers of Utica, and had eleven children. In 1819 the Gilberts erected on Peter Scott's Creek at Gilbert's Mills the first grist mill in

town. In 1832 Hiram became the sole owner, and in 1844 sold the mill to Jared Shepard, who conducted it for about four years and was succeeded by Josiah Chaffee. The latter was soon followed by Amos Mason. Andrus Gilbert opened the first store in town in 1820, and in 1822 formed a partnership with Samuel Merry. The store was burned in 1848. Mr. Gilbert manufactured large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, served as justice of the peace twelve years, was supervisor, post-master, an active member of the Presbyterian church, a strong abolitionist and temperance advocate, and ever a generous and an influential citizen. In 1847 he moved on to a farm and died there. The Gilberts also erected and operated one of the largest saw mills in this vicinity. Israel Burritt assisted in building these mills and finally moved to a farm afterward occupied by James Simmons, where he died. He came from Paris, Oneida county.

About 1820 Aaron Paddock, familiarly known as "Eel-butcher Paddock," settled in Phoenix across the street from the old Joseph Gilbert residence, and his daughter Jane, born in that year, was the first child born on the site of the village. In 1824 occurred the first marriage in the place, the contracting parties being his daughter Miriam and James Miles. Aaron Paddock was not related to Abram Paddock, the pioneer. His log house passed into the possession of Simeon S. Chapin, who, in 1822, erected an addition and opened the first tavern in town. It acquired a wide reputation as the "Double Log House." In 1825 he built a frame addition, which was the first structure of the kind in Phoenix village. Capt. Joseph Gilbert, mentioned above, was born in Paris, N. Y., in 1810, came to Palermo with his parents in 1819, moved to Schroepel in 1828, and died in August, 1873.

In 1821 John F. Withey, a Vermonter, became the first settler on the site of Hinmansville, where he built a log house near the east end of the bridge. Among the arrivals of 1822 were Jonathan Hall and Samuel Merry. The former settled on lot 20, where he died in June, 1868; the latter came to Gilbert's Mills, removed thence to Phoenix in 1837, and died in 1886. His son, Edmund Merry, was born in town in 1825, and is the father of Addison D., a practicing attorney in the village.

A man familiarly known as "Tory" Foster early settled and built a

log house at Oak Orchard; he soon removed, but in 1833 returned and died in Phoenix in 1834. He possessed the characteristics of his early political associations, and took great delight in narrating his exploits and cruelties against the Americans in the Revolutionary war. He was present with Johnson and Brant at the Wyoming massacre, had had both ears cropped, and wore his hair long to cover the scars.

About 1824 George Waring came into the town and in that year married a daughter of Jonathan Hall. He was a son of Solomon Waring, who settled in Constantia in the fall of 1793, was born April 11, 1794, and died in 1866. About 1826 John Curtis, sr., made the first settlement on the State road, on lot 5, in this town, and John Curtis, jr., located at Roosevelt. In 1827 Dea. Stephen Griffith, who was born in Saratoga county in 1797, settled on lot 26. About the same time Walter Peck erected the first saw mill in Phoenix village, and a year later he opened the first store there. Among other settlers prior to 1830 were Henry Allen, father of Henry A., whose death occurred in 1845; Olestes Jewett, who lived and died near Gilbert's Mills, and whose son Cyrus was born here in 1835; Frederick Shepard, who resides where he settled with his father, Asa, in 1826; and Jonathan Butts, Truman Baker, Stephen Chaffee, George Conrad, I. H. Dygert, Samuel Flynn, Charles Hubbs, Alonzo Utle, Moses Wood, Rodney S. Gregg, and Reuben Sutton. The latter was a son of Stephen Sutton and was born in Manlius, N. Y., in 1818. The father served at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. Rodney S. Gregg was a farmer, carpenter, and tavern-keeper at Pennellville several years, and died there. His son Ambrose was born here in 1833, and has held several town offices, has long been a hotel-keeper, and was postmaster at Pennellville for thirty-five years. Willis P. Gregg, a son of James E., was born in Schroepfel in 1853.

The completion of the Oswego Canal in 1828 aided the growth and development of the town. It marked the practical commencement of the village of Phoenix, and exerted a powerful influence upon the settlement and prosperity of the various communities. Among the settlers from 1830 to 1840 were:

Calvin Mascn, John Fitzgerald, John A. Youmans, Daniel Phillips, Abial Snyder, Charles W. Candee (son of Barzil), Hezekial Barnes, Simeon Chapin, Isaac Wing, Isaac

Mason, Philo M. Carpenter, Ira Davis, Orville W. Childs, Allen Gilbert, John Ingersoll, Thomas R. Hawley, Asa McNamara, John Bottom, Isaac Like, John Haskin, Asa Gilbert, J. E. Gregg, Dea. G. W. Turner, Michael Griffin, William Dingman, Nathan Huntley, Jesse Page, Duncan Conger, Elias Thomas, Garret C. Sweet, Junius Wood, and many others. Deacon Turner came in 1831 and settled on big lots 1 and 6. Thomas R. Hawley, born in Lysander, Onondaga county, arrived in 1832, located on lot 39, and died in 1894. Calvin Mason, born in Fulton county in 1815, also came in 1832 and settled on his present place in 1842. His parents, Isaac and Rebecca Mason, accompanied him and died in town. John Fitzgerald, a farmer and lumberman, came from Saratoga, N. Y., to Phoenix in 1833 and died in 1860. His son Ephraim C., born in 1830, has been a hardware merchant there since 1865. John Haskin was another settler of 1833, arriving in January of that year, and locating on lot 18 in the twenty-fourth township. Coming from Philadelphia and unaccustomed to pioneer life, his family suffered severely from privations incident to a new country. In June following his arrival he started for the mill at Caughdenoy, three and one-half miles distant, and while returning lost his way in a tamarack swamp. He was gone one night and two days and traveled in all about fifty miles without food. Hezekiah Barnes died in 1849. Anthony Youmans was born in Greene county in 1818 and came to Schroepfel with his parents, John A. and Olive Youmans, in 1834. John A. died in 1873, aged ninety-two, and his wife in 1879, at the age of eighty-four. Daniel Phillips arrived in the spring of 1835, settled where his son Clark now resides, and died in 1866, aged eighty-seven. He was a wagonmaker by trade. Abial Snyder also came in 1835. He was a Methodist preacher about fifty years. Charles W. Candee was born in what is now Palermo in 1817, and moved thence to Phoenix in 1837. His son Charles E. was born in town in 1849. William Dingman was accompanied by five sons.

In 1834 ninety-seven votes were cast at the annual town meeting; in 1835 the number was 125; in 1836, 191; in 1837, 159; in 1838, 218; in 1839, 285; and in 1840, 308.

Robert D. Ellis, father of John, settled on a farm near Hinmansville in 1843. M. F. Butts arrived about 1845 and located where his son Frank W. now lives. He held several positions of trust and died in 1892, aged eighty years. Aries Williams, born in Mexico in 1821, son of Eli, has been nearly all his life a resident of Oswego county.

Prominent among other settlers of Schroepfel may be mentioned:

James B. Richardson, who died in 1844; E. B. Carrington, whose death occurred in 1845; G. H. Northrup, died in 1876; William C. Spoonenburgh, son of Thomas (who died in 1878); Ira Hetts, son of Smith Betts, both of whom came here in 1852, where the former has been a boat builder in Phoenix forty-one years; R. Townsend and his father, A. Townsend, who also arrived in 1852, the latter being a soldier of the war of 1812 and dying in 1882, aged ninety-five; James Crane, who was born in England in 1831 and settled here in 1855; Henry Fox and his son Hiram, the latter for thirty years a blacksmith and wagonmaker in Phoenix, where he was long a member of the Board of Education; Hiram Parker, who died in 1883, where his son Edward now lives;

Harvey H. Smith, father of Frank L.; Riley D. Price, hotel keeper at Hinmansville, son of Rev. Francis Price, who died there in 1891; Oliver Breed, born in Vermont in 1810, came to Volney in 1827, where his father, Henry, died in 1828, settled in Phoenix, and has been a miller there since 1848; Andrew P. Hamill, father of Dr. J. E. Hamill, who died in 1890; Hosea B. Russ, who died in 1883; Travis Porter, a Vermonter, whose death occurred in 1886, and whose son Charles was born here in 1835; James H. Loomis, who was born in Onondaga county in 1817, founded in Phoenix the business of J. H. Loomis & Sons, served sixteen years as justice of the peace, and died in 1894; Gouverneur M. Sweet, who served as assemblyman in 1884 and 1885; Wallace D. Sweet, who was born here in 1841 and is now a general merchant in Hinmansville; and William and Dr. Davis Conger, Orrin C. Stebbins, A. W. Schroepfel, Van Rensselaer Sweet, C. E. Hutchinson, M. M. Carter, A. H. Brainard, Captain Amasa P. Hart, David Porter, Joshua M. Rice, Abram Vanderpool, Benjamin Hinman, Seth W. Burke, Dyer Putnam, Enoch S. and John H. Brooks, Gilson D. Carrier, H. G. Vickery (son of Stephen and grandson of Thomas Vickery), A. W. Sweet, Hiram Norton, Enoch Douglass, Artemus Ross, James Barnes, and many others noticed a little further on or more fully recorded in Parts II and III of this work.

The population of Schroepfel at the periods mentioned has been as follows: In 1835, 2,191; 1840, 2,198; 1845, 2,516; 1850, 3,258; 1855, 3,749; 1860, 4,011; 1865, 3,669; 1870, 3,987; 1875, 3,250; 1880, 3,281; 1890, 3,026.

The town of Schroepfel may well feel proud of her record during the war of the Rebellion. About 436 of her sons joined the Union army and navy. A few remained in the service. Those who escaped death and returned have received fitting honors from a grateful people. Among those who held commissions were:

Francis G. Barnes, James H. Campbell, Augustus Diefendorf, Charles R. W. Ellis, Elias A. Fish, Wright S. Gilbert, John D. Gifford, Thomas B. Griffin, Harrison B. Herrick, William Lapoint, Alfred Morton, Dennis D. McKoon, Hugh McKeever, James McKeever, M. G. McKoon, G. G. Pierce, George Potts, Morris F. Saulsbury, Stephen J. Scriba, Luther D. Stanton, Harvey Sibers, and James Van Antwerp.

The New York, Ontario & Western (Midland) Railroad was completed through the north part of Schroepfel in November, 1869. Prior to this and until 1885 communication between Phoenix and Syracuse, Oswego and other points, except those along the line of this route, was maintained by boat or stage, the mails being carried to and from Lamson's on the D. L. & W. Railroad in Lysander from 1848 to 1885. In October, 1871, the Baldwinsville, Phoenix & Mexico Railroad Company was organized for the purpose of constructing a railway through this town from Mexico to Baldwinsville. Over \$25,000 were subscribed, considerable enthusiasm was manifested, but the scheme

was finally abandoned. This project, however, started about 1873 the agitation of the Syracuse, Phoenix & Oswego Railroad, the present Phoenix branch of the R., W. & O., but it was not until 1885 that the road was completed. The first train ran over it on September 7 of that year. To aid in constructing the route the town was bonded for \$50,000, and Phoenix village for \$20,000. Of these sums, \$9,500 have been paid by the town. The railroad commissioners are A. W. Hawks, F. M. Breed and A. D. Merry.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$1,280,102; equalized \$1,226,416; personal property, \$38,600; value of railroads, 13.17 miles, \$118,344; town tax, \$5,445.88; county tax, \$7,084.09; total tax levy, \$15,168.89; dog tax, \$206; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.75. There are three election districts in town, in which 738 votes were cast in November, 1894. The town audits for the year aggregated \$1,223.08.

The first school in Schroepfel, as previously noted, was taught at Three River Point by Horatio Sweet in 1813. The first school at Gilbert's Mills was taught by Sophronia Spafford in 1821; the first at Oak Orchard in an upper room of H. W. Schroepfel's house by Phebe Howe in 1825; and the first at Pennellville in a log house on lot 11 by Ezra Tyler in 1834. The first school house in Phoenix was built in the forks of what are now Main and Volney streets, whence it was moved to the corner of Jefferson and Culvert streets. It was torn down in May, 1871. The first teacher in it was Elvira Knapp (afterward Mrs. Thomas R. Hawley), who died in March, 1856. In 1860 there were sixteen school districts in town. April 19, 1865, the Phoenix Free School District, comprising the whole of old district No. 12, was formed and the following were the first Board of Education: Enoch S. Brooks, Alfred Morton, J. N. Gillis, Edmund Merry, M. S. Cushman and Gouverneur M. Sweet. M. M. Carter was chosen clerk. The first principal was William B. Howard. His successors have been B. F. Stanley, B. G. Clapp, A. J. Robb, Robert Simpson, D. A. Preston, and Albert W. Dyke, incumbent. The academic department was organized and accepted by the Regents November 23, 1875, under the name of the Phoenix Union School and Academy. The first librarian was Samuel C. Putnam, who was succeeded by his widow. The school house, a commodious brick structure three stories high, was erected soon after the organization was effected. In 1883 a brick addition was built on

the rear at a cost of about \$5 000. The school property, including furniture, apparatus, etc., is valued at \$17,600; the average attendance during 1893-94 was 397. Eleven teachers besides the principal are employed. The Board of Education for 1894-95 consists of

J. E. Hamill, M. D., president; N. J. Pendergast, C. F. Loomis, H. S. Van Wormer, E. H. Hastings, and M. C. Murgittroyd; F. M. Pierce, secretary; A. W. Hawks, treasurer.

The town has sixteen school districts with a school house in each, in which twenty-seven teachers were employed and 713 children were taught during the year 1892-3. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$21,715; assessed valuation of districts, \$1,369,107; public money received from the State, \$3,649.44; raised by local tax, \$4,629.84. The various districts are designated as follows: No. 1, Stewart's Corners; 2, Sand Ridge; 3, Cable Corners; 4, Love; 5, Gilbert's Mills; 6, Roosevelt; 7, Pennellville; 8, Brick School House; 9, Milton Butts; 10, Woodchuck Hill; 11, Swamp; 12, Phoenix; 13, Schroepel; 14, Ellis; 15, Carrier; 16, White School House.

Many of the early burials were made on private property in various parts of the town, but as soon as settlements had increased sufficiently cemeteries were established. About 1830 Mrs. Richard Pennell donated a site for a public burying ground about half a mile from Pennellville, and a few years later a plat was laid out for the Pennell and Schroepel families in the rear thereof and on the brow of the hill which slopes down to the little lake called by the Indians Ah-in-ah-ta-na-ga-nus, signifying "big fish water." Thither the remains of her father, George Casper Schroepel, were removed from Trinity church yard, New York, and a beech tree marks his grave. Henry W. Schroepel, her brother, died in 1858, aged sixty; Dr. Richard Pennell, her husband, in 1861, aged sixty-five; and she in 1867, aged sixty. The Phoenix Rural Cemetery Association was incorporated April 27, 1863, with these officers, who constituted the board of trustees: M. S. Cushman, president; D. D. McKoon, secretary; Oliver Breed, Charles W. Candee, William Leslie, G. G. Breed, Edmund Merry, Amasa P. Hart, Davis Conger, Gouverneur M. Sweet, Samuel Avery, and William Hart. A little more than three acres were purchased from G. M. Sweet, and

later about four acres were bought of Ephraim Maxfield, making the present grounds nearly eight acres.

Phoenix village.—In 1653 Simon Le Moyne, the French missionary, writes in his journal: "Finally, a good league lower down [from what is now Three River Point], we meet a rapid, which gives the name to a village of fishermen. I found there some of our Christians whom I had not seen." Many years afterward the Paddocks and Aaron Gilbert (who settled in Lysander opposite Phoenix in 1818) discovered evidences of a burying ground, indicating that a settlement existed on either side of the river at this point more than two centuries ago.

The village is pleasantly and advantageously situated about two miles below Three River Point, on the southwest border of the town, and in early days was known as Three River Rifts. In 1828 it received its present name from Alexander Phoenix, who purchased what is now known as the Phoenix patent from Ezra L'Hommedieu, the original proprietor. In 1836 it was laid out into village lots. The first settler, Abram Paddock, the first tavern and frame building of Simeon S. Chapin, the first saw mill of Walter Peck, have already been noted. In 1828 Walter Peck opened the first store in a building, since remodeled, now standing near the river bridge and occupied by Eugene Russ. The same year Seth W. Burke became the first blacksmith, manufacturing edged tools, and in 1829-30, as agent for Alexander Phoenix, he built the first grist mill. Charles S. Sweet was a clerk for Walter Peck. In 1832 he started mercantile business near the lock and finally sold out to Oliver Breed and Orange Chappel. The hard times of 1836 found some here unprepared for a financial depression, and among them was Seth W. Burke, who had embarked in extensive real estate transactions, and at one time owned considerable land within the present corporate limits. He lost all, studied law and was admitted to practice, went to California in 1851, and died there in 1871. In 1837 Charles S. Sweet erected a store on the site of H. G. Vickery's establishment, and about this time Joshua M. Rice had a store where that of F. A. Carter now stands. Mr. Rice also built the present residence of Harvey Wandell. In 1835 Hezekiah Barnes acquired the ownership of the grist mill erected by Burke, the entire water-power on this side of the river, and about the same time a large part of the village site. Marshall and

Wilburn Hale had a store on the canal on Lock street, and also a boat building establishment. F. G. Hutchinson, their clerk and overseer, afterward engaged in trade and milling, and became wealthy. His brother J. C. was for a time his partner. E. F. Gould had a heading mill on the site of the old casket factory, and later became interested in mercantile business.

The following item, though intended as a contemporary description of the whole town, applies more directly to the village of Phoenix, and is taken from "Historical Collections of the State of New York," published in 1846:

Schroeppele, taken from Volney, in 1832; from Oswego centrally distant southeast twenty-one miles. Phoenix, about eighteen miles from Oswego, is a thriving village recently built, having two churches and about fifty dwellings, on the Oswego River and canal. Roosevelt is a post-office. Population, 2,198.

The village was incorporated in 1848 and the first election was held in March of that year, but the records prior to 1863 have been burned and it is impossible to give the names of the earlier officers. The charter was amended May 6, 1868, and the corporate limits enlarged.

The act directed that the charter election should be held on the first Tuesday in March, 1869, at the house of N. C. Alvord. The presidents since 1863 have been as follows:

William Waite, 1863; Adoniram Hart, 1864; Hiram Fox, 1865; Samuel Avery, 1866; Rufus Diefendorf, 1867-68; Niles Streever, 1869; Henry H. Smith, 1870; Rufus Diefendorf, 1871; Niles Streever, 1872; Dr. John E. Hamill, 1873; E. J. Vickery, 1874; Dr. John E. Hamill, 1875; Martin Wendell, 1876; Dr. J. E. Hamill, 1877; W. H. Allen, 1878-79; N. J. Pendergast, 1880-82; S. A. Brooks, 1883; Prosper Tracy, 1884; George C. Withers, 1885; J. M. Williams, 1886; Dr. J. E. Hamill, 1887; F. M. Breed, 1888; Dr. J. E. Hamill, 1889; F. K. Avery, 1890-91; F. M. Breed, 1892-93; H. G. Vickery, 1894; A. B. Merriam, 1895. The treasurer is Erastus C. Scott.

In February, 1850, the tannery of Hart & Bentley was burned, but was speedily rebuilt. In October, 1859, the Syracuse and Phoenix steamboat line, formerly owned by A. P. Hart & Co., passed into the possession of Snediker & Smith. At this period boating was an important factor in the commercial and business life of the village, and boat building had assumed extensive proportions. Boat yards sprang into existence along the canal and flourished for many years. In 1872 there were five in operation, owned respectively by Harwick & Breed,

Joseph Gilbert, Merry & Breed, E. J. Vickery, and Betts & Pierce, which turned out during that year fifteen new boats and rebuilt and repaired many others. Among the merchants at this time were Gouverneur M. Sweet, from 1850 to 1865; John C. Hutchinson, since 1866; and Ralph O. Barnes, in the old Hutchinson building. The first drug store was opened by Drs. Davis Conger and C. M. Lee. Seth W. Alvord was a harnessmaker here from 1837 to 1877, and died July 30, 1894. In September, 1870, A. P. Hart's tannery was burned. In 1871 the Windsor Hotel was rebuilt by N. C. Alvord. It was partially destroyed by fire December 21, 1894. Two earlier occupants of this house, the first of whom was the original builder, were James B. Richardson and Adin Breed. Another tavern formerly occupied the site of the present Baptist church, being torn down in 1878 to make room for that edifice.

The grist mill erected by Seth W. Burke, and purchased in 1835 by Hezekiah Barnes, and for many years known as the "old red mill," was owned at various times by the following persons: Job C. Conger, November 14, 1837; William Conger, one-half interest, in 1841; Rensselaer Northrup, one fourth interest, and Solomon Judd, same portion, in 1843; Oliver Breed, one-half interest, in 1853; Joseph Breed, one-third interest, in 1856; William Sprague, one-third interest, in 1858; Joseph G. Glass bought Sprague's interest in 1860; Edwin P. Hopkins purchased Joseph Breed's portion in 1863; and Charles J. Glass acquired the latter's interest in 1867. In the fall of that year the mill was burned. It was rebuilt in 1868 by Glass, Breed & Co., the present proprietors, uses the full roller process, and has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour daily. A grist mill was built by Pliny F. Conger in 1858, and immediately thereafter he formed a partnership with Edmund Merry. Later G. G. Breed became part owner, and in 1866 the establishment was purchased by H. Wetherbee & Co., who rebuilt it after it was burned in 1867 and continued as proprietors until July, 1876, when they assigned. Amasa P. Hart & Co. then leased the property, which subsequently passed to Payne Bigelow, of Baldwinsville. In May, 1881, Pierce & Breed purchased it, and in November, 1883, N. J. Pendergast acquired Breed's interest and the firm became Pierce & Pendergast. In 1863 Ira Gould built the Oswego River cheese factory,

and in 1868 sold it to Hart & Carrier, who were succeeded in 1875 by Kimball & Martin. The present proprietor is A. B. Merriam. In 1868 A. W. Sweet established the Phoenix Coffin and Casket Works, and in 1872 G. M. Sweet became his partner, but subsequently retired. The factory was finally discontinued and in 1891 converted into a paper mill by Frank Dilts, of Fulton.

The planing and lumber business of J. H. Loomis & Sons was started by J. H. Loomis and Joseph Gilbert in 1865 as J. H. Loomis & Co. Mr. Loomis subsequently became sole owner, and about 1870 admitted his son Judson W. as partner. In 1880 another son, Charles F., was admitted under the firm name of J. H. Loomis & Sons. He died January 5, 1894. From twelve to twenty men are employed. Indirectly connected with this business is that of the Phoenix Sliding Blind Company, which was incorporated in March, 1894, with a capital of \$10,000, and with these officers: C. F. Loomis, president; F. F. Wright (deceased), secretary; J. W. Loomis, treasurer. They employ about forty hands and manufacture sliding blinds, veneer doors, and interior trimmings.

The Phoenix Bank was incorporated under the State law March 1, 1869, by

Samuel Avery, president; E. G. Hutchinson, vice-president; Edmund Merry, cashier; Milton T. Butts, Joseph Gilbert, H. T. Sweet, Moses Wood, G. G. Breed, Amasa P. Hart, S. O. Howard, Ephraim C. Fitzgeralds, Calvin Youmans, H. H. Smith, Davis Corger, J. H. Loomis, Elmanson Chesebro, R. A. Pritchard, Rufus and J. H. I. Diefendorf, Moses Melvin, Adoniram Hart, J. S. Pierce, Enoch S. Brooks, E. J. Vickery, J. L. Breed, Samuel Merry, N. P. Eno, Levi Carrier, Martin Chesebro, Ira Betts, Samuel Flynn, and S. M. Parsons.

The bank ultimately had a paid-up capital of \$100,000. January 13, 1874, Samuel Avery resigned as president and G. G. Breed was elected. He served until his death in December, 1879, and on January 13, 1880, E. G. Hutchinson was chosen president and M. T. Butts vice-president. January 11, 1887, Amos Dean was elected president and on January 14, 1890, A. W. Hawks was chosen vice-president. Mr. Dean died in December, 1893, and on January 23, 1894, A. D. Merry became president. October 31, 1894, the bank was re-organized, and the following officers were elected, all being re-elected January 9, 1895:

C. W. Avery, president; C. E. Hutchinson, vice-president; A. W. Hawks, cashier;

E. G. Hutchinson, assistant cashier; directors, C. W. Avery, J. C. Hutchinson, Mrs. Libbie Tracy, C. E. Hutchinson, A. W. Hawks, E. G. Hutchinson, and J. E. Hamill. The capital stock is \$35,000.

The first newspaper, the weekly Phoenix Gazette, was started in 1850 by Jerome Duke, who took in as partner and finally sold out to George E. Williams. In 1853 the latter moved the paper to Fulton and changed its name to the Oswego County Gazette. The Phoenix Democrat was started by an association of Democratic citizens in November, 1852. After repeated assessments to sustain it the stockholders sold out to Capt. Amasa P. Hart, who, in 1854, disposed of the paper to James H. Fields. In 1855 the name was changed to the Phoenix Banner, and a few months later to the American Banner and Oswego County Times. Before the end of the year its publication was discontinued. In 1856 it was revived by Mary Frances Tucker Tyler as the American Banner and Literary Gem and eight months later passed to Levi Murrill, who changed the name to the American Banner. It ceased publication in 1857. Early in 1858 the material was used by Joshua M. Williams for the Phoenix Reporter, which soon became the property of Dr. M. M. Carter, who enlarged it, changed its name in 1865 to the Phoenix Register, and sold it February 17, 1870, to J. M. Williams, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Williams is one of the oldest journalists in the county. He is an able writer, a prominent and influential citizen, and has held several positions of trust, having been postmaster, village president, etc. The Register is Republican in politics, and ably and conscientiously represents the best interests of the village and surrounding country. The latest newspaper venture was the Phoenix Chronicle, which was started by John Harrison, sr., John Harrison, jr., and C. C. Harrison in July, 1885. It was continued by them with more or less regularity until March, 1892, when it ceased publication.

Prominent among the more recent manufacturing and other enterprises in the village the following may be mentioned: The Phoenix Knife Company was originally organized in 1880 as the Central City Knife Company with these officers: C. W. Avery, president; B. G. Clapp, vice-president; J. I. Van Doren, secretary; A. W. Hawks, treasurer. Business was carried on across the river until 1887, when J. I. Van Doren erected the present plant. In 1892 the organization

of the Phoenix Knife Company was effected with H. C. Breed, president; H. A. Dygert, vice president; J. I. Van Doren, secretary; and Edmund Merry, treasurer. As many as 100 hands have been employed. The present officers are: A. E. Russ, president; S. B. Babcock, vice president; J. C. Hutchinson, treasurer; A. D. Merry, secretary. The Phoenix Electric Light Company was started as a private enterprise by J. I. Van Doren in May, 1887, the present plant having been completed in 1886-7. The company was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of \$20,000 and with the following officers and trustees: Edward P. Bates, president; G. L. Van Doren, vice president; Van R. Sweet, secretary; J. I. Van Doren, treasurer. August 22, 1887, as the result of a special election held August 19, the village trustees granted a franchise to A. J. Belden, R. B. True, J. I. and G. L. Van Doren, L. J. Carrier, Ralph G. Barnes, and Van R. Sweet to construct a system of water works. An organization was effected that year under the name of the Phoenix Water Company with J. I. Van Doren, president; L. J. Carrier, vice-president; and Van R. Sweet, secretary and treasurer. The capital was \$40,000. A large well was sunk and a stand-pipe erected, and the system was put in operation in 1888, water being pumped from the river above the dam. The Phoenix Hardware Manufacturing Company, originally started in Syracuse, and was moved here in 1888, the name at that time being the Moore & Barnes Company. In 1890 it was changed to the Barnes Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$30,000, and in 1894 a receiver was appointed. In March, 1895, the present concern was incorporated with \$20,000 capital. In 1892 the foundry of John O'Brien and the table works of L. S. Wilson were established; in June, 1894, the Syracuse Storage Battery Company was organized with a capital of \$300,000; and recently the Phoenix Hot Water Heater Company has been successfully started. The Chiquita paper mill, the saw mill of A. P. Hart, Kimball's cider mill, and the Smith Murgittroyd machine shop were burned July 23, 1894.

The first record of a fire department occurs in January, 1852, when Enterprise Hose Company No. 1 was organized with Thomas Freeborn, chief; T. J. Davis, fireman; O. H. Smith, first assistant; E. Conger, second assistant; and Jerome Duke, secretary. In 1867 the Eagle

Hose was formed from Company No. 1, but subsequently the two were reunited. On September 3, 1879, the Van Doren Hose was organized, and on May 16, 1881, it was voted to raise \$1,500 for the erection of a new engine house, which was not completed, however, until 1886. The present department, known as the Enterprise Fire Company, consists of thirty members divided into two hose companies. The officers are W. H. Warner, president; F. H. Hooker, secretary; H. C. Breed, treasurer; Charles K. Williams, chief engineer; A. M. Burgess, first assistant; and D. R. Thompson, second assistant. The village possesses an adequate sewerage system, most of which was constructed during the year 1886.

The Phoenix post-office was established January 29, 1830, with Seth W. Burke as postmaster. His successors have been:

Joshua M. Rice, appointed July 3, 1841; Joseph R. Brown, December 19, 1844; Edward Baxter, December 14, 1848; Joshua M. Rice, June 9, 1849; Wilburn Hale, May 16, 1853; Uziah Conger, May 21, 1855; Andrew Baird, December 14, 1855; Francis David, June 2, 1856; Joseph Hanchett, March 12, 1861; Davis Conger, May 10, 1869; C. E. Hutchinson, November 28, 1871; H. A. Dygert, April 21, 1874; Fred W. Alvord, September 21, 1885; J. M. Williams, June 21, 1889; and Frank K. Avery, February 21, 1895, incumbent. In 1860 the village had 1,164 inhabitants. In 1880 its population was 1,312, and in 1890, 1,466.

Gilbert's Mills, so named in honor of the Gilbert family, is a post village situated on great lots 11 and 25 in the sixteenth township of Scriba's Patent. The first settler was Archibald Cook in 1818. In 1819 Andrus and Hiram Gilbert came and in that year erected a grist mill. In 1820 Andrus Gilbert opened the first store and in 1822 took Samuel Merry into partnership. The first birth was that of E. S. Cook and the first marriage occurred in 1820, the contracting parties being Alanson Bradley and Mary Hubbard. The first death was that of one Taylor in 1821. Among other pioneers in the vicinity were Dea. G. W. Turner, Hyman Sutton, Josiah Chaffee, Samuel Allen, Mr. Carver, Stephen Griffith, a Mr. Brownell, Patten Parker, and Ezekiel Gardner. The Gilberts also built a saw mill at this place at an early day, which was a very large affair for the time. The grist mill, which stood on Peter Scott's Creek, was burned in 1848; it was rebuilt and is still in operation. The post-office was established April 12, 1847, with Andrus Gilbert as postmaster; his successors have been E. S. Cook, appointed

June 22, 1849; Thomas I. Putnam, October 8, 1853; Stephen Griffith, January 31, 1855; P. S. Fuller, December 28, 1858; Stephen Griffith, May 30, 1862; and S. P. Mason, June 21, 1875, incumbent. Blynn Tyler also held the office for a time. Mr. Mason has been a merchant here since 1872. In 1864 Capt. E. S. Cook inaugurated the business of boring for salt, which created no little excitement in the place. A well was sunk to the depth of 340 feet, a strong brine was obtained, and six kettles were built into an arch for manufacturing salt. In 1870-71 a salt well was developed from an ancient deer lick. The business proved unprofitable and was soon abandoned. The place now contains about 200 inhabitants and the usual complement of stores, shops, artisans, etc.

Pennellville, a postal village and station on the N. Y. O. & W. (Midland) Railroad in the north part of the town, derives its name from Dr. Richard Pennell, of New York, whose wife was a daughter of George Casper Schroepfel, previously mentioned. Among the early settlers in and around the place were Stephen Sutton and a Mr. Burritt in 1819, Luman Norton on lot 6 in 1820, Artemas Ross in 1822, David and Daniel Perry in 1824, John and Robert Parker in 1835, and Z. P. Sears and Reuben Sutton. In 1833, Dr. Pennell, through his agent, Lauren Seymour, built a saw mill on Fish Creek, which he sold in the spring of 1836 to Hugh Gregg, who came here from Onondaga county in 1833. R. S. Gregg moved in from Scriba about the same time and opened the first tavern. The post-office was established prior to 1866; the first postmaster was Ambrose Gregg, who served in that position many years, and was followed by Amos B. Sherwood and the present incumbent, Mortimer Stevens. The place contains about 225 inhabitants.

Hinmansville is a postal hamlet on the Oswego River about two and one-half miles below Phoenix in the west part of the town. The first settler was John F. Withey, who came from Vermont and built a log house near the bridge. The first frame dwelling, which occupied a site between the canal and river, was erected by Benjamin F. Sweet in 1827, and the first house east of the canal was that of Moses Withey in 1831. About 1827 John E. Hinman, of Utica, conceived the idea of founding a village here and caused buildings to be erected with that purpose in view. His wife was one of the Schroepfel heirs, and from

him the place derived its name. She caused the erection of a church, and contributed to the building and maintenance of a school house, but both have long since disappeared. Out of the high bank at the head of Horseshoe rifts, a spring, called by the Indians Te-tung sat-a-yagh, meaning "a deep spring," formerly issued, but it has disappeared since the construction of the canal. Tradition asserts that its existence was due to a subterranean water course, which began at a bend in the river, called "Fiddler's Elbow," half a mile above. The village at one time was a popular stopping place for canal boats and other craft, and owed its existence largely to this fact. Among boatmen it long bore the name of Horseshoe Rifts. In 1860 it contained twenty-five houses. Its present population numbers about 150. The postmaster is William H. Keller, who succeeded Laura W. Fralick.

Oak Orchard, or Oak Orchard Rifts, is a small hamlet on the Oneida River about seven miles above Three River Point, and was the favorite fording place of the Indians. Near the river bank evidences of an extensive Indian burial ground have been discovered. Here a root called by the redmen Ga-ren-to-quen, or ginseng, signifying "legs and thighs separated," was extensively dug for medicinal purposes. The first settler was David Winters in 1807. In 1811 George Foster, better known as "Tory" Foster, settled on the same lot (35) and in 1815 George C. Schroepel took up his residence on his estate. The first birth was that of Betsey Knapp in 1822, the first legal marriage was that of Henry Schroepel and Annie Knapp in 1820, and the first death was the accidental killing, while raising a barn, of John Warner in 1821. A lock of the Oneida Slack-water Company was located at this place, and around it some business sprung up, notably that of the grocery of A. McCarthy, which was burned October 22, 1873. At one time the hamlet contained about 100 inhabitants. Within recent times it has become a summer resort.

Three River Point is a summer resort on the Phoenix branch of the R., W. & O Railroad at the junction of the Oneida and Seneca Rivers and the head of the Oswego River, and is situated partly in this town and partly in Clay, Onondaga county, the station being in the latter.

Roosevelt is a small rural hamlet near Pennellville, and as long ago as 1846 was dignified with a post-office.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Gilbert's Mills began in a class which was formed there in 1826, under the leadership of Hyman Sutton, who served in that capacity for five years. In 1831 a successful union revival occurred. Among the worshipers at that time were Hyman Sutton and wife, Asa Bailey and wife, Artemas Ross and wife, Elias Newton and wife, Patten Parker and wife, Ira Sutton and wife, and Mrs. W. B. Coy. Services were held in private dwellings and in the school house until 1837, when a church building was commenced, which was completed in 1839 and dedicated early in 1840 by Rev. Isaac Stone, presiding elder. Of the earlier ministers the names of Rev. Mr. Densmore, Elisha Wheeler, and Charles Northrup are recalled. A union Sunday school was formed about the time the church was organized and continued as such until 1861, when the different denominations began the maintenance of their own schools.

The Free Baptist Church of Gilbert's Mills dates its legal organization from February 26, 1831, but prior to that meetings and baptisms of this denomination had occurred in the neighborhood under the ministrations of Rev. Benjamin McKoon, who was the first settled pastor. The constituent members were Jonathan Babcock, Josiah Chaffee, Percy Ayre, Charles Smith, Albigenice Chaffee, Clarissa Dayton, Johanna Chaffee, Polly Gardner and Mrs. Albigenice Chaffee. Stephen Griffith and Harlow Merrill were the first deacons and Dea. G. W. Turner was the first church clerk; the latter served in that capacity for about fifty consecutive years. In July, 1837, the frame of the first edifice was raised; the structure was completed and dedicated by Rev. Robert Hunt, pastor, in the spring of 1839. In 1875 it received extensive repairs and was rededicated in October of that year by Rev. R. L. Howard. Among the pastors who succeeded Rev. Mr. McKoon were Revs. Ansel Griffith (brother of Dea. Stephen Griffith), John R. Page, Stephen Krum, Joseph Wilson, William Russell, William C. Byer, David J. Whiting, H. A. Baker, William A. Stone, Amos E. Wilson, S. W. Schoonover and others.

The First Congregational Society of Phoenix was organized and incorporated in April 1837, and on June 14 of that year the church was legally formed and constituted by Rev. John Eastman at the house of Hezekiah Barnes, with twenty members, viz. :

Hezekiah and Caroline Barnes, Catherine and Elizabeth Barnes, Delia Budd, Anna Burke, Mrs. Hulda Candee, Julia Candee (Mrs. Charles Sweet), Simeon Chapin, Mrs. Charity Davis, Ira and Deborah Davis, Mary Anna Hill, Dea. Samuel and Martha Merry, John and Bertha Squire, Theodosia Wall, and Isaac and Teresa Wing.

A frame edifice was built and dedicated the same year on the site of the present parsonage. Rev. Mr. Dada, of Volney, occasionally preached to the society until November 3, 1841, when Rev. Mr. Lathrop became stated supply. January 26, 1842, a connection was effected with the Presbytery of Oswego under the "plan of union," but the church remained Congregational in government. Rev. G. N. Todd became acting pastor February 3, 1843, and served until June 7, 1846. About 1845 a Sunday school was organized, and from November 26, 1846, to August 19, 1848, Rev. Mr. Dada, "of Granby," officiated at communion seasons. February 23, 1849, Rev. H. S. Redfield was installed the first pastor, serving as such until January 27, 1853. His successors have been

Revs. Stephen Vorhes, May 15, 1853, to May 2, 1857; J. V. Hilton, August 14, 1860, to May 9, 1865; Ovid Minor, A. S. Bosworth, E. Perkins, and J. H. Munsell, supplies, 1866 to 1875; J. H. Munsell, March 16, 1875, to February 21, 1876; H. P. Blake, July 16, 1876, to July, 1878; James Deane, acting, November 18, 1878, to February 18, 1881; T. H. Griffith, March 21, 1881, to March 28, 1883; H. L. Hoyt, July 31, 1883, to August 1, 1885; G. F. Montgomery, September 1, 1885, to 1887; Mr. Butler, 1887 to 1890; and H. L. Hoyt, incumbent, since spring of 1890.

January 3, 1863, they dissolved connection with the Presbytery of Oswego and on September 18 united with the Oswego Congregational Association. In 1876 the present brick edifice was erected at an expense of \$13,000, and on January 31, 1877, it was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Robinson. The old structure was removed and is now a cabinet storehouse in the rear of Baker & Ott's furniture store, and on the site a frame parsonage was built in 1885 at a cost of \$3,500. The society has about 195 members and a Sunday school with an average attendance of 150 scholars under the superintendency of Dea. C. E. Candee. The deacons are C. W. and C. E. Candee, Van R. Sweet, C. E. Hutchinson, and Edward Hastings; trustees, C. E. Candee, C. E. Hutchinson, J. I. Van Doren, Newton Hughes, F. W. Alvord, and F. A. Carter.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Phoenix was organized at the school house in that village by Rev. L. Adkins in 1838 with the follow-

ing members: I. N. Butts and wife, Liberty Worden and wife, Harvey Loomis and wife, Thomas Flower, J. R. Names and wife, and Mrs. Davis. At the same time the first Methodist sermon was preached in the place, and that year an edifice was commenced, but it was not completed and dedicated until 1856, the pastor then being Rev. W. L. Lisdell. It cost about \$4,000 and was begun under the pastorate of Rev. P. H. Willis. The first trustees were William Gilbert, Thomas Flower, I. N. Butts, M. Chesebro, Dr. Cobb, and G. Morehouse. In 1885 the present brick church was erected around the frame of the old structure at a cost of about \$10,000. It was built under the pastorate of Rev. Loren Eastwood, and was dedicated the fall of that year by Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, assisted by the pastor in charge, Rev. Silas Ball. During the ministrations of Rev. J. B. Longstreet the society purchased the present frame parsonage. The pastor is Rev. Wesley Mason. The society has 200 members and maintains a flourishing Sunday school of which Robert Simpson, jr., is superintendent.

The Freewill Baptist church of Phoenix was organized September 2, 1846, with these members: Walter Peck, Thomas Clough, Albert Clough and wife, Almira Clough, Harvey Hollister and wife, Stephen Bachelder and wife, G. W. Oakes and wife, Sally Ann Rice, Charles Higby and wife, Joel Morseman and wife, and John G. Hull and wife. The first officers were Walter Peck, deacon; Harvey Hollister, treasurer; and John G. Hull, clerk. In 1851, under the pastorate of Rev. W. W. Sterricker, and with Walter Peck, the pastor, David S. Tabor, John P. Rice, and Josiah Chaffee as building committee, a frame edifice was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. It is now used as a soap manufactory. In 1878 the present brick structure was built on the site of an old hotel, which was purchased of Sylvester Rugg for \$1,850. It cost about \$5,000 and was dedicated early in 1879, at which time Rev. J. H. Durkee was pastor. The various pastors have been

Revs. J. B. Page, O. W. Smith, W. W. Sterricker, S. Bathrick, B. H. Damon, C. Putnam, D. Jackson, C. Cook, S. Aldrich, E. Crowell, William McKee, J. H. Durkee, J. P. Linderman, Hanscom, Ward, A. D. Bryant, and E. E. Morrell, incumbent. The deacons are S. M. Parsons, William Blakeman, and Elmer Patchin; trustees, S. M. Parsons, William Blakeman, M. J. Chaffee, Eugene Emmons, and George Hazleton.

The First Universalist Society of Schroepfel, at Pennellville, was organized in 1870, and in July, 1871, a Sunday school was started under

the superintendency of Rev. S. Rice. An edifice was commenced soon after the formation of the church and completed and dedicated by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Rice. in June, 1871, at a cost of \$3,500.

Emanuel church (Protestant Episcopal), of Phoenix, was organized April 11, 1871, by the election of Bonville Fuller and E. C. Fitzgerald as wardens and Ira Betts, Francis David, William H. Rice, and B F. Denton as vestrymen. Services were held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms by Rev. Almon Gregory, the first missionary in charge, but after a brief existence the parish ceased its work and disbanded.

A church of the Adventists at one time had a small membership in town, but never acquired much strength.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE TOWN OF SCRIBA

Scriba was formed from Volney on the 5th of April, 1811, and contains an area of 25,031 acres. From it was taken in 1848 all that part of the city of Oswego east of the Oswego River. It comprises all of the original survey township No. 18, or Oswego, lying north of the base line of Scriba's patent, and a part of No. 17, or Fredericksburgh, situated south of that line. The name Scriba was conferred by the Legislature in honor of George Scriba, the patentee, in spite of the fact that a portion of the inhabitants, being dissatisfied with the designation, circulated and forwarded a petition asking that it be called Boston. It lies in the northwestern part of the county, immediately east of the Oswego River, and is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by New Haven and Volney, on the south by Volney, and on the west by the town and city of Oswego and Lake Ontario.

The surface is rolling, being broken into ridges which extend north and south, and which attain an elevation of from 100 to 180 feet above the lake. Abundant springs and numerous streams with their small tributaries afford excellent drainage, sufficient water for all farming purposes, and several good mill privileges, the latter being a valuable feature

of Black Creek. Other water courses are Nine Mile, Stone, and Wine Creeks, which flow northwardly into the lake. The soil, a sandy and gravelly loam, supplied in places with considerable stone, and only moderately fertile, is generally well adapted to all branches of agriculture, particularly to the raising of fruit. Apples were long the staple product of the town. Strawberries and other small fruits are now grown in considerable quantities, while grain, potatoes, and vegetables are given more or less attention. Within more recent years dairying, including both butter and cheese making, has developed into an important industry and is carried on quite extensively. There are now four cheese factories in Scriba, all doing a profitable business.

The town at the end of the last century was covered with a forest of maple, beech, hemlock, and cedar. The saw mills rapidly converted the forests into lumber and the plow and spade have superseded the woodman's axe. With two exceptions these mills have all disappeared, leaving agriculture the leading industry of the town. There is a steam basket factory and saw mill combined in operation, and these together with the cheese factories and several fruit-drying houses and cider mills constitute the present manufacturing interests.

Numerous efforts have been made in this town from time to time to drain and reclaim to cultivation various pieces of swampy land, and with an appreciable degree of success. March 30, 1861, the Legislature appointed Jacob Stroup, Henry Cook, and Ira Bundy commissioners to supervise the drainage of "Deer Ridge" or "Wine Creek" swamp, the expense to be defrayed by assessing the landowners benefited. Their work consisted of opening "a ditch at least three feet wide running from the Oswego River and from the northeast corner of E. B. Talcott's farm to Kingdom road and from at or near the southwest corner of Shubael W. Stoel's land northerly to an old ditch, and thence far enough to obtain drainage." This and other similar enterprises have proved very successful.

The first highway in the town was laid out as early as 1812. It was known as the old State road and later became the plank road. Many if not all of the surveys were made prior to 1830, yet several thoroughfares have been extended since that period. All have kept pace with contemporary improvement, and at present are well graded and main-

tained. The Rome and Oswego plank road, which for several years was the scene of constant activity, passed through Scriba, and was completed in the spring of 1848. The Oswego and Syracuse plank road was finished in 1850.

The completion of the Oswego Canal along the western border of the town in 1828 aided the settlement and development of the town, as it opened additional markets for local products. In 1848 improved shipping facilities were afforded at Oswego by the opening of the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, and in 1865 the R., W. & O. Railroad between Oswego and Richland was completed, with a station at North Scriba (Lycoming post office). The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, traversing the west part of Scriba, was finished in 1869. To aid in the construction of the Midland road the town was bonded May 1, 1869, for \$20,000, which indebtedness has recently been canceled. B. C. Turner and I. A. Downs are the railroad commissioners.

The town, as previously stated, was originally patented to George Scriba. Soon afterward a large tract, since known as Hamilton Gore, became the property of John B. Church, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, and John Lawrence, as detailed in a previous chapter. Every encouragement within the power of the proprietors was given to promote immigration and the rapid development of this section. Land was sold for \$2 per acre, on indefinite time, and lots for church buildings and sites for mills were donated for the purposes named. The early settlers were mainly from Herkimer county in this State with a sprinkling of the plain Puritan element of New England.

Nearly a year passed before a town organization was effected. The first town meeting was held at the house of Hiel Stone March 3, 1812, when the following officers were elected: Capt. Henry Potter, supervisor; John King, town clerk; Hiel Stone, Samuel Tiffany, and Joshua Miner, assessors; Samuel B. Morrow, collector; Hiel Stone and Walter Read, poormasters; Hiel Stone, Walter Read, and Joshua Miner, highway commissioners; William Coe and Samuel B. Morrow, constables; Orrin Stone, postmaster. Resolutions were adopted specifying "that a lawful fence shall be four and one-half feet high, and well wrought from bottom to top;" that any landholder permitting Canada thistles to stand "after three days' notice is given by any person" shall

be liable to a fine of \$5 and costs, and that every wolf caught and killed "by any inhabitant of the town" shall be subject to a bounty of \$10.

The following have served the town as supervisors:¹

Henry Potter, 1812-14; Samuel Tiffany, 1815-16; Theophilus S. Morgan, 1817-23; Peter D. Hugunin, 1824; T. S. Morgan, 1825-27; Joseph Turner, 1828-29; T. S. Morgan, 1830; Charles King, 1831; Peter S. Smith, 1832-33; Henry Fitzhugh, 1834; John C. Hugunin, 1835; Edwin C. Hart, 1836-37; John B. Edwards, 1838; Lucius Van Schanck, 1839; James Lyon, 1840; Daniel Hall, 1841; Samuel B. Morrow, 1842; Simeon Bates, 1843; George Wales, 1844; Jacob Richardson, 1845; Orville J. Harmon, 1846; Edwin C. Hart, 1847; Daniel Hall, 1848-49; Thomas Askew, 1850-52; Daniel Jones, 1853-54; William H. Wales, 1855; Robert Simpson, 1856-67; Joel A. Baker, 1868; Robert Simpson, 1869-70; Joel A. Baker, 1871; John B. Sewell, 1872-73; Hiram L. Hart, 1874; John B. Sewell, 1875; H. L. Hart, 1876-78; William D. Colby, 1879; James Sears, 1880; John E. Coe, 1881-83; Amos Allport, 1884-88; William H. Enos, 1889-90; H. L. Hart, 1891-92; Marshall B. Turner, 1893-95.

The town officers for 1894-95 were:

Marshall B. Turner, supervisor; George W. Rumrill, town clerk; Thomas W. Smith, Charles E. Cornwell, and Charles Coe, justices of the peace; A. King Hill, Enoch Miner, and J. F. Brown, assessors; C. Adelbert Stone, commissioner of highways; Tilton E. Coe, overseer of the poor; Harvey D. Jones, collector. There are sixty-six road districts and three election districts.

The first permanent white settler in Scriba outside of the military post at Oswego was Henry Everts, who located with his family in the southwest part of the town, near the river, in 1798. "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 to his own land."² A few years later he removed to the town of Oswego. His son Henry, jr., was the first white child born in Scriba.

The first settlers who lived and died upon their locations were Asahel Bush and Samuel Tiffany, both of whom came in 1801 and took up

¹ Many of these officials were more prominently identified with the village and city of Oswego than with the town of Scriba, and hence are noticed more properly in Chapter XVII.

² Johnson's Hist., Oswego Co., p. 412.

farms near that of Mr. Everts. Both had families, and moved hither from the east with two ox-sleds. Mr. Bush was a preacher and the first to advocate biblical teaching in the town.

It is impossible at this late day to ascertain the names of more than comparatively few settlers during the first decade of this century. Those already mentioned seem to have been the sole inhabitants prior to 1804, in the spring of which year the families of William Burt and Hiel Stone, each consisting of the parents, six sons and four daughters, arrived from Ovid, Seneca county, coming in Durham boats by way of Cayuga Lake and the Seneca and Oswego Rivers. Both located at what is now Scriba Corners, near the center of the town—Mr. Burt occupying the two western lots, and Major Stone the two eastern lots. Major Stone obtained his title as an officer in the war of 1812, in which his sons Orrin and Erastus also participated. He brought with him a yoke of oxen, three cows and some sheep, and until the spring of 1805 the two families remained at the fort at Oswego. Meanwhile log houses were built at the Corners, the cabin of Mr. Burt being situated near the site now occupied by the widow of William Burt 2d, while that of Major Stone stood near the lot purchased some years ago by the grange society. Mr. Stone set out the orchard now owned by B. C. Turner; it was the only one for miles around and attained considerable celebrity. In 1806 he built an addition to his house and opened it as a tavern, which was the first in the town. A few years later it was superseded by a brick hotel, which stood on the lot owned by the First Baptist church society. The brick were made by Mr. Stone himself, and for many years he was the only landlord in this vicinity. His inn was long since destroyed by fire. Erastus Stone was born in Greenville, Greene county, in 1791, and came to Scriba with his father in 1804. He was a surveyer and assisted in laying out roads in this town and in Volney. In 1818 he married Alma, daughter of Solomon Everts, one of the pioneers of Mexico. Later he built a saw mill, and for several years carried on an extensive lumber business. He was a large fruit grower, a respected farmer, owned a large tract of land on lots 23, 24 and 44, and died May 22, 1870. His sons, Henry E. (born in 1829) and Dwight, are living in the south part of the town near the family homestead. Hiel Stone, a brother of Francis S. and a grandson of

Major Stone, is a respected resident of Scriba Corners ; he was born in 1816.

William Burt was the first justice of the peace in Scriba. He was the father of John, Harvey, Daniel and Calvin Burt, and the grandfather of Mrs. James Church and Mrs. Sally Parkhurst (daughters of John). Harvey Burt was born here in 1808.

Samuel Jacks purchased a farm on lot 89 in 1805. It soon afterward passed to Solomon Mattison (the grandfather of Col. L. V. S. Mattison), some of whose descendants still retain the ownership.

In 1806 several new settlers arrived. Daniel Hall located on lot 78, but in 1807 sold to Joseph Turner, who occupied the place until his death. Since then it has been in the possession of his son Russell. Joseph Worden settled on lot 81, and upon his death the property passed to his son Perry H., who was born in 1813, and who was succeeded by his son, J. H. Worden, the present occupant. The adjoining farms across the road were purchased about the same time by Oliver Sweet and John Coon, while Ludwick Madison in the same year bought a farm on lot 104, which he sold in 1807 to Whitman Church. Mr. Madison then removed to Volney. George Cyrenius settled on the place on lot 90 that was long in the possession of his descendants ; it is now owned by B. C. Turner. Paul Sheldon and his son, Paul, jr., who was then sixteen years of age, came on foot in three days from Herkimer county in the spring of 1806 and located on 100 acres of land on the State road, within the present limits of Oswego city. This, Mr. Sheldon had purchased for \$3.75 per acre in 1805, and after their arrival they cleared 240 square rods of ground and planted it with corn and potatoes. After harvest they returned to Herkimer county, and during the winter of 1806-07 the family, including eleven children, came hither with one cow, a hog, and a yoke of oxen. Mr. Sheldon lived and died there ; Paul Sheldon, jr., subsequently located on lot 41, where his death occurred, he being the last survivor of this large family. The first marriage in town was that of John Masters and Elsie Baldwin in 1806, the ceremony being performed, it is believed, by the bride's father, Rev. Samuel Baldwin.

In 1807 Hiram Warner, a wheelwright, settled on the Randall farm, and the same year his son died here, being not only the first death in

town but the first interment in the old Burt burying ground, the first cemetery opened in Scriba. Ephraim Parkhurst located on lot 70 also in 1807, while his brother Daniel settled on lot 66. The former was the father of Nelson, Rufus and Charles, and the latter of Isaac and Sylvester. The same year Dr. Deodatus Clark, the first physician in Scriba, came in from Onondaga county and settled in what is now Oswego city. Whitman Church, previously mentioned, who purchased the farm of Ludwick Madison in 1807, was originally from Otsego county, whither he returned sometime during the war of 1812. James Church, his son, was born there in 1796, came here with his father and located permanently near Scriba Center in 1809. He was a boatman on the Oswego River, a potash manufacturer, merchant, tavern-keeper and a farmer, and a son-in-law of Major Hiel Stone, whose daughter he married in 1823. He was postmaster and justice of the peace many years, a Democrat and later a Republican in politics, a Methodist in religion, and a man highly esteemed. He served in the State militia and at the battle of Oswego in the war of 1812, held several minor positions of trust, and had three children, two of whom were James Church, jr., and Mrs. Edgar Sharp. Willet G. Hall, a native of Herkimer county, came to this town in 1807 and followed farming. The second marriage in Scriba occurred this year, being that of Walter Reed and Susan Morrow, by William Burt, justice. "At the conclusion of the ceremony the wife returned home and the husband, having urgent business in Utica, continued the journey."

Among others who doubtless became settlers prior to 1810 or 1812 were Joseph Myers, who located on lot 94, but soon afterward returned to the East; and Merritt and Justin Hall, brothers, on lot 103, who came from Connecticut with one horse and a yoke of oxen, selling pewter buttons on the way to defray traveling expenses. Their farm passed successively to Simon Phillips, Edmund Robinson, Isaac Parkhurst and the latter's heirs. George Potter came as early as 1810 and lived in a log cabin on lot 88. He was accidentally shot at a general training soon afterward. John Hall, who was born in Connecticut, became a resident of the town in 1810. Jason Hall was born here in 1844.

Alanson Himes, born in Rhode Island in 1798, came to Scriba with

his parents in 1814, and settled four miles east of Oswego. He planted elm and maple trees around the west park in that city under a contract in 1833. He died in 1892; his widow resides with a son in Oswego.

Daniel Hall 2d, son of John, was born in Petersburg, N. Y., May 22, 1789, and died here January 4, 1874. He came with his father to Scriba in 1815 and located on the farm subsequently occupied by Galen Hall. He was a carpenter by trade, was elected assessor in 1823, and supervisor in 1841, 1848 and 1849, and was actively identified with the Baptist church and with the Whig and later the Republican party.

Edmund M. Sweet was born near North Scriba in September, 1818, and died at the old homestead September 18, 1894. He was the father of Frank Sweet and the brother of Mrs. Ruth Coon.

Among the settlers of the decade of 1810-1820 may be named Daniel Du Bois, a cooper and farmer; and I. R. Parkhurst, a farmer and side judge of Oswego county. Russell Turner was born here in 1811, Benjamin C. in 1814, and Joel S. in 1817; all are still living, respected residents of the town. M. B. Turner, the present supervisor, is a son of Benjamin C. The population in 1820 numbered 741.

Charles Paddock came to Scriba in 1825 and moved thence to Mexico. He was born in Connecticut in 1797 and died January 26, 1889.

Philo Burnham was one of the sturdy pioneers. He was born in Greene county, N. Y., September 16, 1793, volunteered in the war of 1812, married twice and had six children, came to Scriba in 1827, and died February 7, 1878. He was sixty years a member of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches and a generous supporter of the American Bible and Home Missionary Societies. His son, Charles H., born in 1840, served in the 110th Regiment in the Civil War and resides in Scriba.

In 1820 the town contained 741 inhabitants. Between that year and 1830 the following became settlers or were born in the town: George M. Bacon, born in Oswego in 1821, a carpenter and farmer; Peter D. Barker, a general merchant; Henry Bundy, born here in 1821; C. E. Downes, born in the county; Samuel M. Du Bois, born here in 1821; William Eaton, a farmer; M. A. Fish, born in Oswego in 1820, for many years a teacher; Alexander Guile, a farmer; Collins G. Jones,

born in Oswego in 1824; Alanson Moe, a farmer and cooper; William T. Otis, a farmer; William W. Potter, a farmer; J. J. Peck, a native of Massachusetts; and William A. Wright, a farmer; and many others.

Robert Simpson, son of Robert and Mary (Spencer) Simpson, was born in Dutchess county July 31, 1805, came to Scriba in 1831, and is still living in the town, about two and one-half miles from Oswego. His early life was spent in a woolen factory and in teaching school. He learned and followed surveying, and has held several public offices. He was supervisor fifteen years, justice of the peace thirty-eight years, justice of sessions three years, and occupied other positions of trust. He was first a Whig and later a Republican, and has been three times married. Mr. Simpson is emphatically one of the prominent men of Scriba. His long residence in this part of Oswego county, his faithfulness manifested in the discharge of every public and private trust, and his many pleasing personal characteristics have endeared him to a wide circle of friends and fellow citizens.

Another settler of 1831 was Thomas Askew, a brewer, who was born in England in 1802. He purchased the then newly-erected brewery on the Burt farm, but soon afterward engaged in farming. He was supervisor several years and in 1852 was the Democratic candidate for member of assembly. He died January 12, 1875. Robert G. Askew settled in Scriba in 1833.

Rev. George Blossom, born in Lenox, Mass., in 1800, came to Onondaga county with his parents in 1806. His earlier life was spent in farming and merchandising. In 1837 he settled in Palermo, whence he subsequently removed to Scriba, where he died. In 1840 he entered the ministry of the Congregational church, preaching his first sermon in Cummings's mill in New Haven. He became a lieutenant-colonel in the old State militia, which he joined in 1825, and held several public offices, notably those of supervisor, justice of the peace, assessor, inspector of common schools, etc. Prominent among his seven children were Mrs. John Place, William E. Blossom, Mrs. Galen Hall, and George D. Blossom.

Among the more prominent settlers of this decade—1830—1840—were:

Hiram Briggs, A. H. Burch, William L. Cornwell, C. D. Churchill, John W. Dean,

Henry H. Jones, Erastus G. and Stephen Jones, R. Knight, Sylvester Lockwood, E. J. Lawton, L. B. and Jeremiah Legg, Asahel Newcomb, Z. Peterson, Thomas Robinson, Schuyler Rhodes (at one time assistant U. S. assessor of internal revenue), James Sears, S. W. and E. P. Spencer, I. P. Young, and Jerome, William, and J. P. Waugh, natives of Oswego.

Hiram L. Hart settled in Scriba about 1840, with his parents, when he was ten years old. He has been supervisor six years. Among the arrivals between 1840 and 1850 were:

Harvey D. Du Bois, Edward Foster, John Fletcher, J. Monroe Hubbard, Francis and J. V. Hirt (natives of Germany), John Mullen, Rev. W. F. Purrington (an M. E. clergyman), B. Rice, John A. Sheldon, O. Stowell, Dr. A. C. Taylor, A. E. Wilson (a Free Baptist minister), and others.

Prominent among other settlers of the town may be mentioned the names of Henry Potter on lot 90, Eliphalet Parkhurst on lot 108, Samuel Frazier on lot 105, Daniel and Holden Corp on lot 17, Chapman Morgan on lot 43, William Woolson on lot 94, Aaron Parkhurst near Scriba Corners, Harvey and Abel Butler on lot 31, James Farley on lot 44, Daniel Burt (son of William, the pioneer) on lot 96, Reuben Seeley on lot 95, John Davis (a native of Bordeaux, France, a pensioner of the war of 1812, and a captain on the lakes fifty-one years), William Gleason (a Vermonter by birth), J. N. Peck (a farmer, lumber dealer, and magistrate), W. M. Sweetland (a retired sea captain), Charles Sweet (also a retired sea captain), Jason Stroup, W. M. Whitlock, H. A. Woodworth, Alfred Sabins, Joshua Miner, John Shapley, Joseph F. Sweet, Amasa Newton, Philo Fowler, J. Meacham, Amos Allport (sheriff, five years supervisor, and now living in town), William Congdon (long a justice of the peace), Amos Kingsbury, Jacob Whitmarsh, Charles Lamb, and others more fully noticed hereafter.

The growth of the town is best told by the following statistics representing the population at the periods named:

In 1830, 2,037; 1835, 4,180; 1840, 4,051; 1845, 5,495;¹ 1850, 2,738; 1855, 2,958; 1860, 3,282; 1865, 3,215; 1870, 3,065; 1875, 3,117; 1880, 2,971; 1890, 2,480.

The first cemetery opened in town, as previously stated, was the old Burt burying ground, in 1807, the first burial in it being that of a son of Hiram Warner. Among the other early interments here were those

¹ These and the foregoing figures include the inhabitants in what is now Oswego city east of the river.

of Phoebe Pickett, Mrs. Joseph Sweet, George Potter, Fannie Sheldon, and members of the Whitney and Lathrop families. As early as 1820 this plat was superseded for mortuary purposes by the Worden Cemetery.

The first school house was built near Scriba Corners in 1807, the first teacher being a Mr. Edgecomb, who lived in the building with his wife and two children. It was a story and a half log structure and answered the purpose until the spring of 1809, when a new and larger house was erected on the four corners north of Scriba Corners. For several years this was the only school building in town. Among the earlier teachers were James Taggart, Levi Reed, Francis and John Dean, Hezekiah Lathrop, William Rasmussen, and a Mr. Loomis. Among the surviving pupils are Benjamin C. Turner, William Stone, Rufus Parkhurst, Russell and Joel S. Turner, and Polly Burt. In 1860 the town had sixteen school districts in which 1,293 children were taught. There are now eighteen school districts with a school house in each, schools in which were attended during the years 1892-93 by 487 children and taught by eighteen teachers.

Value of school buildings and sites, \$9,850; assessed valuation of the districts, \$850,087; public money received from the State, \$2,161.33; raised by local tax, \$2,065.68. The school districts are locally designated as follows: No. 1, Card; 2, Stone school house; 3, Lansing; 4, Mattison; 5, Stone; 6, South Scriba; 7, Jones; 8, Rhodes; 9, Kingdom; 10, Scriba Center; 11, Greenman; 12, Copeland; 13, Halleck; 14, North Scriba; 15, Carr; 16, Whitford; 17, Mullen; 18, Lycoming.

During the war of the Rebellion the town of Scriba contributed more than 250 of her citizens to the Union army and navy. No part of the county responded more promptly, and no body of volunteers served with greater fidelity. Among those who received deserved and honorable promotion were:

George W. Burt, H. W. Miner, William Horton, Charles and Amos Taylor, James A. Darrow, Simon Cyril, John Duel, F. Coon, George Hall, Benjamin P. Coe, A. Sparks, George M. Stowell, Edward Babcock, M. A. Flowers, James D. Hamilton, William Churchill, John H. Simpson, L. O. S. Madison, James W. Parkhurst, Byron B. Parkhurst, Frank Waugh, Henry Hubbard, Joel A. Baker, John H. Downs, Thomas W. Smith, and L. Merick.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$806,410; equalized, \$958,275; personal property, \$39,900; railroads, 7.96 miles, \$91,160; town tax, \$6,245.47; county tax, \$5,589.78; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.64; dog tax, \$122. The town has three election districts in which 584 votes were cast in November, 1894.

Scriba, locally known as Scriba Corners or Scriba Center, is situated on the old plank road about four miles east of Oswego, near the center of the town. Much of its earlier history has already been given. The place began with Major Hiel Stone's log tavern. The first store was opened in 1819 by Orrin Stone and Aaron Parkhurst, and for twenty-five years or more this was the only mercantile establishment in town outside of Oswego village. It was a small frame building, the first in the vicinity, and stood near the Stone tavern. Later Mr. Parkhurst erected a brick building on the site of the present evaporator, and was succeeded by James Adams. It was subsequently converted into a grange store and finally taken down. In 1841 Hiel and Francis S. Stone, grandsons of Major Stone, started a store in a building on what is now the James Church estate. They continued business there until about 1846, when the present store of Hiel Stone & Co. was established. William Woolson was an early shoemaker and Amos Grafton a pioneer blacksmith here. The place also has two evaporators, owned by B. C. Turner, and conducted respectively by A. B. Simpson and J. H. Worden. Mr. Turner also has a steam cider mill. The post-office was established January 27, 1813, with Major Hiel Stone as postmaster. This was the first post-office in town and has always been known as Scriba. It was on the old Oswego and Utica mail route, and the first and for many years the only mail carrier was Joseph Worden. The earlier postmasters were :

Orrin Stone, appointed March 19, 1819; T. S. Morgan, August 25, 1819; James Church, March 18, 1825; Aaron Parkhurst, October 10, 1828; James Church, April 6, 1832; Benjamin C. Turner, July 20, 1849; Hiel Stone 2d, April 6, 1853; Francis S. Stone, March 12, 1861; William E. Blossom, September 20, 1866; B. C. Turner, March 2, 1871. Since then C. A. Stone and Hiel Stone 2d, present incumbent, have held the office. The place has about 200 inhabitants.

North Scriba is a rural hamlet, or four corners, about three-fourths of a mile south of the R., W. & O. Railroad and Lycoming post office. A little west is a Free Baptist church. The merchant and postmaster is I. P. Young, who was born in Oswego and settled here in 1834.

Lycoming post-office (Scriba Station), is a little hamlet on the R., W. & O. Railroad about six miles east of Oswego. It owes its existence wholly to the railroad and is the only station in town. The first postmaster was John E. Coe, who was succeeded in 1885 by Edwin J. Lawton. Mr. Coe was reappointed April 20, 1889, and served until October 23, of that year, when he was accidentally killed. November 12, 1889, his widow, Frances J. Coe, was appointed and still holds the office. Mr. Coe was born in Oswego in 1837 and was a merchant at North Scriba from 1865 to 1872. In the latter year he started a store in Lycoming and continued business until his death, when he was succeeded by his widow. W. B. Legg is the other general merchant here and carries on a large trade.

South Scriba, located in the southeast part of the town, has a post-office, store, etc. The postmaster is D. A. Hammond. The place formerly contained a saw mill, and a number of years ago Julian Benoit established a general supply store.

Lansing is a postal hamlet situated about two and one-half miles southwest of Scriba Corners. The postmaster is H. E. Middleton, who succeeded Elisha L. Manwaring.

Churches.—Religious services in Scriba began during the first decade of the present century with occasional meetings at private houses. Asahel Bush, as already stated, was the pioneer preacher in the town and conducted services for many years. Rev. Samuel Baldwin was also an early minister of the gospel. The first religious organization was effected January 7, 1828, when the "Free Communion Baptist church of North Scriba" was formed, the constituent members, seven in number, being Daniel Knapp, Samuel Frazier, John Sweet, Stephen Krumb, William Coon, and Daniel and Lucy Gorsline. This society was dissolved December 13, 1831, and the present First Free Baptist church of North Scriba was legally organized. In 1848 their first house of worship, a plain wooden structure 32 by 44 feet, was erected on the site of the present building, a short distance west of North Scriba post-office. The last named edifice was built in 1875 and was dedicated on December 1 of that year by Rev. G. H. Ball, D. D. It is a handsome structure of gothic architecture capable of seating 250 persons. Near it is a frame parsonage. The entire property is valued

at about \$5,000. The society has nearly 100 members and the Sunday school consists of about forty scholars. The oldest surviving member of this church is Dea. Simeon Coe. Among the pastors have been :

Revs. William Nutting. J. Wilson. A. Griffeth. M. Stanley. L. Hanson. J. Noye, J. J. Allen. C. Prescott. J. Wilson again. A. E. Wilson. William C. Beyer. J. F. Smith, and Edward L. Graves since April, 1893.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Scriba Corners owes its formation to William Kilburn. Rev. Burris Holmes commenced a series of revivals in 1841 which resulted in the organization by him of the present society, of which he became the first pastor. It consisted originally of seven members: William and Margaret Kilburn, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, and Mrs. James Adams. The early meetings were held in the school house. The church society was legally organized January 31, 1853, with Stephen Fitch, P. H. Worden, Marcus C. Fish, Francis S. Stone, and Z. W. Hopson as trustees, and during that year their present edifice was erected. It is a wood structure with basement and gallery, and in connection the society owns a frame parsonage, the entire property being valued at about \$3,000. May 31, 1854, this society became a separate charge; prior to that it belonged to a circuit. The church was built under the pastorate of Rev. M. M. Rice. His successors have been :

Revs. Isaac Turner, L. L. Adkins, M. D. L. B. Wells, William Jones, C. Phillips, Addison Wheeler, J. H. Buck, H. M. Danforth, S. B. Crozier, O. H. Holton, H. W. Howland, J. G. George, W. F. Purrington, Daniel Marvin, Charles E. Beebe, J. E. Ensign, I. J. Nourse, C. H. Walton, T. O. Beebe, and G. M. Ward since February, 1891.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Lansing forms a part of the Scriba charge, and was organized as a class many years ago. No society was formed and no pastor was installed until 1873, when Samuel Du Bois, Oliver Hall, Daniel Bronson, Galen Hall, David Whitaker, Zachariah Allport, Hugh Downs, Mrs. Ann King, and others effected a legal organization. The church edifice was built during that year and dedicated December 10 by Bishop Jesse Peck, under the pastorate of Rev. E. A. Tuttle. The property is valued at about \$2,000. The two societies, under one pastor, have a combined membership of 125. The present Sunday school of Scriba was organized in 1871 with Dr. A. C. Taylor as superintendent. It now has an average attendance of

seventy pupils, a library of about 100 volumes, and is under the charge Mrs. Dwight Stone. The Sunday school at Lansing has fifty scholars with Nathaniel Beadle as superintendent.

The Methodist Protestant Church of North Scriba (Lycoming) was organized by Rev. Mr. Fowler in 1843. It was a part of the Richland circuit and meetings were held in the school house on the town line. After a prosperous existence it was allowed to run down and finally became almost extinct. September 9, 1875, the society, which had been legally formed a short time previously, was made a separate charge under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. M. Boughton. The church edifice, a neat frame structure, was built in 1874 and dedicated January 20, 1875, by Rev. J. J. Smith. The present pastor is Rev. J. R. Hatch, who was installed in October, 1894, succeeding Rev. E. Galloway. Frank Sweet is superintendent of the Sunday school.

The First Baptist Church of Scriba Corners, constituted in 1883, held its earlier services in the village hall. It was organized by Rev. Mr. Grafty, at the time a pastor in Oswego, who became the first pastor of this society. His successors were Revs. Wetherbee, Fries, and W. P. Omans who remained seven years. During the pastorate of the latter the present church and parsonage buildings were erected. The edifice, a brick structure, cost \$3,600 and was dedicated December 6, 1887. Rev. Mr. Omans left in March, 1894, and in October following the present pastor, Rev. Herbert A. Dunbar, assumed charge. The society has about seventy-five members, and a Sunday school of sixty scholars with A. Whittemore as superintendent. Their entire property is valued at \$5,000. The deacons are Harvey Burt, Daniel Powers and Fred Waugh; trustees, George Stone, Delbert Stone and Daniel Powers; clerk, Charles Yule; treasurer, A. Whittemore.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE TOWN OF VOLNEY AND VILLAGE OF FULTON

The original town of Volney, which was set off from Mexico on the 21st of March, 1806, comprised the present towns of Scriba, Palermo, Volney and Schroepfel. It included the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 24th townships of Scriba's patent, and was called Fredericksburgh (the original name of township 17), from George Scriba's son, Frederick William. April 5, 1811, survey township 18, lying north of the base line of Scriba's patent, and the north part of No. 17, adjoining that township on the south, were erected into the present town of Scriba. At the same time the name of the remaining territory was changed from Fredericksburgh to Volney.¹ On the 4th of April, 1832, Palermo and Schroepfel were taken off, leaving this town with its present area of 29,472 acres. It comprises 170 lots, situated in three survey townships, as follows: Eighty-three lots in township 15, originally called Mentz,² surveyed by Elijah Blake and Ebenezer Wright in 1796, and being the north part of the town; forty-one lots in No. 16, known originally as Georgia, lying in the south part of Volney, and surveyed by Moses Wright the same year; and forty-six lots in No. 17 (or Fredericksburgh), the largest township of the original six, surveyed by Benjamin Winch and Miles Doolittle, also in 1796, and comprising the west third of the town. Elijah Blake, one of the surveyors, afterward settled in Williamstown, in this county, and was considered the best surveyor among the twenty-two employed by Benjamin Wright in laying out Scriba's great patent.

¹It was so named in honor of Comte Constantin Francois Chasseboeuf De Volney, the celebrated French philosopher, author, traveler, and academician, who visited this locality very early in the present century, probably in 1808. He came from Montreal, and in a storm during the voyage "lost many of his papers, and came near losing his life." He proceeded up the river to Oswego Falls and was entertained by Noah A. Whitney, who was so charmed with his noble guest that he proposed calling the town Volney, a suggestion unanimously approved and subsequently adopted.

²Properly Mainz, the capital of the province of Rhine-Hesse, one of the strongest fortresses in Germany.

The town also includes John Taylor's location of 200 acres; Frederick Clute's location of 440 acres; Gerret Newkerk's location of 200 acres; Coonradt Steen's location of 200 acres; Gerret H. Van Wagenen's location of 1,440 acres, sold by him to William Harper and hence commonly known as Harper's location; and Charles Newkerk's location of 1,100 acres. These "locations" were lands lying along the river which had been sold by the State before the contract with the Roosevelts in 1791, and which were not included in the lands patented to Scriba in 1794, as will be seen by a reference to that patent hereinbefore set forth. Of the land included in "Harper's location" the State reserved fifty acres at the falls, now included within the corporate limits of Fulton; this was long known as the Oswego Falls State Reservation.

Volney is an irregular, interior town lying immediately east or northeast of the Oswego River and southwest from the center of the county. It is bounded on the north by Scriba and New Haven, on the east by Palermo and Schroepfel, on the south by the Oswego River, which divides it from Granby and Oswego, and on the west by the same stream and Scriba. The surface is undulating with generally high steep banks along the river, and with ridges from 100 to 200 feet above that stream and 50 to 100 feet above the valleys. Bordering the Oswego River the red sandstone formation crops out, and in former years was extensively quarried for building purposes. The soil is a rich sandy and gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing and to all kinds of farming.

Dense forests of pine, basswood or American linden, oak, chestnut, ash, beech and sugar maple originally covered the entire territory, and gave employment to numerous saw mills and kindred establishments. The pine was abundant and very large and fine, and early settlers found the business of furnishing spars and masts of this timber for ocean-going ships so profitable that it flourished as a regular pursuit from 1812 until about 1825. This wilderness was long the home of various game—the black bear, the fox, deer, the moose, panther, wolf, beaver, martin, mink and otter, nearly all of which long since disappeared. The more ferocious, especially the wolf and panther, were so troublesome to the pioneers that large bounties were offered for their destruction.

The principal stream of the town is the Oswego River, which forms

the western or southwestern boundary for about ten miles in length, and which furnishes for manufacturing purposes an almost unparalleled water-power. About equidistant above and below the center of Fulton village are what were early called the "Upper" and the "Lower Landing," being respectively the head and foot of the rapids and about one mile apart. This intervening stretch of water, flowing over an uneven, rocky bottom, was the "portage of Oswego Falls" and caused the two places to spring into existence, as subsequently noted. Around this all goods and merchandise, and sometime boats and bateaux were carried. Canoes and similar craft were frequently piloted through it, a feat usually performed by Indians and immortalized by J. Fenimore Cooper in his "Leatherstocking Tales." The great water power afforded at this point and a little farther down at Seneca Hill, opposite Minetto, early gave rise to various manufacturing interests, which are noticed in their proper order. This development began with the present century, and has continued to the present time, being the second in importance in Oswego county. It has had an important influence upon the settlement of Volney and particularly of Fulton village, and from the earliest pioneer period attracted the attention of capitalists and business men.

The Oswego River, especially within the limits of this town, is rich in history. The trips of Jesuit missionaries, the discovery of the Oswego Falls¹ by Father Simon Le Moine in 1653, numerous expeditions of Indians, French, and English, and many other events along this stream, have already been narrated. Soon after the engagement at Battle Island, which gave it its name, Colonel Bradstreet, acting under orders from the governor, built a fort in what is now Fulton village, between First street and the canal, a little west of the subsequent residence of Timothy Pratt. For several years, or until the Revolutionary war, it was occupied by a small garrison. This was the first permanent structure of any kind erected within the present town of Volney.

Several small streams have contributed materially to the development of the town, principally by furnishing power for numerous saw mills and other manufacturing establishments. Black Creek, after flowing through two or three lakes, empties into the Oswego River

¹ In the Indian language *Ahoonete*.

near Battle Island, and Spafford's Creek just below Fulton village. Six-mile Creek, after receiving the waters of Bell Creek, passes into Schroepel and flows into the Oneida River. These with other small brooks afford excellent drainage and an unfailing water supply.

The first bridge across the Oswego River within the limits of Volney was built about 1814 at the upper landing. It crossed Yelverton Island, and was a toll bridge, and one of the earlier toll collectors was John, the father of M. B. and a brother of William Schenck. In 1826 another toll bridge was erected near the site of the present lower bridge in Fulton. It 1849 it was purchased by the village and the towns of Volney and Granby for \$2,000. The act authorizing this was passed April 10, 1849, and appointed George Salmon, De Witt Gardner, and Sands N. Kenyon commissioners for the purpose. It also authorized a tax levy of \$4,000 on the two towns. It was then made permanently a free bridge. In 1849 the old toll bridge near the upper landing was replaced by a new structure at a cost of about \$16,000, of which the State paid \$1,900. This was erected mainly by Colonel Voorhees, and was burned October 4, 1862, and rebuilt. It occupied the site of the present iron bridge, which was built in 1872. The present lower iron bridge in Fulton was erected in 1871. In 1872 the iron bridge between Seneca Hill and Minetto was constructed.

In 1827 Volney had sixty-one road districts, and three years later seventy-four. In 1849 the Oswego and Syracuse plank road was completed through the town. The Oswego and Hastings plank road also passed through Volney. Both of these were long ago discontinued as plank roads. The town now has seventy-nine road districts.

For many years there has been in this town the belief that oil or natural gas exists below the surface. Gas is said to have been discovered on the Edward Van Buren farm, three miles below Fulton, prior to 1865. Nothing was done, however, until August, 1887, when the Fulton Natural Gas, Oil, and Mining Company was organized with a capital of \$25,000. Boring was commenced, and on January 2, 1888, gas was struck, but the well was soon afterward abandoned. In January, 1895, the subject was revived, and a well was started on the "flats" within the village limits, in which gas was struck March 27 at a depth of 1,685 feet. A large number of acres in the town have been leased with a view of sinking wells.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants outside the village of Fulton is dairying and general farming. All kinds of farm products are grown abundantly and with profit to the husbandman. In 1860 the yield of farm productions aggregated as follows:

Wheat, 1,686 bushels winter and 76,340 spring; hay, 4,367 tons; potatoes, 23,235 bushels; apples, 39,370 bushels; butter, 102,652 pounds; cheese, 58,451 pounds; domestic cloths, 1,351 yards. At this time the town contained 16,141 acres improved land; real estate valued at \$574,963 and personal property at \$44,250; 1,166 dwellings, 1,343 families, 855 freeholders, 904 horses, 1,036 oxen and calves, 1,124 cows, 2,185 sheep, and 1,606 swine.

The development of the dairying industry dates from about 1863, when cheese and butter factories began to come into existence. There are at present six of these establishments in operation, all doing a large and profitable business. Fruit growing is given considerable attention, though not so much as in former years.

The first town meeting of Fredericksburgh was held at the tavern of Major Lawrence Van Valkenburgh at the "Orchard Lock" in the spring of 1807, about a year after the town was erected from Mexico, and the following officers were chosen:

Ebenezer Wright, supervisor; Samuel Tiffany, town clerk; Gideon Seymour, Henry Everts and Hiel Stone, assessors; Lawrence Van Valkenburgh and Asahel Bush, overseers of the poor; John Tyler, Abraham Van Valkenburgh and Hiel Stone, commissioners of highways; Abraham Van Valkenburgh, collector; Joseph F. Sweet and Abraham Van Valkenburgh, constables; Asahel Bush, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, John Tyler, Joseph F. Sweet, William Burt, and Elisha Whitney, fenceviewers; John Tyler and Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, poundmasters. Messrs. Stone, Bush, Tyler, Everts, Whitney, Tiffany, Sweet, and Burt, resided in what is now Scriba; the others lived in the present town of Volney. Mr. Wright was re-elected supervisor to 1811 inclusive. The town clerks of Fredericksburgh were Samuel Tiffany in 1807-9 and John Waterhouse in 1810-11.

The first town meeting for the town of Volney, after the name Fredericksburgh was dropped, was held at the inn of Major Van Valkenburgh March 3, 1812, and the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, Samuel Holland; town clerk, John Waterhouse; assessors, Ebenezer Wright, Oliver Burdick, and Stephen Gardner; poormasters, 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; pathmasters, Thomas Vickery, Noah A. Whitney, Josiah Meyers,

James Bundy, Gideon Seymour, Aaron Dodge, Sylvanus Hopkins, Jonathan Hooker, and Richard M. Graham.

All of these lived in Volney except Chapin and Hopkins, who resided in what is now Palermo, and Sutton and Vickery, who lived in the present town of Schroepfel. The town meetings were held at Major Van Valkenburgh's from 1807 to 1812 inclusive, at Amos Foster's in 1813-14, at Noah Rust's in 1815, at Volney Center in 1816-30, at the school house in 1831, at John Gasper's tavern in 1832-35, at Jeremiah Hull's in 1836-38 and 1840, at S. H. De Graw's in Fulton in 1839, at Gasper's Hotel in 1841-47 and 1851-52, at Elliott Harroun's in Fulton in 1848-50, near Gasper's in 1853, and since then in Fulton village.

The supervisors of the town have been as follows :

Ebenezer Wright, 1807-11; Samuel Holland, 1812; Isaac Crocker, 1813 and 1815; Oliver Burdick, 1814, 1816, 1818-30, 1834-35; Joseph Easton, 1817; George F. Fulley, 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, 1890; Garduer Wood, 1862, 1864; John H. Woodin, 1863; Chauncey B. Hancock, 1865; Henry C. Howe, 1866-67, 1869-70; Abraham Howe, 1868; J. Gilbert Benedict, 1871; Charles J. De Graw, 1872; Henry E. Nichols, 1873, 1876-77; George D. Foster, 1874; John W. Francis, 1875; Frederick D. Van Wagener, 1878; Arvin Rice, 1879-82, 1884-86; William B. Howard, 1883, 1887-89; Thomas D. Lewis, 1891-95.

The town clerks have been :

Samuel Tiffany, 1807-09; John Waterhouse, 1810-12; 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; Solon 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 Youmans, 1876-78; John H. Cavanaugh, 1879; E. F. De Graw, 1880-81; Joseph Francis, 1882-83; Clarence W. Streeter, 1884-85; Charles A. Miller, 1886-87; Morris C. Highriter, 1888-89; C. H. Gardner, 1890-91; Edwin B. McCully, 1892; G. W. Hoff, 1893; W. P. Hillick, 1894.

The town officers for 1894-5 were as follows :

Thomas D. Lewis, supervisor; William P. Hillick, town clerk; Charles H. David,

John W. Distin, Girard Taft, and Franklin Keenan, justices of the peace; W. Henry Owen, Seymour Parmelee, and O. E. Armour, assessors; Antone A. Dean, highway commissioner; Henry S. Gardner and W. W. Loomis, overseers of the poor; Harry T. Seymour, collector. The town has six election districts, and in November, 1894, polled 1,289 votes.

During the eighteenth century, particularly after 1750, the site of Fulton village was the seat of a floating population, composed mainly of troops, Indian traders, and boatmen. Save the fort previously mentioned, it presented no evidence of civilized habitation.

Actual settlement in the present town of Volney commenced more than one hundred years ago, the first permanent settler being Daniel Masters, a blacksmith, who located at the "upper landing" in what is now Fulton in 1793, building and occupying a log house near Bradstreet's fort. His blacksmith shop was the first one in Oswego county. He was noted as a maker of spear-heads, for each of which he received a silver dollar. He was a constable of Mexico in 1800 and a pathmaster in 1803. In 1794 he opened the first tavern in Volney. In 1796, at which time two or three families had located on or near the site of Fulton village, he and a Mr. Goodell built a saw mill at this point, the first of any kind in town. A few years later he removed to an island near Sackett's Harbor, where he died.

In the spring of 1795 Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, familiarly called "the major," purchased Cluet's location on the east side of the river below the falls, and the peninsula afterward called "Orchard Lock" became his permanent home. He came from Chatham, Columbia county, and in 1792 had chosen a location on the site of the village of Oswego Falls, as detailed in the chapter devoted to Granby. His purchase in Volney comprised 600 acres, and his house was built on the point a little southwest of the Orchard Lock, where he lived until his death, about 1828. Evidences still exist indicating the site where his dwelling stood. The major's family consisted of himself, his wife, his son Abraham and his wife (Zilpha), and a younger son, James. The latter was killed at Salina (Syracuse) at an early day, leaving no descendants. Abraham was the father of Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, who was born in what is now the village of Oswego Falls in November, 1793, and of Col. Ephraim Van Valkenburgh, who was born here in 1796, being the first white child born in Volney. Colonel Ephraim was

the father of Dixon Van Valkenburgh, who was born here in 1822 and died in Oswego July 24, 1887.

Major Lawrence Van Valkenburgh had altogether five sons. He was a slave owner, and at an early date opened his house as a tavern. This was a frame structure with log compartments at either end, the middle or frame part being used for dances, parties, town meetings, and public entertainments. It was the "headquarters" for all the country round about. Abraham Van Valkenburgh was a prominent man in early times. He was elected a constable of Mexico in 1798 and appointed a justice of the peace for Fredericksburgh in 1810. June 8, 1797, he was licensed to keep a public house by John Meyer, the first justice of the peace in Oswego county and the first supervisor of Mexico. He died in Salina.

About 1796 John Van Buren, a cousin of President Martin Van Buren, became the third settler of the town. Coming from Kinderhook, N. Y., he first located on the west side of the river in Granby, but very soon afterward removed to the east bank and erected a house on the site of the home of his grandson Volkert. He had five sons, Peter, John, jr., Jacob, Volkert and David. Jacob married a daughter of Whitman Church. She related that the first dance she ever attended was at Van Valkenburgh's tavern, where the music consisted of the melodious voice of a colored woman, a slave servant of Peter Sharp. Volkert Van Buren resided near the old homestead and owned a large tract of land, a saw mill on Black Creek, and grist mill at Battle Island. David Van Buren, born here in October, 1798, was for many years the second oldest resident in the county, and died on the homestead February 20, 1887. A nephew of his, Daniel Van Buren, is living on the farm where he was born in 1819. Peter was a half-brother to the others and was the father of John C. Van Buren. He was a constable of Mexico in 1803-4. Charles Van Buren, the owner of Van Buren Island, died in February, 1885, aged sixty years.

In 1797 John Waterhouse, the fourth settler of the town, took up his residence on Charles Newkerk's location, where he died in August, 1799, his being the first death in Volney. His children were Nathaniel, who died in 1800; John, jr., and Benjamin B., who moved west in 1837; and Artemesia and Harriet. Artemesia Waterhouse taught the

first school in town in 1800. Mr. Waterhouse was the first town clerk of Volney and the second supervisor. At this time (1797) there was no house or clearing on either side of the river between the Falls and Three River Point. There was a road or bridle path on the east side from the first named point to Van Valkenburgh's, but it was a very poor one. In 1810 or 1811 John, jr., and Benjamin B. Waterhouse with Isaac Crocker and Mathew McNair built a saw mill on "Waterhouse" Creek at a point where Sixth street in Fulton crosses that stream. Afterward Samuel Holland and Mr. Crocker purchased the interest of McNair in the saw mill and also in the portage.

Ebenezer Wells was the only person in this town whose name appears on the old assessment roll for the great town of Mexico in 1798, and his property was located in the 17th township. It does not appear that any new settlers came in during either this year or 1799, yet John Hooper and a Mr. Darley took up their residence here about this time.

In 1800 Ebenezer Wright, the surveyor, located at the lower landing and has generally been considered the fifth settler in the town. He was a very prominent man, not only in his profession, but in local public affairs. He was the first and only supervisor of Fredericksburgh, serving from 1807 to 1811 inclusive, and was appointed a justice of the peace here in 1804 and again in 1809. At a later period he moved West and died there. In this same year (1800) a native of Scotland named Ayton or Eaton, in company with John Bakeman, came into Volney and became the first settlers on Steen's location; their cabin stood near what is now the corner of First and Oneida streets in Fulton village. On the bank of the river they opened a quarry for the purpose of getting out furnace hearths, but the quality of the rock proved undesirable, and another quarry was opened on Harper's location, which was worked for some time.

At this period, the very beginning of the present century, when the entire population of what is now the town of Volney was scattered along the river bank a little above, but principally below the site of the village of Fulton, the place was celebrated mainly for its portage and fishery. The few improvements that had been made were rude and unimportant. No dams or bridges had been thrown across the river, and quantities of silver eels, salmon, and other fish frequented its waters. In

this year (1800) the first school in town was opened, and the locality soon gave evidence of considerable activity. At this time and long afterward the place was designated Oswego Falls and was locally known as the "upper" and "lower" landing.

In 1801 John Masters, a blacksmith, lived at the lower landing, but later moved to Oswego, where he married, in 1806, Eliza Baldwin, theirs being the first marriage in Scriba. About 1801 Henry Bakeman, a native of New Jersey, became a resident of the town. During the following five years few settlers arrived; in fact it is impossible to determine the coming of a single one, yet undoubtedly a number came in.

In 1806 Cornelius H. Miller settled on Steen's location in the north part of the present village of Fulton. He afterward removed to Granby. The same year Peter Sharp located near John Van Buren's, and Gideon Seymour, William Dean, Gideon Candee and Amos Bishop settled at and near Volney Center. This, apparently, was the first settlement made in the interior of the town. Major Van Valkenburgh had a hunter's shanty at this point, just north of the Corners, in which the four men encamped for the night. Mr. Seymour opened the first hotel at this place, was elected one of the first assessors of Fredericksburgh in 1807, and re-elected in 1808, and died at Volney Center in March, 1817, being succeeded in his tavern by his widow. Mr. Candee was a prominent man and became a justice of the peace in 1810. These two gentlemen had each a hired girl. In 1808 Calvin Tiffany, who had just opened a tavern one and one-fourth miles northeast from Mexico village, proposed giving a "log house dance." Girls were scarce in that vicinity, and three young men there, two of whom were Sherman Hosmer and Nathaniel P. Easton, started out on foot with axe and compass to secure some from Oswego Falls. They unwittingly came upon this settlement and immediately proposed that these two girls and another one near by should return with them, fifteen miles, to the dance, a proposition that was finally accepted. The young men in making the round trip were absent from their homes six days.

In 1807 Noah A. Whitney and Dr. Bissell came here and took charge of the mills at the Falls. The latter was the first physician in the town. Mr. Whitney was one of the leading citizen and held several important offices. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1809, and

was the first postmaster in town in 1810, the office being known as Oswego Falls. Samuel Tiffany was living in Volney at this time on the north side of Seneca Hill, and was made justice of the peace in 1808, being the first one appointed for Fredericksburgh.

Joshua Forman, in 1808, built for the State the first grist mill in this vicinity. It had a single run of stone and stood on the subsequent site of Gardner Wood's plaster mill. Down to 1817 it was the only one of the kind nearer than Oswego. A saw mill was also erected near by. Judge Forman became interested in the reservation and in 1813 was associated with James Lyon, who came to the Falls in that year. In 1808 Jesse Coe settled near Volney Center on the Baldwin farm. He was the father of Charles Coe, Mrs. Ziba Kendall, and Davis B. Coe. The latter is living in Palermo, at the age of eighty-three. Peter Althouse and Enoch Bristol were settlers of 1808. The former located near Orchard Lock and was the father of a large family, among whom were Peter, jr., and Andrew. Andrew Althouse succeeded to the homestead and died in February, 1885, aged eighty-three years.

In 1809 Ichabod Brackett and Whitman Church became settlers. The former built a frame house and barn on a knoll just east of the old C. G. Case residence, and engaged in the forwarding business, having a shed at the foot of Yelverton Island for a warehouse. In 1813 he erected a good warehouse and continued in business several years. Mr. Church came from Kinderhook, N. Y., and settled near John Van Buren's. He undoubtedly built the second frame building (a house) in town, in a corner of which he attempted to protect a few sheep from wolves, but without success, as the latter killed a number one night while the family slept soundly overhead. He was the grandfather of Whitman and Carlon Church. The latter, a son of Hubbard Church, was for a time a merchant in Fulton, and died in 1884.

In 1810 Dr. Anson Fay, Joseph Easton, Samuel Holland, Samuel Hyde, Isaac Crocker, Jeremiah Taylor, John Bristol, Capt. Asa Whitney, John Dunn, Oliver Burdick, Jonathan Hooker, James Bundy, Amos Foster, and perhaps others came into the town; some of these may have come a year or two before. Dr. Fay, the second physician, succeeded Dr. Bissell, and died here in 1849. Mr. Easton was a very prominent man and held several important offices, among them those

of town clerk and supervisor. He was a justice of the peace in 1815, 1820, 1822, 1827, and 1831, and became associate judge of the Common Pleas in 1822 and again in 1828. He came from Pittsfield, Mass., built a little frame dwelling in Fulton just east of the Lewis House site, and died there in 1832. Messrs Holland, Crocker, and Taylor all settled at the lower landing. The first two named were engaged in mercantile business there in 1811 as Crocker & Holland, a firm that was subsequently changed to Holland & Falley. Taylor kept a store there about the same time. John Bristol, accompanied by his two Brothers, located on "Bristol Hill." A Mr. Dunn settled near by. Mr. Bristol was appointed justice of the peace in 1814 and 1817 and became the first postmaster at Volney Center in 1825. Asa Whitney located east of Fulton and served as a captain of militia in the war of 1812. Mr. Hooker took up his residence on the old Luther Wood place and was one of the early town officers. He was appointed a justice in 1814 and 1820. Oliver Burdick settled near Simpson's Corners, and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1813 and 1821, being also in the latter year an associate judge of the Common Pleas. He served as supervisor, in all, seventeen years. He was the father of Norman E. Burdick, who died in Fulton May 1, 1894, aged seventy-seven years. James Bundy located below Orchard Lock and soon afterward his brother Elisha settled at Bundy's Crossing, a place so named from him. Samuel Hyde died at the lower landing in 1813. Amos Foster made his home near the present residence of W. S. Nelson in Fulton.

Among the settlers of 1811 were Noah Rust, Roger S. Nelson, Thomas and Ansel Hubbard, Samuel and Richard Graham, James Parker, Capt. Joel Wright, Adin Breed, Josiah Smith, and Alvin Wheelock. Mr. Rust located near the De Graw brick mansion in Fulton, and was the father of Richard Rust. Mr. Nelson settled on the Wallace Gardner farm, whence he moved to the old Luther Wood place in 1823. His son, Willis S. Nelson, is a prominent resident of Fulton. The Hubbard brothers came from Pittsfield, Mass., and settled at what has since been known as Hubbard's Corners. Thomas Hubbard was a typical pioneer and a very valuable citizen, and died September 3, 1885, aged ninety-five years. He became a captain of militia in the war of

1812, was a consistent member of the M. E. church from 1817 until his death, and served four years as justice of the peace. Ansel Hubbard, his brother, settled at Mount Pleasant and also served in the war of 1812. His son Levi G. resides in Scriba. The Grahams came from Paris, N. Y., and located near each other. Richard was the father of Seth C. Graham, by whom he was succeeded on the homestead. Mr. Parker came to Drake's Corners, but subsequently removed to Granby. He was the father of James, jr., and Linus. Joel Wright came from Columbia, N. Y., and during the latter part of his life resided at Hubbard's Corners. He went with Captain Whitney to Oswego in the war of 1812 and afterward received a captain's commission. He died here some twenty years ago. His father, Smith Wright, came into Volney in 1815. Messrs. Breed, Smith and Wheelock all settled in the south part of the town, the three coming with their families from Litchfield, Herkimer county. Mr. Breed held several public offices, among them that of justice, and finally removed to Three River Point. Mr. Smith was the father of Harvey W. Smith.

Prominent among the comers of 1812, or earlier, were John Hollister, John Eno, Alexander Campbell, and James Easton, all whom located at the upper landing; Simeon Coe, who settled at Strong's Corners and died in 1832 in Palermo; John Kendall, the father of Jacob and Otis Kendall, just east of Volney Center; and Ira Ives and Dr. Strickland at the upper landing. Mr. Ives, the tenth child of John Ives, was born in Wallingford, Conn., July 16, 1791, and died March 10, 1880. His children were John, Sarah, Andrus, Chauncey, Lewis, George G., and Ira P., of whom the latter resides on the homestead, and George G. a short distance north. His wife, Hannah Richmond, died in 1873. Otis Kendall was one of twelve children, was born in Paris, N. Y., March 21, 1811, and died August 23, 1887.

During the war with England Capt. Asa Whitney raised a company of militia, which included most of the men of Volney, and with them took part in the engagement at Oswego on May 5, 1814. On that day, while the thunder of cannon rolled up the valley, the remaining inhabitants held a "grand council," to decide whether they should flee or remain. They determined to stay and brave it out. This conflict checked the tide of immigration, and the cold season

which followed it, in 1816, added materially to the general suffering. But the people quickly recovered from these calamities, old and new enterprises flourished and peace and plenty everywhere prevailed.

In 1813 a few prominent men came into the town, among the number being James Lyon, Daniel Falley, John, Freeman, Joel, and Joseph Gasper, David Osborn, Eliphalet Trembly, and Abram Bell. Mr. Lyon was a slave-holder, as the following entry taken from the town records shows :

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 certificate was recorded by Mr. Lyon to save himself from incurring a penalty under the law. He was interested with Judge Forman in the Oswego Falls State Reservation and also in Harper's location. He opened a store soon after his arrival, was engaged in the lumber trade for several years, took charge of the mill owned by the State, entered into the forwarding business, and finally moved to Oswego, where he became an extensive mill owner and shipper. Daniel Falley owned at one time a large portion of the site of Fulton village, and was the first class-leader of the M. E. church here in 1813. He was the father of Lewis and Hon. George F. Falley, who were long prominently identified with the town.

The Gaspers came with their widowed mother, and sister Mary, from Pittsfield, Mass. John Gasper had twelve children. He served at Oswego and Henderson Harbor in the war of 1812, formed and equipped a company of militia at his own expense, and rose to the rank of colonel. He first settled on 110 acres of land and later had a tavern at Volney. About 1852 he removed from his farm to Fulton, where he kept a hotel for thirty years, and where he died October 24, 1877, aged eighty-five. Freeman Gasper, born in Ashford, Conn., in November, 1794, officiated as steward, class-leader, and Sabbath school superintendent at Mount Pleasant many years, and died in Fulton on June 1, 1888. He was the father of Freeman S. (a son-in-law of Ephraim Beardsley) and Mrs. John Van Buren. David Osborn and Eliphalet Trembly, from Albany, settled near Orchard Lock. Abram Bell, from Massachusetts, located in the south part of the town.

The only settler of 1814 seems to have been Benjamin Emory, a native of New Hampshire, though Peter Althouse, jr., was born here in this year. In 1815 William Ingell, Joseph Chesbro, Josiah Hull, James Campbell, and the Sheldon family came in. Mr. Ingell was born in Chester, Mass., in 1792. He held several town offices, had seven children, and died June 19, 1873. He located upon 150 acres of land at what is called "Ingell's Crossing." His son William F. served in the Rebellion and died January 1, 1894. Mr. Chesbro was the father of James Chesbro, who married Mary C., daughter of William Ingell, and of Thomas W. Chesbro, who died January 18, 1885. Thomas W. Chesbro came here with his father and became an extensive contractor with Charles G. Case, with whom he purchased the Genesee Mills, and with whom he was associated in the Citizens' bank. Josiah Hull came from Paris, N. Y., and settled in the fifteenth township. James Campbell migrated from Massachusetts and settled near William Ingell, whose sister he married. He moved to North Volney in 1824 and died there April 17, 1868, aged eighty years. His son Ira occupies the homestead and another son, James, lives in Palermo.

Jason S. Markham, a blacksmith, was born in Madison, N. Y., May 6, 1814, came to Volney with his father, Isaac, in 1816, and is still living in town. Isaac Markham settled on lot 63, and died January 9, 1859. Jason S. Markham followed his trade here, in Oswego, and from 1838 to 1848 in Madison county, and in the latter year returned and purchased 300 acres of timber land and built a saw mill. He had five children. Another settler of 1816 was Lyman Patterson, who was born in Vermont March 28, 1794, and who located near Fulton, where he bought seventy acres of timber land and engaged in house painting in the village. He died May 24, 1879. Kingsbury E. Sanford also came in 1816 and settled in the sixteenth township. Elisha Candee arrived as early as 1816 and was the first merchant at Volney Center—the first outside the village of Fulton. He was the father of Levi Candee, who resides at the Center.

Aaron G. Fish came to Fulton with his father, Aaron, a tailor, in 1817. He was born in Groton, Conn., July 24, 1794, and arriving here leased the mill owned by the State, in which he manufactured flour for five years. He also began manufacturing woolen fabrics, a business

he continued about twenty-eight years, carrying on a hundred acre farm in the mean time where a part of the village now stands. He again engaged extensively in the manufacture of flour in the Volney Mills, and for two years was superintendent of the Oswego Canal. The remainder of his active life was devoted to farming and manufacturing cloth. He was a life-long Democrat and served as supervisor, justice of the peace, and for twenty years as police justice of the village, of which he was the first president. He was also a loan commissioner. From 1820 until his death, September 11, 1877, he was a prominent member of the Baptist church. John Patten, another settler of 1817, came from Herkimer county and located at North Volney. His death occurred December 7, 1868, aged ninety-two. His son Stephen, the last of the family, died September 7, 1878, at the age of eighty years.

In this year (1817) a conflagration swept through the heavy forests immediately adjoining the settlements along the river, destroying large quantities of valuable timber, some of which remained standing many years afterward, monuments of that terrible fire.

In 1818 Halsey Hubbard, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1801, came to Hubbard's Corners with his father, Rev. Thomas Hubbard, who died January 7, 1850. He was a shoemaker, which trade he followed until 1830. He had six children, and died May 5, 1875.

Hon. Willard Johnson is the son of Lovwell Johnson (see bench and bar chapter), and was born in Volney May 16, 1820. Educated at the Mexico Academy and Cazenovia Seminary, he engaged in the lake and canal transposition business in 1852, and later became an extensive contractor on government works. He has been a life-long Democrat. In 1862 he was elected to the Assembly, and later served two years on the War Committee of Oswego county. He has served as supervisor and assemblyman several years, and is still living in Fulton, a respected citizen and a widely known Democratic "war horse."

Other settlers of the town prior to this period were Joel W. Crosby (who came here with his parents and died in May, 1886), William Barrett, Laton Baker, the father of O. R. Smith, and J. M. Spafford (who died in Fulton, October 2, 1894).

At this time (1820) the town contained about 2,000 inhabitants. The Oswego Canal had been projected, and the preliminary survey was

completed this year. The fisheries at the head and foot of the rapids had become an important part of the business of the place. D. L. Bates, the engineer in charge of the canal surveys and river improvements, in his report of September 21, 1820, stated ;

" From information, the correctness of which I have no reason to doubt, the weirs and fisheries of different kinds on the Oswego Falls reef alone produce about 1,000 barrels of eels annually, independent of other fish, which may be estimated at half that quantity. The price of a barrel of eels at its lowest is \$10, other fish are probably worth more, but say ten, and we have for an estimate \$15,000 as the product of the Oswego Falls reef."

Anent this subject Amos G. Hull, in Brigham's Directory and History of this region, published in 1862, says: " Dams were afterwards built, but to relieve the minds of epicures in the silver eel line it is proper to state that a nice industrious old fisherman, and worthy man too, has continued to this time, regardless of the dams, to take the eels below the Falls to the annual value of from \$300 to \$1,000. Another old gentleman, who was a sturdy boy living there at the close of the last century, takes about the same amount below Bradstreet's rift every year."

During the decade between 1820 and 1830 the following, among others, became residents of the town and village: Stephen Sikes, Levi Carrier, Ebenezer Ball, Samuel Holbrook, Andrew Druce, Sanford Patrick, Ephraim Beardsley, Samuel Crombie, L. R. Clark, Franklin Collins, Albert Howard, S. B. Storrs, Nelson Sears, Rev. G. F. Sherman, Elias Thomas, Hiram Bradway, J. C. De Graw, H. N. Gilbert, H. W. Smith, H. N. Sabin, Daniel Rogers, G. C. Lathrop, and Frederick Seymour. Stephen Sikes moved here in 1820 and died in town October 3, 1879, aged over ninety-seven years. He has three grandsons living at North Volney. Sanford Patrick is now the oldest resident of that locality, having lived in this town since about 1821. Ebenezer Ball came on foot from Windsor, Mass., in 1823, and was the father of Gordon D. Ball (long time a surveyor and engineer in Fulton), and also of Marshall and Seymour Ball. He purchased a farm of Roger S. Nelson near Volney Center, and died in July, 1889, aged ninety. Ephraim Beardsley served as justice of the peace four terms from 1833 and was the father of A. L. Beardsley, now living in town. Samuel Crombie, Elias Thomas, Frederick Seymour, and Samuel Holbrook all arrived in 1827. The former is a brother of the lawyer, James Crombie, and came with his father, William, from Otsego county, settling in the north part of the town. In 1844 he removed to Fulton village, where

he still resides, at the age of eighty-five. He has been secretary of Mt. Adnah Cemetery since the organization of that association, and served as justice twenty years. Elias Thomas was born in Herkimer county in 1802, and became a captain in the old State militia. He was a farmer and settled near the line between Volney and Schroepfel. Mr. Seymour was born in Hartford, Conn., September 25, 1799, and died here in December, 1883. Coming to Fulton he formed a partnership with George Salmon and Dorman Felt and started a furnace, which they continued until 1838, when he purchased the Seymour farm on the Whitaker road. About 1875 he returned to Fulton. Samuel Holbrook came from Pompey, Onondaga county, and settled east of North Volney, and died over twenty years ago. His son, Benton, occupies the homestead. Andrew Druce became a settler at what was called Druce's Corners in 1829 and died at the age of about ninety-three years. His sons were Varnum, Russell, Reuben, Andrew, jr., and Benjamin.

On the 4th of July, 1826, the corner stone of the first lock on the Oswego Canal was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies at Fulton, a few feet from the northwest corner of the brick block more recently occupied by R. T. Jones. The president of the day was Jonathan Case, a contractor who came here about that time, and the orator was Hon. David P. Brewster, of Oswego, who delivered his oration from the hill just north of the M. E. church. Peter Schenck read the Declaration of Independence, and Hastings Curtiss acted as marshal, being assisted by Kingsbury E. Sandford. Dinner was served on block 26, just east of the Fulton House, which was kept at that time by Levi Carrier. The cannon used, an eighteen-pounder, exploded in the afternoon, but without serious results. The canal was completed in 1828. It aided greatly the subsequent growth and development of the town, and particularly of Fulton village. The great water-power, theretofore controlled by the State, passed into the hands of individual owners, and thenceforward was more valuably employed.

From 1830 to 1840 the more prominent settlers were :

Timothy Pratt, Walter Wilber, Ira Carrier, Samuel Hart, John H. Distin, Ferdinand V. Taft, Sands N. Kenyon, Frederick D. Van Wagenen, Charles P. Tucker, John Stevens, Frederick Wells, Otis J. and A. Allen, L. B. Babcock, Gardiner. H. P., and George Briggs, F. N. Baker, Anson Clark, William Church, W. H. Cook, A. K. and

John C. Hill, T. D. Ingersoll, L. D. Littlefield, S. C. Rice, C. W. Stewart, George A. Taylor, sr., Frederick Vant, J. P. Waugh, J. W. Butler, Perry Calkins, J. J. Keller, Daniel T. Morfa, J. W. Pratt, H. Skinner, S. B. Whitaker, and James L. Wilson.

Sands Niles Kenyon came to Fulton in 1830. He was born in Newport, R. I., and died February 24, 1887. In 1852 he purchased the charter of the Bank of Ogdensburg and removed it to this town, and conducted business about two years as a private banker. In 1854 he organized the Citizens' Bank (now the Citizens' National Bank), and was its president until he resigned in 1860. In 1870 he was instrumental in organizing the Fulton Savings Bank, of which he was president until 1887. Ira Carrier, born in Lenox, Mass., August 18, 1806, a son of Levi, came to Volney in 1831 and died May 27, 1886. He was one of the original stockholders of the Oswego River Bank in Fulton, to which place he removed in 1871. His sons were Levi and Luther S. Samuel Hart, born in England October 30, 1806, came to Fulton in 1832. With his brother he built a pottery and began the manufacture of stoneware. Eight years later he became sole owner; his entire career in this business here, on the same site, covered a period of about half a century, during a part of which time he was associated with and was finally succeeded by his sons Charles A. and Elwin E. He died December 27, 1891. Timothy Pratt, son of Caleb, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Vermont in 1790, and came from Madison county to Fulton in 1833. He engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil and also largely of lumber. He built a grist mill and carried on a large milling business, and also conducted an extensive transportation business. He was long interested in the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton and a liberal donor to Falley Seminary. He was the father of John W. Pratt. He died October 19, 1879.

Frederick D. Van Wagencn was born on the Hudson in July, 1815, came to Volney about 1835, settled in Fulton in 1862, and died in February, 1885. He was instrumental in draining and reclaiming the "Great Swamp" and was interested in several large contracts. He built the stone dam across the river at Fulton, and for many years did an extensive business. He was the father of Mrs. George J. Emery, Mrs. Amos Wooliver, and Frederick D. Van Wagencn, jr. John H. Distin also came to Volney in 1835, and is still living on the old farm with his son John W. He was born in Connecticut March 17, 1813.

John Stevens and Frederick Wells, sr., arrived in 1837. Mr. Stevens was born in Vermont in 1790, served in the war of 1812, and died December 2, 1879. Mr. Wells was born in Northfield, Mass., September 10, 1800, and died March 5, 1884. At one time he was an extensive lumberman in Granby. Walter Wilber, born in Cocksackie, N. Y., March 4, 1795, died November 20, 1881. He learned the clothier's and harnessmaker's trades, served in the war of 1812, moved to New Haven in this county in 1837, and came thence to a farm near Volney Center in 1869. He had ten children. Ferdinand V. Taft married a daughter of Smith Wright, who died May 20, 1893, aged ninety-two. Their son Orvid V. was born here about 1831 and occupies the homestead. He has served eight years as justice of the peace, an office now held by his son, Girard. Fred Vant, living at Mt. Pleasant at the age of seventy years, married a sister of A. L. Beardsley, and is a leading member of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society. Charles P. Tucker was born in Madison county, became a prominent man in Fulton, and died April 21, 1888.

Several other prominent men had already come into the town or arrived soon afterward. John J. Wolcott, who died in Fulton, July 31, 1881, at the age of seventy-one years, was long a leading man of that village. He was supervisor, member of assembly in 1858, and State senator in 1866-67. M. Lindley Lee was assemblyman in 1847-48, State senator in 1856-57, and member of congress in 1858-59. He died May 19, 1876, aged seventy one. Horatio N. Gaylord lived at Volney Center and served as justice of the peace sixteen years beginning January 1, 1843. He died about 1861. R. George Bassett succeeded him and held the office eighteen years, serving also as justice of sessions in 1869 and 1870. He died at Volney Center, October 17, 1876, at the age of fifty-four. His daughter, Mrs. Newell R. Cole, resides in Fulton, and his son, Rev. Wayland G. Bassett, a Baptist clergyman, in Brooklyn. Giles Hawks settled with his parents at North Volney when a child and died May 10, 1883. James B. Sackett came here with his father and died at Volney Center in September, 1888, aged seventy-two. Joseph W. Prosser came to Oswego county in 1812, lived in and near Fulton for forty-one years and died in November, 1882. Walter Haynes settled at an early day at North Volney. Among other settlers

prior to 1850 were Lewis E. Loomis, John De Wolf, William McColluck, R. D. Pierce, H. J. Ranous, B. P. Sanford, A. Searles, G. A. Washburn, J. G. Benedict, C. S. Eggleston, J. T. Hewitt, Andrew Hanna, N. W. Oltman, C. S. Osgood, J. P. Streeter, John Sherman, and the Youmans family. J. G. Benedict died in April, 1885. Jacob Le Roy died in town October 26, 1892, at the great age of one hundred and two years and ten months. Lewis E. Loomis was born in Connecticut in 1808, came to Fulton in 1845, and died April 27, 1876. He engaged in the leather business in the firm of Salmon & Falley, and a few years later became sole proprietor. He soon took his brother Alanson into partnership, and in 1854 sold out to him and retired. William G. St. John served as collector of Volney twenty-two years beginning in 1833. John V. Boomer, born in Jefferson county in 1829, came to Fulton with his parents about 1844, and died in November, 1884. He was a civil engineer and later became a merchant. Eber G. C. Rice, who moved to Fulton from Vermont with his parents when ten years old, died here March 30, 1888, aged seventy-three. He built one of the first houses on Second street and served in Co. A, 184th regiment, in the Rebellion. Charles H. Foster settled in Volney at an early day and in 1844 located in Fulton. He was born in Lenox, Mass., in 1806.

In 1848 Moses Merick and his brother erected a flouring mill at Seneca Hill which was one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State. It had fifteen runs of stone, with a separate wheel to each run, and a grinding and packing capacity of 1,200 barrels of flour per day. It was destroyed by fire in 1864.

In the fall of 1848 the Oswego and Syracuse (now the D., L. & W.) Railroad was completed along the west side of the river, in Granby, with a station at Oswego Falls, affording thenceforth better transportation facilities for local products and manufactures.

In 1854 a stock company erected a large starch factory at Battle Island at a cost of \$175,000. It was operated by water-power and covered an acre of ground. In 1857 the company failed and the following year it was leased by W. S. Nelson for a firm consisting of Willis S. Nelson, Sands N. Kenyon, Abram Howe, Willard Johnson, and N. M. Rowe. The plant was burned January 6, 1861, entailing a loss of \$200,000, and was never rebuilt.

In the war of the Rebellion the town contributed more than 500 of her citizens to the Union army and navy. Every call for volunteers was promptly met. Many of those who went to the front attained honorable distinction and returned with laurels earned in active service. Among the number who received deserved promotion were Captain Orville J. Jennings, Captain Albert Taylor, Charles A. Taylor, Norman G. Cooper, Richard L. Hill, Ten Eyck G. Pauling, Captain T. Dwight Stowe, Captain Daniel C. Rix, Captain John F. De Forest, Henry Sharp, Captain John Sawyer, Almon Wood, Valorous Randall, Rudolph Van Valkenburgh, Chaplain Edward Lord, Dr. Allen C. Livingston, Captain Henry L. Hinckly, Samuel P. Storms, Captain Brainerd M. Pratt, Col. Clinton H. Sage, Captain Joseph W. Foster, Captain George A. Sisson, Major Richard Esmond, Gilbert Van Dusen, Captain Alexander Hulett, Captain Joel S. Palmer, Captain John Sheridan, John W. Francis, Leonard S. Carter, Marcus L. Beach, David N. Scott, La Grange F. Moore, Marcus A. Corey, Captain Edward L. Lewis, Charles H. Spencer, Captain John W. Van Valkenburgh, Ephraim Morin, Abial W. Laws, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lewis, Captain Cyrus Church, Captain George N. Falley, Captain George Simmons, Captain W. K. Kendrick, Captain Noble D. Preston, and others. Michael Murphy, a private in Company C, 12th Infantry, enlisted April 20, 1861, and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run on July 19, of that year, being the first man killed from this town.

In the fall of 1869 the New York, Ontario and Western (Midland) Railroad was completed through the town, affording additional shipping facilities and closer communication with distant centers of population. This road has stations at Fulton, Ingell's Crossing, and Seneca Hill. In August, 1885, the Phoenix division of the R., W. & O. Railroad was finished and placed in operation, with two stations in Fulton village.

The population of the town at various periods has been as follows: In 1830, 3,629; 1835, 2,995; 1840, 3,154; 1845, 3,895; 1850, 5,310; 1855, 6,476; 1860, 8,045; 1865, 6,472; 1870, 6,565; 1875, 5,763; 1880, 6,588; 1890, 6,527.

Supervisors' statistics for 1894: Assessed value of real estate, \$2,456,066; equalized, \$2,017,000; personal property, \$186,325; railroads, 17.82 miles, \$146,808; town tax, \$26,589.65; county tax, \$12,338.62; total tax levy, \$43,524.57; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.64; dog tax, \$202.50.

The first school in Volney was taught at the lower landing by Ar-

temesia Waterhouse, afterward Mrs. Ichabod Brackett, in 1800 and 1801. Subsequently a Mr. McDonald and Ebenezer Wright kept school in a part of Major Van Valkenburgh's house at Orchard Lock. In 1808 Asahel Bush procured the services of Benjamin Robinson, then living in Jamesville, Onondaga county, who taught in the neighborhood until 1812. In 1810 he had a school in the major's barn. The first school house in the town was built near the old Van Buren residence at Orchard Lock in that year, and in it Mr. Robinson was the first teacher. In 1811 another school building was erected on Steen's location, on what is now the corner of First and Rochester streets in Fulton, which was designed to accommodate the entire Portage settlement. Afterward a division was effected and each landing became a separate school district. In 1811 a small frame school house was erected at Volney Center and in 1820 a second one was put up there; in the first Mrs. Sally Dean was an early teacher. In 1817 a school house was built at Hubbard's Corners, and another on the four corners near what was then Josiah Hull's residence. In the latter Elizabeth Richmond (afterward Mrs. Thomas), was an early teacher. Of her pupils nine became ministers of the gospel. About the same time a school building was also erected in the south part of the town. A new school house was built at the Lower Landing in 1817, and in 1822 the old red school house, which did service for so many years, was erected on the corner of State and Second streets in Fulton village. In 1823 and 1824 a school was taught in a shanty about one mile east of Druce's Corners, and in 1825 a log structure was erected at North Volney. The first frame school house was built at that point in 1834 and in it Mary Ann Sikes became the first teacher; a second frame school building was erected there in 1866. In 1838 the town had nine whole and four joint school districts, which were attended by 644 children. Anson Fay and Stephen Pardee were school commissioners. In 1840 the number of districts had increased to fourteen whole and six joint districts, and the scholars to 1,028, with T. H. Hubbard, Anson Fay, and H. N. Gaylord as commissioners. The teachers' wages amounted to \$599.83, library money received, \$190.33, and all other funds, \$762; number of volumes in the libraries, 511. In 1843 Amos G. Hull became the first town superintendent of common schools; he was followed by Dr.

Charles G. Bacon in 1844, Richard K. Sanford in 1845, Samuel Crombie in 1846-52, and G. D. Ball in 1853-55. In 1850 there were nineteen school districts, attended by 1,252 children, the teacher's wages amounting to \$1,124.36, and library money to \$170.48.

The town now has sixteen school districts, and for 1894-95 voted \$4,944.68 for school purposes. During the year 1892-93 thirty-six teachers were employed and 1,649 children attended the various schools. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$58,550; assessed valuation of the districts, \$2,570,755; public money received from the State, \$4,953.64; raised by local tax, \$10,861.18. The districts are designated as follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 14 Fulton (consolidated); No. 3, Volney Center; 4, Sixteenth; 5, Mt. Pleasant; 6, Hawks; 7, Owen; 8, Ludington; 9, Pine Woods; 10, North Volney; 11, Weed's; 12, Bundy's Crossing; 13, Crosby Hill; 15, Cone; 16, Baldwin; 17, Seneca Hill. The Falley Seminary and Fulton schools are noticed further on in the portion of this chapter devoted to that village.

The oldest cemetery in town is the one at Volney Center, the oldest stone therein marking the grave of Eunice, wife of Joseph Moss, who died in 1815. There is a burial ground at North Volney and another at Hubbard's Corners, the oldest stone in the former indicating the grave of Mrs. Walter Haynes, who died in 1829. The earliest burying ground in Fulton occupied a site a few rods south of the subsequent residence of Gardner Wood. Afterward the remains of the dead were mostly removed from that place to another on blocks 34 and 38. This proved inconvenient, and about 1830 some three acres of blocks 62, 63, 71 and 72 were selected and set aside for burial purposes. On June 2, 1851, the Mount Adnah Cemetery Association was organized with Aaron G. Fish, Henry Broadwell, O. O. Shumway, Sands N. Kenyon, John E. Dutton, Willard Osgood, M. L. Lee, William Schenck and Lewis E. Loomis, trustees. Mr. Fish was chosen president, Henry Broadwell vice-president; and O. O. Shumway secretary. A plat of thirty-seven acres, bounded on the north by Broadway and on the west by Seventh street, was purchased of James L. Voorhees and laid out by Dr. Lee and Peter Schenck. The first interment was that of D. R. Case September 23, 1853. In 1856 Mr. Shumway was succeeded as secretary by Samuel Crombie, who has held that position ever since.

May 5, 1868, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the removal of all bodies from blocks 62, 63, 71, and 72 to the new cemetery, and the sale of that plat, which is now occupied by residences. Mount Adnah contains about 3,500 graves, a good public vault, and a magnificent gateway, which was built in the fall of 1894 at a cost of \$1,000. It is one of the most beautiful rural cemeteries in northern New York. The trustees for 1894-95 are as follows: Willard Johnson, president; George M. Case, treasurer; Samuel Crombie, secretary; Willis S. Nelson, Andrew Hanna, Dr. C. G. Bacon, F. A. Gage, F. M. Wilson, and John W. Pratt.

Fulton Village.—This is the largest and most important village in the county. The immense water-power afforded by the Oswego River very early gave it a wide celebrity and attracted hither many settlers of means and enterprise, who interested themselves in the numerous valuable sites. In the distance from the head of Yelverton Island to the foot of Waterhouse Island the fall is, naturally, about forty-five feet, which is increased somewhat by the upper dam. Along most of this course lie many available mill privileges.

Originally the place consisted of the "Upper Landing" and the "Lower Landing," so called, around which clustered quite considerable settlements and the usual business interests, as previously noted. It was also called Oswego Falls, a name first given to the post-office and the village proper prior to 1825. In 1812 it consisted of only twelve buildings exclusive of those at the two Landings, the first one being erected on Oneida street near the east end of the present Nelson mills. The business portion of Fulton properly dates from 1825, when the Legislature appropriated \$160,000 for the building of the canal. This act attracted the attention of several enterprising men to the center of what is now the village of Fulton.

In 1797 Broughton White surveyed and divided into farm lots the tract of 1,440 acres, adjacent to the falls, which had been granted to Gerret H. Van Wagenen before the patent to Scriba, and by him sold to William Harper, from whom it has since been known as "Harper's Location." The Oswego Falls State Reservation, containing about fifty acres, was situated on the river bank nearly in the center of this tract. The west part of Harper's Location, including nearly all

the river front, finally became the joint property of Ichabod Brackett, who owned an undivided half, and of Joshua Forman, and James Lyon, who owned the other half. In 1815 a partition was made between these owners under an order of the Supreme Court, the commissioners for this purpose being Benjamin Wright, Abram Camp, and Alvin Bronson, who surveyed and plotted the premises and divided the parts adjoining the portage into village lots, the lots being designated by the initial letters of those to whom they were assigned. This was apparently the first practical evidence of the anticipation that the site would eventually become a village. Steen's Location was surveyed by Reuben Bristol and a few small parcels along the portage road were sold, but no general plan of a village settlement was then entertained. Norman Hubbard and George F. Falley purchased this tract in 1825 and surveyed a part of it adjacent to the North Bridge into village lots. It was afterward divided, and in 1828, when Mr. Hubbard died, his legal representative procured a more extended allotment of the north part of the location, which resulted in a map, bearing date June 10, 1829, of the westerly portion of the tract. Mr. Falley then owned the south half and concurred in the plan. In 1827 William Jerome was commissioned by the surveyor-general to procure a new survey of the State Reservation, which was accepted by the commissioners of the land office, and under which it was parceled out to purchasers. O. W. Jerome, in 1835, at the instigation of Asa Phillips, made a survey and map of the west part of Harper's Location, including the Reservation, but his plan of village lots was finally abandoned. The eastern part of Steen's Location was allotted in 1844 and a new map of the whole tract was made. In 1848 the south part of G. C. Newkerk's Location was surveyed and mapped for M. L. Lee, and afterward the plan was extended over the north part of that tract for Anson Terry. The same year (1848) James L. Voorhees remodeled the plan of the lots owned by him; a new map was made and published, and became the basis of the village allotment. In 1854 a map of Fulton, including Newkerk's, Steen's, and the west part of Harper's Locations, the State Reservation, and a portion of lots 29 and 30 of the sixteenth township of Scriba's Patent, was made, printed, and published, and represents the basis of the allotments in the present

village. All of these surveys and maps, except those of Bristol in 1815, of Lansing in 1823, and of O. W. Jerome in 1835, were made by Peter Schenck. The streets running parallel with the river are numbered, while those running east and west are named.

Much of the early history of Fulton village has already been given. It is only necessary to commence with the beginning of the second quarter of the present century, noticing such interests as are not previously mentioned, and confining our narrative to the village as it now exists

The first merchant was Lewis Falley, who began business about 1825 in a building that occupied the site of the old Nelson coal office. The next establishment was that of Cady, Case & Co. John J. Wolcott, Oliver Burdick, Charles P. Tucker, the Tousey Brothers, Douglass & Comstock, Messrs Leonard and Whitaker, and perhaps a few others, became merchants during this year and 1826. On April 15, 1826, the commissioners of the land office were authorized to lease the State mills previously mentioned, with sufficient ground, or sell them; the establishment was subsequently sold.

The Genesee mills were built by Henry and Oliver French in 1832. Later they passed into the possession of Case & Chesbro, were enlarged and in April, 1861, became the property of James A. Baker & Co., who rebuilt them after the fire in 1862. The latter firm was followed by Baker & Sibley, who were succeeded in 1867 by W. S. Nelson & Co., the present proprietors, who enlarged the mills as they now stand. Their daily capacity is 800 barrels of flour, and connected is a storage for 100,000 bushels of grain. They have not been operated since shortly after the death of Jesse Hoyt, a member of the firm, about ten years ago. Oliver French, one of the original builders of these mills, subsequently had a blacksmith shop for many years on the site of the present Midland Railroad depot, which was erected in 1886.

In 1834 there were two or three small grist mills in operation and about 600 inhabitants within the limits of what is now Fulton village. During the next four years the place experienced its most rapid growth. John C. Highriter had engaged in trade in 1831 as a member of the firm of Forsyth & Highriter, hatters, whom he afterward succeeded, carrying on quite an extensive business in manufacturing gloves and

mittens. He died in November, 1884, aged seventy-six. Charles G. Case, a former resident, returned from the eastern part of this State and purchased two lots on First street and a large tract of timber land in Granby. On these lots he built, during that year, a saw mill, store, and dwelling house, the store being the first brick structure in the village. He prosecuted a large business, and died December 10, 1875. Almon Tucker, at one time a partner of Mr. Case, built in 1834 a house on the site of the Universalist church on First street and engaged in merchandising with his brothers C. P. and J. C. In 1835 Oliver Burdick erected a block of brick stores on the corner of Canal and Oneida streets; in 1836 George F. and Lewis Falley built a similar structure on First street; and in 1837 James Whitaker put up another brick block on Oneida street. About this time many other fine buildings were either finished or in course of erection.

Meanwhile, April 29, 1835, the village was incorporated, the charter describing the boundaries 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 of the eastern boundary of Steen's Location; thence along the line of said location to the north line thereof; thence west to the center of the Oswego River; thence along the center of said river to the place of beginning.

The first village meeting was held at the Fulton House on the first Tuesday in June of the same year and Aaron G. Fish was chosen president. On April 13, 1837, the boundaries were extended so as to include "subdivision lots thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the remainder of lots sixteen and seventeen, of the Harper Location, as surveyed by Broughton White in 1797."

From this time (1837) until 1851 the business interests of the village moved along steadily and prosperously. Harvey N. Sabin opened a grocery store in 1839 on the corner of Second and Oneida streets, and the same year J. W. & C. P. Tucker began a dry goods trade, a business to which Tucker & Hulett succeeded in 1859. Mr. Sabin died March 27, 1889, aged seventy-two. Edward Nettleton started a boot and shoe business in 1842. In 1844 De Witt Gardner opened a general store and in 1852 took in E. J. Carrington as a partner. The firm of Gardner & Carrington continued until 1855, when Mr. Gardner retired

and L. C. Seymour became a member under the name of Carrington & Seymour. In 1845 the population was 1,380.

A volume entitled "Historical Collections of the State of New York," thus describes the village in 1846:

Fulton, incorporated in 1835, is a flourishing place at the Oswego Falls, ten miles from Oswego. It has four churches, an academy, about 200 dwellings, and 1,400 inhabitants. The center of the village is half a mile below or north of the Oswego Falls, on the east bank of the Oswego River, at a point where a dam is constructed for the use of the Oswego Canal. The village limits extend above the falls, and include the State reservation, which has been laid out as a village and partly sold, called "Oswego Falls." The water power is extensive and can be used on both sides of the river at the dam, and also at the natural falls. The fall is about twelve feet at each place.

Henry C. Moody established a barrel manufactory in 1846. In 1848 Comstock & Keeville completed and placed in operation a new flouring mill. June 9, 1849, Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., was organized with Samuel Dean as master. In July, 1850, T. F. Cory became proprietor of the Fulton House. In 1850 a plaster mill was built near the upper bridge and was subsequently owned by E. P. Ross. At this time the village contained 370 dwellings and 2,350 inhabitants. In 1851 the boundaries of the village were extended and designated as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of G. C. Newkirk's location, running thence easterly along the northerly line of said location to the northeast corner thereof; thence southerly along the easterly line of said location until said line intersects the stream of water known as Burdick Creek; thence up said creek along the center thereof until the same intersects the highway known as the Fay Road; thence westerly along the center of said road to the easterly bounds of the village as fixed by the acts of 1835 and 1837; thence southerly and westerly along the last mentioned bounds to the center of the Oswego River; thence down the said river along the center to the place of beginning.

Since then these bounds have been slightly altered by the addition of small tracts of land to the corporate limits.

August 17, 1851, nearly the entire business part of the place was burned. Every building of any value on block 26, and every structure on the opposite side of the street from the canal bridge to a point opposite the old Presbyterian church, was destroyed, leaving only two or three stores in the village. About fifty families and forty trading establishments, including the Fulton House, were burned out, entailing a loss of over \$100,000. With remarkable energy and enter-

prise the property owners immediately set to work and by December of that year almost every place of business had been rebuilt, and several fine brick blocks besides. A newspaper of July, 1853, enumerates the business of Fulton then in operation as follows: Ten or twelve establishments operating in dry goods, groceries and provisions, four large clothing stores, three drug stores, five or six provision stores, four hardware stores, four or five millinery shops, one crockery store, a glass and wooden and willow ware store, three boot and shoe stores, two bookstores, two jewelry stores, two cabinet ware stores, three large flouring mills and another about to go into operation, two large foundries and machine shops, a sash factory, two cabinet and chair factories, one large woolen factory, several lumber manufacturing establishments, one stave and barrel factory, a tannery, one plaster mill, an oil mill, and two carriage factories. The year before, in 1852, a company was organized for the purpose of building a temperance hotel, the result being the erection of the Case House, now the Lewis House.

In 1852 Henry Monroe and Charles G. Case erected a small paper mill on the site of the Victoria Mills, capable of turning out 2,000 pounds of paper daily. They were succeeded by R. H. Bullis, Beyam & Bullis, and Beyam & Waugh, in whose possession it burned in 1871. It was rebuilt by a Mr. Van Alstyne and finally passed to Waugh & Hammond, who were succeeded in 1880 by the Victoria Paper Mill Company, of which F. G. Weeks was president and E. R. Redhead secretary and treasurer. Soon afterward a new pulp mill was built and about 1889 a new paper mill was erected. In 1891 Mr. Weeks retired and E. R. Redhead became president, W. S. Royce treasurer, and J. H. Howe secretary, who constitute the present management. In 1893 the company added to its plant the mills operated by William Barber and later by the Cataract Paper Company, which were built about 1885 and 1892. The company is capitalized at \$8,400, employs about 100 hands, and manufactures manilla and rope paper. The plant was partially burned August 26, 1882, and again March 13, 1884.

About 1852 Amos J. Thayer began the manufacture of woolen cloth and machinery, having a machine shop in connection with his woolen factory on First street between the canal and river. He still carries on a small wood-carding business.



Edwin R. Redhead

By 1854 the milling interests of Fulton had assumed considerable magnitude, there being then in operation the Cayuga Mills of W. S. Nelson with five runs of stone; the Genesee Mills of Case & Chesbro with five runs; the Telegraph Mills of Clark & Pond with six runs; and the three custom mills of Timothy Pratt, W. S. Nelson, and J. L. Voorhees with three runs each, the whole having twenty five runs of stone. The Cayuga Mills were built in 1826; in 1860 they passed into the hands of Kenyons & Johnson as successors to Robert C. and Sands N. Kenyon. The Custom Mill of W. S. Nelson, erected in 1853, was sold to Gardner & Benedict in 1855. The Genesee Mills passed into the possession of J. A. Baker & Co., in April, 1861.

Among the merchants who started in business from 1850 to 1860 were Charles S. Eggleston (succeeded by F. W. Lasher), Andrew Hanna (succeeded by Hanna & Case in 1860), J. Cooley Tucker, Hiram Bradley, Nathan Cole, jr., Pond & Salmon (succeeded in 1861 by K. F. Salmon), Pettis Brothers (Aubrey and Charles O.; Aubrey died in January, 1890). Michael Farrell (tailor, died August 6, 1888), and Benjamin J. Dyer (died January 16, 1886).

In 1856 the Riverside Mills, then known as the Oswego River Mills, were built on the site of Quartus Rust's blacksmith shop by H. H. & H. N. Gilbert, who were succeeded in 1857 by Van Wagenen & Gilbert. They were burned in 1861 and rebuilt by H. H. Gilbert, who named them the Empire Mills. Afterward they were owned in part by H. N. Gilbert, Rufus Downs, and I. A. Graves, and in 1869 became the property of William G. Gage and D. M. Perine, who were succeeded in 1871 by W. G. and F. A. Gage and E. J. Carrington as Gage, Carrington & Co., who rebuilt them. In 1874 the firm of W. G. Gage & Co., composed of W. G. and F. A. Gage and Orrin Henderson, was formed and became the proprietors, and the name was changed to the Riverside Mills. W. G. Gage died July 5, 1893, but the firm style remains unchanged. This was one of the first flouring mills in the county to discard the old stones and adopt the roller process for grinding. They grind 500 barrels per day, and have an elevator with a storing capacity of 70,000 bushels of grain. William G. Gage formed a partnership with Chauncey B. Hancock in 1857 and engaged in the grocery business on Oneida street.

In 1858 H. N. Gilbert, John J. Wolcott and John Van Buren erected the old Volney Mill on the site of the Victoria pulp mill. It had four runs of stone, was subsequently abandoned, and was finally destroyed by fire.

Between 1860 and 1870 a number of manufacturing and other enterprises went into operation. The Fulton Gas Light Company was organized in June, 1860, with a capital of \$15,900, and continued in existence until 1892, when it was absorbed by the Fulton Electric Light & Power Company. The gas plant and buildings occupied the site of T. D. Lewis's coal yard. Among those identified with the company were L. C. Seymour, G. M. Case, F. D. Rice, Reuben Bradshaw, A. L. Lee, Samuel Case, J. J. Wolcott, D. W. Gardner, A. G. Hull, G. G. Chauncey, and J. C. Highriter. About 1860 Charles Mosher embarked in business and continued until his death in 1888. October 4, 1862, a disastrous fire consumed about \$250,000 worth of property in the business part of the place, but with the same energy that characterized the inhabitants in 1851, the burned district was soon rebuilt. In 1863 John E. Dutton, Dewitt C. Cummings (who died in December, 1894), R. K. Sanford, Sidney M. Smith, and J. G. Benedict established a foundry and machine shop at the upper bridge. The next year Mr. Dutton disposed of his interests to Sanford & Benedict, and in 1865 Mr. Sanford and W. R. Wasson became sole owners, the firm being Sanford & Wasson. In 1868 the Fulton Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, and with E. P. Ross as president, W. C. Ruger, secretary, and R. K. Sanford, superintendent. The latter was soon succeeded by William Wasson, and finally the entire concern passed into the hands of E. P. Ross, who also owned a saw mill, and who was followed by E. P. Ross & Co. The establishment was started for the manufacture of the Cummings straw cutter, which was invented by Mr. Cummings, who had originally entered the shop of John E. Dutton & Co. as a machinist. The business was finally abandoned, and in 1885 the buildings were occupied by the Howe Ventilating Stove Works, which were sold to the Cortland Howe Ventilating Stove Company in August, 1887. This firm soon removed, and in 1889 the plant was leased to the Dexter Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of newspaper supplies,

presses, etc. They also removed and the premises passed to the Miller-Tooley Knife Company, subsequently noticed.

In 1864 the present establishment of Taylor Bros. & Co. was founded for the manufacture of planing and moulding knives, etc., the partners being William E. and F. S. Taylor and J. G. Benedict, who continued until 1867, when F. S. Taylor disposed of his interest to Messrs. Benedict and W. E. Taylor, with whom H. L. Taylor became associated in 1872. After the death of William E. Taylor and J. G. Benedict the business passed into the possession of H. L. Taylor and C. C. Benedict, the present proprietors.

In 1865 the plaster mill of Gage, Porter & Co. was started, and is now the only concern of the kind in town. It finally passed from a Mr. Terry to Gage, Garlock & Co., to Gage, Sheridan & Co., to W. G. Gage & Co., and to Gage, Porter & Co., the present owners. The daily output is thirty tons of plaster and forty-five tons of cement.

In August, 1866, fire destroyed the Empire, Sabin, and Patterson blocks, Pool's hotel, etc., causing a loss of \$15,000. In this year the Fulton mills were built by Horace N. Gilbert for the firm of Gilbert, Smith & Wright, who were succeeded by Gilbert & Wright. In 1871 they came into possession of Perine & Wright, who were followed by Nathan N. Smith and D. M. Perine. In 1886 they passed to Arthur G. Gilbert and Henry E. Nichols (Gilbert & Nichols), the present owners, who substituted the roller process for stones. The capacity, aside from the custom department, is 100 barrels of wheat flour and 150 barrels of buckwheat flour per day.

The Fulton Woodenware Works were started in 1866 by D. E. Mason, the present proprietor. He has had various partners, employs about twelve hands, and manufactures butter packages, pork barrels, etc.

The St. Louis Mills were built by D. W. Gardner and L. C. Seymour in 1867, and since then have been twice enlarged. In 1890 the firm name was changed to Gardner, Seymour & Co. by the admission of A. M. Seymour, the master miller, to a partnership interest. The capacity is 300 barrels of flour daily. In 1855 Mr. Gardner purchased of Jackson Fish a small mill just west of the present establishment, which burned about 1864, and was never rebuilt.

In this year (1867) Frank Dilts and James McDonough established

the presents Dilts foundry and machine shop, and in 1870 Mr. Dilts became sole proprietor, continuing as such until his death a short time ago. Since then it has been conducted by his estate. In 1881 and again on March 31, 1887, the establishment was burned out, but each time it was rebuilt. Another manufactory of about 1867 was the tub and pail factory of Mason & Co., which was burned in 1871, and which was followed by a similar concern together with a planing mill. This firm was succeeded by George J. Emeny.

The Farmers' Mills were built by R. N. Hoff & Co. in 1870. On this site there was originally an axe factory and later the stone carding mill of A. J. Thayer, the latter building being enlarged and converted into a grist mill. R. N. Hoff & Co. were succeeded by Conger & Hoff, who were followed in 1880 by R. N. Hoff, the present proprietor. These mills employ the old fashioned stone system in grinding and do custom work exclusively, the daily capacity being from 300 to 400 bushels of grain.

The Oswego River mills were originally built by John J. Wolcott as a warehouse. About 1850, when the canal was enlarged, it was rebuilt and extended for forwarding purposes, and finally passed into the possession of H. N. Gilbert, N. H. Gilbert, A. G. Gilbert and R. B. True, of whom Horace N. Gilbert came to Fulton in 1855. They converted it into a small flouring mill, and in 1886 sold it to R. B., G. E. and C. H. True, the present proprietors, the firm name being True Brothers. They enlarged the mill as it now stands and fitted it throughout with the roller process. The capacity is 200 barrels of flour per day.

In 1870 a machine shop was erected just above the lower bridge, which in 1875 was converted into a planing mill and bedstead factory by A. T. and J. H. Loomis. It subsequently passed into the hands of L. E. Loomis and was operated by James F. Herrick. At one time the buildings were occupied by Henry S. Condé as a knitting factory, and very early a gang saw mill was carried on here by Farwell & Co. The site is now occupied by the box factory of the Standard Oil Company.

Among the merchants not previously mentioned who formerly conducted business in Fulton may be noted here the names of

Hon. G. M. Case, Almon, Wilson, and Churchill Tucker, Anson Nibloe, John J. Wolcott, James Cole (still in business), R. T. Jones, Horace P. Pond, Reuben Bradshaw,

Hannah & Lasher, R. C. Kenyon, S. N. Kenyon, William B. and Isaac Shaw, the Palmeter sisters (milliners), Ward Gasper, John Wooden (succeeded by Snow & Loomis in 1885), Henry J. Case (grocer and contractor, who died January 11, 1889, aged fifty nine), Pliny Conger, Charles R. Nichols, M. A. & Isaac Shumway, George Salmon, N. E. Burdick, George F. Falley, Charles G. Case (a noted abolitionist, whose widow resides in the village in her ninetieth year), Thomas Keeler, G. C. Lathrop, Charles M. Case, Jonathan Case, James Whitaker, Charles Phillips (afterward an M. E. preacher), Wood & Spicer, J. D. Stephens (father of William G. and Melvin F.), William Schenck, Cyrus Phillips, Robert E. Phillips, H. G. Colgrove, William H. Pruyn (died September 22, 1888), and Roberts & Mistler (marble dealers on the corner of First and Cayuga streets; Morgan Roberts died in September, 1890, aged seventy-nine.)

The village charter has been amended several times, notably on March 17, 1862, on April 26, 1873, and on March 24 and May 28, 1881, the last time authorizing the election of a president, six trustees, one police justice, three assessors, a treasurer, collector, and street commissioner, and the appointment of a clerk, surveyor, jailor, and one or more policeman, under which plan the municipal government is now conducted. The ordinances of the village now in force were passed July 28, 1880.

The sewerage question was agitated in December, 1881, and on April 24, 1886, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the construction of an adequate system. In 1889 a contract for the work was let for \$20,240 and the trustees decided to raise by tax \$25,000 for the purpose, but both were abandoned. In the fall of 1894 another plan was projected which is now (January, 1895) under consideration. The Board of Sewer Commissioners consists of George E. True, president; Arvin Rice, clerk; Francis Stiles, Prentice Youmans, Edwin R. Redhead, and Thomas Hunter 2d.

The new Clark House was opened December 29, 1881, with James Clark as proprietor, and on November 28, 1882, the Stephens Opera House, which was built by Dr. John J. Stephens, of Washington, D. C., was formally opened for public entertainments. In April, 1883, the Cole block was burned.

In January, 1884, the Fulton Water Works Company was organized with H. E. Nichols, president; J. W. Pratt, vice-president; Giles S. Piper, secretary; and F. A. Emerick, treasurer. The plant was not put in operation, however, until November, 1885. The water supply is derived from the famous Great Bear Springs near the river, south

of the village. Mr. Emerick has been continually connected with the company and is now its principal manager. During this year (1884) a rink was built which was burned in August, 1885.

On January 27, 1885 a fire destroyed J. J. Wright's and Sheridan Brothers & Co.'s, hardware stores and other establishments on Oneida street, entailing a loss of \$40,000. About this time James Pearman started his present foundry and machine shop and J. M. Campbell built a new foundry on First street.

The Fulton and Oswego Falls Street Railroad Company was organized July 16, 1885, with the following officers: Arvin Rice, president; F. A. Gage, vice-president; John Hadcock, secretary; Reuben Bradshaw, William Waugh, D. C. Hadcock, W. A. Hall, Frank Marsh, and C. H. Dexter, directors. The work of construction was commenced in August of that year and the road was completed and formally opened August 17, 1886, at which time Charles Lyman was secretary. It extends from the railroad on Cayuga street to First street and along First street to Broadway, where it crosses the river and runs thence to the D., L. & W. Railroad depot in Oswego Falls.

In August, 1886, the Fulton Schuyler Electric Light Company was incorporated with a capital of \$33,000 and a plant was placed in operation before the close of that year. Soon after this a similar company was formed, and in October, 1887, the first named corporation was reorganized under the style of the Citizens' Electric Company. In April, 1889, the two concerns consolidated under the title of the Thompson-Houston Company. On April 1, 1891, the Fulton Electric Light and Power Company was incorporated with a capital of \$80,000, and succeeded to the property and vested rights of all the foregoing concerns as well as those of the Fulton Gas Light Company previously noticed. The first officers were C. S. Haley, president; F. A. Emerick, vice-president; and G. G. Chauncey, secretary. The present president is W. A. Carey; the others hold their respective positions.

The Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company was incorporated in February, 1886, with a capital of \$30,000. Their pulp mill was erected in 1888 and doubled in size in 1889, the capacity being twenty tons of dry pulp daily. On or near this site there was formerly a grist mill, a saw mill, and a plaster mill. The hydraulic raceway which furnishes

water to propel these mills was constructed in 1887-8 at a cost of about \$40,000. From thirty to thirty-five men are employed. The officers are F. G. Weeks, president; H. L. Paddock, treasurer; and George P. Wells, superintendent.

The Hunter Arms Company was started here in 1889 as the Hunter-Comstock Arms Company, making the Comstock gun. In 1890 the the L. C. Smith gun was purchased in Syracuse and the firm adopted its present designation. As many as 175 mechanics are employed. The capital is \$400,000, and the officers are John Hunter, of Sterling Valley, N. Y., president; Hon. Thomas Hunter, of Sterling, N. Y., vice president; John Hunter, jr., secretary; Thomas Hunter 2d, treasurer and manager; William Hunter, assistant manager.

The Tuerk Water Meter Company and the Acme Burnisher Company were moved to Fulton in 1890. The officers of both concerns are John Hunter, president, and J. C. Hunter, secretary, treasurer, and manager. The first named company manufactures the F. W. Tuerk water meters and motors, ventilating fans, etc., while the other makes picture bur-nishers.

The Fulton Excelsior Company was started by Charles M. Allen, the present proprietor, in 1890, and employs about twenty men. The butter tub business connected with this concern was established in 1888.

The Pure Water Supply Company was organized in July, 1890, by F. A. Emerick, H. E. Nichols, Arthur Gilbert, and John H. Case. The business consists of bottling the water taken from the Great Bear Spring and shipping it, principally to Syracuse.

The Fulton Machine Compaay was incorporated in November, 1890, with a capital of \$35,000, and with these officers: F. E. Bacon, president; George J. Emeny, vice-president; C. C. Benedict, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are the same except the vice-president, who is Abram Emerick. Mr. Emeny was manufacturing an ensilage cutter in a small way, to which business the company succeeded, occupying the building formerly used by R. H. Harris & Son as a carriage factory. From thirty to thirty-five hands are employed.

The Fulton Board of Trade was organized December 9, 1890, with the following trustees: F. E. Bacon, A. Bristol, L. C. Seymour, F. A. Emerick, A. J. Snow, H. E. Nichols, G. S. Piper, C. C. Benedict,

Thomas Hunter 2d, S. F. Merry, E. R. Redhead, A. Rosenbloom, and George E. True. George Kellogg was chosen treasurer.

The Miller-Tooley Knife Company was established in the spring of 1891, by L. T. Miller and A. J. Tooley, and began business that year in the old Ross foundry. They employ about fifteen men.

The Fulton Pleasure Boat Company was incorporated March 25, 1891, with E. T. Shepard, president; D. J. Freeman, vice president; and William C. Stephens, secretary and treasurer. The capital was \$10,000. The company builds all kinds of small pleasure boats, does a general moulding and planing business, and employs from ten to twenty men. E. T. Shepard is president; Dr. C. M. Lee, vice-president; and I. M. Gere, secretary and treasurer. The Diamond Excelsior Works were started by George E. Mason in 1892 and employs four hands. The Empire State Pulley and Press Company was incorporated January 1, 1895, by George Ehrhard, president; J. E. Sheridan, secretary; Francis Stiles, treasurer. The capital is \$20,000 and wood split pulleys, cider machinery, etc., are manufactured. The business was originally started by M. P. Schenck about 1876, making cider machinery. In 1881 he was joined by J. E. Sheridan, who became sole owner in 1884. In 1891 the manufacture of pulleys was added.

During the various periods of growth and development just noted several other public institutions were established in the village which had an important influence upon its business, social, and moral life. These are detailed separately.

The post-office was originally established in the fall of 1810, under the name of Oswego Falls, with Noah A. Whitney as postmaster, and his first return to the post-office department, made January 1, 1811, was for eight cents. On April 1, 1815, he was succeeded by James Lyon, who held the position until the office was discontinued February 14, 1829. He kept the office at the Upper Landing, and when the village proper became so thickly populated as to necessitate postal conveniences at its center, he refused to move it. Fulton post-office was therefore established May 29, 1826, with Lewis Falley as postmaster. His successors have been as follows:

M. Lindley Lee, appointed June 22, 1841; Hiram Bradway, October 20, 1844; George Mitchell, June 23, 1849; Albert Taylor, April 9, 1853. The office was made a presi-



Geo. Wallace

dential 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; Charles T. Bennett, April 22, 1875; Mrs. C. T. Bennett, in 1878; N. H. Gilbert, in 1883; S. B. Whitaker, in 1887; Fred Bennett, in 1890; and A. J. Aubrey, April 14, 1894, incumbent.

The first banking institution in Fulton was the Citizens' Bank, which was established here in 1852 with a capital of \$100,000 and with the following board of directors: Charles G. Case, Samuel Hart, Willard Johnson, R. C. Kenyon, S. N. Kenyon, H. H. Coats, George Grosvenor, George Salmon, T. W. Chesbro, J. J. Wolcott, J. W. Pratt, J. H. Reynolds, and Edwin Rockwell. George Grosvenor, of Rome, was cashier and manager of the bank, and occupied that position until 1857, when Amos H. Bradley was elected. In 1862 the capital was increased to \$166,100, and has since remained unchanged. At the same time Samuel F. Case was elected president. In May, 1865, it was reorganized and became the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton, which name it still retains. On April 1, 1867, Charles G. Case and Samuel F. Case were elected respectively president and cashier, positions they held until their deaths. The latter died in July, 1869, and was succeeded by George M. Case, who was followed on January 11, 1881, by Solon F. Case, the present cashier. Charles G. Case died in December, 1875, and was succeeded by Thomas W. Chesbro, who served till his death January 11, 1881, when George M. Case was elected president and still holds that position. The vice-president is Jonathan H. Case. The directors for 1895 are George M. Case, George Kellogg, E. E. Hart, C. M. Lee, C. R. Lee, S. F. Case, and J. H. Case.

On October 6, 1855, the Oswego River Bank was organized with a capital of \$114,500 and with John J. Wolcott, president; George Salmon, vice-president; Dewitt Gardner, cashier; and Lewis E. Loomis, W. B. Shaw, John E. Dutton, John A. Livingston, Alfred Mix, Elisha Leavenworth, Charles Benedict, Justice Townsend, and B. N. Hinman, directors. January 19, 1865, it was reorganized into the First National Bank of Fulton (a name it has since borne), with a capital of \$115,000. M. Lindley Lee was chosen president in 1870 and served until his death in May, 1876. The office then remained vacant until January 9, 1877, when R. H. Tyler was elected. He was succeeded January 13, 1880, by De Witt Gardner, the present president. Mr. Gardner had served

as cashier until the last named date, when the assistant cashier, Amos Youmans, was elected and still holds the position. F. E. Bacon is vice-president. The directors for 1895 are D. W. Gardner, F. E. Bacon, Abram Emerick, L. C. Seymour, H. C. Gardner, Thomas Hunter 2d, and William Waugh. On June 21, 1877, the capital was reduced to \$57,500

The Fulton Savings Bank was incorporated March 29, 1871, by Sands N. Kenyon, president; Benjamin J. Dyer, H. H. Merriam, and Ira Carrier, vice-presidents; Abraham Howe, secretary; Dr. Charles G. Bacon, treasurer; George M. Case, John Harroun, John W. Pratt, Willis S. Nelson, William D. Patterson, Calvin Osgood, Morris S. Kimball, Willard Johnson, Stephen Pardee, John C. Wells, Amos Dean, Henry N. Somers, Hiram Bradway, William Dexter, and James H. Townsend. Dr. Bacon soon resigned as treasurer and Sands N. Kenyon was elected to the vacancy, holding also the office of president. He resigned January 10, 1887, and Abraham Howe was chosen his successor. In October, 1888, the bank was moved into its present building. The officers for 1895 are as follows: President and treasurer, Abraham Howe; first vice-president, Abram Emerick; second vice-president, Arvin Rice; third vice-president, Willis S. Nelson; secretary, William J. Lovejoy; attorney, G. S. Piper; trustees, W. S. Nelson, Arvin Rice, J. W. Pratt, J. C. Wells, G. S. Piper, W. D. Patterson, E. S. Hogeland, W. J. Lovejoy, Dr. C. G. Bacon, George M. Case, Reuben Bradshaw, Abraham Howe, Abram Emerick, F. A. Emerick, and George P. Wells. There are about 3,400 depositors with deposits aggregating over \$450,000.

The first newspaper published in Fulton and the second in the county outside of Oswego was the Fulton Chronicle, which was started by Thomas Johnson in November, 1837. In 1840 he sold it to Isaac S. Clark and Edwin Thompson, who changed the name to the Ben Franklin, which proved unsuccessful and the paper died the next year. Its immediate successor was the weekly Dispatch, conducted by E. C. Hatten which lived about twelve months. In 1841 N. B. Northrup started the Fulton Sun and on August 20, 1842, Daniel Ayer established the Fulton Mirror; very soon afterward the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Fulton Sun and Mirror and published until

1844, when it was sold to Spencer Munroe and a little later was discontinued.

The Fulton Patriot was started by M. C. Hough in 1846, who transferred it to John A. Place in 1848. In 1854 it was sold to Thaddeus S. Brigham (who died in Union Village August 8, 1890), and in 1858 Hon. R. K. Sanford became the proprietor. In 1853 George E. Williams started the Oswego County Gazette, which he sold in 1858 to Mr. Sanford, who consolidated the two papers in November of that year under the title of the Fulton Patriot and Gazette. In 1861 it became the property of Rodney L. Adams, who was succeeded in 1865 by the Bennett Brothers. They continued as editors and proprietors until the death of Charles T. Bennett on August 14, 1877, when Fred Bennett assumed charge. He sold out to Frank M. Cornell, the present editor, December 1, 1892. The latter dropped the name, Gazette, and changed it to eight pages of six columns. It is Republican in politics, is issued every Friday, and ably represents the best interests of the village. Mr. Cornell was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., July 4, 1852, learned his trade in the Democrat office in that place, and in 1867 removed to Rochester, Minn., where he became local editor of the Post. In 1881 he went to Tower City, N. D., and started the Herald, which he moved to Valley City, N. D., in 1889, consolidating it with the Times-Record. In September, 1892, he sold out and came to Fulton. He is W. P. of Elizabeth Chapter, order of the Eastern Star, and secretary of Fulton Chapter R. A. M.

In 1860 the Democratic Union was published for a few months in Fulton. In June, 1868, George E. and J. M. Williams established the Fulton Times, which finally passed to E. D. Deming. September 21, 1881, Warner C. Wheeler purchased an interest. December 21 the paper was enlarged, and March 29, 1882, W. C. Wheeler & Co. became the publishers. They were succeeded September 19, 1883, by Mrs. Mary L. Wheeler, with F. C. Bullock as editor. The latter died in June, 1884, and was followed by John A. McKay, and November 5 of that year the firm of J. A. McKay & Co. became the proprietors. In 1885 the paper passed to F. D. Van Wagenen with James R. Fairgrieve as editor, who remained in charge until August 27, 1890. Soon afterward Richard Carr purchased the establishment and changed the

paper from a folio to eight pages, and on January 15, 1894, was succeeded by William E. Hughes, the present editor and proprietor. The Times is independent in politics, makes a specialty of local and neighborhood news, and has secured a wide and growing patronage. Mr. Hughes was born in the north of Ireland October 5, 1853, came to America with his parents in 1864, and learned his trade in New York city, where he became assistant ship news editor on the Journal of Commerce, a position he held thirteen years. He owned and edited the Orange Life and Evening Record in Orange, N. J., and in January, 1894, removed to Fulton.

The Fulton fire department was organized April 16, 1857, with Dixon Van Valkenburgh, Abial T. Loomis, James Peyden, Thomas Reeves, Abial W. Lewis, and John W. Knox as fire wardens. It still works on the volunteer basis and now consists of Steamer Company No. 1, Fred Gardner, president, and William Hoff, foreman; Steamer Company No. 2, and Johnson Hose Company No. 2, James Briggs, president, and George Sheridan, foreman; Protection Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Thomas Hunter 2d, president, and James Keeler, foreman; Sharp Hose Company No. 3, Charles Mitchell, foreman; and Hose Company No. 4, E. E. Hart, president, and Elmer Taylor, foreman. The fire board consists of G. C. Hewes, chief; M. M. Williams, first assistant; Jesse R. Waugh, secretary; and Frederick P. Keeler, treasurer.

The presidents of Fulton have been as follows:

Aaron G. Fish, 1835; George F. Falley, 1836; Samuel Dean, 1837; Oliver French, 1838; Joseph P. Whitney, 1839; John J. Wolcott, 1840, 1851, 1857; John Worlock, 1841; Hiram H. Coats, 1842; Lovell Johnson, 1843, 1846-7; Jonathan Case, 1844; Sands N. Kenyon, 1845, 1854 (O. O. Shumway resigned); Robert C. Kenyon, 1848; Elliott Harroun, 1849; Amos G. Hull, 1850; Quartus Rust, 1852; Gardner Wood, 1853; S. F. Case, 1855; Willis S. Nelson, 1856, 1863-4, 1874; Lucius A. Hovey, 1858; Willard Johnson, 1859, 1872; John C. Highriter, 1860; Lewis E. Loomis, 1861-2; Charles I. De Graw, 1865; R. T. Jones, 1866; William G. Gage, 1867; William C. Stephens, 1868-9; William D. Patterson, 1870; Daniel Pardee, 1871; Hiram Bradway, 1873; Rensselaer R. Dodge, 1875; William Waugh, 1876, 1884-5, 1887, 1892-3; John H. Woodin, 1877; Joel S. Palmer, 1878; Henry S. Gardner, 1879; Charles R. Nichols, 1880; Francis M. Wilson, 1881-2, 1889-90; James F. Herrick, 1883; John N. Sharp, 1886; George E. True, 1888; J. H. Merton, 1891; Thomas D. Lewis, 1894; G. P. Wells, 1895.

The village officers for 1894-5 were :

Thomas D. Lewis, president; Charles W. Washburn, George G. Emeny, Willard Johnson (resigned January 16, 1895, and George P. Wells elected), C. Wellington Hastings, John M. Foster, and Clarence W. Streeter, trustees; William P. Hillick, clerk; James R. Loomis, treasurer; Seymour Van Buren, collector; Thomas B. Reynolds, Seymour Parmelee, and James F. Cooper, assessors; Anson J. Osborne, street commissioner; John N. Sharp, police justice; Job Bennett, Morgan Van Buren, and Daniel Morfa, excise commissioners; Clarence C. Hewes, Napoleon Gorman, and Willard Curtis, Board of Health; Dr. H. L. Lake, health officer.

A brief history of the earlier schools of Fulton has been given in previous pages of this chapter. As the village increased in population a number of select schools came into existence, the first one of which there is any record being in 1828, at the upper landing, kept by a Mr. Brockway. Others followed, and in 1833 Miss Gardner, who had taught the district school at the upper landing in 1830-31, opened a select school on the corner of Third and Oneida streets, which was attended by over seventy pupils. She was a lady of great energy and fine attainments, was eminently successful, and in 1834 went to India as a missionary, being the first one to depart from this county for foreign lands. At this time Rev. John Eastman was supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian church here, and the success which had attended Miss Gardner's enterprise was undoubtedly instrumental in prompting him to attempt the establishing of a seminary for the education of young ladies. In September, 1834, he opened a school in the building then recently vacated by her, which led to the incorporation of the Fulton Female Seminary, May 25, 1836, with Rev. John Eastman, Aaron G. Fish, Thomas R. Brayton, John E. Dutton, George Salmon, M. Lindley Lee, Israel P. Knox, Chauncey Betts, Henry Westfall, Henry Pearson, Samuel Merry, and Lemuel Dada as trustees, who were authorized to hold stock not to exceed \$12,000. Mr. Fish was chosen president, Mr. Dutton secretary, and Mr. Salmon treasurer. In 1839 the school was placed in charge of the Regents of the State University, and on April 11, 1842, its title was changed to the Fulton Academy, and youth of both sexes were admitted to its classes. Hon. George F. Falley, who died in June, 1847, had been a liberal contributor to the school, and in 1849 his widow, Mrs. Mehitable E. Falley, donated \$4,000 more, in recognition of which the name was

changed by the Legislature on April 11, 1849, to the Falley Seminary of the Black River Conference. In this year the erection of a brick building was commenced on a lot donated for the purpose by Col. James L. Voorhees. It cost about \$20,000 and was dedicated December 5, 1850. A large debt hung over the institution which a few years later seriously embarrassed it. In 1856 Prof. John P. Griffin assumed charge and expended much of his private means in reducing the indebtedness. In 1869 he was succeeded by Rev. James Gilmour,¹ who became sole owner of the Seminary property and conducted it until about two years before his death. The seminary was closed with the fall term of 1883, and since then the building has been occupied as a residence by Professor Gilmour and his widow. The principals of Falley Seminary were:

Miss Maria Clara Maynard (afterward Mrs. George Salmon, died May 6, 1861), 1836-41; Amos G. Hull, M. A., 1842; Rev. Edmund E. E. Bragdon, 1842-44 and 1848-53; Rev. Benjamin H. Caldwell, M. A., 1844-46; Theodore S. Parsons, A. B., 1847-48; J. R. French, 1853-4; Rev. John W. Armstrong, M. A., 1854-55; Rev. J. Henry Mansfield, A. B., 1855-56; John P. Griffin, M. A., 1856-69; Rev. James Gilmour, 1869-83.

Down to 1877 the public schools of Fulton were under the district school system. November 16 of that year they were organized into a union free school district by the election of the following Board of Education: S. N. Dada, president; Amos Youmans, secretary; Abram Emerick, William D. Patterson, F. E. Bacon, S. B. Whittaker and L. C. Seymour. August 20, 1888, districts 1 and 2 were consolidated into Union Free School District No. 1, which also comprised old district No. 14. Two buildings are used for school purposes, one on State street, and another on Fourth street built in 1868-69. A brick addition was added to the latter in 1889 at a cost of \$15,000. The board also owns a school building on Rochester street in old district 14, which is occupied by the janitor as a residence. The value of the school buildings and sites is estimated at \$52,500. The Board of Education for 1894-95 consists of Giles Piper, president; C. H. David, F. A. Gage, S. B. Whitaker, E. E. Hart, A. J. Snow, Wesley McCully, G. J. Emeny,

¹ Rev. James Gilmour, M. A., was born in Paisley, Scotland, and came to America at the age of nineteen. He was graduated from Union College, was ordained a Presbyterian minister, and died December 18, 1888, aged sixty-three.

H. S. Gardner, and Amos Youmans, clerk. The presidents have been S. N. Dada, F. E. Bacon and G. S. Piper. Mr. Youmans has been officially identified with the schools of Fulton since 1875 and Mr. Whittaker since 1877. Prof. B. G. Clapp is principal and Caroline F. Barnes is preceptress, the two being assisted by twenty teachers. The schools are efficiently maintained, and reflect great credit upon the village of Fulton and its inhabitants.

Fulton village, as shown by the preceding narrative, has enjoyed a steady growth, a prestige that has been carefully developed and maintained, and a position not only in the county but in the State of which it may well be proud. Its future appears as brilliant as at any period of its past. The population in 1890 was 4,214, an increase of 273 since 1880.

Volney, or Volney Center, is a post village of about 125 inhabitants. Elisha Candee opened here in 1816 the first store in the town outside of Fulton. Seth Tibballs erected a brick store in 1826 and soon afterwards sold to Samuel Griswold, who continued in business for more than thirty years. Other merchants there were Mr. Humeston, Almon Tucker, H. N. Gaylord, Nathan Bailey, S. H. Merritt, Charles Coe, Levi Chapel and Arba W. Simons. Gideon Seymour opened a tavern as early as 1809; he died in 1817 and was succeeded by his widow. About 1830 John Gasper became a tavern keeper there and continued until 1836, when he was succeeded by Jeremiah Hull, from whom the place received its name of Hull's Corners, and who was followed by George S. Babcock, George Briggs, William W. Rockafellow, C. B. Russ and others. This hotel was burned about 1870. George Briggs also had a tavern there in later years. The post-office was established December 13, 1825, with John Bristol as postmaster. His successors have been:

Samuel Griswold, 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. George Bassett, October 21, 1862; Dr. R. C. Baldwin, 1875; Arba W. Simons, 1876, incumbent.

North Volney is a postal hamlet in the north part of the town. The first store was opened there about 1858 by John Campbell, who was

succeeded by a Mr. O'Hara, Levi Johnson, R. P. Hall, F. W. Squires, Henry Bowen, Josiah Derby, William Sherman, A. O. Davis, A. P. Davis and others. Campbell & Stevens had a tavern there for a short time about 1850. The post-office was established in February, 1859, with John Campbell as postmaster, the first mail leaving the office on February 19. The successive incumbents have been F. W. Squires, appointed August 29, 1861; Frank C. Squires (his son), May 22, 1880; A. P. Davis, April, 1882; H. L. Bowen, June, 1884; and Thomas E. Ingersoll, 1893. This place is locally known as Druce's Corners.

Bundy's Crossing is a postal hamlet and flag station on the Midland Railroad northwest of Fulton. A store called the "Six Mile Grocery" was kept there for several years and finally passed into the possession of Edward B. McCullock, who was appointed the first postmaster when the post-office was established in 1871. His successors were Angeline McCullock in 1880, Cyrus Surdam in 1886, Charles Decker in 1890, and Miss Sayles in 1894.

Ingell's Crossing is a post-office and station on the Midland Railroad near the town line southeast of Fulton. The office was established March 25, 1870, with William F. Ingell as postmaster. He was succeeded by W. W. Loomis in 1890.

Mount Pleasant post-office, locally known as Hubbard's Corners, was established about 1872 with Joel Wright as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1876 and re-established in 1890, when John Wilmer was appointed postmaster. He was followed by Isaac Hale in 1894, and the latter by Mrs. L. P. A. Bishop in January, 1895. A store was opened there about 1867 by Josiah Derby, succeeded by Joel Wright in 1870, and closed in 1877.

Seneca Hill is a little hamlet on the river bank opposite Minetto. At one time George Briggs and others had a tavern there, and in earlier days, as late as 1858, it had a post-office, which was long since discontinued.

Morse was formerly a post-office near Bristol Hill four miles east of Fulton; it was discontinued in January, 1894 at which time James Jones was postmaster.

Churches.—Strange as it may seem the first religious organization in town was effected in the neighborhood of Volney Center in June, 1812,

about two years before the pioneer society of Fulton came into existence. This was the first Congregational church of Volney, the original members of which 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. John Dunlap and David R. Dixon were the first preachers. Rev. Oliver Leavitt became pastor in 1819 and remained until 1827, being followed by Revs. Abel Caldwell, Oliver Eastman, Truman Baldwin, Martin Powell, Heman S. Cotton, B. Pond, M. Stowe, Julius Doane, Lemuel Dada, Russell Whiting, Seth Williston, Salmon Strong, Jeremiah Petrie, J. R. Bradnack, Mr. Noye, P. W. Emens, David Henderson, Frank N. Greeley, W. W. Warner, and others. Their first edifice was erected on Bristol Hill in 1833 at a cost of about \$2,500. A Sunday school was organized there by Mrs. Eunice Leavitt in 1820, which was the first one in town outside of Fulton. Charles Atwood is now acting as pastor. This was the fifth church organized in Oswego county.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fulton had its beginning in circuit preaching that was conducted here by Rev. Mr. Tuller of Cortland, as early as 1809. The first class was organized in June, 1813, with Daniel Falley as leader. Meetings occurred at the houses of Daniel Falley, Judge Mooney and Noah A. Whitney, and among the early preachers were Revs. Mr. Bishop, James Hazen, Enoch Barnes, and Nathaniel Reeder. Under the latter in 1818-19 an extensive revival occurred, the converts numbering 400. On April 26, 1826, the "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Volney" was organized with George F. Falley, John Schenck, James Whitaker, John Waterhouse, Jacob C. Thompson, Daniel Falley, Joseph Easton, Julius Montague, and James Doolittle as trustees. The society worshiped in the school-house and in store-houses at the Upper and Lower Landings until 1828, when a brick edifice was erected on a lot donated for the purpose by Norman Hubbard. It was completed in 1830, and is generally said to have been the first church built by this denomination in Oswego county. It was twice remodeled and enlarged. On August 15, 1829, Fulton became a separate charge and Rev. William W. Rundell was appointed pastor. The pastors since then have been:

Revs. Jonathan Worthing, 1832; David H. Kingsley, 1833; M. H. Gaylord, 1834; William S. Bowdish, 1835-6; Luther Lee, 1837-8; C. W. Lect, 1839-40; Isaac Stone, 1841-2; Gardner Baker, 1843-4; Arza J. Phelps, 1845-6; Charles L. Dunning, 1847-8; John T. Hewitt, 1849-50; Harvey B. Chapin, 1851; Charles H. Austin (supply), 1851; James Erwin, 1852-3.

In 1853 the church was divided. A second society of 112 members was formed which erected a small building on the east side of Fourth street, and their first pastor in 1854 was Rev. O. M. Legate; his successors were

Revs. Isaac L. Hunt, 1855-6; and William X. Nind, 1857. The pastors of the first church were Revs. M. D. Gillett, 1854-5; J. H. Lambras, 1856; and A. Nichols, 1857-8. In June, 1857, the two societies united. The subsequent pastors have been Revs. Jackson C. Vandercook, 1859-60; Richard Redhead, 1861-2; John D. Adams, 1863-5; O. C. Cole, 1866-7; R. C. Houghton, 1867-70; T. J. Bissell, 1870; Theron Cooper, 1871-72; Albert L. York, 1873-4; H. M. Danforth, 1875-7; H. W. Bennett, 1878-80; E. C. Bruce, 1881-2; W. F. Markham, 1883-5; W. D. Chase, 1886-91; C. H. Guile, 1891-3; and Stephen T. Dibble since April, 1893.

In April, 1883, the society purchased for \$2,800 a house of Henry E. Nichols on the corner of Third and Cayuga streets for a parsonage, which they subsequently exchanged for the corner lot on which the church now stands. In 1894 a new brick edifice was erected on the site of and adjoining the old structure at a cost of about \$31,000. It was dedicated December 11, 1894, by Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu and presiding elder T. B. Shepherd. The society has about 575 members, with Dr. D. E. Lake, F. E. Bacon, F. E. Goodjon, John Porter, and M. V. Connell as trustees. Mr. Bacon is superintendent of the Sunday school, which has some 425 scholars.

The Baptist church of Fulton was first organized at the house of Richard Falley in the autumn of 1817, with these members: Richard Falley and wife, Bradford Dart and wife, Thomas Spencer and wife, David Johnson and wife, Hannah Fish, and Margaret Falley. The first persons to unite by baptism were Rufus Crain and Zivia Falley (afterward Mrs. Sanford), and soon the membership numbered twenty. Rev. Enoch Ferris and others ministered to the little band, which finally became so weak that its place of worship was removed to Palermo, where a majority of the remaining members resided. In May, 1827, another church was formed at the house of Dea. Timothy Wetmore, about three miles east of the village, composed of Timothy Wet-

more, Hannah Wetmore, Sanford Smith, Aaron G. Fish, Mrs. Lucy Ann Fish, Josiah Smith, Polly Smith, Zadok Thomas, Chloe Thomas, Zeria Sanford, Martha Baxter, and Betsey Gates. For several years they were without a settled pastor, but occasional meetings were held in the Sixteenth school house. In 1832 Rev. Asa Caldwell became the pastor and was followed by Rev. Charles Merritt and Elder Camp. Under the latter, in February, 1837, the meetings were transferred to the "old red school house" on the corner of Second and Cayuga streets in Fulton; about five years later they were held in the old Universalist church, now standing on Second street near Cayuga, and used as a paint shop. The "First Baptist society of Fulton" was incorporated at the district school house on July 2, 1838, with the following trustees: Kingsford E. Sanford, Timothy Barnes, Joseph Sanford, James W. Tucker, M. Newell, J. C. Whitman, and Ephraim Beardsley. Rev. Peter Woodin became pastor in 1839 and remained six years, and during his ministry, in 1841, a church edifice was built at a cost of \$2,300. He closed his pastorate in the spring of 1845 and among his successors were Revs. L. Ranstead, C. B. Post, J. B. Simmons (six years), S. W. Titus (eight years), G. R. Pierce, E. J. Harrison, R. H. Ketcham, George Baptiste, William Ostler, J. C. Breaker, B. R. Dow, and Robert J. Holmes. The society has about 200 members, property valued at \$7,500, and a Sunday school of some eighty scholars with C. W. Streeter as superintendent. N. R. Cole is church clerk.

The First Presbyterian church of Fulton and Granby—June 13, 1818, a preliminary meeting was held at the house of Widow Perry, near the Cascade, by Rev. John Dunlap, and Elders Elijah Mann and James Crosby, for the purpose of forming a Presbyterian church. The organization, styled the Presbyterian church of Oswego Falls, was effected on June 14, in the storehouse at the upper landing with these members:

Margaret Falley, Anna Crosby, Mary Perry, Lucretia Perry, Margaret M. Tarbox, Harriet Fay, Jared Crosby, Joh M. Perry, Milita French, Lucinda Robinson, May Schenck, Gitty Walradt, Lovisa Wilson, Sarah Bassett, Cyril Wilson, Dorcas Perry.

Within a month twelve children were baptized by Rev. D. D. Field, a missionary. On March 19, 1820, James Crosby was received into the church as a member and ruling elder, being the first to occupy the

latter position and officiating solely in that capacity until January 13, 1828, when Nathan Rowlee and Theodore Foster were ordained. The society was legally organized at a school house in Granby on July 16, 1827, with the following 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." For a time meetings were held in Oswego Falls. On April 30, 1832, the church was reorganized, under the name of "The First Presbyterian Society of Fulton and Granby," with Peter Schenck, George Salmon, jr., Elijah Mann, Edward Baxter, Freeman Hancock, and Moses L. Lee as trustees. In 1833 their first house of worship was built of wood on the corner of Oneida and Second streets, and was dedicated November 8 of that year by Rev. R. W. Condit. The first settled pastor was Rev. John Eastman, the founder of Falley Seminary, who commenced his labors January 26, 1834, was installed September 10, following, and remained until October 5, 1837. The subsequent pastors have been Revs. William Fuller, from April 24, 1839, to April 20, 1841; T. R. Townsend, from 1842 to 1851; Edward Lord, from February 10, 1852, to 1865 (absent as chaplain in the army one year); C. J. Hutchins, from June 17, 1870, to 1879; James S. Riggs, from September 1, 1880, to June 1, 1884; Charles H. Smith, from April 1, 1885, to July 4, 1886; and Joseph H. Odell, incumbent, since January 30, 1894. During many of these intervening periods the church was supplied by various clergymen, including Revs. Carl H. Stone, Frederick Palmer, and D. W. Rankin. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Townsend the society erected a new edifice, which was dedicated January 2, 1845. This structure was burned January 10, 1882. During that year the present handsome brick and stone church on the corner of Cayuga and Third streets was built at a cost, including the lot and furnishings, of \$31,843.99. It was dedicated June 14, 1883, by Rev. A. J. Upson, of Auburn. The society has about 300 communicants and owns a brick parsonage on the corner of Third and Utica streets. The elders are Arvin Rice (clerk), Almon Bristol, Andrew Hanna, and C. C. Benedict; and the trustees are George M. Case, president, George E. True, Lucien C. Seymour, Francis Stiles, Thomas Hunter 2d, I. C. Curtis, with George C. Webb, clerk.

The Methodist Episcopal churches of North Volney and Hubbard's Corners.—A little before the year 1820 Methodist meetings were held at the house of "Father" Arnold, and down to about 1843 they were held in various localities in the north and east part of the town. About this time a class was formed at North Volney with Russell Druce as leader, and in 1859 a church edifice was built there. The first trustees were G. D. Sayles, F. W. Squires, Francis Flowers, J. M. Annis, Sanford Patrick, Ira Campbell, and V. R. Griswold. The first Sunday school there was organized with Peter Wise as superintendent in 1854. In 1870 another M. E. church was erected at Hubbard's Corners (Mount Pleasant). The two societies have about 150 members, own property valued at \$3,000, and are in charge of Rev. B. G. Sanford.

The Universalist Church of Fulton was organized in 1832. Prior to this, in 1828, Rev. S. R. Smith, a Universalist minister, came here from Clinton, N. Y., under the auspices of Alfred Sabin, and preached in the school house on the "flats." In 1831 Rev. Mathew Bullard held similar services in the village. The first pastor of the church was Rev. O. Whiston, who held meetings in the school house at the upper landing. He was succeeded by Rev. John French, who preached in the "old red school house," and who was followed by Rev. T. C. Eaton, under whom, in 1836, a church was built on the west side of Second-street, near Cayuga. He remained until 1841. Then came Rev. Mr. Taylor, and on October 11, 1841, a legal organization was effected under the name of the First Universalist Church of Fulton, the trustees being John Worlock, Andrew B. Simons and Peter H. Keller. The subsequent pastors were Revs. R. O. Williams, William Sias, L. M. Hawes, Nelson Brown, J. R. Tuttle, G. W. Skinner, J. M. Bailey and Royal H. Pullman, a brother of George M. Pullman, the palace car magnate. He remained about eight years, or until May, 1867, and during his pastorate the brick edifice (Church of the Restoration) on First street was built, the corner stone of which was laid July 13, 1864. The pastors since the Rev. Mr. Pullman have been Revs. C. B. Lombard, E. K. Sanborn, L. M. Rice, O. K. Crosby, E. Jacobs, Allen P. Folsom, A. J. Aubrey, and others, together with several supplies. Rev. Mr. Aubrey, now postmaster of Fulton, served from March, 1891, to July, 1894. The pulpit at present is temporarily vacant. The trustees are A. J. Snow and A. L. Warner.

Zion Church (Protestant Episcopal), of Fulton, was organized June 22, 1835, by Rev. John McCarty, of Oswego, with the following wardens and vestry: Anson Sackett and Zachariah Eddy, wardens; John C. Highriter, Robert Hubbell, Hiram D. Wheat, Norman Kellogg, Richard D. Hubbard, Elbert Holmes, John O'Neil and David H. Highriter, vestrymen. On August 6, 1836, the corner stone of their church edifice was laid by Rev. Mr. McCarty, and the building was consecrated August 4, 1843, by Bishop De Lancy. The structure was improved in 1855 at a cost of \$600, and in 1862 a lot in the rear was purchased for \$300. In 1866 a rectory was built at an expense of \$800, which received \$500 in repairs in 1872. The first missionary was Rev. George B. Engle, who came in 1838. In 1842 Rev. A. C. Treadway took charge, and three years later was succeeded by Rev. O. P. Holcomb, who was followed in 1848 by Rev. George S. Potter. Rev. Theodore M. Bishop was rector from April 26, 1849, to 1857, and from August, 1861, to 1868. Other rectors have been Revs. William Atwell, L. E. Ferguson (during whose ministry St. Luke's Mission at West Granby was consolidated with Zion Church), Nathan F. Whiting, D. D., Edward Moyses (from May 1, 1872, to May 25, 1883), I. B. C. Beaubien, Horace Goodyear, and Mr. Cresser. The present rector is Rev. H. M. Clarke. Hiram Bradway, who died September 6, 1881, was for forty-five years junior warden of this church. The present officers are Willis S. Nelson and George Ehrhart, wardens; Giles S. Piper, James H. Brooks, Nicholas W. Ottman, J. G. Drew, Reuben Bradshaw, J. C. Wells, Alfred Cockshott, George G. Chauncey and Hugh McKinnan (clerk) vestrymen.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Fulton was organized April 24, 1843, with eight members: William Wright, Sylvester Bennett, Isaac Schenck, Thomas W. Chesbro, Henry C. Moody, Charles G. Case, James Parker, jr., and John W. Arnold. Thomas W. Chesbro was appointed the first steward, and Rev. P. R. Sawyer became the first pastor; and at a meeting of the society held at the "white school house," it was resolved "that the church formed April 22d be considered the 'true Wesleyan church in Fulton.'" The church was legally organized April 6, 1844, with the following trustees: Sylvester Bennett, Thomas W. Chesbro, Charles G. Case, H. C. Moody, James Parker, jr., and

William Wright. In 1844 a frame church was built on the corner of Second and Rochester streets. The society finally disbanded, and the old building is used for a storehouse.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) of Fulton had its beginning in the services which Father Kelley, of Oswego, instituted here about 1850. In January, 1854, Rev. James Smith was appointed resident priest. The congregation increased in numbers, and the premises formerly occupied by the Fulton Female Seminary, on the corner of Third and Rochester streets, were purchased, the old building was fitted up for a house of worship, and about 1858 it was regularly consecrated by Bishop McCloskey. It was afterward enlarged and improved. Father Smith died here September 15, 1881. The present priest, Rev. P. J. Kearney, took charge September 29, 1879. Under his pastorate a magnificent brick and stone church has just been erected. The corner stone was laid in September, 1889, and the imposing edifice was appropriately dedicated March 10, 1895. The lot on which it stands and the artistically carved altar were bequeathed to the parish by Father Smith. The structure is built in the Gothic style of architecture, contains twelve memorial windows, and cost about \$50,000.

The Free Methodist church of Fulton was organized as a class on the Chittenango camp-ground June 15, 1869, with five members, and with Alexander Wise as leader. The old school house at the upper landing was purchased and on July 4, of that year was dedicated as a place of worship, at which time the church was legally organized. On July 9 Rev. C. H. Southworth became their first pastor. September 16, 1869, the society was incorporated as the "Free Methodist Church of Fulton," with William Jenkins, Alexander Wise, and William W. Hill as trustees. On the night of July 3, 1870, the church building was destroyed by fire. A new chapel was dedicated January 5, 1871. Rev. H. A. Webster is the present pastor.

The Methodist Protestant chapel on Broadway in Fulton was built by the Baptists. It was changed to its present denomination and dedicated June 2, 1889.

Grace Mission chapel on the "flats" between the canal and river in Fulton was dedicated May 12, 1889. It is in charge of Samuel Green.

The State Street Methodist chapel in Fulton was built and opened

as an undenominational mission in the fall of 1894, the prime mover being E. R. Redhead.

There is also a small Methodist Protestant church at Bundy's Crossing, which was built several years ago, and a Seventh-Day Adventist church in Fulton, which was instituted more recently.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Fulton was organized May 21, 1888, with F. E. Bacon, president; Arvin Rice, vice-president; C. C. Benedict, secretary; and C. W. Streeter, treasurer. Rooms were leased in the Gardner block on Oneida street, and the association has continued an active existence.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE TOWN OF WEST MONROE.

West Monroe is the youngest and the second smallest town in Oswego county. It was formed from Constantia on the 21st of March, 1839, and is the original twelfth township of Scriba's patent, the patentee, George Scriba, giving it the name of "Delft," from a city near Rotterdam in the province of South Holland. It lies on the northern shore of Oneida Lake, a little east of the southern-central part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Parish, on the east by Constantia, on the south by the lake, and on the west by Hastings. It comprises an area of 20,076 acres.

The surface is very uneven and is broken into level, rolling, stony, and swampy ground. Much of it is marshy and unfit for cultivation. Along the valleys the Medina sandstone crops out, while in the north part of the town iron has been discovered, and it is also said that traces of lead and silver were found at an early day. Adjacent to the lake shore the land is very swampy. The soil is a medium quality of clay, and of sandy and gravelly loam, and produces fair crops of grain, hay, and potatoes, but is better adapted to grazing.

The whole area was originally covered with a dense growth of heavy

timber, which long gave employment to a number of saw mills. Only scattered remnants of these forests now remain, and nearly all the mills have been abandoned. Instead the land is dotted with comfortable homes and fertile fields, monuments of the labor of the sturdy pioneers, whose descendants enjoy the fruits of earlier struggles. The chief industry has changed from lumbering to that of agriculture, with dairying as the leading branch. There are two cheese factories and two saw mills in operation, the latter being owned by H. A. Smith and M. H. Raymond. The principal streams are Shanty Creek, the south branch of Salmon Creek, and a tributary of Scriba Creek.

The territory under consideration was parceled off at an early day in large tracts, and maps and titles have since borne the names of the grantees. These subdivisions and their respective locations are as follows: De Pau's tract, in the north part of the town; Munn & De Peyster's tract, in the central part just south of the foregoing; Lawrence tract, in the southeast corner of the town, an Indian reservation being taken off in the extreme southeastern corner; and De Graff's tract, in the southwest corner of the town.

The first town meeting was held at the house of James D. Spencer on May 7, 1839, at which time the following officers were elected:

Russell King, supervisor; Marcus Patterson, Eleazer Slocum, and Benjamin Spencer, assessors; Horace Spencer, Azor Hoyt, and George Getman, commissioners of highways; Edward Dundin and Abram Ruskin, overseers of the poor; George C. Hoyt, Peter Phillips, and Henry Stall, commissioners of common schools; Lucius Patterson, Benjamin G. Lewis, and Joseph Shaw, inspectors of common schools; Hiram Flining, collector; Hiram Flining, David Baird, Solomon Ouer, Abraham Merchant, and Joel Merchant, constables; Joel Merchant and Willet Miller, justices of the peace; Augustus G. Jewell, surveyor. There is no record of the election of a town clerk until 1841, when Samuel Atherton was chosen.

The supervisors have been as follows:

Russel King, 1839-40; Philip Rea, 1841-42; Marcus Patterson, 1843-44; Philip Rea, 1845-46; Eleazer Slocum, 1847; Philip Rice, 1848; Avery Williams, 1849; Marcus Patterson, 1850-51; John F. Slocum, 1852-53; Henry J. Jewell, 1854; Henry A. Baker, 1855-56; John F. Slocum, 1857-58; Levi Stow, jr., 1859; John F. Slocum, 1860; James A. Baker, 1861; Lucius L. Strickland, 1862-63; John F. Slocum, 1864-65; Merritt Burgess, 1866-67; John F. Slocum, 1868-72; John A. Webb, 1873; John F. Slocum, 1874; John A. Webb, 1875; J. W. Phillips, 1876; Merritt Burgess, 1877; J. Eugene Sperry, 1878-81; William N. Burgen, 1882; W. R. Paul, 1883-84; E. M. Wight-

man, 1885-86; W. R. Paul, 1887-89; George H. Simmons, 1890-91; F. H. Claxton, 1892; Solomon Graves, 1893; George H. Simmons, 1894-95.

The town officers for 1894-5 were:

George H. Simmons, supervisor; William J. Mutter, town clerk; Charles Ort, collector; Alexander Rowe, William Burgen, and Curtis Harding, assessors; H. E. Miller, R. O. Smith, A. T. Humphrey, and W. C. Humphrey, justices of the peace; Charles Piguet, highway commissioner; W. H. McLymond, overseer of the poor.

The first settlers in West Monroe were Martin Owens, Abel Ames, Joseph P. Ames, Sylvanus Allen, and Ebenezer Loomis, who came in 1806. Mr. Owens came from Fabius, Onondaga county, and located on the Julius Beardsley farm, where he remained until 1847, when he went to Wisconsin and died there. Abel Ames first took up his residence on the farm now owned by John F. Slocum, and died in town in 1844, leaving four sons, one of whom resides on the homestead. Joseph P. Ames, a brother of Abel, was without a family. Mr. Allen was born in Shelburne, Mass., and settled on the place now occupied by a son of George Campbell. In 1841 he removed to Lysander, Onondaga county, but returned to West Monroe in 1854, and died there in 1865, his death being the first in his family, which consisted of his wife and nine children. His widow died in 1871. Mr. Loomis settled on the farm now occupied by Hiram Rea, whence he moved to Cicero, N. Y., in 1830, and died there. The first birth in West Monroe was that of Azariah Ames.

In 1808 Deacon Smith came from Massachusetts and settled near the center of the town. He engaged in lumbering and erected during that year the first saw mill in West Monroe. In 1811 he built the first frame building and opened it as the first tavern in town, keeping it through the war of 1812.

At this period Oneida Lake was noted for its salmon fishing, and a company of fishermen came hither with their nets in 1810, from Cape Cod, Mass., to engage in the business. Among these were Enoch Nickinson, and Captain Walker with his five sons. The business, however, proved unprofitable and many of the colony removed from the town. Those who remained turned their attention to agriculture. Another settler of 1810 was Hiram Nickinson, who came from Massachusetts and settled on lot 75

The war of 1812, followed by the cold season of 1816, had a disheartening effect upon the infant settlement and materially checked its growth. During this period down to 1820 the inhabitants were engaged mainly in lumbering or in cultivating small clearings. Their temporary log cabins were from time to time replaced by frame dwellings, but improvements progressed slowly. The miasma arising from the swamps caused considerable sickness and added to their sufferings. Fever and ague were prevalent. But those who had come bravely bore the privations incident to pioneer life.

From 1820 to 1830 a large number of arrivals occurred. Prominent among them were Aaron Raymond, Samuel Atherton, Samuel P. Baker, Joseph Stall, John Pierce, John Wilson, Eleazer Slocum, James and Isaac Simmons, Silas and James Penoyer, Amasa Davis and Roswell Gates, many of whom settled at what is now Union Settlement, where Aaron Raymond built a saw mill in 1821, which was the first mill east of the center of the town. About this time George Phillips took up his residence on the lake shore, and soon afterward Linus Walker settled on the west half of the same lot. The latter is said to have been subject to attacks of insanity, and during those intervals would perform remarkable feats in skating. On one occasion in the winter of 1829, when the ice was partially formed and not sufficiently thick to bear a man's weight, much against the entreaties and efforts of his friends, he attempted to skate across Oneida Lake. When last seen alive he was swiftly gliding past Frenchman's Island. The next June his body was found on the southern shore of the lake. He left five children, of whom two sons were accidentally drowned in the same waters. Samuel P. Baker married a daughter of Samuel Atherton. He settled here permanently in 1829, and died in Gloversville, N. Y., April 21, 1888. His wife's death occurred in this town in 1882. Their son, Hon. William H. Baker, is a prominent citizen of Constantia.

Two other early settlers, both farmers, were Henry Phillips and John W. Sperry. The former was a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and the latter of Bethlehem, Conn.

Meanwhile a road had been opened from east to west through the town, and soon afterward other highways were laid out in convenient localities. A rude harbor or landing was constructed on the beach of the lake for the accommodation of lumbermen and others.

Between 1830 and 1840 Freeman Burr, Russell King, James D. and Benjamin Spencer, Jerry Cronon, James G. Caldwell, Jerry Letts, C. W. Pattat, M. A. Raymond, Lewis Rill, George Getman, Abram Buskin, Azor Hoyt, Horace Spencer, George C. Hoyt, Augustus G. Jewell, Joseph Shaw, Peter Phillips, Abraham and Joel Merchant, Lucius and Marcus Patterson, Philip Rea, Henry Stall, Joel Merchant, Benjamin G. Lewis, Willet Miller, Edward Dundin and others arrived, making the population in the last named year 908.

During the next decade, down to 1850, lumbering was prosecuted more extensively than before, and several saw mills were erected. Among the settlers of this period were Merritt Burgess, Warren Burgess, J. E. Phillips, Curtis Harding, Alvin A. Raymond, W. C. Humphrey and H. A. Smith. During this and the following decade (1850-1860) the town experienced its greatest growth, numbering in the latter year more inhabitants than at any other period of its history. Alvin A. Raymond built a grist mill with a single run of stones in 1875, for the purpose of grinding feed, which was the first of the kind in town. Prior to this grain was ground in mills in neighboring towns.

The town of West Monroe manifested a patriotic spirit throughout the war of the Rebellion and early voted a bounty to each volunteer. Eighty-two of her sons enlisted and served with credit. Of these Charles C. Matthews, Peter Bowman, Ira B. Bryant, Warren A. Burgess, Henry N. Caldwell, Charles Devendorf, Warren C. Emmons, Adolph J. Fix, George Greyson, James Holmes, Franklin B. Hoyt and B. N. Watson received merited promotions.

In October, 1869, the New York Ontario, and Western (Midland) Railroad was put in operation through the town with a station at West Monroe.

The population of the town at various periods has been as follows: In 1840, 908; 1845, 990; 1850, 1,197; 1855, 1,217; 1860, 1,416; 1865, 1,278; 1870, 1,304; 1875, 1,366; 1880, 1,314; 1890, 1,100.

The first school house was a log structure erected in 1810 on the main road about one mile west of West Monroe, and the first teacher therein was Caroline Barnes. A school was opened at Union settlement about 1830 and another at West Monroe near the same time. In 1860 the town had nine school districts, which were attended by 513

scholars. There are now eight districts with a school building in each, the whole being taught in 1892-93 by eight teachers and attended by 227 children. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$3,810; public money received from the State, \$962.07; raised by local tax, \$736.26. The districts are locally known as follows: No. 1, West Monroe; 2, Mud Settlement; 3, Whig Hill; 4, Ostrum's; 5, Toad Harbor; 6, Union Settlement; 7, Nutting; 8, Green.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed valuation of real estate, \$209,810; equalized, \$205,050; personal property, \$5,550; railroads, 4.13 miles, \$36,650; town tax, \$1,084.95; county tax, \$1,179.42; total tax levy, \$2,703.74; ratio of tax on \$100, seventy cents, the lowest in the county. The town forms one election district and polled 228 votes in November, 1894.

West Monroe is a small village on the Constantia and Fulton road half a mile north of the station on the Midland Railroad. The first merchant in town was Charles P. Jewell, who opened a store at this point in 1834. His building stood on the west bank of the creek, whence it was moved to the site of Cross & Wightman's block, and finally removed and now forms the rear of E. M. Wightman's dwelling. Among his successors were Henry J. Jewell, Ichabod Spencer, Henry and James Baker, Henry E. Miller, J. E. Sperry, W. H. Ray, and James G. Burr who is still in business. Cross & Wightman succeeded Mr. Sperry in the spring of 1885 and have since carried on a flourishing trade, being the leading tradesmen in the place. In 1886 they erected a cheese factory here which they sold to William Mutter, the present proprietor, in 1889.

The first hotel was built and kept by Pliny Draper, who soon sold to James and Horace Spencer, brothers, whom Eleazer Slocum succeeded February 12, 1840. Mr. Slocum continued as landlord until his death December 1, 1850, since which time, excepting a period of eight years, his son, John F. Slocum, has conducted the house. John F. Slocum has served as supervisor of West Monroe thirteen years, and is one of the oldest landlords in Oswego county. In 1881 he tore down the old tavern and erected the present fine hotel a little in the rear of the demolished structure. At one time two other hotels, kept by Captain Owens and Captain Allen, were maintained in the village. The present postmaster is J. W. Phillips. Among his predecessors were Edgar M. Wightman, W. H. Ray and John F. Slocum.

Union Settlement is a hamlet about four miles north of West Monroe. In 1844 a post-office was established there with Silas Penoyer as postmaster, who held the position until 1860, when the office was discontinued. A new school house was erected at that point in 1864.

Jerry is a post office situated about five miles northwest of West Monroe. Harvey A. Smith is postmaster and also owns a saw mill there.

Churches.—The first church in town was built by the Presbyterians at Whig Hill in 1849, largely through the efforts of Rev. W. Leonard, who dedicated the edifice August 22, 1849, and supplied the pulpit for several years. He died in 1886, being at that time the oldest Mason in Oswego county. This church is now connected with that at Constantia.

About 1854 a Baptist church was erected in the village of West Monroe at a cost of \$2,000. The pastor at that time was Elder Hanson. The society finally disbanded and for many years the edifice has been occupied by the Seventh-Day Adventists and others. The property is owned by John F. Slocum.

In the fall of 1890, under the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Bassett, a neat frame edifice was built by the Methodists in West Monroe village at a cost of about \$2,000. The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Shepard.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE TOWN OF WILLIAMSTOWN.

The territory embraced in this town was formerly a part of the town of Mexico, and when erected into a town, March 24, 1804, was a part of Oneida county. At its formation it included the present town of Richland (set off in 1807) and of Amboy (set off in 1830). Williamstown is situated on the eastern boundary of the county and is bounded north by Orwell and Redfield, east by Oneida county, south by Amboy, and west by Albion.

The surface is nearly level, or rolling in the eastern part, where begin the hills that rise farther on northeasterly into the plateau region of Oswego and Lewis counties. The west branch of Fish Creek has its rise in this town, and furnishes excellent mill sites; the other streams are small. The soil is a sandy loam, stony in some portions, and fairly productive, but is best adapted to grazing. In early years the land as it was cleared was devoted largely to the growing of the various grains and vegetables, but in later years the farmers have paid more and more attention to dairying, particularly the making of cheese in factories, of which there are now (1894) three in town. The town was originally heavily timbered, much of which was hemlock, and for many years lumbering, bark peeling, and tanning were the chief industries. All this has changed; not a tannery is in operation and saw mills are few.

The original survey township was No. 5 of Scriba's Patent, and was given the name of "Franklin" by the proprietor; but the new name, given it in honor of Henry Williams, one of the first settlers, soon superseded the other.

Settlement began in Williamstown in 1801, most of the pioneers of that year coming from Connecticut. Ichabod Comstock made the first clearing on lot 155, near the center of the town, and Solomon Goodwin settled adjoining him about two miles north of the site of Williamstown

village. Mr. Comstock lived in the town until 1837. He had nine children, all of whom are dead. Heman Goodwin, a brother of Solomon, lived across the road from them and reached the age of ninety years. Gilbert Taylor located at what was early known as "The Corners," about a mile and a quarter west of the site of Williamstown village, and kept one of the first stores in town. He sold out in 1805 to Isaac Alden and removed to Jefferson county. At that point it was believed the business center of the town would become established and grow into a village. A little hamlet gathered there, and there the early town meetings were held. The expectations of the pioneers in this regard were not to be realized, as will appear. Daniel Freeman kept one of the first stores; he was from Connecticut and moved out of the town early.

Dennis Orton settled just east of Comstock, but remained only a short time. Henry Williams located on lots 189 and 190, about a mile southerly from the site of the present village, and near to Ichabod Comstock. He became a prominent citizen, and was town clerk in 1806-08. He was one of the county side judges in 1816, 1821, and 1824, and member of assembly in 1826, and held the office of supervisor from 1810 to 1825 inclusive and from 1827 to 1832. His death took place in 1835, in Pennsylvania, whither he removed in 1833. Henry Filkins took up a lot in the same neighborhood with Goodwin and Comstock, where he built a substantial dwelling and lived in it until his death. He left seven children, all of whom are deceased.

Isaac Alden came into the town from Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1802, and opened his dwelling for the accommodation of the few travelers of the time. He built the first rude saw mill in 1802, which for some years was the only one in town, but it supplied the necessities of the early comers. It was on the site of the present mill at Williamstown village. Mr. Alden was the first supervisor, and held the office several years.

In 1804 Dr. Torbert came into the town and built the first grist mill, which is a part of the present mill at Williamstown. It has since been repaired and remodeled several times. The building of these mills and the water-power of the creek drew settlers to that locality and destroyed the prospects of a village at "The Corners." Squire Marvin built a later saw mill.

In the winter of 1803-4 a school was taught at "the Corners" by Philander Allen, the first one in town. Joel Rathburn and Miss P. Alden were married in September, 1802, which was the first marriage. The first white child born in the town was Julius, son of Ichabod Comstock.

Thomas Brownell, who is still living, was one of the pioneers in the edge of what is now Amboy. He is a carpenter and erected many of the early buildings, among them the tannery for Jacob Cromwell, noticed further on.

John Potts was an early settler and had three sons, William, Henry and Jacob. They located on the road leading towards Oswego. Henry Potts was supervisor in 1835-37, and again in 1841. Caleb Carr, father of Caleb L. Carr, settled adjoining and west of Henry Williams. He was member of assembly in 1837. William Hempstead located at "the Corners," kept a tavern, and ultimately died there. He was several times supervisor and town clerk.

Asa B. Selden, who was town clerk seven years, and supervisor from 1820 to 1826 inclusive, was a brother of Joseph, and father of Gustavus V. Selden. He located on a farm near Kasoag. G. V. Selden was supervisor in 1847-8. His brothers, Jacob M. and Josiah, were also prominent citizens. Jacob M. Selden was especially active in local affairs, was several years supervisor, and held other positions of importance. He was a leading citizen, and died in town a few years since.

Jesse Fish was an early settler and subsequently bought out the heirs of William Hempstead, and kept the tavern built by the latter. Mr. Fish was supervisor in 1839. Joseph F. Beckwith settled early in the Comstock neighborhood, was supervisor in 1843-44, and removed to Illinois, where he died.

Abijah Towsley settled near "the Corners" and was a prominent farmer of the town. He was justice of the peace thirty-one years, and supervisor in 1851. He was a brother of Hiram Towsley.

In 1806 the first store of much account was opened at "the Corners" by Samuel Freeman, who came in a few years earlier and became a prominent citizen. He held the office of supervisor in 1826, and again in 1838.

Other early settlers were Samuel Bird, John Thornton, Asa Belknap,

Obed Smith, Philander Alden (the first town clerk and a justice), Newton Marsh (the second supervisor of the town and a justice of the peace, removed to Richland about 1812), John Farr, Peter B. Wright, Russell Morgan, Israel B. Spencer, and Jesse Merrills. Samuel Clark was an early inn-keeper, and at his house many of the earlier town meetings were held.

These pioneers were all men of sturdy character, came mostly from New England, and devoted their lives to subduing a wilderness, that their posterity might enjoy the benefits.

Cary Burdick came in very early, removed to Albion, N. Y., and later went west. Daniel Stilson settled in town early from Columbia county, and died in the town. Gaston G. Comstock, a relative of the other settlers of that name, came from Connecticut, and was town clerk in 1809-10, and justice of the peace in 1813. Ædanus Comstock, perhaps of the same family, was town clerk in 1811 to 1819 inclusive, and also held the office of justice of the peace. Asa Belden came from Connecticut in 1807, and removed to Rome in middle life; he was town clerk from 1820 to 1826 inclusive, and supervisor in 1834.

Some of the residents of the town who were prominent in public affairs at later dates are Caleb L. Carr, who was justice of sessions in 1859-60; William R. Potts, who held the same office in 1874; Jacob M. Selden, who was member of assembly in 1855, and Channcey S. Sage, who held the office in 1858, and 1871-72; N. A. Towsley, who was justice of the peace twenty-three years; and Henry Potts who held the same office twenty years.

The first town meeting was held March 5, 1805, at the house of Daniel Stilson, at which the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, Isaac Alden; town clerk, Philander Alden; assessors, Henry Williams, Solomon Goodwin, and Israel Jones; collector, Daniel Freeman; overseers of poor, Daniel Stilson and Ichabod Comstock; commissioners of highways, Newton Marsh, Ichabod Comstock, and Benjamin Bool; constables, Daniel Freeman, Samuel Bird, and John Thornton; fenceviewers, Solomon Goodwin, Assia Belknap, and Israel Jones; sealer of weights and measures, Isaac Alden; pound masters, Obed Smith, and John Farnum. The town was divided into nine road districts, with the following pathmasters respectively: No. 1, Peter B. Wright; 2, Cary Burdick; 3, Newton Marsh; 4, Russell Morgan; 5, Israel B. Spencer; 6, Jesse Merrills; 7, John Ingersoll; 8, John Thornton, and 9, Joseph Hurd.

This list of officers adds the names of several early settlers to those before noticed, who located chiefly in the vicinity of the creek and on the road leading towards Oswego. At this meeting a bounty of \$25 was voted for each wolf or panther killed in the town.

In 1810 William Hamilton began improvements on the site of Kasoag by the erection of a dam which is still in use, and a saw mill, which was operated many years, on the site of the present mill. About the same time Daniel Stacy built a carding mill at Williamstown, but he did not get it in operation until 1815. It stood on the opposite side of the creek from the present grist mill. He sold it to Hiram Towsley about 1818 and removed to Camden, and the carding establishment finally went down.

The religious inclinations of the pioneers led them early to form a church and in 1805 the Congregational society was organized by Rev. William Stone, father of William L. Stone, the well known historical writer. Services were held for a time in Dr. Torbert's barn, and he afterward gave the society the use of a building that stood near the present cemetery entrance. The church was not built until several years later. This is now occupied, in a remodeled form, by the Presbyterian society.

Among other settlers of the town the following should be named :

Albert F. Austin, Austin Burdick, George C. Bronson, Dr. Samuel Cox, H. C. Case, Edwin Comstock, Charles Curran, Myron Case, Henry Carr, T. E. Comstock, Robert Filkins, Dr. Joseph Gardner, James Goodwin, Thomas and T. H. Greenhow, E. P. Harris, George Humphrey, Peter Hutt, William C. and M. Hyatt, E. McLean, J. A. Nichols, Aslibel Orton, V. R. and William Potts, Robert S. Paul, Frederick K. Potts, J. S. and S. B. Selden, Spafford Towsley, and C. P. Winsor.

Wild animals were very numerous through this region in early years and numerous bounties were offered for their destruction, being continued in some instances down to comparatively recent years. In 1805 the bounty for a wolf scalp was \$25, but this was soon reduced to \$10. This amount was paid at intervals down to 1836, and in 1827 it was made \$15. In 1809 \$10 bounty was paid for bears.

The war of 1812 created some excitement in the town, as it did throughout the northern part of New York. General Brown, with a body of soldiers passed through Williamstown on his way from Rome

to Sackett's Harbor, but there is no record of any of the pioneers joining the army.

In 1847, during the plank road enthusiasm that swept over the State, one of these useful (if temporary) highways was projected from Rome to Oswego, passing through Williamstown. Solicitation was made to the towns along the line to take stock in the company, and a special town meeting was held January 27, of the year named, at which it was decided that the town should subscribe for \$10,000 of the stock. This road was built and continued in use until about the time the railroad was built, and was of great benefit in enabling the people to get to market.

A settlement was commenced at what is known as Maple Hill, about four miles north of Williamstown, in 1860, which was the outgrowth of a large contract made by Calvert Comstock with the New York Central Railroad Company for wood and lumber. To fulfil his contract Mr. Comstock constructed a railroad from Williamstown to the point named and there built several mills, one of which was capable of sawing 8,000,000 feet of lumber annually. A post-office called Maple Hill was established in 1863 and quite a village sprang up. When timber became scarce, the road was extended into Redfield. The work was carried on to about 1876, when the mills were removed and nothing now remains of the settlement.

In the war of the Rebellion this town evinced commendable patriotism, sending sixty-three men. Among those who attained promotion were Josiah Ashpole, James Marsh, Byron and William R. Potts, Alexander Robinson, and Sylvester S. Rodgers.

Population: In 1820, 652; 1830, 606; 1835, 658; 1840, 830; 1845, 782; 1850, 1,121; 1855, 953; 1860, 1,144; 1865, 1,948; 1870, 1,833; 1875, 1,808; 1880, 1,820; 1890, 1,215.

Supervisors' statistics of 1894: Assessed value of real estate, \$307,601; equalized, \$324,255; personal property, \$5,300; railroads, 9.13 miles, \$78,331; town tax, \$1,380.11; county tax, \$1,845.51; total tax levy, \$3,913.10; ratio of tax on \$100, \$1.25; dog tax, \$60.50. The town constitutes a single election district and in November, 1894, 247 votes were cast.

Following is a list of supervisors from the organization of the town to the present time, with the years of their service:

1805, Isaac Alden; 1806-7, Newton Marsh; 1808, Isaac Alden; 1809, Newton Marsh;

1810 to 1825, inclusive, Henry Williams; 1826, Samuel Freeman; 1827 to 1832, Henry Williams; 1833, William Hempstead; 1834, Asa B. Selden; 1835-37, Henry Potts; 1838, Samuel Freeman; 1839, Jesse Fish; 1840, Jacob Cromwell; 1841, Henry Potts; 1842, Jacob Cromwell; 1843-44, Joseph F. Beckwith; 1845, Jacob Cromwell; 1846, Austin Burdick; 1847-48, Gustavus V. Selden; 1849, Abijah Towsley; 1850, Michael Freeman; 1851, Abijah Towsley; 1852, W. J. Dodge; 1853-54, William Harding; 1855-56, Chauncey S. Sage; 1857-58, Jacob M. Selden; 1859, O. B. Phelps; 1860, Chauncey S. Sage; 1861, C. L. Carr; 1862, Chauncey 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; 1876-7, Chauncey S. Sage; 1878-82, John L. Sage; 1883, Charles J. Bacon; 1884-88, W. H. Selleck; 1889-93, Thomas Laing; 1894-95, Albert Warren.

Following were town officers for 1894-95 :

Supervisor, Albert Warren; town clerk, Rensselaer L. Rathbun; assessors, James A. Hughes, Charles Parkhurst, Robert Armstrong; justices of the peace, Alexander McAuley, J. S. Fox, A. G. House, and Austin Hutt; overseer of the poor, W. D. Rosa; collector, Thomas Morrison; commissioner of highways, Klock J. Saltsman; constables, James Madison, Caleb Totman, Henry Larouche.

By Chapter 467 of the Laws of 1871, the supervisor, town clerk, and justices of the peace and their successors in office were constituted a board, to be known as the Williamstown Cemetery Board. They were authorized to buy a suitable cemetery site and establish a cemetery, and the Board of Supervisors were authorized to lay a tax on the town of not to exceed \$1,000 for the purpose. The project was carried out, and the beautiful cemetery in Williamstown village is the result. The act creating this board was drawn by Chauncey S. Sage. The cemetery plot contained at first about fifteen acres, and now contains about twenty.

In 1860 the town had seven school districts, which were attended by 312 children. It now has ten districts with a comfortable school house in each, which in 1892-3 were taught by eleven teachers and attended by 297 scholars. The school sites and buildings are valued at \$7,525; assessed valuation of districts in 1893, \$341,555; money received from the State, \$1,316.74; raised by local tax, \$1,449.86. The districts are locally designated: No. 1, Stellbrook; 2, Wardville; 3, Kasoag; 4, Checkered House; 5, Carr; 6, Williamstown; 7, North Williamstown; 8, West Maple Hill; 9, Curran; 10, East Maple Hill.

The Williamstown Union Free School house was built of brick in

1885 at a cost of \$3,000, for which sum the district was bonded. The old school building and site were sold to Dr. E. W. Crispell in 1894 for \$50. April 8, 1887, the district was organized as a Union Free School with the following Board of Education :

John L. Sage, president; Henry A. White, Albert Warren, Thomas Laing, Edward B. Acker, William R. Potts, Oliver H. Farnsworth, Lucien C. Carr, and Theophilus Larouche. The principals have been W. J. Teal, W. H. Adams, Jay B. Cole, Emily Williams, Jessie E. Burkhart, Roscoe Sergeant, and Claribel Preston, incumbent. The presidents of the board have been John L. Sage, Henry A. White, C. J. Williams, and J. B. Cole. The board for 1894-95 consists of Jay B. Cole, president; R. L. Rathbun, clerk; H. A. White, D. H. Shaw, John Rogers, W. D. Rosa, J. W. Rice, W. H. Huntley, and Thomas Look.

Williamstown Village.—This village is pleasantly situated on Fish Creek, in the southeastern part of the town. The R., W. & O. Railroad (now controlled by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co) was opened through this town in May, 1851. Many of the early settlers at this point have been mentioned. The establishment here of the early mills and of a large tannery gave the settlement a start and by 1830 its population had reached 606, and five years later was 830. The tannery was built by Thomas Brownwell for Jacob Cromwell. He carried it on for some years, enlarged it, and sold to Phelps, Stone & Parker, who transferred it to D. F. Morse. Mr. Morse operated it for a number of years, and sold to P. C. and P. H. Costello. It was burned April 20, 1873, and the firm immediately erected on the site what was then the largest tannery in the State, the large yard containing 329 vats. The consumption of bark was for a time 7,000 cords per year. The supply soon failed and the establishment was moved to Pennsylvania.

Among former prominent merchants here were Austin Burdick, supervisor in 1839 and many years a leading citizen; J. & J. M. Selden, who also built a large hotel, the Selden House, burned in 1884; William Harding, supervisor 1853-4; Morse, Morrison & Co; McCabe & Rogers; McCabe & Costello; and Morse & Parker. H. A. White came to Williamstown as clerk for the last named firm and in 1864 began trade, which he has successfully continued to the present time. He is now one of the leading merchants. His brick store is on the site of the old Selden House, and was erected in 1885. The only manufacturing establishments in the village now are two saw mills, a grist mill, and a canning factory.

The post-office was established in 1813 with Dr. Samuel Freeman as postmaster. It was located at "the Corners," but soon followed other business interests to the present village. The present postmaster is Thomas Laing, who assumed the charge in August, 1894, succeeding Albert Warren, who held it four years as successor of Dr. Joseph Gardner.

The present business of the place consists of the stores of Henry White, John Rogers, John L. Sage (at the railroad station), M. T. Larouche (grocery), and the drug store of G. W. Taft. There are three hotels, three blacksmith shops, wagon repair shops, a tin shop, etc. Laing & Rathbun are undertakers, and Mr. Rathbun has a furniture store. Hon. Chauncey S. Sage came to Williamstown in 1850 and purchased the Rensselaer Burdick farm of 100 acres lying on the west edge of the village and south of the railroad, from which he sold a number of building lots. He engaged extensively in lumbering, and at the depot built the Sage House, a large three-story frame hotel, in 1868, and about the same time opened a store there, moving from his farm just mentioned to the station. He always leased the hotel, first to G. C. Potter, and afterward to others. Soon after settling in town Mr. Sage, in company with Goodwin Plumb, purchased the establishment of W. J. Goodfrey and for several years carried on trade as general merchants. Mr. Sage was long a leading citizen, and served as postmaster about twenty-one years, from 1861. He was supervisor for several years, and member of assembly in 1858, 1871, and 1872. He died November 23, 1890. John L. Sage, his son, now carries on a large trade there, and the Sage House is kept by John J. Burlingame. F. & I. J. White have quite an extensive canning factory near the station.

Williamstown has several times suffered severely from fires; one on May 4, 1884, burning the Selden House, Dygert House, etc.; and one on July 3, 1888, destroying much of the business portion of the village, only a part of which has been rebuilt. The loss at the first fire was about \$50,000, and at the latter about \$30,000. On the 16th of July, 1889, another fire destroyed property worth \$6,000.

About 1872 E. D. Burton brought to the village a small printing outfit and began the publication of an advertising sheet in his own in-

terests. This was the first printing business established in town. About 1876 he sold the material to Healy & Garnsworth. The first regular newspaper started in town was the Williamstown Local, which was first issued on May 4, 1893, by Emerson C. Smith, the present proprietor.

Kasoag.—This is a post hamlet in the northern part of the town about three miles north of Williamstown village, on the old Indian trail from Oneida Castle to the Salmon River. The Oneida Indians had a camping ground on the site of Kasoag and many relics have been found there. The settlement was started around the saw mill and dam which were built about 1810 by William Hamilton, the second mill in the town. The mill has passed away, but the original dam, more or less improved, is still in use. Not much business was carried on at Kasoag until after 1848, in which year William J. Dodge and James L. Humphrey, who came from Albany, built a large barrel manufactory there, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day. These were sold largely in Syracuse and Oswego. The first factory was burned, but was rebuilt and the business continued several years, until suitable timber became scarce. The senior member of this firm, W. J. Dodge, was supervisor in 1852. The business interests of Kasoag consists at the present time of a store kept by Frank Coon; a hotel, by Michael McDermott; a feed store; a large factory for the manufacture of furniture, and the saw mill, by the Kasoag Manufacturing Company, and a few shops. The postmaster is Alonzo Frost, who succeeded George Bailey.

Ricard is a post hamlet, with a store kept by H. W. Blount. There are some business interests here. Joseph Nash is postmaster, succeeding Lewis Barnes in that position. Herbert W. Blount has a large general store and with George R. Blount also conducts the Blount Lumber Company, manufacturing and dealing in lumber extensively.

Fraicheur is a post-office recently established in the southwest part of this town on the Amboy town line. The postmaster is W. H. Phillips.

Churches.—The Presbyterian church of Williamstown was organized soon after the war of 1812-15 and probably in 1817. In this year the trustees were Samuel Torbert, Ædamus Comstock, and Daniel Stacy. The ground on which the church stands was given to the society in 1817 by Matthew Brown. The building was considerably improved in 1850 and also in the summer of 1866. Rev. John Burkhart is pastor.

The Methodist society was organized about 1825, the early records not being in existence to give the exact year or the date of erection of the building. Rev. D. M. Phelps is the present pastor.

A Catholic church is now under the pastoral care of the priest, Rev. Joseph F. Tiernan, who is stationed at Camden, Oneida county. They have a neat church edifice, which was built in 1884, and dedicated by Rev. Father Beecham, the first pastor.

The Seventh Day Adventists have a society here and hold services about every two weeks in private houses.

The M. E. church at Ricard was built in 1894, following the organization of the society, and was dedicated on December 5 of that year. It cost about \$2,000. Prior to the erection of this edifice Methodist services had been occasionally held in the school house.

PART II.
BIOGRAPHICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THOMAS KINGSFORD.

To the subject of this sketch, as to but few men, has it been given to have his name become a household word in nearly every land. Associated forever with the separation of starch from ripe Indian Corn, the name of Kingsford will go into history, as that of a benefactor of the race. The history of the Kingsford family dates back, it is said, to the time of King John, the Usurper, who, having murdered young Arthur, and for this, and his oppressive exactions, drawn upon himself the bitter hatred of his English subjects, was flying before the triumphant banners of the French invader; coming late one night to the brink of a rapid stream, with no means of passage at hand, he was borne over on the shoulders of a stalwart subject, to whom, thereafter, in those days of new and quaint surnames, clung the well fitting title of "The King's Ford." In 1767 we find the family ensconced among the sunny meadows of Kent. Here on January 9, 1767, was born George Kingsford, who married, at twenty-two, on January 18, 1789, Mary Love, also of Kent, and two years his senior (born at Headcorn, Kent, February 4, 1765). Thomas, the son of this union, early forced to seek his own support and to aid his widowed mother, left the parental roof at the age of seventeen, and merged his life in that of the great city of London. He embarked in business as a baker, which he followed with varying success for about five years. Near the close of this period, at the age of twenty-two, he married (on January 6, 1818), Ann Thomson, a native of the maritime borough of Deal. Leaving London about this time, Mr. Kingsford obtained employment in a Chemical Works, where he developed a remarkable genius for chemical research. Failing health drove him from this employment, and he resumed his former occupation of baker. Overtaken by financial reverses, he was forced to return for a time to Canterbury, a former residence, but leaving there after a brief period, he went to Headcorn, Kent, where he opened a school and conducted it six or seven years. But the growing necessity of providing for his increasing family, obliged Mr. Kingsford to abandon this pursuit, and he turned wistful eyes to America. After much thought, he decided to emigrate. Leaving his faithful wife in charge of the school at Headcorn, he sailed from London in 1831, and landed in New York on December 12 of that year. After a trying winter with but partial employment, and that at scant wages, he sought and obtained, in April, 1832, a position in the starch factory of William Colgate & Co. at Harsimus, Bergen county, N. J. This firm was one of the largest in that manufacture, which was then in its infancy in this country. In America in 1832

starch-makers were using principally wheat as the raw material, and vainly endeavoring to meet the ever growing demand for this commodity. Amid such conditions, Mr. Kingsford at the age of thirty-three, came to the consideration of the starch problem. A year or more of service, faithfully rendered, proved to his employers his value, and his wages were increased to a sum, which enabled him in 1833 to send to England for his family. Mr. Kingsford now devoted himself for some years to the mastery of the details of his business, and a study of the conditions upon which its success depended. He early became convinced that there must be sought in new directions, a raw material capable of yielding starch in sufficient quantities to meet the demand which was now fast outrunning the limited supply. His observant mind noted the quality of the American Maize or Indian Corn and he suggested to his employers the practicability of extracting starch from it. But they were manufacturing from wheat and were satisfied. No one had yet succeeded in extracting starch from Indian Corn, and they did not care to experiment. He conferred with other starch makers, but stood alone in his views. He talked with his associates of his theories, and like many another seeker after light along untrodden paths, was met with incredulity, often with ridicule. But his was not a nature to be easily turned from its purpose. So strongly did he become impressed with the possibility of improvement, that he resolved to proceed with investigations on his own account. In the year 1841 he began his experiments; bringing to the subject, together with his acquired practical experience, the chemical knowledge gained so many years before in England, and which now proved of great benefit. The story of his studies and researches, his repeated failures, the difficulties he encountered, and his ultimate success, reads like a romance; and can only be appreciated by those who have heard from his own lips, the recital of the incidents of that eventful year. The jewel of success seemed to hang just beyond his grasp. But he was not a man to be discouraged by failures. With increased concentration his resolute mind set itself to the mastery of the problem before him, and he pursued his investigation. But success was near at hand. Throwing one day, into a tub containing a mixture of lye and corn pulp, a solution of lime in which he had unsuccessfully treated some corn for starch, he devoted several days following to racking his brain for new processes. On desiring later to again use the tub, he was about to empty it, when he discovered on the bottom a quantity of beautiful clear white starch perfectly separated. He had now clearly demonstrated that starch *could* be produced from ripe Indian Corn, and he rejoiced in his achievement. It was always a treat to hear Mr. Kingsford tell, with a twinkle in his eye, of submitting to his employers his first sample of starch from ripe corn. They had denied his premises, failed to admit his conclusions, and had looked upon him as a dreamer and an enthusiast. But, as so often happens, the dreamer had made his vision a practical reality. Here was the evidence not to be confuted. They were compelled to admit that he had succeeded; that starch from Indian Corn was an accomplished fact, and that Mr. Kingsford had fairly won the right to rank as a great discoverer. He now threw himself with enthusiasm into experiments for perfecting the new product, and arranging for its manufacture on a large scale; and in the year 1842 he succeeded in preparing a quantity suitable for the market. The great superiority of the new starch was immediately recognized, and it sprang at once to popular favor. So great was the demand from manufac-

turers of textile fabrics and the trade generally, for the new and better product, that Mr. Kingsford soon resolved to engage in the manufacture on his own account. Accordingly in 1846 he severed his connection with the firm of William Colgate & Co., and formed with his son, *Thomson Kingsford*, who had assisted him in all of his experiments, the firm of T. Kingsford & Son. A small starch factory was now built at Bergen, N. J., but within one short year, the young industry had outgrown its cramped accommodations, and enlargement became an imperative necessity. In the fall of 1847, Mr. Kingsford and his son were approached by capitalists from Auburn, N. Y., who were desirous of being associated in the manufacture and introduction of Corn Starch to the world. They made overtures for the investment of ample capital, to provide for the growing necessities of the new business. These proposals being accepted, it was decided at the same time, to remove to a point where the raw material, Indian Corn, would be more accessible, pure water, a necessity in the processes, most abundant, and facilities for the shipment of the product more ample. These conditions, most fully met in the City of Oswego, N. Y., decided them to locate at this point. A stock company with a capital of \$50,000 was formed in 1848, under the State manufacturing laws, having the corporate name of "The Oswego Starch Factory," and with this company the firm of T. Kingsford & Son entered into a contract for the manufacture and sale of the starch. A commodious factory was built on the bank of the Varick Canal just west of the Oswego River, and not far from its entrance into Lake Ontario. From this time on the growth and development of the business was phenomenal, scrupulous care being taken that not a pound of starch which failed to reach the highest standard of purity should leave the establishment. Beginning with sixty-five workmen in 1848, the output of starch for the next year was 1,327,126 pounds. This had increased five years later to an average annual production of above 3,000,000 pounds. This rapid growth made necessary not only additional buildings, but radical improvements in machinery and appliances. In these the mechanical and inventive genius of the son, Thomson Kingsford, was brought into requisition, and the protection of the patent office was sought again and again for inventions, the control of which could be effectually secured. Still the business grew; in 1859, eleven years after the location of the business at Oswego, the output of the factories had increased to an annual average of 7,000,000 pounds, and "Oswego" and the "Kingsfords" were fast gaining a national reputation as names connected with an indispensable, yet pure, perfect, and plentiful household necessity.

The five or six years succeeding 1859 covered the era of depression, caused by the late civil war, in manufactures in which large quantities of starch had previously been utilized; but still the annual average output of the Oswego Starch Factory continually increased. New avenues of use were constantly opening for their product, and the manufacturers were kept increasingly busy in supplying the demand. Starch had come to be employed, not merely in the manufacture of textile fabrics, or the making of paper, but was finding a wide consumption in confectionery, baking, paint-making, and a multitude of minor industries. For these and for the laundry, The Kingsford's Oswego Starch was increasingly sought, at home and abroad; and the sales during this period mounted rapidly upward, to a figure exceeding 10,000,000 pounds yearly. The "Corn Starch," "Prepared Corn," or "Corn Flour," as it was named in different countries, which had been introduced in 1850 by the Oswego

firm of T. Kingsford & Son, had now won its way to universal favor as a pure, perfect, wholesome and nutritious article of diet, and was fast supplanting arrow root, sago, tapioca, and similar farinaceous foods in the popular estimation. These most gratifying results had been wholly reached by the perfection of the product, the fame of which had now become well nigh world wide. The phenomenal success of the business stimulated competition. Other manufacturers, following in the wake of this pioneer firm, were investing ample capital, erecting buildings and buying costly machinery in the effort to attain a similar success. In the twenty years from 1850 to 1870 the number of starch factories in the country had grown to 195, and the capital invested in this business was in 1870 \$2,741,075. Compelled to meet continually in new and ever changing forms, the rivalry of the trade and the claims of other manufacturers, unceasing vigilance was exercised by the Kingsfords in maintaining the recognized superiority of their product; so that "as good as Kingsford's" became the argument of their competitors in pushing their own inferior wares.

The corporation, "The Oswego Starch Factory," lent its willing aid, augmented by large wealth, to maintain the prestige of the institution, and the business grew apace in spite of increasing and fierce competition. No backward step was ever taken from the position at first assumed and steadily maintained by T. Kingsford & Son, of being the *originators* and the *leading manufacturers* in the world of starch from ripe Indian Corn. The official seal of public and popular appreciation of Mr. Kingsford's great discovery has been put upon it again and again by the great Industrial Exhibitions of the world. Beginning with the great London Exhibition of 1851 down to the present time, whenever the products of the Oswego Starch Factory have been placed on exhibition in competition, by the Kingsfords, they have never failed to receive the highest award and commendation, under the most minute scrutiny of the world's first experts, a record rarely gained, and one which speaks volumes for their purity and worth.

Thomas Kingsford was a man who clearly recognized the truth that a business to be successful must be a system of mutual services. The operatives were treated with fairness and good will, their interests consulted, their opinions and suggestions sought, their pleasure and comfort made a matter of thoughtful consideration. Such treatment on the part of the employer, had its fruitage in the cordial relations which always existed between Mr. Kingsford and his employees. Strikes and contentions were unknown in the business, and the utmost quiet, regularity, and kindly feeling ever prevailed throughout the whole establishment.

Mr. Kingsford's uprightness and business ability were recognized by the citizens of Oswego soon after he took up his abode with them, and his co-operation was sought in many public and associated movements. In 1856 Mr. Kingsford, with four others, established the Marine Bank of Oswego, of which Mr. Elias Root was the president, and Mr. Kingsford the vice-president. In 1864 Mr. Kingsford in company with substantially the same parties organized the First National Bank and he was its first president.

Mr. Kingsford never cultivated the arts of political life, but he embraced heartily, as a true patriot, the principles of the Republican party, and sustained the war measures of the administration in its efforts to preserve the Union. In 1864 he was

one of the Presidential electors who cast the vote of the Empire State in favor of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Kingsford's religious character, the result of early training by his pious mother, was decided and active. An ardent Baptist, he early identified himself with Baptist history in New Jersey, and was a prominent organizer of the first Baptist church built in Harsimus, now Jersey City. Soon after removing to Oswego he connected himself with the First Baptist Church in East Oswego, at that time under the ministrations of Rev. Isaac Butterfield. The increase of population on the opposite side of the river led to the organization in 1852 of the West Baptist Church by forty-two members, dismissed from the parent church for that purpose, in which movement Mr. Kingsford took an active interest. Mr. Kingsford was the first treasurer of the new church, and subsequently one of its leading deacons. Mr. Kingsford gave with a liberal hand both to his church and to other charitable institutions. Ever ready to assist those less fortunate than himself, he never turned a deaf ear to any proper appeal to his sympathies. His manners were unassuming, and he did not embarrass the recipients of his bounty by a word or look. At his death, which occurred at his home in Oswego on November 28, 1869, and which was universally mourned, he left an example of exalted success attained by singleness of aim, well directed application, and undeviating rectitude. His unfailing kindness had made all his friends, and he left no enemy to begrudge his well earned prosperity. Mr. Kingsford had four children—one son and three daughters, by his first wife, who died in 1834, soon after her arrival in America, his son Thomson being now the sole surviving child.

As an inventor and discoverer the name of Thomas Kingsford will ever be associated with a great industry, and will live in history as that of a benefactor of the human race. Dying, he has left a "foot-print on the sands of time," which will not soon be effaced. Of him, as of another great man, it may be said: "It was his misfortune (if indeed it be one) to be born poor. It was his merit by industry and perseverance to acquire wealth. It was his misfortune to be without friends in his early struggles to aid him by their means or their counsel. It was his merit to win them in troops in his maturer age by a Christian character that challenged all scrutiny."

THOMSON KINGSFORD.

THOMSON KINGSFORD, the present head of the firm of T. Kingsford & Son, was born at Headcorn, in Kent, England, April 4, 1828, one of four children of a family whose ancestry is traceable back to the days of the early English kings. His earlier years, until the age of five, were passed in his native place, where his mother was maintaining a school founded by her husband, who, in 1831 had sailed for America to seek the opportunity for bettering his own condition and of educating his family, which seemed to be denied to him in his native land. Locating in the spring of 1832, in Harsimus, Bergen county, N. J., where he had secured employment in the starch factory of Messrs. William Colgate & Co., the elder Kingsford was enabled during the following year to send to England for his family. Thus it was that Thomson

brought to the environment of the congenial air and institutions of America, those characteristic traits which its untrammelled freedom was so well suited to foster and develop. The excellent schools and academy of Harsimus, laid for him the foundation of a thorough practical education; and at the age of fourteen he entered as apprentice the business of machinist and draughtsman. During the first year of this apprenticeship, he constructed a perfect working steam engine of some six horse power, which was the first power used by his father in the then newly discovered process of extracting starch from ripe Indian corn. At the age of eighteen years, the American Institute awarded him its diploma for the best mechanical drawing, a high honor when his age and the exclusive character of that Exhibition are taken into account. It was in this year (1846) that his father, having severed his connection with the starch firm of William Colgate & Co., took into partnership his son Thomson, who had been a deeply interested participant in all of his father's researches and experiments, and had rendered direct and efficient aid in their prosecution, and with him, organized, for the manufacture of starch from corn, the firm of T. Kingsford & Son, now so widely known as the largest manufacturers in the world in their peculiar line.

Thomson was therefore especially fitted, both by a knowledge of the needs and his thorough mechanical training, to supply the necessary machinery and many labor-saving devices for the factory which the firm erected at Bergen, N. J. In the spring of 1848, the young business having crowded itself out of its New Jersey quarters by its rapid increase, the machinery was taken down and removed to Oswego, N. Y., where it served to form a nucleus for the establishment which has since made Oswego famous the world over, as the center of the starch making industry. The steady and remarkable growth of the business in its new location, and the new uses and adaptations of the product in manufactures and the arts, which were constantly arising, necessitated continual improvements in appliances and treatment to suit various demands, in supplying which the inventive talent of Thomson Kingsford was often useful. For twenty years the business life of father and son were interwoven, and an effect produced which probably would not have been accomplished by either single handed. Neither knew any limit to his energy and perseverance, and having concert of tastes and views, the efforts of one supplemented those of the other.

As the years of the father increased, the management devolved more and more upon the son, and at the death of his father in 1869, Thomson Kingsford found himself at the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country. The sixty-five workmen of 1848 had been increased more than tenfold. The capital, from \$50,000 had been augmented to \$500,000. That the high quality of the product was maintained under the administration of Thomson Kingsford is evidenced by the fact that in 1876 the superior merits of the Kingsford's Oswego Starch, which had steadily held the first place in all public exhibitions where the manufacturers had put it in competition, was clearly recognized by the report of the judges for awards of the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, in which they paid tribute to the superior character of the exhibit shown, recognized the Kingsfords as "*originators* of starch from Indian corn."

Mr. Kingsford maintains a constant and unremitting oversight over all manipulations of the starch. He is familiar with all the countless ramifications of the business.



J. P. Kingsford

and nothing escapes his eye. He is personally acquainted with every employee, and his relations with his subordinates are of the most cordial and helpful nature. He aims to be the friend of each, and in this, unconsciously makes each a friend.

Mr. Kingsford's ability as a financier and manager, has received recognition both at home and abroad in his appointment to positions of honor, trust and confidence. He is a trustee of Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y., and also of Wells College at Aurora, N. Y., president of the corporation, The Oswego Starch Factory, and chairman of its executive committee; a director, and subsequently vice-president of the National Marine Bank of Oswego; an active participant in the organization of The First National Bank; a promoter, with his father, of the Oswego Water Works Company; a director of the Oswego Gas Light Company; a trustee and one of the original incorporators of the Home for the Homeless, a local charity of widespread influence, originated by the ladies of Oswego in 1879. Mr. Kingsford also now carries on a number of individual enterprises among which are a box shop and planing mill, which supplies the boxes for The Oswego Starch Factory; a machine shop and foundry, and a "department store," one of the largest in this section of the State.

Mr. Kingsford's influence has been frequently recognized in the councils of the Republican party in this State. He was a member of the Convention of 1879 in Saratoga Springs which nominated Gov. Cornell, and again three years later, in 1882, a member of the Convention which in the same place nominated the Hon. Charles J. Folger to the same office.

Mr. Kingsford was, with his father, one of the founders of the West Baptist Church of Oswego, which has left its deep impress upon the community.

Mr. Kingsford married, July 1, 1851, Virginia J., daughter of Augustus and Mary Pettibone of Oswego. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford; Thomas Pettibone Kingsford, born December 24, 1858; now associated in business with his father, and perpetuating the firm name of T. Kingsford & Son, and a daughter, Virginia M. Kingsford, now the wife of the Hon. John D. Higgins, one of the trustees of The Oswego Starch Factory, and at present mayor of the city of Oswego.

Mr. Kingsford is a public spirited citizen, a great manufacturer, a financier of comprehensive views and executive force; a kind employer, a strong friend with a helping hand, and a philanthropist of deep seated religious principle.

THOMAS PETTIBONE KINGSFORD,

ELDEST child and only son of Thomson and Virginia J. (Pettibone) Kingsford, was born in the city of Oswego on December 24, 1858. He attended the schools of his native city, after which in 1876 he entered Madison (now Colgate) University, at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y. Closing his studies there in the spring of 1880, at the age of twenty-one years, he was immediately called into the business of The Oswego Starch Factory, and for the past fifteen years he has worked in harmony with the policy that has always governed the conduct of the several branches of manufacture and trade founded by his grandfather and his father, in unceasing

efforts to maintain the high character of their product, and in that fairness and liberality towards the employees which seldom fails to secure their loyal service. He was elected to the office of vice-president of The Oswego Starch Factory in June, 1894.

Mr. Kingsford is a Republican in politics, but his exacting business relations prevent him from giving to public affairs more than the performance of the duties of good citizenship.

On February 7, 1882, Mr. Kingsford was married to Jennie E. Schuyler, daughter of Harvey Schuyler of Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. They have one child, Thomson, born July 27, 1888.

JOHN D. HIGGINS.

Is the second generation back, John D. Higgins descended from Bradley Higgins, who was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1798 and died April 30, 1885, at Mexico, Oswego county. He was married in early life in New York city to Maria de la Montanye. In 1835 he removed to the northern part of the town of Richland, Oswego county, having successively conducted mercantile stores in New York city, Richfield, and Plainfield, a nearby place. He carried on farming for eight or nine years in Richland and then moved into the village of Mexico, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a life-long and ardent Democrat and a highly respected citizen, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His oldest surviving son, John B. Higgins, was born in New York city July 17, 1822, and moved to Mexico with his father in the early forties. Educated at Mexico Academy, he studied law in Mexico with Orla H. Whitney, beginning in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; began practice in Mexico and was for a few years associated with Luke D. Smith. George G. French and T. W. Skinner were students in his office, and the former was subsequently his partner for a few years. In 1856 he removed to Oswego and has continued in practice there since. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Higgins has been active in his party and influential in its measures. In 1850 he was elected district attorney and served one term. After settling in Oswego he was appointed deputy collector of customs under Orville Robinson, whom he succeeded as collector in 1857, under James Buchanan. In 1874 he was elected recorder of Oswego for a term of four years. Mr. Higgins was married in 1850 to Mary A. Dauby, a native of Oswego county, daughter of Alexander J. Dauby. There were two children: Dr. Frederick M. Higgins, of Bozeman, Mont., the elder, and John D. Higgins, the subject, who was born in Oswego city June 9, 1858. His education was obtained in the public schools, the High School and the State Normal School of his native city.

Having determined to follow the law as a profession he entered the office of Rhodes & Richardson in 1877 and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. He remained in the same office in the employ of the firm until February, 1882, when the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Richardson. On the 1st of March of that year, the firm of Rhodes, Coon & Higgins was formed, composed of Charles Rhodes, S. M. Coon and John D. Higgins. This firm continued in business until March 4, 1890, when it was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Rhodes therefrom and the firm of



A. L. Page

Coon & Higgins was formed, which continued until September 1, 1891. He early took an interest in local politics, departing from the precedent fixed by his father and grandfather and affiliated with the Republican party. In 1887 he was elected city attorney and served one term. On June 6, 1889, Mr. Higgins was married to Virginia M. Kingsford, only daughter of Thomson and Virginia J. Kingsford of Oswego. Previous to the dissolution of the law firm of Coon & Higgins in September, 1891, before mentioned, Mr. Higgins was chosen a director in The Oswego Starch Factory, T. Kingsford & Son, and soon thereafter abandoned his law practice and associated himself actively with the business of that company. In the spring of 1894, he was elected to the office of mayor of the city of Oswego after a heated campaign, in which office he has not failed to uphold the principles which have always governed his public acts, nor flinched from what he believed to be his duty, in the promotion of the common good of the community.

ALANSON SUMNER PAGE.

ALANSON S. PAGE was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., on June 30, 1825. His ancestry belonged to the hardy New England stock from which sprang so many of the pioneers of this State. His father was David Page, born in Massachusetts, who removed with his parents to Providence, Saratoga county, when he was ten years old. He was a respected farmer and later in life followed canal contracting. His wife was Elsy Sumner, a daughter of Robert Sumner, of Edinburg, Saratoga county, who was a native of the State of Connecticut, where his daughter was born. The father of David was also named David, was a native of Salem, Mass., and removed to Saratoga county and died there.

Alanson S. Page was given exceptional educational advantages for one in his station in life and at that comparatively early time. After attending the district school through his boyhood, he was sent to the Galloway Academy, which he left in 1842, when he was seventeen years old, to attend the Cazenovia Seminary one year; this was then an institution of learning of considerable note and gave its students excellent opportunity for obtaining a higher English education. His attendance there was followed by a period in the academy of Professor Beck, in Albany, which he left well equipped for his after career. It had been determined by himself and his parents that he should follow the profession of law, and he accordingly entered the office of S. & C. Stevens, in Albany in 1846, where he studied assiduously for two years, when he was admitted to the bar and settled in the then young but active city of Syracuse. One year of practice there was sufficient to convince Mr. Page that in other fields of labor he could more surely, and certainly sooner, attain the success for which he was ambitious. He removed to Oswego in 1850 and engaged in lumber trade with Myron S. Clark under the firm name of Clark & Page, a successful business connection which continued until the death of Mr. Clark in 1862, which dissolved the firm. The business was then continued three years longer to 1865 by Mr. Page associated with L. A. Card under the style of Card & Page. This firm was dissolved and Mr. Page became a member of the International Lumber Company, an organiza-

tion at Albany comprising five co-partners. This organization continued until 1873, when the business was closed up. In 1853, during the existence of the firm of Clark & Page they purchased of Benj. Burt, the water power at Minetto, including an old saw mill, which they rebuilt into the second gang mill in this State. Logs were imported from Canada, and the mill was operated by that firm and by Mr. Page until the close of the business in 1873. During the period between 1868 and 1873 Mr. Page was associated with the late Delos De Wolf in Oswego in the distilling business.

With the winding up of these business enterprises Mr. Page found himself idle after a period of nearly thirty years of active life. With means at his command and the possessor of a splendid water power at Minetto, he remained out of business three years, when his attention was attracted to a new industry. The only manufactory of shade cloth in the country, for window curtains, was then in operation in Oswego, and Mr. Page determined to enter the field as a competitor for a part of the immense trade in these goods. He accordingly in 1879 formed the Minetto Shade Cloth Company, consisting at that time of himself and Cadwell B. Benson. Charles Tremain became a member of the company prior to the beginning of manufacturing. The old saw mill was remodeled for its new purposes, and a new structure was erected 300 by 40 feet in size, and the business was begun with about twenty-five workmen. Mr. Page assumed the direct and active management of the business, and under his energetic and prudent control the manufactory prospered from the first and has become one of the largest industries in Northern New York. Additional buildings for various purposes have been erected, a roller plant established, a large number of workmen's houses built, and new processes evolved, until at the present time (1895) about 350 hands are employed, and the product of the manufactory finds its way to all parts of the United States, as well as to many other countries.

Mr. Page's superior business qualifications and his staunch integrity, sound judgment, and his character as a man, have received recognition from his fellow citizens. He was chosen the first president of the Oswego County Savings Bank, upon its organization, but resigned the position and was succeeded by John B. Edwards. Upon the resignation of the latter, on account of his advancing years, Mr. Page was again elected to the office, which he still holds. He was also one of the directors of the City Bank, and for a number of years was in the directorate of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. All of these institutions have profited by the business sagacity and conservative counsel of Mr. Page.

In politics Mr. Page was formerly an independent Democrat; indeed, independence of character is one of his marked traits, and when the time came that prompted him to change his political affiliations, he did not hesitate, but cast a Republican vote for President Hayes. Since that time he has supported the principles of that party as far as consistent with his sense of duty. Naturally aggressive and impatient of injustice and trickery in the political field, he has never hesitated to denounce wrongdoing, by whomsoever perpetrated. As far back as 1860, before he had changed his political allegiance, he was elected mayor of the city of Oswego by the Democrats and served in that capacity until 1872 inclusive. His administration was satisfactory to the community, and the city business was carried on upon the same prudent basis that has always characterized his own affairs. The new City Hall was erected during that period and is an enduring monument to those who had it in charge. A sewer-

age system for the city was projected also during that administration, which has been since established on substantially the plan then inaugurated.

In 1875 Mr. Page was elected to the Assembly and served in 1876. In that body he was chairman of the Canal Committee, in which capacity he warmly opposed free tolls on the canals and made a minority report to that effect. Mr. Page's course in the committee was disapproved at the time by many men who have since lived to adopt the views then so energetically advanced by him. The removal of tolls did not help the canal traffic, but, as he had often predicted would be the case, caused the railroads to lower their rates to a point where they could control the situation, just as they had previously done. With the close of his term in the Assembly Mr. Page relinquished politics as far the acceptance of office is concerned; but he is found fearlessly aggressive and independent in support of what he believes to be for the best in local politics. His public and private life has been such as to gain for him the unqualified respect of his fellow citizens.

In 1858 Mr. Page was married to Elsie Benson, of Geddes, Onondaga county, N. Y., daughter of Dr. D. M. Benson, who died in Geddes in 1854; the widow of the latter died at the residence of Mr. Page in Oswego in January, 1895.

THOMAS SMITH MOTT.

Among the names of men who have contributed in a large degree to the growth and prosperity of Oswego, none stands out with more prominence or with a brighter lustre than that of Thos. S. Mott. In many respects his career was a remarkable one; in some respects it was astonishing. From the smallest of beginnings and by the sheer force of his natural and acquired qualifications, he rose to a position of opulence and power; and when it is understood that during about one-third of his comparatively short life, and during its period of greatest activity and heaviest responsibility, he was almost wholly deprived of sight, his career becomes more than remarkable and teaches lessons of fortitude, patience, energy and uprightness that possess inestimable value to the living.

Thomas Smith Mott was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., on December 15, 1826. His father, Smith Mott, was a native of Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., whence he removed to Hamilton in 1826 and there became a prominent and influential merchant. He married Lucinda Rattoone, of Lansingburg, N. Y., born in September, 1806, and died in February, 1827. She was a descendant of an old and honorable family of that place.

The ancestry of the family on the mother's side is traceable to Maj. Thomas Brown, a Revolutionary officer, who was great-grandfather of the subject. On the male side the family was of Quaker origin.

Thomas S. Mott was enabled to acquire a good business education in the then famous Nine Partners Quaker Boarding School at Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., and in the Hamilton Academy. He inherited from his father the characteristics that prompted him to engage in business pursuits and made him successful therein. Leaving school he entered his father's store as clerk and there laid the foundation of a broad knowledge of business principles, strict devotion to his duties and thorough-

going, industrious habits, which characterized his after life. In 1847 at the age of twenty years he engaged in mercantile trade on his own account in Hamilton and was unusually successful. In the days of Oswego's brightest commercial prospects, desiring to enter a broader field of operations, he removed hither in 1851 and engaged actively in general mercantile and shipping business. Well equipped with a knowledge of correct and honorable business methods and the ability to judge accurately of men and their motives, and with a character already standing upon the solid foundation of integrity and fairness to all with whom he came in contact, he soon became a leader in the business life of his adopted city. During the twenty years succeeding his arrival in Oswego the city saw her greatest commercial prosperity. Grain came down from the West in immense quantities, the wheels of scores of great mills turned ceaselessly and the harbor was white with the sails of outgoing and incoming vessels. In the buying and shipping of grain and other commodities Mr. Mott assumed a leading position, and ere long gained the distinction of handling more grain than any other person in the city. The building of vessels for the growing commerce was also a great industry, and he early turned his energies in that direction. Vessel after vessel was built by him; Bermuda, Bahama, Thos. S. Mott, Henry Fitzhugh, J. E. Gilmore, Norwegian, Jamaica, Florida, Nevada, John T. Mott, Havana, Nassau, Atlanta, and the Pulaski followed each other from the stocks in rapid succession. He also purchased the S. J. Holley, the S. H. Lathrop, the Ostrich, and the James Navagh, altogether constituting one of the largest and finest fleets on the great lakes, and giving him a reputation that extended from tide-water to the Rocky Mountains.

While carrying forward these extensive operations, Mr. Mott never lost sight of the material welfare of Oswego, and every measure that promised advantage to the city received his hearty and efficient co-operation or financial support. The First National Bank was organized in 1864; a year after he became its chief stockholder and its president, a position which he held until death, giving him the record of having been longer president of a bank than any other man who lived in Oswego. This bank was conducted not alone for his own personal gain but upon those principles of liberality towards the business public which have ever characterized its operations. So, also, when further development of the water works system of Oswego became desirable, he assumed an active interest in the work, purchased a majority of the stock and was made president in 1883; he continued to devote his time and energy to the improvement of the system, and the old and inadequate facilities for extinguishing fires, the conditions of which had cost Oswego so dearly, were soon superseded under his energetic direction by extension of larger mains and new and more effective machinery which gave the community the present unsurpassed water supply.

Besides his business connections, thus briefly described, Mr. Mott was a liberal investor in other industries and manufactories of the city. Next to Mr. Kingsford he was the largest local owner of Starch Factory Stock, and other industries depended more or less upon his means and his wise counsel for their prosperity. Nor was he less solicitous for the educational and moral welfare of the community. He was several years a member of the Local Board of the Oswego Normal School, and showed a deep interest in the promotion of other educational facilities of the city. He was

a regular attendant of Christ Episcopal Church, which often benefited by his generosity.

That beneficent institution, the Oswego City Hospital, found in Mr. Mott its most generous supporter. He donated the lot upon which the building was erected, and afterwards contributed most generously to its support.

In early life Mr. Mott was a Democrat in politics, but after the formation of the Republican party he became one of its leading members in Northern New York. During the period of the Nation's peril in civil war the government received from him the most loyal support in time, energy and means, and the heroic men who fought the battles of the Union found in him a practical sympathizer and a generous friend. He was a personal friend of General Grant and an intimate friend and admirer of Roscoe Conkling. When this great leader was in adversity, no man gave him more unqualified fealty than Mr. Mott. It was inevitable that a man possessed of Mr. Mott's characteristics—his aggressiveness against all wrong and corruption, his power to control men and influence them towards his own political views, his broad knowledge of current events—should become a leader in local politics as far as he would consent to assume such an attitude. His influence became powerful in this field and was freely exerted for the advancement of those whom he believed to be worthy—never for his own. His unyielding integrity was carried into politics as it was into his business relations, and the masses as well as politicians had confidence in him. If he gave a man his promise to aid him to political preferment, that man knew what to expect and usually attained his desired object. Never accepting office himself, he efficiently performed the duties of good citizenship, the general good his only incentive.

More than thirty years prior to his death, Mr. Mott's sight began to fail, and during twenty years of his active life he was practically blind. Such an affliction would have caused many to abandon all business and give way to despondency; but he was made of sterner stuff, and until the last continued to carry on his business operations and to wield his influence in the political field, when he could distinguish those with whom he came in immediate contact by their voices only. This fact indicates one of the most prominent traits in his character—indomitable will and determination never to submit to adverse circumstances. He was, however, hopeful and saw the brightest side of life: otherwise he must surely have faltered under his great deprivation. Hence his career in his later years furnished a remarkable example of persistence in the activities of life under an affliction that would have appalled most men.

Socially, Mr. Mott was amiable, courteous, serene in temperament and a thoroughly democratic American. To him, it mattered little what was a man's station in life if he was honest and upright. Weakness he might tolerate and often he aided in raising such to a higher level; but the deliberate wrong-doer found little consideration at his hands. The aspiring young man of business, the lowly and the suffering, found his door always open and his heart responsive. No one knows, or ever will know, the innumerable occasions where his generous bounties were tendered to the needy, and it is not, therefore, remarkable that his death left a void not easily filled.

In July, 1847, Mr. Mott was married to Miss Sarah De Wolf, sister of Delos De Wolf, a former prominent citizen of Oswego and a local leader in the Democratic party. They had three children—Col. John T. Mott, of Oswego, Mrs. Ward, wife of Maj. Thomas Ward of the U. S. Army, and Elliott B. Mott of Oswego.

Mr. Mott's death took place on September 13, 1891, at his home in Oswego. His useful and honorable life was memorialized in resolutions of respect and esteem by the various organizations and institutions with which he was connected; among them the First National Bank of Oswego, the Oswego Water Works Company, the Local Board of the Normal School at Oswego, the Oswego Gaslight Company, the vestry of Christ Church and the Oswego City Hospital.

JOHN T. MOTT, son of Thomas S. Mott, was born in Hamilton, Madison county N. Y., on October 11, 1848. He was given unlimited opportunity to obtain a liberal education, and after attending the Oswego schools (whither his father had removed in 1851) he was sent to the Walnut Hill School in Geneva, N. Y., and graduated from Union College in the class of 1868.

Under the circumstances surrounding his father's life at that time it was almost inevitable that the young man would enter upon a business career, even if his tastes had dictated otherwise. This, however, was not the case, for the same qualities with which nature had endowed his father, were, to a large extent, transmitted to the son. They gave him the capacity to attack and successfully prosecute large business undertakings and a natural liking for the stirring activities associated with modern commerce. His father's sight had already begun to fail when he left college, but in this emergency he found in his son a devoted and efficient aid. Immediately after graduating he entered the First National Bank of Oswego, of which his father was the principal owner and the president, filled for a time a clerkship, and in 1869 was made a member of the Board of Directors. Two years later, in 1871, he was chosen vice-president, which office he held twenty years. During this period he was conspicuous in the direction of the affairs of the bank. With the rapid growth of his father's commercial interest and the construction and purchase of his large fleet of lake vessels before described, and the contemporaneous failure of his father's sight, the responsible duties connected with the large grain and shipping interest devolved very largely upon the son. He proved equal to the burden and exhibited the ability to direct large business operations with success. He continued in the practical management of the fleet of vessels and the shipping interests down to 1887, when his father retired from the shipping business, at the same time faithfully co-operating for the advancement of his father's other numerous undertakings and acting in the boards of direction in several organizations in which they were jointly interested.

With the death of Thomas S. Mott in 1891 further responsibilities devolved upon his son. He was promptly chosen to the office of president of the First National Bank, which position he has since filled, perpetuating in all respects the former policy of the institution and rendering it an important factor in the business life of Oswego. In 1891 he was chosen president of the Oswego Water Works Company, and still holds the position. In 1891 he was made vice-president and treasurer of the Oswego Gas Light Company, was elected secretary and treasurer of the Home Electric Light Company, all of which positions he now fills to the entire satisfaction of his business associates. In 1892 he was chosen vice-president of the Niagara Falls and Clifton Suspension Bridge Company, and still holds the office.

It will be seen by the foregoing brief statements that although scarcely in middle life, John T. Mott is in a broad sense a man of affairs. As such he enjoys the un-



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limited confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Prompt and outspoken in his decisions on all business questions, unflinching in that business courtesy which makes a man accessible to all and places the humblest at his ease, a quick and accurate judge of human nature, and a hater of sham and trickery of every kind, Mr. Mott is an exemplar of what is admirable in the modern American business man and citizen. He is active in politics, believing that good citizenship demands it of every man. The Republican party finds in him an earnest supporter, and, though he never asks and never accepted strictly political office, his services are well understood and widely recognized. As chairman of the Republican District Committee since 1880 he has given generously of his time and means to the advancement of the political measures which he believed were most contributory to the welfare of the State. He is now a member of the Republican State Committee for the 24th District. From 1880 to 1883 inclusive he held the post of aid-de-camp with rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, giving him his well-known military title.

Mr. Mott is prominent in club life; is a member of the Fortnightly and the City Clubs of Oswego; of the University and Sigma Phi Clubs of New York city; of the Syracuse Club; of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto; the Rochester Yacht Club; the Sodus Bay Yacht Club, and a member and commodore of Oswego Yacht Club.

Mr. Mott was married on October 30, 1873, to Alice J. Wright, daughter of Luther Wright, who was long one of the prominent citizens of Oswego. They have one son, Luther Wright Mott.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN PHELPS.

WM. B. PHELPS was born in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., on September 24, 1817. He came from Puritan stock and always felt pride in the fact that his grandfather, Elijah Phelps, fought as a private in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father was John Phelps, who was a farmer, and died at the age of forty-six years. The early years of the subject were passed with his uncle at Springfield, Mass., where he obtained his education. On October 7, 1839, when he was twenty-two years old, he removed to Oswego, traveling on a packet boat. There he taught penmanship and composition for a time, and then found employment in the office of Penfield, Lyon & Co. His first business venture on his own account was as a partner in a hat store; this was not successful and its failure gave him a life-long distrust of mercantile business. After a brief period of work in a shoe store he entered the employ of the chandlery firm of Cooper & Barber, and in 1852 began work for a steamboat company. This business was at that time rising to the height of its prosperity, and many men of good capacity found the beginning of successful careers in connection with the lake commerce of the place. Mr. Phelps's business capacity, his energy, and his popularity soon gave him a purser's berth; this was then a lucrative position, for it was not uncommon for a lake steamer to sail with a passenger list of from 1,000 to 1,500. Mr. Phelps performed the duties of his position on several well-known vessels to the satisfaction of his company, and soon gained a wide popularity. About the year 1851 he went to New York as a steamboat agent, and in 1857 removed from Oswego to

Buffalo; but the outlook there was not sufficiently attractive to him and he returned to Oswego. At the beginning of the season of 1860 he was acting as chief clerk of the Ontario Steamboat Company, and continued his connection with that organization several years. He finally, in common with other men of foresight, became convinced that the already numerous railroads would eventually outstrip the steamboats in commercial operations, and he counseled the sale of the Ontario line and aided in its accomplishment in 1867. In 1867 he was appointed superintendent of the Oswego and Syracuse division of the D., L. & W. Railroad, then the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad. In this responsible position he remained nearly twenty years, giving the highest satisfaction to both the company and to the public, and only resigned it in 1885 to accept the lighter duties of general agent of the same road, a station which he filled at the time of his death.

Mr. Phelps always entertained a strong liking for military affairs, and was chiefly instrumental in continuing Fort Ontario as a military station, visiting Washington and having personal interviews with the secretary of war, General Sheridan, and others for that purpose. His interest in military matters prompted him to store his mind with a large fund of statistical information on the subject, and he was especially well informed in the military history of the country. He was a charter member of the old Oswego Guards, organized in 1837, and served as fourth corporal, from which fact he derived his familiar title of "Corporal." He was also an honorary member of various military organizations in Central New York.

In politics Mr. Phelps was a staunch Republican, but not an active partisan. His influence was always exerted for the cause of good government. He served as alderman of the third ward and was honored with re-election. In 1878 he was beaten by Thomas Pearson in an exciting contest for the mayoralty of Oswego.

Socially Mr. Phelps was one of the most companionable of men, and his popularity wherever he was known was boundless, while his domestic life was of the most enviable character. He was married on December 24, 1843, to Caroline Matilda Stone, who died on September 25, 1889. They had four children who survive, Mrs. B. S. Ould, Mrs. C. H. Bond, John P. Phelps, and W. B. Phelps, all of whom are residents of Oswego.

It is proper to close this brief sketch of the life of Mr. Phelps with the following words of eulogy written by one who knew him well:

"Men like Mr. Phelps are unfortunately the rarest of the earth. But few communities are favored with such a character. As wit, raconteur, and *bon vivant*, this quaint little man could keep a company in a roar. Some of the quips and sallies that have dropped from his lips have provoked to laughter the mightiest of the land. His smile was sunny, a true index of his disposition, almost invariably genial, inquiring, reminiscent and sanguine. This was his social side—a good fellow, a prince of good fellows. From another standpoint a good citizen was revealed, one whose love for his country, her history, her institutions, was so great, so high, so manifest in his every-day doings as to be worthy of standing as the type of sincere patriotism. And more prominent than all, perhaps, was the business side of Mr. Phelps. He was essentially a man of affairs, and however much his attention might be solicited by other matters, he never permitted it to stray from his work sufficiently long for the latter to suffer. It was in the routine of his duties as the representative of the rail-



H.D. McCaffrey

road, perhaps, that the manifold qualities which endeared the man to his fellows were best shown. His ear was ever inclined to the tale of the needy, his mind was ever ready to sympathize with the afflicted, while thousands in straits of trouble were made partakers of his generosity and kindness. His monument has long been raised in the hearts of these."

Mr. Phelps died on May 17, 1893.

HENRY D. McCAFFREY.

H. D. McCAFFREY was born on Island Noah, Canada (on Lake Champlain), June 14, 1841, son of Charles, born in the city and county of Armagh, Ireland, who died in Centerville, Canada, aged seventy-nine, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was a life-long Mason. Mary (Davis) McCaffrey, his wife, was born in Bath, England, and died in Centerville, Canada, aged seventy-two years. The father was in the British service, connected with the Engineer Department at the time of our subject's birth. The latter first attended a military school at Kingston, Ontario. He came to Oswego county, N. Y., when quite a young boy, worked at different vocations, and attended school, when possible, during the winter months. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Regiment, New York Volunteers. After the Military Telegraph Corps was organized he entered that department, and served in the line of construction of telegraphs during the war, and has since been, and is now, connected with telegraph and telephone construction. He has been connected with all the chief lines of the United States during their construction. He crossed the continent during the sixties, and is well versed in the geographical lay of the country, having built lines over the United States territories and British America. In 1870 he came East to accept a position with the N. Y. O. & W. R.R. Co. as general lineman, having full charge of the lines between New York and Oswego.

In 1873 he married Mary A. Fitzsimmons, and their children now living are Ida M., born August 5, 1875; Cora A., Laura E., Henry R., Frederick J., and Walter C.

Mr. McCaffrey commenced constructing in a small way in 1879, and has worked his way up to be one of the largest and most successful contractors in telegraph and telephone construction in America.

In 1883 and 1884 he represented the first ward of the city of Oswego as alderman, and was elected mayor in March, 1888, by the Republicans. In his administration of these city offices he gave general satisfaction to his constituents. He is intimately connected with all the charitable institutions of Oswego, and is now a trustee of the Oswego City Hospital, the Oswego Orphan Asylum, the Oswego County Savings Bank, and is a director of the Oswego Gaslight Company, and the Oswego Casket Company. The family are all members of Christ Episcopal Church, in which Mr. McCaffrey has served several years as vestryman. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McCaffrey is now (1895) engaged in buying telegraph poles in Canada, and supplies the various telegraph and telephone companies in that country and the United States.

HENRY S. CONDÉ.

HENRY SWITS CONDÉ, a successful merchant and manufacturer of Oswego county, sprung from a noble family founded in France in the 12th century by Godfrey de Condé, who derived his name from the town of Condé in the French department of Nord, and from whom descended the illustrious princes of Condé. One of the earliest noted representatives of the line was Prince de Condé, Louis I. de Bourbon (1530-1569)¹ younger brother of Antony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at the siege of Metz, the battle of St. Quentin, and the capture of Calais, and who from jealousy and conviction joined the Huguenots. The most illustrious of the name was Prince of Condé, Louis II. de Bourbon (1621-1686) who at the age of eighteen was intrusted by his father with the government of Burgundy. He married a niece of Richelieu, became commander of the French forces at the age of twenty-two, and acquired a name that still remains in the first rank of the Frenchmen of his century. He was known as "the Great Condé." Adam Condé, a scion of this ancient family and a French Protestant (Huguenot), owing to religious persecution fled to Holland in the latter part of the 16th century and thence came soon afterward to America, settling in Schenectady, N. Y. He was called the "Chevalier" Condé, and in 1724 was high constable of Albany. In 1748 he was killed by the Indians within a few miles of Schenectady, and was survived by two sons, Adam and Jesse. Jesse Condé was born in 1743, married Parthenia, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, in 1762, and had born to him five sons and two daughters. Albert, one of the sons, married Hester Toll, eldest daughter of Daniel and Susan (Swits) Toll, and they were the parents of Henry Swits Condé, who derived his middle name from Henry Swits, brother of Susan and a member of a respected Holland family.

Henry S. Condé, it will be seen, descended from a distinguished line of ancestry. He was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., May 30, 1809, and inherited all the principles of manliness which characterized his race. His early life was not unlike that of his playmates, but a naturally superior intellect very soon made him a leader among them, a position he held among men as well throughout an honorable career. Of books his knowledge was necessarily limited, his rudimentary education being confined to the scanty advantages of his time, but keen perception, shrewd and close observation, and systematic reading placed him high in the first rank of his contemporaries before he had reached his prime, while his youthful avocations developed a natural business instinct. His most marked characteristics were unerring judgment and intuitive foresight, two invaluable traits which in his case are exemplified by living results. In 1830 he settled in Central Square in the town of Hastings, where he followed the mercantile trade and held the office of postmaster twenty-two years. There he accumulated property and established a reputation which ever afterward marked his numerous commercial relations. In the fall of 1855 he was elected clerk of Oswego county by an overwhelming majority and removed to Oswego city. At the expiration of his term of office in 1859, during which he had materially advanced his popularity, he engaged in the manufacture of knit goods, founding the present extensive establishment of the Swits Condé Manufacturing

¹ Chambers's Encyclopaedia.

Company. In this he was eminently successful. He was also interested in iron works, in various oil wells in Pennsylvania, and in cotton and sugar plantations in the South, and to all these enterprises he brought a trained ability and shrewd business qualifications. His best energies, however, were directed towards the maintenance and development of his interests in Oswego. Starting in a small way while the manufacture of knit goods was yet in its infancy, he gradually increased the capacity of his plant as the demands for his products augmented and lived to see his business become one of the leading factors in the commercial life of the city. A few years prior to his death, which occurred in Oswego on April 28, 1878, he practically retired. His wife, Dorcas A. Peckham, who was born August 5, 1812, also died in Oswego city June 30, 1898. Two sons, Swits and Frederick (elsewhere mentioned), and one daughter, Marion, all residents of Oswego, survive them.

Swits Condé, who derives his name from his grandmother's brother, Henry Swits, previously mentioned, was born in Oswego county on April 24, 1844, and was graduated from the schools of Oswego city at the age of eighteen. In 1863 he went to Louisiana and during the succeeding four years was interested in the growing of sugar and cotton. Returning to Oswego in 1867 he was admitted to partnership with his father under the firm name of H. S. Condé & Son, and continued in that capacity until 1874, when he succeeded to the active and permanent management of the business. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Union League Club, of the Huguenot Society, and of the Riding and Republican Clubs, all of New York city, where he has a palatial winter home. He is an enthusiast in yachting and a member of several yacht clubs. He was married in 1873 to Miss Apama L., daughter of Churchill and Sarah (Morse) Tucker, of Fulton, and has three sons and two daughters. Mr. Condé's life since 1867 has been spent in developing the immense knit goods manufactory founded by his father, of which he became the responsible owner in 1874, and to which he has constantly devoted a close study of details. The plant, consisting of a four-story brick building 100 by 300 feet and a number of contributory structures, occupies one of the best water-power privileges on the Oswego River and covers an area of over three acres. It is also supplied with steam power and employs above 700 operatives. Since 1874 the business transacted has increased to upwards of \$1,500,000 per annum. Mr. Condé has invented more than forty separate appliances which have been of practical utility, and to them is largely due the present unexcelled facilities for manufacturing the various fabrics.

BENJAMIN E. BOWEN.

The ancestors of Dr. Benjamin E. Bowen were Richard and Ann Bowen, who emigrated from Wales in the year 1640, and settled in Rehoboth, Mass. Among their descendants were Pardon Bowen and William Bowen, both distinguished physicians at Providence, R. I., in the early part of the present century, and Jabez Bowen, LL.D., late lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, and chancellor of Brown University.

Dr. Bowen was born on the 15th day of January, 1801, in the town of Coventry, R. I., and was the eldest son of Stephen Bowen and Rebecca Hill. She was a direct

descendant from Roger Williams, the Puritan founder of the colony of Rhode Island. In early life Dr. Bowen worked at farming in the summers, taught school in winters, and at the same time pursued his studies in preparation for his chosen profession. After receiving his degree, in June, 1828, he first located at Holland Patent, Oneida county, N. Y., where he practiced his profession of physician and surgeon, with great success during seven years. In 1835 he removed to Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., where his former success was continued, and where he attained not only a high professional position, but a prominent rank as a public-spirited citizen. He held the office of president of the Oswego County Medical Society in 1837, and again in 1851, and in 1846 became a conspicuous member of the New York State Medical Society. He held the office of postmaster at Holland Patent under President Jackson, and the same office at Mexico under President Polk. A Democrat of the old school, he was a man of decided and pronounced convictions, but when the time of the nation's peril came, he was among the first and most enthusiastic to join the ranks of those who upheld the government during the great struggle of the Rebellion. He was a leader on most of the local committees for supplying the army with men and means, and often became personally responsible for money to provide for the payment of bounties to enlisted soldiers. In 1862 he was elected to represent Oswego county in the Assembly by a flattering vote over both a Democratic and a Republican opponent, and during the succeeding legislative term he occupied an honorable and prominent position. In all local affairs he evinced an ardent public spirit and was ever ready to render valuable service to the town and county in which he lived. Many of the streets in the pleasant village of Mexico were laid out at his instigation and under his supervision. For more than forty years he was an active trustee of the Mexico Academy, and was many times president of the board. He was active and conspicuous in the erection of the present Academy edifice, upon which his name stands engraved as one of the building committee. Through his energy and persistence, with that of others, in making liberal contributions, and in the solicitation of funds, the Academy building was completed free from debt.

Dr. Bowen was a true gentleman of the old school. Fearless and outspoken, free from hypocrisy, his judgment upon important subjects was rapidly formed and followed by instant action. He took part in many local contests, and fought his battles with great vigor to a clear victory or an honorable defeat. He was never a compromiser in either politics or morals. Tall and commanding in personal appearance, dignified and courtly in demeanor, he was a conspicuous figure in the community and an exemplar of business integrity and social purity.

Dr. Bowen was married on May 14, 1829, to Julia Haskin, of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, and had but one child, Frances, who is the wife of George G. French, of Mexico. Dr. Bowen died at Mexico, on the 12th day of March, 1878.

GEORGE G. FRENCH

Was born in Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y., on the 20th day of August, in the year 1827. He comes of Puritan ancestry, from England, who settled in Massachusetts before the Revolution, and removed thence to Vermont, and thence to New York

State in the counties of Jefferson and Oswego. In 1845 Mr. French attended the Mexico Academy, maintaining himself in his academic course and in acquiring his profession, by teaching a country district school, boarding around among its patrons, and by manual labor during the vacations, thus earning less than one hundred dollars during less than one-half the year, from which he paid for his board, clothing, tuition, and other necessary expenses during the remainder of the year. Ever since the close of his studies he has been a resident of the village of Mexico. In May, 1851, he was admitted to practice law in the courts of this State. He had been an earnest and persistent student, was an industrious and thorough lawyer, and soon acquired a lucrative practice in his profession. He held the office of district attorney of Oswego county from 1859 to 1863, administering its responsible duties with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. He however, soon withdrew from active politics and devoted his time and energies wholly to his profession. After thirty years successful practice as a lawyer, in the courts of this State and of the United States, and after being engaged in many famous and important cases, his private and personal affairs required so much of his time that he withdrew from active practice as a lawyer. He was formerly proprietor of a majority of the capital stock, and with Leonard Ames of Oswego, managed for many years the affairs of the Second National Bank of that city until they finally sold their stock to the present managers of that institution. Since that time he has been proprietor of the Mexico Banking Office at Mexico, N. Y. In all of these private and public capacities Mr. French has, by his natural and acquired abilities as an attorney and a business man, by his unimpeachable integrity, and his genial temperament, won the esteem of his fellow citizens, with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. French was married on May 3, 1853, to Frances Bowen, only daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin E. Bowen. They have three children, viz.: Julia F., the wife of Dr. George R. Metcalf of St. Paul, Minn.; Mary T., wife of Dr. Frederic W. Gardiner, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Fred E. French, an attorney-at-law, who resides at Mexico, N. Y., but is engaged in extensive business relations in Minnesota and North Dakota, which occupy a large portion of his time.

THE FARMAN GENEALOGY.

ROSWELL FARMAN, eldest son of John and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Farman, or Foreman, as the name was formerly written, was born in Newbury, Vt. (then N. H.), March 20, 1765.

His father, John, was born September 16, 1739, in Maryland, and was a descendant in the fourth generation from Robert Foreman, a planter, who settled near Annapolis, Md., in 1674. John was a volunteer in the old French war, and served in the British army from 1756 to 1763. He came by the way of the Hudson, the Mohawk, Oneida Lake and Oswego River, to Oswego, where he was stationed a considerable time. In 1760 he descended the St. Lawrence, in the general movement upon Montreal, and in 1763 he went through the forest to New England, and settled and married in Newbury, Vt.

Roswell moved, in his early childhood, with his father to Bath, N. H., where he resided until 1803, when he came to Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., and three years later, in 1806, to New Haven, then a part of the town of Mexico, where he resided until his death, October 17, 1830.

He was married three times. He married first Ruth Turner, by whom he had two daughters, neither of whom ever resided in New Haven. For his second wife he married Abiah Hutchins, of Bath, N. H., who died in New Haven, N. Y., September 9, 1809. By her he had five children, one daughter and four sons, all born in Bath, N. H., viz:

I. Zadok, born April 24, 1791, died at New Haven, N. Y., April 9, 1834.

II. Ruth, born July 18, 1794, married William Taylor, had five sons and one daughter, and died in New Haven in November, 1827.

III. Richard, born August 5, 1796, resided after his maturity, for some years, in Augusta, N. Y., and then in New Haven until 1838, when he removed to Lyons, Mich., where he died August 25, 1862. There are a large number of his descendants in that and other States.

IV. Mitchell Hutchins, born May 24, 1790, lived in New Haven until 1871, when he removed to Hillsdale, Mich., where he died February 1, 1873. He was twice married, but left no descendants.

V. Truman, born March 18, 1801, resided in New Haven until 1842, and died in Gelroy, Cal., February 28, 1890, aged eighty-nine years. He left two sons surviving him, and a considerable number of other descendants.

Roswell Farman's third wife was Polly Wheeler, who died in New Haven, N. Y., September 1, 1860, aged eighty-eight years. By her he had one son, George Washington, born July 4, 1812, and still living in the village of New Haven.

Zadoc Farman, the oldest son of Roswell, married, March 8, 1814, Martha Dix, daughter of Charles Dix of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y. She died in New Haven, December 23, 1863.

They had six children, two daughters and four sons, all of whom, except the eldest, a daughter, were born in the house, three-fourths of a mile west of New Haven village, now, and since the death of Mrs. Farman, owned by Charles Davis. The daughters died, one in infancy, and the other at the age of nineteen. The sons all lived to have families and were as follows:

I. Charles Dix Farman, born November 11, 1820, married in New Haven, removed to Gainesville, Wyoming county, N. Y., where he died January 7, 1880. He was a man of prominence in his locality, was several times supervisor of his town, and died leaving a handsome property to his three sons and a daughter.

II. Henry Farman, born March 14, 1823.

On arriving at the age of twenty-one he removed to Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., where he still resides. Previous to that time he had taught school two winters, and afterwards he continued teaching for a number of winters and managed a farm in the summer. He has been many years a justice of the peace and general legal adviser of people in his section, and largely engaged in the settlement of estates of deceased persons. He has accumulated a large fortune for a rural section. He is, in religion, a Methodist and has given liberally for the maintenance of the educational and religious work of that denomination. He has spent some time traveling in Europe



E. E. Farnan.

and the Orient. He married Fanny Shepard, daughter of the late Hon. Riley Shepard of Knoxboro, N. Y., and has one son living.

III. Elbert Eli Farman (for a sketch of his life see below).

IV. Samuel Ara Farman, born December 8, 1835.

When a young man he commenced business as a merchant at Fillmore, N. Y., and was appointed postmaster at that place by President Lincoln. Soon afterwards he entered the army as a first lieutenant, in the 130th Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was afterwards transferred to the cavalry service, and designated as the First New York Dragoons. He served with efficiency, and for about one year was acting quartermaster of his regiment, the duties of which position he performed to the full satisfaction of his superiors, his fellow officers, and the private soldiers. After returning home he was many years a merchant at Hermitage, N. Y., and now resides at Fillmore, N. Y. He is married and has one son.

ELBERT ELI FARMAN.

ELBERT ELI FARMAN, jurist and formerly Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, and late Judge of the mixed Tribunals, or International Courts of Egypt, was born at New Haven, Oswego county, New York, April 23, 1831. On the paternal side he is descended from an old Maryland family of planters, that settled near Annapolis, in 1674; and on his maternal side from Leonard Dix, one of the original settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., and from Thomas Wells, also one of the settlers of that town (1635), and the first Colonial Treasurer of Connecticut, and afterwards, Secretary, Deputy Governor and Governor of that colony, and twenty-four years one of the Judges of the General Court, and the writer, and one of the enactors, in 1642, of the severe criminal statutes, that have given rise to the tradition of the existence of a criminal code, commonly called the "Blue Laws."

Mr. Farman prepared for college at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and graduated at Amherst, Mass., in 1855, and three years later received his degree of A. M.

Immediately on leaving college he took an active part in public political discussions and soon became an effective campaign speaker, and made in the campaign of 1856 in Oswego county, and its vicinity, forty speeches for Fremont. He studied law at Warsaw, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in 1858. From 1865 to 1867 he traveled and studied in Europe. On his return, in January 1868, he was appointed, by Governor Fenton, District Attorney for Wyoming county, and elected for the two following terms to the same position, serving until 1875. In March, 1876, he was appointed by General Grant, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, Egypt. He held this position until the 1st of July, 1881, when President Garfield, on the last day of his public service, on the personal recommendation of the Hon. James G. Blaine, designated him as one of the Judges of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt. This was a life position, with a liberal salary, but he resigned in the fall of 1884, and returned to the United States, and took an active part in the campaign of that year. In 1880, while holding the position of Agent and Consul General, Mr. Farman and the Hon. Geo. S. Batcheller were appointed, by President Hayes, delegates, on the

part of the United States, to act on an international commission, instituted to revise the Judicial Codes of Egypt, for the use of the Mixed Tribunals. He was engaged in this work one year. In January, 1883, he was designated by President Arthur as a member of the International Commission, organized to determine the amounts to be paid to the people of Alexandria for damages arising from the riots, bombardment, burning and pillage of that city, in June and July, 1882. This commission examined, in eleven months, over ten thousand claims, and awarded upon them over twenty millions of dollars. During this work he continued to hold his position in the courts, generally sitting one day in a week.

Mr. Farman was our representative in Egypt during the most interesting period of its modern history. He was in Cairo during those eventful times that led to the dethronement of the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, and the installation, in his place, of his son Tewfik, and, afterwards, he witnessed the riots at Alexandria, and the bombardment and burning of that city.

When General Grant visited Egypt Mr. Farman presented him to the Khedive, and acted as interpreter at all their interviews. He also accompanied the general on his famous voyage of the Nile.

While Consul General he sent to the department at Washington voluminous reports upon the agriculture, people, commerce, politics and finance of Egypt, many of which have been published. By direction of the Department of State at Washington, made at his suggestion, he negotiated with Egypt a treaty, relating to the extinction of the slave traffic in that country, and its provinces. Although this treaty was completed and verbally assented to by the Egyptian government, it failed of execution on account of a sudden change of the ministry. He took, in other ways, a deep interest in the condition of the slaves in that country, and on his application and through his personal efforts, in their behalf, at different times, fifteen slaves were liberated by the government, on the ground of their ill treatment by their owners. He successfully conducted the negotiations for the increase of the number of American judges in the Mixed Tribunals, and the Hon. Philip H. Morgan, afterwards U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico, was appointed to the position thus created. He also conducted the negotiations for the obelisk, and to his friendly personal relations with the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, and the members of this ministry, and his diplomatic skill, New York city is indebted for the gift of that ancient monument.

Mr. Farman also made while in Egypt extensive collections of ancient coins, scarabæi, bronzes, objects in porcelain, and other antiquities, which he has since classified. Some of these collections are loaned to and are now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

In 1882 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. On his leaving Egypt he received from the Khedive the decoration of "Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh," a distinction rarely conferred.

In politics Mr. Farman has always been an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and of the New York Bar Association. He has been twice married. His first wife was Lois Parker, a niece of the eminent Presbyterian divine, the late Rev. Joel Parker D. D., of New York city.

He married for his second wife, in 1833, Adelaide F. Frisbie, daughter of the Hon. David H. Frisbie of Galesburg, Ill., and has three children.

Since his return from Egypt he has delivered an occasional lecture, and made political speeches, but has been principally engaged in the management of his private affairs.

WILLIAM FITCH ALLEN.

WILLIAM FITCH ALLEN, oldest son of Abner Harry Allen and Cynthia Palmer, his wife, was born in the county of Windham, Conn., on July 28, 1808. His parents removed to Schenectady county, N. Y., in the year 1814. In 1826 he graduated at Union College, and soon afterward commenced the study of law with the Hon. John C. Wright, and finished 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 with Hon. George Fisher, then about to take his seat in Congress as the representative of the district, composed of the counties of Oswego, Jefferson and St. Lawrence. Mr. Fisher retired from the practice of his profession in 1833, and in 1834 a partnership was formed by 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 as attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York, which office he resigned on taking his seat as 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 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 he declined the nomination, choosing to remain on the bench, which he 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 law as counsel only, and remained in that city until his removal to Albany to enter upon the duties of comptroller, to which he was elected in November, 1867. He was re-elected to the same office in 1869. He resigned the 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 in this office would have expired in December, 1878, but it was shortened by his death, which took place on June 3, 1878. He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College in 1857, and from Union College in 1864.

On the day following the death of Judge of Allen, Sanford E. Church, then chief judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, read a paper upon the death of his fellow member of the court, in which he reviewed the various public stations

to which Judge Allen had been called, down to the time of his election as associate judge of the Court of Appeals, and concluded as follows:

"We cannot on this occasion enter into a proper consideration of the judicial character and labors of the distinguished judge who but a few days since sat with us on the bench, and whose loss will be felt and deplored not by the bench and bar of the State alone, but by the whole country. The first thirty-nine volumes of Barbour's Reports contain the published opinions of Judge Allen, pronounced by him while a judge of the Supreme Court. They attest his eminent ability, the fullness of his learning, a firm, intelligent and comprehensive grasp of the most difficult questions in the law, and the wisdom which he brought to bear in adjusting a new system of practice and procedure to the solution of legal controversies. The same qualities which distinguished him in the Supreme Court marked his judicial labors in the Court of Appeals. He was fertile in resource, patient and laborious in the investigation of causes, and unswerving in his adherence to his convictions. His knowledge of constitutional and commercial law, and his clear apprehension of their principles were especially conspicuous. Some of us have been intimately associated with him on the bench of this court since its organization, eight years ago, and others for lesser periods, and we unite in bearing testimony to his great qualities as a judge, to the facility with which he could comprehend and formulate the principles applicable to the most difficult and complicated cases, to his untiring industry and conscientious performance of his duty, and above all, to his independence of judicial judgment, and the fearlessness with which he adhered to and enforced his conviction of right. We never knew him to be influenced in the slightest degree by any attempt to bring popular prejudice or flattery to bear upon the judgment of the court. He was not only independent, but upright and just. He was truly a man of distinction among his contemporaries; a distinction to be coveted, for it was reached by the qualities which exalt the character, and it took no advantage by false pretensions. Through an extended life he was an honor to his race, to his profession of the law, and to his judicial office; and just as men are lamenting that the arbitrary provision of the Constitution would soon take him from the bench in the ripeness of his character, his talents and his powers, the Almighty Hand, in its wisdom, has removed him from earth. . . . His personal character was of the highest order. He took no step outside the path of a wise sobriety and exemplary rectitude. His judgments and his life were in accord. He was simple and modest. He was kind in nature, affable in intercourse, of warm social impulses, sensible of the claims of his fellows, and prompt in rendering all the dues of neighborhood. His warm and impulsive nature was held under restraint of reason, and of the religion he professed and practiced."

Judge Allen was married in 1833, to Miss Cordelia Carrington, daughter of Elisha Carrington, of Oswego. They had three children, all of whom died young.

GEORGE M. CASE.

HON. GEORGE M. CASE is the sixth child and third son of Jonathan and Betsey Ann (Ferguson) Case, natives of Oneida county, and was born in Fulton, where he has always resided, on the 29th of August, 1827. The parents were married in Oneida

county and came thence to Fulton at an early day. Jonathan Case was a merchant, sheriff of Oswego county, a canal contractor, and later a contractor on railroads, and died here in 1850. His widow survived until about 1885, at the age of eighty-six.

George M. Case was educated in the public schools of his native village and in the old Fulton Academy, the predecessor of Falley Seminary. He taught a district school one winter and then entered the dry goods store of J. & S. F. Case as a clerk, in which capacity he remained for three years, when he was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of J. & S. F. Case & Co. Soon afterward his father died and the firm became S. F. & G. M. Case. He subsequently engaged in business as a canal contractor in company with Thomas Gale, and performed the work of enlarging the Liverpool level. In 1860 he retired from mercantile trade and until 1870 devoted his entire attention to contracting. He undertook many important contracts, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and executed each one satisfactorily. These covered numerous State and government works, and among them, as a member of the firm of Case, Van Wagenen & Co., was the blasting of rock out of the Mississippi River at Rock Island and the extensive dredgings in Maumee Bay at Toledo, Ohio. For eight years, with Thomas Keeler, he had charge of the Cayuga and Seneca canal.

In 1870 Mr. Case retired from business as a contractor and became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton, of which he was subsequently elected president, a position he still holds. This bank was founded and has generally been conducted by members of the Case family, and no similar institution in Western or Northern New York ranks higher in financial affairs. It has always enjoyed the confidence of business men everywhere.

In politics Mr. Case has ever exerted a commanding and wholesome influence, and as a staunch Republican he has materially contributed to his party's welfare. In 1886 and again in 1887 he represented the second district of Oswego county in the State Legislature, where he served with distinction as chairman of the Banking Committee and member of the committee on canals. His legislative career was marked with unswerving fidelity to his constituents and an open-handed, liberal support of every worthy measure. He has served as member of the Republican State Committee for three years, and has frequently represented his constituency as delegate to local, county, district, and State conventions. He went as a delegate to the Chicago National Convention in 1880, and was one of the 506 who voted for the re-nomination of Grant; after Garfield was brought forward as a candidate Mr. Case with the others transferred his support to that subsequently lamented president, and was prominent among the number who proudly placed his name in nomination. Mr. Case has also been for many years one of the railroad commissioners for the town of Volney, a position he still holds. With Willard Johnson he was instrumental in refunding the town's indebtedness, which proved exceedingly beneficial to the taxpayers.

In private life and as a citizen Mr. Case is universally esteemed and respected. His influence is ever directed towards the betterment of his town and county. In business he is shrewd, liberal, and honest. He is a generous benefactor, public spirited, kind hearted, and consistent. He belongs to the Masonic lodge in Fulton and is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has served as president of the board of trustees for many years. To this organization Mr. Case has long been a liberal contributor and an earnest, active supporter.

September 11, 1850, Mr. Case married Miss Vandalia M., daughter of Henry French, an early and prominent resident of Fulton. They have had two children, both living, viz., Eva D., wife of Dr. Charles R. Lee, of Fulton, and Solon F., cashier of the Citizens' National Bank. Mrs. Case died August 14, 1890, and on October 20, 1894, Mr. Case married for his second and present wife Mrs. B. J. Kimball, of Fulton.

EDWIN RICHARD REDHEAD.

FEW men in all Northern or Western New York have attained by their own exertions, within a comparatively short space of time, a more distinguished position in the business and social life of their respective communities than has Edwin Richard Redhead, the extensive paper manufacturer of Fulton. His parents, the Rev. Richard and Elizabeth (Barker) Redhead, natives of England, descended from a long line of honored and substantial ancestry, many of whose members acquired stations of eminence. Soon after their marriage, or about 1847, they emigrated to America, where the father has since followed the respected profession of a Methodist clergyman, being for a number of years an active member of the Northern New York Conference of the M. E. Church. He is now superannuated and lives in Syracuse, where his surviving daughter also resides, his other daughter having died in Fulton, where he officiated as pastor in 1860-61. While holding a pastorate in Brownville, Jefferson county, his only son, Edwin Richard, was born on January 6, 1851. E. R. Redhead was educated in the public schools and spent his boyhood in the villages in which his father was stationed as a preacher. He attended the Red Creek (N. Y.) Academy and Fairfield Seminary in Herkimer county, graduating in the classical course of the latter institution in 1869. He then entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and remained until the beginning of his sophomore year, when sickness obliged him to return home, where he spent one year in recuperating. His father was then stationed at Port Byron, N. Y. Meanwhile Syracuse University had been founded, and young Redhead was given the choice of going there or returning to Wesleyan. He chose the former, entered as a sophomore, and was graduated in the classical course with the class of '74. During his attendance at Syracuse he ably filled all the positions on the college paper, the University Herald, of which he was one of the founders, and the last year was editor-in-chief.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Redhead began the study of law in the office of the late Judge H. B. Howland at Port Byron (later of Auburn), where he remained about one year, when serious impairment of the eyes compelled him to relinquish that profession and threw him upon his own resources. He finally entered the employ of F. G. Weeks, the well-known print-paper manufacturer of Skaneateles, N. Y., as traveling salesman, a position he filled with entire success for five years. In 1880 the two formed a partnership and purchased the original mill of the present Victoria Paper Mills Company in Fulton, and began the manufacture of tissue papers. Mr. Weeks was president and Mr. Redhead served as secretary, treasurer, and general manager. Two or three years later they reconstructed the plant, erected a pulp-mill—the first pulp-mill in this section using the Voelter or German process—and changed from the making of tissue to the manufacture of heavy manilla paper. About 1886 they pur-



Mr. B. Hutchinson

chased the great water-power at the upper bridge in Fulton and converted an old stone flouring-mill into a pulp-mill. In 1889 they constructed the present raceway at a cost of \$50,000 and laid the foundations of a new pulp-mill which was completed in 1890. This valuable property had laid idle for a number of years, and it is to these enterprising men that it owes its modern development. They reclaimed its immense water-power and converted the site into one of the best manufacturing privileges in the village of Fulton.

In 1892 Mr. Weeks exchanged his interest in the Victoria Paper Mills Company for Mr. Redhead's interest in the property at the upper bridge; the title at this latter point was vested in the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company, of which Mr. Weeks had been the president and Mr. Redhead the vice-president and local manager. This exchange of interests left Mr. Redhead the principal stockholder, the president, and the general manager of the Victoria Paper Mills Company, positions he has since filled with singular executive ability.

In 1894 the mills formerly operated by William Barber and the Cataract Paper Company were added to the plant, making four paper machines, employing an average of eighty men, and giving a daily product of fifteen or twenty tons of manilla paper. In the summer of that year a bag manufacturing company was also added.

These vast business interests have placed Mr. Redhead in the front rank of the leading manufacturers in not only Oswego county but in Western and Northern New York. He is one of the best known paper men in the State and acknowledged as a leader in his line of manufacturing. In local affairs he has always taken a prominent part. An unswerving Republican he has ever been actively identified with wholesome politics, but has always eschewed public preferment. Charitable, liberal, and benevolent, he has been a local benefactor, especially to the M. E. church, of which he and his wife are active members. With characteristic liberality he donated the lot upon which the State street chapel stands and furnished also a large portion of the funds for erecting that building. During the erection of the new M. E. church in Fulton he was one of its most generous supporters, while in the government of that denomination at large he has contributed valuable time, great executive ability, and wholesome influence. As a lay delegate he represented the Northern New York Conference in the General Conference of the M. E. church in Omaha, Neb., in 1892. For nine years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University, being at present one of its Executive Committee.

Mr. Redhead was married on May 22, 1877, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Israel Petty, of Port Byron. They have traveled extensively throughout the United States, and in 1889 made a continental tour, during which they visited the memorable Paris Exposition.

WILLIAM B. HUTCHINSON.

WM. B. HUTCHINSON was born in Pepperell, Worcester county, Mass., July 4, 1806. He received a district school education in his native town. In early life he worked at the painter's trade in various cities in the New England States. In 1833 he was united in marriage, to Amelia, daughter of Azariah Haskin, of Pittstown, Rensse-

laer county, N. Y. They resided in Poughkeepsie two years, then went to Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., and in 1837 removed to Mexico, Oswego county, where he purchased a large farm. His agricultural ability soon developed, and in a short time he was known as a successful and scientific farmer. Energetic, honest, and upright in every business transaction, and possessed of a remarkably cheerful and social disposition, he took a great interest in everything that tended to the welfare and prosperity of his adopted town. He was greatly interested in educational matters, and did much to bring the school at Colosse up to the high standard which it had during his residence in Oswego county. He was an organizer of the Colosse Debating Society, for the culture of the young people of the vicinity. Mr. Hutchinson took a leading part in the politics of his town and county, being an old time Democrat, but joined the Republican party at its formation. From the time Horace Greeley was nominated for the presidency he voted the Democratic ticket. Another fact, of which his children are justly proud, is the interest he always manifested in the cause of temperance. His popularity in this way made him a prominent man all through his life, which ended May 28, 1889, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife survived him two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson were the parents of five children: Harriet F. Driggs, of Decorah, Iowa (deceased); Lucy G. Calkins, of Erie, Pa.; Ellen J. Joyce, of North Syracuse, N. Y.; Lydia A. De Lancey, of Binghamton, N. Y.; and Charles D., who died at the age of sixteen. Mr. Hutchinson spent the last fifteen years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Joyce, in the town of Cicero, Onondaga county, N. Y.

GEORGE H. GOODWIN.

GEORGE H. GOODWIN was born in Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., on December 5, 1834. His family is of English descent, and he is the youngest of four children, and the only survivor. His brothers were J. Austin Goodwin, Joseph C. Goodwin and Henry G. Goodwin. His ancestors on both sides were of New England stock, and of sturdy stuff, both intellectually and morally. His father, Calvin Goodwin, and his mother, Emily Hinkley, were born in Mansfield, Conn., and came to Mexico in 1828. The former died in 1869 at the age of sixty-eight years, and the latter died in 1845 at the age of forty-three years. His grandfather, the Rev. Jonathan Goodwin, was a widely known and universally respected minister of the gospel. He preached for nearly forty years in Connecticut, and was the founder and first pastor of the Baptist church in Mexico village.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Mexico Academy. He early began the study of law with ex-Judge Cyrus Whitney, and finished his legal studies in the offices of Orville Robinson and James Noxon. In 1856 he graduated from the Department of Law of the Albany University, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years. He practiced his profession in Oswego county and in California, and for a number of years applied himself closely to the profession but was afterward more or less diverted from the law by reason of ill health and the cares devolving upon him in the settlement of some extensive estates, and has of late given more time to business and literature than to his profession. Mr. Goodwin has been

largely identified with the growth and prosperity of Mexico, and few men in the county have a more extended acquaintance or are possessed of warmer friends.

Mr. Goodwin formerly took an active interest in politics and often refused offers of political advancement. His local popularity has been attested on numerous occasions by the positions of trust which have been given him. He was chairman of the Democratic County Committee many years, and very frequently represented his party in its State conventions. He was president of Mexico village in 1879, and was chosen supervisor of the town of Mexico in 1883, though the town was more than two to one Republican at that time. He is the only Democrat, with a single exception, that has been elected as supervisor of the town of Mexico during the past thirty-nine years.

Mr. Goodwin has been an extensive traveler on both continents. In 1882 he visited Ireland, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland, of which countries he had previously acquired a broad general knowledge from books and conversation. In 1889 he made another more extended tour in the east, in the course of which he ascended the Nile in Egypt, and afterwards visited Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Greece, and many islands of the Mediterranean. He has also traversed almost every portion of North America. In writing, as well as in speech, Mr. Goodwin is a master of the English language, with a style clear, lucid, terse, and fluent. While abroad he wrote a long series of very interesting letters, which were published in the local papers, and widely copied by the press of the State.

In 1883 Mr. Goodwin was united in marriage with Adelaide E. Alfred, daughter of Charles L. Webb, of Mexico. She died April 14, 1884, at the age of thirty-six years. Their only child, Mabel A., died September 29, 1884.

SYLVANUS C. HUNTINGTON.

JUDGE HUNTINGTON was sixth in direct descent from Simon Huntington of Norwich, England, who, in 1633, died on board the ship that was bearing him and his family to America. His widow, Margaret (Baret) Huntington, and their four children—the first Huntingtons in the colonies—dwelt for a time in Massachusetts, but in 1660 Simon, the youngest son, moved to Norwich, Conn., and in that vicinity his descendants lived for more than a century. There Joseph Huntington was born in 1778. In 1807 he married Hannah Convers, and engaged in farming in Orange and later in West Charleston, Vermont, where he died in 1857, a man of commanding presence and physical prowess. There Sylvanus Convers, the sixth of their eight children, was born April 14, 1820.

Of strong constitution and vigorous in body and mind, he early determined to get a liberal education, and buying his time from his father, supported himself during his whole term of study, first at Brownington Academy, Vt., and afterwards at Oberlin and Dartmouth Colleges, graduating at Dartmouth in 1845. He then studied law with McCarty and Watson of Pulaski, N. Y., being drawn thither by Miss Hannah M. Warner, of Sandy Creek, a classmate at Oberlin, whose ambition, so like his own, led her to make her way, by a fortnight's journey on horseback, by canal boat and

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stage to the only college where women could receive the same classical education as men. After their marriage in February, 1846, they went to Tennessee, where he was private tutor in President Jackson's family at "The Hermitage," and she a governess in the family of Mrs. Nicholson, President Jackson's adopted daughter.

Returning in 1847, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced for two years at Belleville, N. Y., whence in 1849 they moved to Pulaski. There he continued in active practice until 1894, alone until 1882, and after that in partnership with his only son. He served as county judge of Oswego county for four years, beginning January 1, 1856, and in 1865 was elected district attorney, but resigned soon after his health not being equal to the strain of that and his other work.

Alone in a country village, he devoted himself with great energy to the law in all its branches, and soon became thoroughly equipped in its principles and practice in the courts of the State and Nation, and for more than thirty years was conceded by all to be a leader of the county bar. His great mental and physical strength and indomitable will enabled him to perform the vast amount of labor which his reputation as a trial lawyer and as a counsel, and his devotion to the interests of his clients brought him. Probably his well trained intellect was at its best in the study and argument of questions of law before the appellate courts, yet most will remember him as a successful criminal lawyer, but one of the sixteen, indicted for murder, whom he defended, having suffered the death penalty. The ability and persistency for almost six years displayed in the defense of that one, Nathan Orlando Greenfield, a poor farmer of Orwell, N. Y., charged with wife murder, and his lavish expenditure of time, strength and money, added more to his fame than the other fifteen. Three jury trials, occupying in all eleven weeks, four arguments on appeal and numerous applications to the governor did not bring success. The power of public opinion, the skillful preparation of the evidence by ex-District Attorney Lamoree, and the masterly conduct of the prosecution at the third trial by William C. (afterwards Chief-Judge) Ruger, secured a conviction, which the highest court sustained. Judge Huntington's belief in Greenfield's innocence became to him a certainty, when, as stated by Judge Churchill, at the meeting of the Oswego County Bar in April, 1894, Greenfield before the third trial refused to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, because by so doing he would admit that he killed his wife. And the feeling that a great wrong had been done contributed as much to Judge Huntington's sorrow at the final execution of the sentence as did the failure of the labor of years. One of the results of Judge Huntington's labors in that case was Chapter 182 of the Laws of 1876, which provided that persons jointly indicted for crime could testify for each other, thus making Greenfield's mother a competent witness for him.

Judge Huntington's mind was well formed and trained for grasping legal principles and solving legal problems. Its most distinguishing qualities were strength, keenness of insight, and the power of generalization. He always sought the broad principles which lie at the foundation of all things, and valued details only as they showed the way to or illustrated those principles. He believed in an order of things in which God works by eternal and unchanging laws, and his reverence for the Infinite One and his expression of himself in the universe was unbounded.

Throughout his life he added to his professional labors careful reading of the classics, and critical and thorough study of the sciences, the higher mathematics, philosophy and history. His ardent love for the masterpieces of poetry, his wide



Merrick Stowell

reading and most vivid imagination kept his own inner life fresh and beautiful with the thoughts of all the ages. He was gentle as well as strong, and his affections formed a large part of his home life, while his genial nature made him to all a most welcome companion. He never oppressed or tyrannized over any one. In all his relations with his fellowmen his principle of conduct was, "All have an equal right to live their own lives without dictation from others."

His first wife was seventh in direct descent from Andrew Warner, who came from Wales to America about 1630, and lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut. She was the third child of Andrew Warner, jr., and Elizabeth Clark (Young) Warner, who moved from Vernon Centre to Sandy Creek in 1836. Her literary tastes and love of study, especially of the laws and ways of nature, continued throughout her life, which was ended by pneumonia May 23, 1888.

On December 24, 1890, Judge Huntington married Emily L., daughter of Lovina (Warner) and Benjamin Snow, and widow of Hon. James W. Fenton, of Pulaski. Endowed with rare personal qualities, she made his last years a happiness for him and therefore a beautiful remembrance for herself. She survives him and now resides with a married daughter in New York city.

Judge Huntington left two children by his first marriage, Miss Metelill Huntington, now engaged in literary work in Philadelphia, and S. C. Huntington, jr., of Pulaski, both graduates from Oberlin College.

Judge Huntington's fine inherited physique and strong will carried him to a good old age in spite of his immense labors. After repeated attacks of the "grippe," the last few years of his life showed constantly decreasing vitality, though no loss of mental power. He died on March 2, 1894. "full of years and of honors."

SYLVANUS CONVERS HUNTINGTON, JR., only son of Judge S. C. and Hannah M. Warner Huntington, was born June 12, 1837. His home has always been at Pulaski, where he prepared for college in the class of 1871. In 1872 he entered the Freshman class at Oberlin College, graduating at the head of the class of 1876. He then taught classics at Pulaski Academy one year and Greek at Oberlin the next, and had begun a post-graduate course in languages at Yale, when his father persuaded him to begin the study of the law in his office. Admitted to the bar in January, 1882, he at once became junior partner in the firm of S. C. Huntington & Son, of Pulaski, which continued until his father's death in March, 1894. Since then he has practiced law at Pulaski, first alone, and lately with F. G. Whitney.

Mr. Huntington was married November 1, 1883, to Ellen Douglas, only daughter of Rev. James and Mary J. Douglas, of Pulaski, and with his wife and their three sons, lives in the homestead so long occupied by his father.

MERRICK STOWELL,

COUNTY JUDGE of Oswego county, was born in the town of Scriba on October 3, 1838. His father was Shubael W. Stowell, a native of Jefferson county, N. Y. Merrick Stowell, at the age of thirteen, commenced to earn his own livelihood by

working as a boatman upon the New York State canals, which occupation he followed continuously for seven years—the first three as a canal driver, the remaining four in other positions. His principal ambition at that early age was to acquire a liberal education. He attended the country district schools winters; afterward the district schools of Oswego, and the excellent High School of the city, where by his naturally studious habits and retentive memory he fitted himself for a teacher. He had already spent two years in this vocation before graduating from the High School in 1860, thus securing the necessary means to carry out his cherished plan of going through college. But the outbreak of the great civil war, which changed the current of so many men's lives, found a ready response in the young man's breast, and he shouldered a musket as a private in the gallant Twenty-fourth Regiment, gave his country two years of faithful service and returned with the rank of sergeant. The record of the Twenty-fourth Regiment is elsewhere given in this work, and in its varied struggles Mr. Stowell bore his honorable part.

Returning to Oswego at the close of his term of service, he resumed teaching for two years, regretfully abandoning his desire for a collegiate education. The following six years were passed by him as bookkeeper in the Lake Ontario Bank, succeeded by six years in the same capacity for a large lumber firm. Finding himself now in circumstances that justified his engaging in business on his own account, he joined with Charles W. Smith to form the firm of Smith & Stowell, lumber dealers, which connection continued three years to 1876.

Leaving the lumber business Mr. Stowell became associated with Messrs. Cheney Ames and Coman C. Ames in the grain and milling industry, which continued three years, which brought to a close his connection with trade and manufacturing.

In politics he has always been an earnest Republican, and before the year last named had become well known in the local councils of the party, where his knowledge of the field and grasp of the situation when important issues were at stake, gave him deserved prominence. His official life began with three terms as school commissioner. In the fall of 1879 he was given the nomination for the office of county clerk, was elected by a handsome majority and served three years, 1880-82. Meanwhile in consonance with his natural liking and his more recent associations, he began studying law in 1878 with B. F. Chase, now of the city of Chicago. In the spring of 1883 he was admitted to the bar at Rochester and opened an office in Oswego. His practice was commensurate in extent with his expectations and his success gratifying to himself and his friends. In the fall of 1887 he was nominated and elected district attorney, in which office he served three years to the satisfaction of the bar and the people of the county; receiving a renomination, he was, in the uncertainty that often prevails in local politics, defeated. Resuming his practice he continued until the fall of 1892 when he was further honored by his fellow citizens with the nomination and election to the office of county judge, in which he is now serving his third year, with marked favor.

The professional career of Judge Stowell is one of the seldom occurring examples of success following the beginning of an entirely new calling in middle life. He was forty years old when he began the study of the law, and it was five years later before he was admitted to practice. Within the succeeding ten years he had risen to the highest county judicial office. While this result may, perhaps, be creditable to some extent to the fact of his having rendered valuable military and political services, it



William H. Hunt

is nevertheless true that it is far more largely due to his exceptional fitness for the office; the qualifications acquired through the most energetic, persistent and unflagging study, with such other fitting attributes as are his by nature. If he is not classed among the more brilliant lawyers whose greatest success is attained through eloquence before court and jury, Judge Stowell is accorded the confidence of his professional associates in his knowledge of the law, his fairness and impartiality as a judge, while as a man he is esteemed by the entire community. He is a member of the Congregational church of Oswego, and is ever found ready to turn his hand to good works.

Judge Stowell married in 1863 Melinda W. Everts, of Mexico, daughter of Frederick Everts. They have four children, one son and three daughters, all of whom are living.

SIDNEY SHEPARD.

SIDNEY SHEPARD was born in the village of Cobleskill, Schoharie county, N. Y., September 28, 1814, and died in the town of New Haven, Oswego county, December 26, 1893. The period of seventy-nine years between these dates covered the life of a successful man—a life replete with indomitable activity, honorable purpose, and lasting usefulness. Such a career is worthy of emulation and a fitting example for future generations.

Mr. Shepard was descended in a long and honorable line of ancestry from Ralph Shepard, Puritan, who emigrated to America from England in 1635; and on his mother's side from William Hamilton, a Scot, who came over from Glasgow in 1668. His maternal grandfather, Hosea Hamilton, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war and a personal friend of George Washington. His own father, Jesse Shepard, a physician, practiced his profession for many years in and around Cobleskill. From these ancestors young Sidney inherited a vigorous nature, a strong intellectuality, an upright character, and a robust constitution. His earlier life was not unlike that of the average country lad of that period. His rudimentary education being necessarily limited to the common district schools, his knowledge of books was consequently meagre, but in after years he amply repaired the disadvantages of youth by systematic reading and extended travel. Possessing an alert and retentive memory, and being withal a close observer, he was a shrewd judge of human nature, an accomplishment that materially aided him throughout a long, eventful life. At the early age of fourteen he found his first employment as a clerk in a hardware store in Dansville, N. Y., where he was quick to learn and faithful to duty, traits which characterized him ever afterward. The liking he then and there acquired for the hardware trade, decided his vocation. After a similar experience in Rochester, he went to Bath, N. Y., in 1831, and for three years was associated in business with his brother. In 1835, while yet not twenty-one years of age, he made his first venture by purchasing a hardware store in that village. Honest in all transactions, energetically devoting himself to business, resolute in a determination to make his own way, he was successful from the very beginning, and the five years there brought him a little capital.

But he aimed higher. In 1836 he removed to Buffalo and bought an interest in a hardware store, the oldest business house in that city, changing the firm name to Crane & Shepard. The next year he became sole owner under his own name, and soon afterward the firm of Sidney Shepard & Co. was formed. A manufactory of sheet metal ware was added, and before ten years had passed an immense business was thoroughly established. A large wholesale trade was built up, not only in Buffalo, but in adjacent sections of the country. Mr. Shepard made several prolonged trips into the then comparatively uninhabited Western States, opening branch houses in Detroit and Milwaukee, and even carried his enterprise into the South. This was done gradually and steadily, with a purpose and zeal born of laudable ambition. In 1849 he became proprietor of the Shepard Iron Works in Buffalo, and thereafter constantly added to his undertakings. The firm eventually became one of the largest importers of tin plate, manufacturers of stamped metal ware, and dealers in hardware and tinner's supplies in the Union. Nor was his activity confined to these industries alone. Accumulating means, and early realizing the advantages of the electric telegraph to merchants and others, he personally promoted several pioneer lines in the West, and became one of the largest stockholders in the Western Union Telegraph Company upon the consolidation of the earlier lines, being one of its directors until a few weeks before his death, when he resigned. He was also for many years a heavy stockholder and director in the Alabama Central, the Mobile and Ohio, and the New Jersey Central railroads, and was prominently interested in numerous other enterprises. He was frequently offered, but accepted few positions of trust, preferring to concentrate his energies and means largely upon the development and maintenance of the extensive business he had founded. Yet he was, emphatically, a public spirited citizen and liberally encouraged every movement looking toward the betterment of humanity.

His success was due to a good name, a clear head, a sound judgment, an untiring energy, combined with perseverance and singleness of purpose. He possessed a rare business ability and a capacity for organization which almost amounted to genius. Endowed with a faculty for keen observation, a courage equal to any emergency, and a strong faith in things divine, he was ever the true and noble man, the respected citizen, and the sincere Christian gentleman. For twenty-five years he was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Buffalo, to which, as well as to numerous other charitable institutions, notably the General Hospital, the Orphan Asylum, and the Home for the Friendless, of that city, he was a generous and frequent benefactor. In 1865 he relinquished the active management of his business, and for several years thereafter traveled with his family in foreign countries, visiting nearly every capital in Europe, besides Egypt, Asia Minor, and the Holy Land. Upon their return they settled in the spacious and handsome homestead of his wife in the village of New Haven, Oswego county, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1885 he transferred to his son Charles Sidney, now the only survivor of a family of three children, his interest in the firms of Sidney Shepard & Co. of Buffalo and C. Sidney Shepard & Co. of Chicago.

On the 12th of June, 1851, Mr. Shepard married in Buffalo Miss Elizabeth De Angelis, daughter of Chester R. Wells (elsewhere mentioned in this volume) a lady of rare personal charms and accomplishments. Their children were Elizabeth Wells, who died at the age of ten years; Charles Sidney, and Ralph Hamilton.

Ralph Hamilton Shepard was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, October 15, 1867, and his infant tongue first learned French and German. For eight years he spent the summers in New Haven, N. Y., and the winters in New York city or the South. In 1879 he passed six months in Dresden, where he pursued his German studies in the family of Rev. I. r. Sauer and in close companionship with Counts Castel and Otto von Plessens; the next year he visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Roumania, and other historic places, returning to America in the autumn of 1880. He prepared for college at Oswego and Buffalo and passed his entrance examinations at Harvard in 1887, after which he again went abroad, studying German and Italian. Returning in April, 1888, he entered Harvard University in the fall of that year and was graduated with honors in 1892, receiving the appointment as one of the five commencement orators in a class of over 200 men. This selection was really a brilliant honor. The remainder of his life was mainly spent in New Haven, N. Y., where, after nine weary months of suffering, he died on August 17, 1894, in the first bloom of his manly career. Delicate in physical constitution, but endowed with a mind of rare conception, he evinced the instincts of a scholar and the attributes of a master. He was one of the brightest men of Harvard, and during his brief life acquired a reputation in modern literature and history and as a graceful and forcible writer. He produced many articles worthy a master's hand, covering a wide range of subjects, and but for his early death an honorable and probably a brilliant future in the world of letters was within his grasp. His most important work was a monograph on "Ralph Shepard, Puritan," in which he showed tireless research and thoroughness. This was for private circulation, and entailed the examination of numerous manuscripts and letters. Early in 1892 he was one of sixteen sterling young men to band themselves together for mental social improvement and to re-establish Iota Chapter of Theta Delta Chi, of which his was the first death that fraternal chapter was called upon to deplore. His most enduring attribute, however, was the sincerity of his manly Christian life, which he beautifully and appropriately expressed by a legacy of several thousand dollars to his alma mater "for the carrying on of religious work in Harvard College." Never before did a young graduate leave to that institution a similar bequest; the monument thus founded perpetuates his good name, and the example of his life should and will guide others to the same Christian service and its rewards.

CHESTER ROBBINS WELLS.

CHESTER ROBBINS WELLS was born September 8, 1799, in Hartford, Conn., and died August 9, 1867, in New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y. At the former place his ancestors had lived since the early colonial days, Thomas Welles, from whom he was directly descended and who was one of the first governors of Connecticut, having settled there after coming from England with Lord Sayles in 1636. On his mother's side he was descended from the Griswolds, and it was Mr. Wells's just pride that his great-grandmother was Mary Griswold, one of the heroines of the Revolution. He was the son of Captain Elisha Welles, who was with George Washington at Valley

Forge, and of his wife, Mary Griswold, born either in Hartford, or near Saybrook, Conn. After teaching for several years, and not seeming strong enough for a life of such confinement, he ventured in 1826 into what was then the comparatively unsettled region of Northern New York, moving from Trenton, Oneida county, to New Haven. When still a young man he married Miss Hannah Le Moyne De Angelis, daughter of Judge Pascal Charles Joseph De Angelis, of Holland Patent, N. Y.

His wife's family was, on her father's side, of noble Italian and French descent, being allied by the latter to the famous Generals Iberville and Iturbide Le Moyne, who founded New Orleans, and on the other side to the well known Webbs of Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary days.

His sons were William Chester and Charles; his daughter, Elizabeth De Angeles, became the wife of Sidney Shepard of Buffalo, N. Y.

He was remarkable for his sweet humility. His son-in-law, Sidney Shepard, said repeatedly that he considered him the most honest man, with the purest character, of any he had ever known, and that his children might be justly proud of such parentage. Eminently true and lovable in all his ways, Mr. Wells won that esteem of his fellow men, which, though in a comparatively narrow circle, was a fitting tribute to a high souled and noble minded Christian.

WILLIAM JAMES BULGER.

WILLIAM J. BULGER was born in the town of Volney, near the village of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., on May 27, 1857. His father, the late Patrick Bulger, was the son of a well-to-do farmer in the east of Ireland, and was born in Castle Comer, Queens county, on August 17, 1806. In 1844 Patrick Bulger, who was possessed of some means, came to the United States, bringing with him his wife, who was the daughter of a prosperous neighbor in the old country. Mrs. Bulger, previous to marriage Miss Bridget Murphy, was an accomplished and cultivated lady, having a thorough education in the excellent schools of her native place, which was finished at the Dublin Seminary. She was a woman of high character, as well as fine education, and proved an inspiring and faithful help-meet to her husband in his manly efforts to found a home and rear a family in the new world. With a keen appreciation of the advantages of the district Mr. Bulger, shortly after his arrival in America, purchased a farm in the town of Volney, where he remained for a number of years, and was regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers in that section of the State. About ten years prior to his death he disposed of his farming interests in that locality and set about to find a place to spend the remainder of his days. He then purchased a farm, charmingly situated on the west bank of the Oswego River, about five miles distant from Oswego, which is one of the finest and most beautifully located in this section of the State, and is still owned by heirs of Mr. Bulger. Skilled in agriculture and having sufficient means at his command to enable him to carry out his ideas, Mr. Bulger conducted his farming interests successfully and added largely to his worldly possessions. His family consisted of five children, one of whom, the eldest, died in infancy in the old country. The remaining four were



A. J. Zulger

brought up under benign home influences, with a devoted Christian mother to supervise their education, and with every comfort at their command. Mrs. Bulger died October 20, 1879, and was followed by her husband August 3, 1881. The four children who still survive them are the Hon. P. F. Bulger, of Utica, formerly for twelve years recorder of that city; the Hon. C. N. Bulger, who has held the office of recorder of the city of Oswego since the year 1882; Dr. Bulger, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. M. Hennessey.

Dr. Bulger was the youngest child of his parents. In his youth he was afforded good educational advantages. After finishing the ordinary school studies he took a course at the Falley Seminary in Fulton, after which he took a course at the State Normal School in Oswego. Deciding to adopt the profession of medicine, he began medical studies under Dr. Ira L. Jones, of Minetto, N. Y., and afterwards was a pupil of the late Dr. James A. Milne, of Oswego. In 1879 he entered Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, and after a year of study in that splendidly equipped institution entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he remained a year, when he returned to Long Island College Hospital as the assistant of the noted anatomist, Dr. Carden L. Ford, and graduated from that institution June 15, 1882. Well qualified to begin his life work he now returned to Oswego and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, the late Dr. Milne, which partnership was continued until a short time prior to the latter's death in 1886. Thorough in his attainments, a conscientious student and a close observer, Dr. Bulger has steadily advanced to a leading position among his professional brethren, and is now recognized as the peer of any physician in Oswego, and the most skillful surgeon in the city. His practice extends to people in all walks of life, for the confidence reposed in his ability and skill is shared alike by the wealthy and the humble, the learned and the unlearned. No medical man in Oswego is held in higher regard by the profession, and few, if any, hold a higher place in the public esteem. Some of the most difficult cases which have occurred during his residence in Oswego have been successfully treated by Dr. Bulger, and in late years cases unusually severe or presenting uncommon complications, are always sent to him for treatment. His attainments are not limited to scientific subjects, but are of a broad and comprehensive character, which befit the advanced professional man of modern times and embrace nearly all branches of polite learning.

Outside of his profession Dr. Bulger has always shown active public spirit and a desire to aid in advancing the material as well as the social welfare of his city. Believing that every citizen has duties of a public character which cannot conscientiously be neglected, he has, particularly in recent years, made his influence felt in the local political field as a Democrat of enlightened views. A personal admirer of President Cleveland, and believing in the political principles that have governed his public acts, Dr. Bulger has during the past five years been a leader of that section of the Democratic party in Oswego which has adhered to the president as against the opposing faction. For his political services he has received conspicuous recognition.

In 1892 he was nominated for the office of mayor of Oswego by the Cleveland Democrats. The strife in local politics was then at white heat, and in order to defeat the Cleveland faction many of the opposing Democratic faction united with the Republicans and succeeded in defeating Dr. Bulger and electing a Republican

mayor by a plurality of thirty-four votes. In the following year he was again nominated, and the followers of David B. Hill put up no candidate. The campaign was an active one and Dr. Bulger's popularity is shown in the resulting election by a majority of about 600. His administration was a successful one and gave satisfaction to the people, in spite of the fact that the Republicans and Hill Democrats in the Council combined in opposition to many measures that were necessary for the good government of the city. While holding this office Dr. Bulger was appointed by President Cleveland collector of customs for the Oswego District, and is still administering the office. In the spring of 1894 he again received the nomination for mayor and received further evidences of popularity with the people, but with two candidates against him, and the opposing Democratic faction acting as in 1892, he was defeated by a plurality of eleven (11) votes, and a Republican mayor elected.

Dr. Bulger and his wife are prominent in the social life of Oswego, and their hospitable home is often open to their friends. Dr. Bulger's most conspicuous personal traits of character are his aggressiveness in affairs in which he is deeply interested; a rugged integrity; and a temperament which prompts him to sociability and to meet all with whom he comes in contact upon the broad plane of humanity.

Dr. Bulger married on August 26, 1883, Miss Mary Cusick; they had one child, a boy named Charles William Bulger, who died at the age of fourteen months.

ORVILLE ROBINSON

Was born on the 28th of October, 1801, at Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y. His parents emigrated from New England at the close of the Revolutionary war to the 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 common 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 mind, and a strength and firmness of character were developed, which distinguished him in after years and enabled him to outstrip, in 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 began 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 Onondaga county. 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 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, Oswego county.



Orville Robinson

On July 7, 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 February 8, 1862, in the county of Schoharie, N. Y. 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. It may 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 captains of companies, shared in the struggles of the American Revolution. It might be expected that the descendants of such ancestors could not be deaf to the call of their country in her hour of danger. Age had unfitted Mr. Robinson for 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, and his contributions to that end were freely given. His son, Wardwell G. Robinson, however, closed his law office, took command of the 184th regiment of New York Volunteers, and continued in active service until the close of the war; he is still living in Oswego.

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 in that office eight years, having been reappointed by Governor Marcy in 1834. In 1834 and 1836 he represented the county in the Assembly, and when the county became entitled to two members in 1837, he was again 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 Mr. Robinson was appointed district attorney of the county and held the office two years. In 1843 he was elected to represent the newly-formed district comprising the counties of Oswego and Madison, in Congress, and in the same year was elected supervisor of the town of Mexico. In 1847 he removed to Oswego, where he has since resided. In 1852 he was elected recorder of the city, but the police duties connected with the office made it distasteful to him, and he resigned in August, 1853. In 1855 he was for the fourth time elected to the Assembly and was honored with the speakership of that body. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan collector of customs for the Oswego District, and after having discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the government and the public for two years, he resigned it and thereafter held no public office.

BENJAMIN S. STONE.

BENJAMIN S. STONE was born in Bridport, Vt., March 26, 1821, and came to Mexico with his parents, Isaac and Lydia B. (Hurlbut) Stone, in 1826, where he has since resided. One of a family of twelve children, reared on a farm, with all the privations and hardships which that implied in those days, at the age of seventeen he entered

upon a clerkship in the general store of Peter Chandler, with whom he remained until that gentleman's retirement from business in 1843, when he was succeeded by S. H. & B. S. Stone. In 1857 this partnership was dissolved and B. S. Stone engaged with S. A. Tuller under the firm name of Stone & Tuller, in the hardware trade. They were burned out in 1862, and again in 1864, after which Mr. Tuller withdrew from the business and Mr. Stone formed a partnership with a younger brother, J. R. Stone, under the firm name of B. & J. Stone. This firm was dissolved by the death of J. R. Stone in the spring of 1868, and soon after the present firm of B. S. Stone & Co. was organized. They were again burned out in 1882. This record gives Mr. Stone an unbroken active mercantile career of fifty-seven years.

In 1846 he married, at Saratoga Springs, Sarah Elizabeth Chester, only sister of the Rev. A. G. Chester, D.D., of Buffalo, and Col. J. L. Chester, of London, England. They had six children, two of whom died in childhood, and the four living are: Walter C., proprietor of the Advance-Journal, Camden, N.Y.; Edward T., of B. S. Stone & Co., Mexico, N.Y.; Dr. William G., for thirteen years a physician in the Northern Insane Hospital at Elgin, Ill.; and Rev. Carlos H., proprietor of Cornwall Heights School, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. His wife died in 1861, and two years later he married Mrs. Ellen S. Boyle (born Hicks), of Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Stone has never sought political preferment, but has nevertheless been called to many positions of public trust and honor. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian church since young manhood, for a greater part of that time one of its trustees, and three times has had charge of repairing and remodeling the church edifice. A member of the Board of Trustees of Mexico Academy for forty years, and president since 1878, he was active and prominent in the erection of the present academy building, to which, as a member of the building committee, he devoted much time and energy, estimating its cost, and, what is noteworthy in these days, completing it within the estimate. He has several times served as trustee of the village, has for twenty-five years been prominently identified with the Mexico Cemetery Association, of which he is at present one of the Board of Commissioners, and has since its foundation been a trustee of the Oswego County Savings Bank, of which for several years he has been one of the vice-presidents.

Starting in life with very limited educational privileges and little or no capital financially, and in young manhood, owing to the death of his father, being called upon to partially bear the burden and care of the family, he made the most of his limited advantages, was energetic, economical and of strictest integrity, and has won an enviable reputation among the most successful business men in the county.

THE ROWE FAMILY.

THE year following the formation of Oswego county, on February 17, 1817, Norman Rowe, then twenty-two years of age, with his wife, Mary Moore Rowe, and all their household goods, loaded upon sleighs, drawn by a yoke of oxen, started from Paris, Oneida county, for their new home in the town of New Haven. They settled upon a farm a mile northwest of the present village of New Haven, and afterwards purchased and cleared a farm further to the north, which is now known as the George

W. Daggett farm, and where Mrs. Rowe died, in October, 1835. In the following year, Norman Rowe removed to the village of New Haven, and soon after married Sarah Tompkins Hitchcock. She brought with her her niece and adopted daughter, who, with Norman's five motherless children by his first wife, made up the family. Mr. Rowe died at the village of New Haven October 28, 1887, being then nearly ninety-three years of age. He was a son of Ari and Wealthy Bull Rowe, and was born at Litchfield, Conn., January 2, 1795, and removed with his family to Oneida county in 1803, and in 1808 to Paris, in the same county. In these early days, he often drove team from Paris to Albany, carrying wheat to market. During the war of 1812, he served as a soldier at Sackett's Harbor, and thereafter was promoted from time to time until he was commissioned, by Governor Clinton, lieutenant-colonel. Intemperance was then one of the vices of the service, and Colonel Rowe, as an example to his brother officers, took a bold stand for total abstinence from all intoxicants, a novel position in those days, and difficult to maintain, but one which he did maintain ever after. He and his wife, Mary, with his father and mother above named, were four of the original thirteen persons who organized the Congregational church of New Haven, July 30, 1817, one of the first churches in the county; and he was made one of its first trustees, and on December 10, 1852, he was appointed one of its deacons. In 1827, he was elected justice of the peace, and was thereafter elected to that office several terms till 1853, after which he was re-elected regularly every four years, making almost fifty years of service in that office, and he served as one of the justices of sessions in 1849 and 1850. He was elected town clerk in 1800 and again in 1865, and continuously thereafter until his death. These positions he held without opposition of any kind. He represented the town in the Board of Supervisors in 1839, 1840, 1847 and 1858, and was twice chairman of the board. In 1840, he was elected sheriff of the county and again in 1848; and at the time of his death one of his neighbors figured up his years of service in public offices as one hundred and thirty-four years.

In the early days of this county, there was much more litigation in justices' courts than at present, and its relative importance was much greater. Justice Rowe's judgment was considered excellent, and it was seldom that any decision rendered by him was reversed by the higher courts; but he was known more as a peacemaker than as a magistrate; and by his counsel and aid, many a settlement of neighborhood quarrels was brought about that might otherwise have been the cause of much expensive litigation: in all town matters, his advice was sought and followed. He had a wonderful memory, and his stories of early days were delightful to listen to, and he retained his faculties until his death. At the age of ninety-two, in the last year of his life, at the town meeting, he presided as chairman of the Town Board.

Mr. Rowe's children who survived him were Nathan M. Rowe, of Oswego, N. Y.; Abbie N. Rowe, who is well known by the present generation of the city of Oswego, where she was a favorite teacher in the public schools for over twenty years, retiring therefrom fifteen years ago, to act as housekeeper for her father; Henry M. Rowe, of Bucyrus, Ohio; Elizabeth, mentioned above, who, in 1850, married Dr. C. M. Lee, of Fulton; and Augustus F. Rowe, for twenty years postmaster and the leading merchant at New Haven, and who is now engaged in mercantile business at Syracuse, N. Y.

Nathan M. Rowe, son of Norman Rowe, was born in the town of New Haven in

1828. He went to Fulton while a young man, where he attended Falley Seminary and studied law in the office of the late Judge Tyler, and taught school for several seasons; but he afterwards chose to follow other callings. In 1848, when his father was elected sheriff for the second time, he came to Oswego to discharge the duties of under-sheriff. In 1850 he married Miss Sophia Park a sister of the late Ira Lafreiniere, the well-known ship-builder of Cleveland, Ohio. Her parents died while she was an infant, and she was adopted by Miss Louisa Park, whose name she took and was reared and educated by Miss Park and her brother, John B. Park, who was one of the most prominent and active members of the First Presbyterian Church, an enthusiastic worker for the common school system, in which he had great faith, and one of the leading dry goods merchants of the former village of Oswego.

For a short time Mr. Rowe was interested with the late James M. Brown as editor and publisher of the Oswego Times, and he was also engaged in the clothing business in West First street. About this time, he built the house in West Fifth street, now the home of Charles H. Bond, and lived there until, becoming interested with Willis S. Nelson, of Fulton, in the starch factory established by the Messrs. Duryea, at Battle Island, he removed thither in 1859, where he assumed the superintendency of the factory, and where he resided with his family until after the factory was destroyed by fire in 1861. The loss by the fire was a heavy one.

In the spring of 1862, he returned to the city of Oswego, and having acquired a large tract of timber land in conjunction with the late Charles Rhodes of Oswego, in the northwestern portion of the town of New Haven, commenced cutting the timber which found a ready sale at Oswego, as the Island dock and several elevators were then being constructed.

While the Oswego Water Works Company was constructing its plant, the superintendency was offered to Mr. Rowe, which he accepted and retained for many years, and built up and ran in connection with the same an ice business under the name of Reservoir Ice.

About 1890, owing to failing health, he retired from active business, and spent most of his time thereafter on his farms in the town of New Haven where he had one of the largest apple orchards in the county. He died suddenly at New Haven August 29, 1898, of heart trouble, in his seventy-first year.

He was always active and energetic, and ready to help those who needed help. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and was widely known throughout the county. He held many positions of trust and responsibility, and always acquitted himself so as to gain the highest esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Among those of the fourth generation of the Rowe family in Oswego county is the present postmaster of Oswego city, Louis C. Rowe. He was born at Battle Island, in the town of Granby, November 27, 1861, while his father, the late Nathan M. Rowe, was running the starch factory at that place, and the family returned to Oswego in the following spring. Louis C. Rowe was educated in the schools of Oswego city, and thereafter began the study of law with B. F. Chase, esq., then district attorney of the county. Upon Mr. Chase's removal to Chicago, he continued his studies with the late Newton W. Nutting, then our representative in Congress. In 1884, at Rochester, Mr. Rowe was one of twenty-three applicants, out of a class of thirty-four, then admitted to the bar, and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at the city of Oswego, in which he has attained a satisfactory degree of



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success. Though still young in years he has been entrusted with a number of important cases, in the conduct of which he has shown superior ability as a lawyer.

He has always been an ardent Democrat, active in the party councils, and has done much good work for his party. April 19, 1894, President Cleveland nominated Mr. Rowe to the position of postmaster of Oswego, but his nomination, with many others, was not acted upon by the Senate, and after the adjournment of the Senate, and on August 30, the president appointed him to the position, and in December sent his name to the Senate, which thereupon confirmed his nomination on December 11, 1894. He was one of the members of the Charter Revision Commission, 1894, 1895. In these official stations he retains the confidence and respect of the community.

EARNEST M. MANWAREN, M. D.

THIS well-known eclectic physician of Oswego is a son of Dr. James U. Manwaren, and was born in New Haven, Oswego county, on September 20, 1852. Removing at an early age with his parents to the city of Utica, he was there given excellent educational advantages, and attended and graduated from the Select School of Prof. Williams. He soon afterward went to Saginaw, Mich., and there attended and graduated from the Commercial College of Prof. Tillinghast. He was still young and from the time he left this school until he was twenty years old he had charge of the news business on the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad.

At the close of this period, in 1873, he found himself in such circumstances that he was able to carry out his earlier formed intention, and he returned to Mexico, Oswego county, whither his father had in the mean time removed, and began the study of medicine under his father's guidance. This period of study was followed by his attendance at lectures in the Eclectic Medical College in New York city, from which institution he graduated in 1878. Returning to Mexico he began his professional practice in association with his father where he remained until the spring of 1881. He then removed to New Haven, Oswego county, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. G. W. Whittaker.

The death of Dr. James A. Milne took place in Oswego in 1886 and left a vacancy which Dr. Manwaren was invited to fill, and he accordingly removed to the city where he soon acquired a large and reputable practice which he continues at the present time. Dr. Manwaren is qualified by nature and by his earnest and persistent study and reading to successfully fill the honorable professional position accorded him in Oswego, while his rare social qualifications, genial and equable temperament and unflinching courtesy have given him his well deserved popularity outside of his profession. Prompt to act, and yet gentle in the sick room, sympathetic with every form of distress, he wins that feeling of confidence and affection from his patients which always constitutes an important curative element. Among his professional brethren Dr. Manwaren is accorded the respect and esteem everywhere due to "the good physician." This is clearly indicated by his having been honored with various offices in societies more or less closely related to his profession. He was president of the Oswego County Eclectic Medical Society in 1885, of which he is now a leading

member. He has also held the same office in the Central New York Eclectic Medical Society and the New York State Eclectic Medical Society, is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Society, and has taken an active part in the proceedings in each of these organizations. He has also held the chair of Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene in the college from which he graduated in New York city.

Dr. Manwaren is now and has been since 1893 a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, which is under the control of the State Board of Regents, and is secretary of the board.

He is conspicuously identified with Free Masonry and has been honored with several eminent positions in that order; has held the office of master of Oswego Lodge No 127; has been high priest of Lake Ontario Chapter No. 165, R. A. M.; and is a member of Lake Ontario Commandery No. 32, K. T.; and of Damascus Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Rochester.

Dr. Manwaren is not active in politics, but as far as practicable fulfills the duties of good citizenship in the ranks of the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Oswego and one of its Board of Trustees.

He has been a prolific contributor to medical literature, especially to the Chicago Medical Times, the New York Medical Tribune, and the Eclectic Medical Journal, of Cincinnati. In these and other publications his communications are received with marked favor.

On May 14, 1870, Dr. Manwaren was married to Emma L. Thomas, daughter of Almeron Thomas, of Mexico, N. Y., and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

EDGAR A. VAN HORNE.

EDGAR A. VAN HORNE was descended from Dutch ancestry, and was a son of Robert Van Horne, born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1809, and settled in Oswego village in 1823. There he joined his brother, W. H. Van Horne, in the boot and shoe trade, the firm being W. H. & R. Van Horne. Upon the subsequent dissolution of the firm Robert Van Horne engaged in grocery trade and was many years one of the most extensive dealers in that line in Oswego. In 1840 he married Rebecca Ives, daughter of the late John C. Ives, who was during many years a leading mason and builder of Oswego and erected many of the large stone structures in the place. Mr. Ives died January 24, 1860. Mr. Van Horne removed to and lived in the town of Oswego several years, but in 1865 returned to the city, and acquired an interest in the transfer business of Parker & McRae, forming the firm of Van Horne & Co. In politics he was an old school Democrat, but never held nor sought office. He was one of the original members of the Oswego Guards, organized in 1838, and so continued until 1842. He was a dignified, courteous and unostentatious gentleman, and fully enjoyed the confidence of the community. His death took place on July 7, 1884, and he is survived by his widow. Robert and Rebecca Van Horne had two children, Celia, and the subject of this sketch, both now deceased.

Edgar A. Van Horne was born in Oswego on August 7, 1845, and received his education in the city schools. At the age of seventeen years, in 1862, he entered the



E. Van Horn

employ of the late A. B. Merriam as clerk in his hardware store. He served his employer's interests with fidelity, but all the time felt that he was not in his proper sphere. From early boyhood he had shown a deep interest in all matters connected with railroading; the running of a locomotive, the laying of track, the bustle about a station, all possessed an irresistible charm for him, and he resolved sometime to join the great army of railroad workers. After two years in the hardware store he found a beginning towards gratifying his ambition, and entered the office of Superintendent George Skinner, of the then Oswego and Syracuse Railroad. There he managed, outside of his prescribed duties, to learn the mysteries of telegraphy, an accomplishment which was often of great value to him in after life. He was now amid surroundings that thoroughly pleased him and he labored unremittingly to master all the details of the office. In 1865 he was promoted to the position of freight and ticket agent. In 1870 he purchased the controlling interest in the line of transfer teams, which he managed until August 31, 1872, when President Mollison made him superintendent of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. In the following year he was made assistant superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad from Oswego to Richland, which he managed until June 1, 1874, when the Lake Ontario Shore road went under control of the R. W. & O. Company and was added to Mr. Van Horne's charge. Thus far his career had amply justified his choice of life work, and he demonstrated the possession of extraordinary ability in railroad management. On January 1, 1876, the Syracuse Northern Railroad also passed to the control of the R. W. & O. Company, and on October 1, 1878, Mr. Van Horne was made general superintendent of the whole line of the R. W. & O. road. The exacting duties of this responsible position were discharged by him until the road passed under control of Charles Parsons on July 1, 1883. He did not remain long idle, and on August 1, 1883, was made general superintendent of the Utica and Black River road, and took up his residence in Utica. He held this position about four years, when he substantially retired from public station, and returned to Oswego to pass the remainder of his life. For a short time he was engaged in Syracuse in the interest of a street railway company, and later was made superintendent of the Oswego Street Railway Company. This offered little inducement to him and he soon resigned and purchased an interest in the hardware store of Smith & Lieb, in Oswego. In 1893 this business was consolidated with that of Tanner & Co., and the Oswego Hardware Company was formed, of which Mr. Van Horne was a prominent member until his death. For ten years or more before his decease Mr. Van Horne was in ill health and finally became impressed with the belief that his heart was affected. This belief became very strong and to a considerable extent controlled his actions and weakened his powers. He avoided all possible exertion that might affect his circulation, and only a short time prior to his death refused a salary of \$10,000 annually for the management of a new railroad. His presentiment that he would die from heart trouble was finally verified, and on July 31, 1894 he suddenly passed to another life.

Mr. Van Horne was a fine example of the typical successful railroad manager. A strict disciplinarian, he was yet affable and courteous to the lowest employee, as well as to the wealthiest person; and his knowledge of every detail of the business was remarkable. His genial bearing and the confidence felt in his management made him extremely popular with the public and his friends were numberless. His hospit-

able home, at a little distance from the city, was characterized by refinement and affection, and the city at large often felt the force of his public spirit.

Mr. Van Horne was fond of military affairs and a one time was a member of the 48th Regiment. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in Company K, and in 1867 was made inspector-general on General Sullivan's staff with rank of captain. In 1875 he was promoted to major and was inspector-general of rifle practice and brigade inspector in 1877; this office he held until 1881, when he resigned. In Masonry he was a member of Æonian Lodge No. 870, of Lake Ontario Chapter No. 165, and of Lake Ontario Commandery No. 32, K. T.; also a member of Oswegatchie Lodge No. 156, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At the time of his death he was president of the Oswego County Agricultural Society. He was a Democrat in politics of the conservative type, but never accepted political office.

On June 12, 1867, Mr. Van Horne was married to Sarah M. Perry, daughter of Talmadge Perry, who was a son of Eleazur Perry, the first supervisor of Oswego town, and grandson of the first Eleazur Perry, who was the supervisor of the town of Hannibal, then in Onondaga county. Talmadge Perry died at his home in Oswego town on May 25, 1883, bearing the respect of the whole community. His wife was Amy Sabin. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne had four children: Mrs. N. H. Tunnickliff, of Omaha, Neb.; R. E. Van Horne, F. P. Van Horne, and Medora Maynard Van Horne, all of whom are living. Mrs. Van Horne is also surviving.

FRANK S. LOW, M. D.

DR. FRANK S. LOW was born in the town of Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vt., March 31, 1828, being the fourth child of a family of seven children born to Joel B. Low and Anna Webber.

Joel B. Low was the son of Samuel Low and Abigail Bacon, who moved from Barry, Mass., and settled in the wilderness of Vermont.

Samuel Low was the son of Francis Low, who was born at Cape Ann, Mass., in 1720.

The stories told to the doctor by his grandfather Samuel, of the adventures and hardships undergone in the struggle for existence during the first few years of his residence in the wilderness, would read much more like fiction than a formidable fact. But Samuel, whose father was one of the early settlers of Massachusetts and who was himself a soldier in the war for our independence, was of true Puritan stock, and with his good wife, Abigail Bacon, overcame all obstacles and reared a family of eight children. He died in 1837.

Joel B. Low, the father of Dr. Frank S. Low, was the seventh child of the above mentioned Samuel Low and Abigail Bacon. He was born in 1795 in a log house covered with spruce bark, and was the first child born in the town of Shrewsbury, where he lived until 1847, when he moved to Castleton, Vt., for the purpose of better educating his children. He lived in Castleton until 1853, when he came to Williamstown, N. Y., from where he removed to Pulaski, N. Y., in 1853, where he lived until his death in 1875.

He was for several years elected justice of the peace while living in Shrewsbury, and was the captain of a militia company, and when volunteers were called for to defend our northern border in the war of 1812, he with several other members of the company volunteered and marched to the defense of Plattsburgh. In politics he was always a Democrat. He was a millwright by trade and with his brother, Samuel, went on horseback from Vermont to the place where Rochester, N. Y., now is and built a saw mill, the first mill on Genesee Falls.

Dr. Low's mother was the daughter of William Webber and Hannah Barney, both of Puritan stock, coming from Rhode Island, and settling in Shrewsbury about the same time that Samuel Low did.

Dr. Low was one of a family of three boys and four girls, all of whom, excepting the doctor, have been dead for several years.

He spent his early life on his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter. Being a great reader, he availed himself of the benefits of a circulating library (a common thing in New England towns), composed largely of works on ancient and modern history and biographies of eminent men, acquiring a kind of education that proved of great service to him in after years. He also attended a few terms at Castleton Seminary, then quite a noted school, where the Hon. John C. Churchill, now of Oswego, was one of his instructors.

The first book the doctor ever read aloud was Weems's Life of Washington. This he read to his grandfather by the side of an old fashioned fireplace and by the light of a tallow candle.

The stories told by his grandfather of the war of the Revolution and by his father of the war of 1812 made a lasting impression on his mind, creating great love and veneration for his country and its defenders.

In 1847 he commenced the study of medicine at Castleton Medical College, Vt., under the instruction of the whole faculty, among whom was Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, Dr. Thomas Markoe, and Corydon L. Ford, all of whom became very eminent in the profession. The college being in the town of his residence, the doctor was enabled to attend two courses of lectures of sixteen weeks each for three years, which at that time was something unusual. He graduated June 19, 1850, and immediately settled in Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y., where he entered into a large and laborious practice, in which he continued until 1855, when he removed to Pulaski, where he has continued in active practice ever since, and as an all around general practitioner has probably seen a larger number and greater variety of cases than most physicians.

His opinion and counsel have always been in demand both locally and abroad, by the laity and his professional brethren. His honesty and charity are proverbial while his genial, cheerful manners have won him a host of friends.

The doctor married February 6, 1850, Jane H. Graves, daughter of Jesse Graves and Sarah Wheeler, of Castleton, Vt. She proved a true woman, a loving mother and an affectionate wife. She died March 17, 1860, leaving four children: Frank W., who, after embarking in commercial pursuits took a course of lectures at the dental department of the University of New York, and is now a prominent and successful dentist of Buffalo, N. Y.; Addison S., who graduated from the medical department of the University of New York, practiced in Pulaski, N. Y., and Steamboatrock, Iowa, from where he removed to Watertown, N. Y., where he remained until the time of his death, January 17, 1892; Kate N., now the wife of Frank E. Averill, who is a

graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia College and a skillful electrician of Buffalo, N. Y.; Jesse B., a graduate from the medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and now a successful practitioner in Watertown, N. Y.

October 8, 1860, the doctor married Helen L. Fifield, of Salem, N. Y., the daughter of Francis Fifield and Mary Graves. She had one child that died in infancy, and died January 27, 1871, a noble woman beloved by all.

February 8, 1872, the doctor again married, this time Mrs. Mary F. Woods, widow of Wait T. Woods, also a daughter of Francis Fifield and Mary Graves. She is the ideal of true womanhood, the fondest of mothers and best of wives. She has borne him one child, Charles E., who is now pursuing a course in medicine at the medical department of the University of Buffalo.

In politics the doctor is a staunch Democrat, and although living in a county of an average Republican majority of 3,800, he was in 1875 elected sheriff of the county by 800 majority. In 1863 he was elected on a union ticket as a War Democrat to the office of coroner. During the Rebellion he was zealous in aiding the northern cause and in raising troops. He was three times offered the surgeonship of different regiments, but owing to his family of small children he was unable to accept. He has also been trustee of Pulaski Academy, as a member of the Board of Education, and has served several terms as trustee and president of the village. He was active in securing a village water system and the first president of the Board of Water Commissioners.

He was the first Mason raised in Pulaski Lodge, F. & A. M., and was for two years master of the same, and is now a member of Pulaski Chapter No. 135 R. A. M. He was last year appointed chief inspector of the second division of New York on the State Board of Health. He is a member and ex-president of the Oswego County Medical Society, a member of the Central New York Medical Association, a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, of which at its last meeting he was elected vice-president.

ORRIN R. EARL

Was born in Jefferson county, November 2, 1812. He is a grandson of Stephen Earl, who was born in Rhode Island and died in Saratoga county aged seventy-eight, and a son of Pardner Earl, who was born in Rhode Island, and died in Jefferson county, aged sixty-two. The latter married Nancy Sherman, who died at the age of fifty years; their children were Andrew C., Ruth, Orrin R., Albert, Nancy, Jenette, and Ann V., who are all deceased excepting Orrin R., the subject. Pardner Earl was a soldier in the war of 1812, a prominent farmer, and served as supervisor and in other local positions of trust.

Orrin R. Earl was educated at Belleville, Jefferson county, and in 1846 began life as a farmer. His public spirit and his unselfish interest in public affairs gave him prominence in the town, and he was elected to the Board of Supervisors, on which he served as a leading member for seventeen years. He held the office of president of the village four years, and in 1847 was elected to the State Legislature where he



Fred A Burr

served with credit. In 1848 he engaged in mercantile trade at Sandy Creek, as a member of the firm of Earl & Salisbury, which continued five years. He also conducted the Salisbury Hotel one year, and for about eight years carried on the tannery. In 1870 he opened a bank in Sandy Creek, in connection with P. M. Newton, which partnership existed ten years, and was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Newton. This bank was the first one established in Sandy Creek, and is still successfully conducted by Mr. Earl. In 1884 Mr. Earl became interested in the Sandy Creek Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, of which he is now president and one of the largest stockholders. When the subject of boring for natural gas in Sandy Creek was first agitated, Mr. Earl took a deep interest in the matter and was one of the prime movers in the project of sinking the first gas well in 1889. He was chosen president of the Sandy Creek Oil & Gas Company, held the office three years, and is now one of the directors, and the principal stockholder. In addition to these various pursuits, he has successfully conducted a general farming and dairy business.

During the war period Mr. Earl was one of the most ardent and unselfish supporters of the government, and in 1862 was sent by the citizens of his town to look after the interests of the local soldiers at the front. While on this mission he found himself inside the lines at the battle of Antietam, and witnessed the entire fight. He gave to the wounded men of his acquaintance \$500 in cash, and rendered them other much needed assistance. Mr. Earl at the age of eighty-two years still personally conducts his banking and other business interests, and enjoys the merited confidence and esteem of the community.

In 1844 Mr. Earl was married to Jenette Salisbury, daughter of Nathan Salisbury, and granddaughter of a soldier of the war of 1812. She died on March 8, 1886.

FREDERICK J. DORR.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., on the 30th of April, 1826. His father was Rittenhouse Dorr, and his mother was Anna Lorain Carrington, a daughter of Elisha Carrington, and sister of Frederick Carrington, both of whom were prominent citizens of Oswego city. When Frederick J. Dorr had reached his tenth year, in 1836, he was taken by his parents from Cambridge to Oswego, and there placed in the family of Elisha Carrington. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to the district school, after which he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods store of Dwight Herrick, where he continued until he had reached his majority. His experience as clerk served to inculcate in him those strict and conservative business principles which governed his long and active business life. Soon after he was twenty-one years of age, he opened a hardware store in Oswego, where he carried on a successful trade until his death. During this long period Mr. Dorr gained the entire respect and confidence of the community. His unswerving integrity, fairness in all business transactions, sound judgment upon public questions, and the high plane of morality which governed his social and domestic life, conspired to give Mr. Dorr an enviable position in the business and social life of Oswego. Although not a member of any church, he was long a trustee of the

Presbyterian Society, and was always ready to devote his time and energies to good works. In early life he was a Democrat in politics, but later espoused the cause of the Republican party, and cast his vote for General Grant for president of the United States. Of a naturally retiring disposition, the active strife of politics was distasteful to him, and he never sought public official station.

Mr. Dorr was married in Watertown, N. Y., on September 23, 1857, to Mrs. George D. Lewis. Before her first marriage, she was Louise L. Dake, a daughter of Edward D. W. Dake, of Saratoga, N. Y. The Dake family were prominent in Saratoga county, where Mrs. Dorr's father was a physician, and late in life a successful lumber merchant. Her grandfather was a large real estate owner in that vicinity, and a prominent and respected citizen. Mr. Dorr died on February 24, 1881, his widow surviving him, and now residing on their homestead about two miles south of Oswego city.

ORSON H. BROWN.

ORSON H. BROWN, an old and respected citizen of the city of Oswego, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., on September 23, 1816. His father was Roswell Brown, a native of Stonington, Conn., of which State his mother, Electa Herrick, was also a native. The family removed to Oswego county in 1827, when Orson was eleven years of age. Roswell Brown died in Oswego county at the age seventy-six, and his wife at the age of eighty-four. After receiving such education as was possible in the common schools up to the age of fourteen years, the son then entered the service on the inland lakes, which he followed seventeen years, rising in the mean time from the lowest position to the command of vessels. In 1838 he was in command of a vessel and continued in the same capacity ten years, when he abandoned navigation. Mr. Brown now turned his attention to the insurance business, the adjustment of marine losses, care of properties, etc. In fire insurance he is one of the oldest and most respected agents in the State; he has held the agency of the *Ætna* Insurance Company of Hartford over forty-one years; of the Insurance Company of North America thirty years; and of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and the Western Assurance Company of Toronto twenty-three years each; also the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, twenty-five years. During this long period a large part of the insurance of Oswego and vicinity has been placed in these staunch companies by Mr. Brown. In the adjustment of marine losses Mr. Brown is an expert and has had many interesting experiences. Thoroughly familiar with maritime law, he has in the interest of clients, met and vanquished some of the famous lawyers of this State. In one memorable case he fought his opponents almost single handed through four years of litigation and won his case against some of the best legal talent in the State. A man of recognized integrity and sound business judgment, Mr. Brown has been honored with many positions of trust. For fifteen years past he has been trustee, vice-president, and chairman of the Loan Committee of the Oswego City Savings Bank, and chairman of other committees in the same institution; he is a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Oswego; and in 1879-80 he was president



O. H. Brown

of the Oswego Board of Trade, and aided in inaugurating many movements for the welfare of the city. His public spirit is active and he has always contributed freely to the local press on topics of current interest. Under the will disposing of the Guimaraes estate of \$200,000 value, of which he was executor—no bond or other security required—and on which he rendered his final account on May 16, 1895, and in less than an hour and thirty minutes after presentation the account was settled, and the surrogate's final decree entered. Mr. Brown collected between October 3, 1882, and May 15, 1885, \$126,556, a task requiring much of his time and oversight for twelve years past. He had previously handled the same estate under power of attorney after 1876. Complicated litigation in the cities of Oswego, New York, and Lisbon, Portugal, and other exacting duties have attended the settlement and care of this estate, but they have all been judiciously conducted by Mr. Brown. In 1878 he purchased the lot on which the Guimaraes Block stands, which structure he erected. He has also been entrusted with other valuable property on many occasions, and always without the execution of any bonds. Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics, but has given little attention to that field of effort further than is the duty of every citizen. For six years he was a trustee of the Presbyterian church, although not an active member.

In 1838 Mr. Brown married Jane Weed, daughter of William Weed of Richland, where he died in 1849, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a native of Vermont, and a cousin of Thurlow Weed, the celebrated journalist and politician.

EDWIN L. HUNTINGTON.

EDWIN L. HUNTINGTON was born in Mexico, N. Y., July 8, 1839, and was the fourth child of a family of eight children. He was of English stock on his father's side, while his mother's ancestors were of Scotch origin.

His grandfather, Caleb Huntington, was born October 4, 1770, in Sharon, Conn., and married Sarah Joyce in 1795. She died September 13, 1823. He died at Mexico, N. Y., October 1, 1839.

His father, Edwin Huntington, was born in Otsego county, June 1, 1805, and came to Mexico in 1829. He married Mary C. Gregory in 1831 and she died July 6, 1834. In 1835 he married Lucy A. Gregory who died in 1851. In 1853 he married Mary E. Hewett who died in 1881.

The children of Edwin Huntington were as follows: Marion, Mary H., Lester B., Edwin L., Sarah H., Lewis J., Harriet E. and Helen. Three of his daughters are still living, Mrs. M. H. Thorpe and Mrs. S. H. Howard in Michigan and Mrs. Helen McMullen in Mexico. Lewis J. Huntington, his third son, enlisted in Battery L, 9th Artillery, in March, 1864, and died in Washington July 9, 1864, at the age of eighteen, of fever contracted in the Wilderness campaign.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his native town and finished his studies at Mexico Academy in 1856. He lived for two years in Wisconsin and Michigan.

In 1861 when the tidings of the assault on Sumter flew over the land Mr. Huntington was one of the first to leave his business and his home to defend the principles which had found such deep root in his heart. From first to last he was in the thick-

est of the conflict and has good reason to be proud of his war record. Waiting for no bounties he volunteered as a private soldier and went with the first regiment which left the county. Entering the ranks as a private he was afterwards promoted as corporal and then as captain.

In April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Payne's Co. B, 24th N. Y. Infantry, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps. The 24th Regiment was one of the regiments which composed the famous "Iron Brigade." Mr. Huntington was at the front during almost the entire war and took part in the following engagements during the years 1861-62-63:

Bailey's Cross Roads, July 25th; Falls Church, October 8th; Falmouth, April 17th; Massaponax, August 6th; Rappahannock River, August 22d; Sulphur Springs, August 26th; Gainesville, August 28th; Groveton, August 29th; Bull Run, August 30th; Little River Turnpike, September 1st; South Mountain, September 14th; Antietam, September 17th; Fredericksburg, December 14th and 15th; Pollock's Mill Creek, April 29th; Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d.

At Chancellorsville Mr. Huntington was the only private in Co. B that escaped injury, all the others engaged in the battle being either killed or wounded. He was slightly wounded at Fredericksburg and honorably discharged and mustered out May 29, 1863.

Mr. Huntington re-enlisted in 1863 as 2d lieutenant in Capt. Frank Sinclair's Battery L, 9th N. Y. Artillery, for three years and was promoted as captain July 6, 1865. He served in 2d Brigade 3d Division, 6th Army Corps, and participated in the following engagements during the years 1864 and 1865:

Cold Harbor, May 31st to June 12th; Assault on Petersburg, June 15th to 19th; Weldon Railroad, June 21st to 23d; Washington, July 12th to 13th; Charlestown, August 21st; Summit Point, August 29; Winchester, September 19; Near Cedar Creek, October 9th; Strasburg, October 14th; Cedar Creek, October 19th; Bunker Hill, October 26th; Assault on Petersburg works, March 25th; Fall of Petersburg, April 2d; Sailor's Creek, April 6th; Appomatox C. H., April 9th.

He was slightly wounded at Cedar Creek and was honorably discharged September 29, 1865. Since the close of the war he has devoted most of his time to the drug trade in Mexico.

In June, 1870, he organized a company to be attached to the 48th Regiment of National Guards of the State of New York, which was known as the Huntington Guards. He was the captain of the company for twelve years. It was composed largely of veterans and was reputed to be one of the finest companies of the regiment. This company was called into service of the State several times, the most notable occasion being at the time of the railroad riots commencing at Hornellsville and extending over other parts of the State.

In 1880 Mr. Huntington was unanimously nominated at the Republican County Convention as sheriff on first ballot, an event which never before occurred in connection with that position in Oswego county politics. He was elected by an unusually large majority. In 1894 he was elected supervisor of the town of Mexico for two years. For eight years he has held the position of commander of the Melzer Richards Post No. 367 of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Camp of the Sons of Veterans of Mexico bears his name. He always manifested a deep interest in village improvements and to his means and energy the people are largely indebted for the Mexico Electric Lighting System. He was also very active with others in the rais-



E. L. Huntington

ing of funds for the erection of the beautiful monument now standing in the Mexico cemetery to the memory of the brave men who enlisted from that town during the war of the Rebellion.

In 1868 Mr. Huntington was married to Florence A. Allen and they have two children, Edith L., now Mrs. Clinton E. Avery of Mexico, and Lulu Adelle. His wife died in 1888 and in 1891 he married Mary A. Tudo.

Mr Huntington has held many positions of trust and always filled them with honor to himself and credit to the community. Reliable in his pledges, true to his friends, he possesses independence of character to do what he thinks to be right. In whatever position he has been placed, the public have always evinced entire confidence in his ability and integrity.

JOHN C. CHURCHILL, LL. D.,

OF Oswego, was born at Mooers, Clinton county, N. Y., January 17, 1821. He is sixth in descent from John Churchill, who settled at Plymouth, Mass., about 1640, and who married there, December 16, 1644, Hannah, daughter of William Pontus, a member of the Plymouth Company to whom King James granted in 1605, the North American continent between 41 deg. and 45 deg. north latitude. His oldest son, Joseph, married Sarah, granddaughter of Robert Hicks, an eminent non-conformist of London, also a member of the Plymouth Company, who sailed in the "Speedwell" in company with the "Mayflower" in 1620, and, on that vessel becoming disabled, returned to England and in the following year sailed to and settled in Plymouth. Joseph, grandson of the last named couple, born in Plymouth in 1722, settled in Boston, where in 1748 his son John was born, who married Sarah Stacy, of Salem, Mass., and settled in New Salem, Mass. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, he removed with his family from New Salem to Benson, Vermont, in the valley of Lake Champlain, to which at that time the people of the older settled parts of New England were greatly attracted, and where he died August 23, 1798.

In 1804, Samuel, his third son, with his brothers and sisters and their widowed mother, removed to Clinton county in this State, in the same beautiful valley, then almost an unbroken wilderness. February 8, 1814, he married Martha, daughter of John Bosworth, esq., of Sandisfield, Mass., and died February 23, 1865.

Their second son, the subject of this sketch, fitted for college at Burr Seminary, in Manchester, Vermont, and entered Middlebury College, where he graduated in July, 1843. The ensuing two years he taught languages in Castleton Seminary in the same State, and subsequently, for a period of twelve months, was a tutor in Middlebury College. Having decided on adopting the legal profession, he entered the Dane Law School, of Harvard University, and having completed the required course of study was, in July, 1847, admitted to the bar. About this time the Chair of Languages in his alma mater being temporarily vacant, he was called to fill it and remained thus engaged several months. Early in 1848 he established himself in the legal profession at Oswego, where he has since resided. A year later he married Miss Catherine T. Sprague, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Sprague, of the United

States army. From 1853 to 1856 he was a member of the Oswego Board of Education, and during a part of the same period he was a member of the Board of Supervisors. From 1857 to 1860 he held the office of District Attorney, and in the latter year was chosen County Judge. October 15, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morgan commissioner to superintend the draft for Oswego county, which office he held for about one year, and until that business was transferred to officers appointed by the general government. In 1866 he was elected by a majority of 5,634 to represent the Twenty-second District of New York in the XLth Congress. During the XLth Congress he served on the Judiciary Committee, and with Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Eldridge formed the sub-Committee that drafted the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution in the form in which it was finally adopted. On the question of the impeachment of President Johnson he joined with a majority of the Judiciary Committee in a report in the affirmative. In the XL1st Congress Mr. Churchill was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, and was second on the Committee of Elections. He introduced at this Congress the act to secure the purity and freedom of elections at which members of congress were chosen, which subsequently became a law with slight amendment, and furnished means for national supervision of such elections. The determined attempt to repeal this act, and the equally determined defence which kept it on the national statute books until 1894, show the importance attached to it. In 1876 Judge Churchill was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated President Hayes, and the following year (1877) he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State of the State of New York. At the presidential election in the fall of 1880 Judge Churchill was elected one of the presidential electors-at-large for the State of New York, and as such voted for James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, for president and vice-president of the United States. During the years 1879 and 1880 he was again a member of the Oswego Board of Education and president of the Board, which he resigned to accept the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court, made by Governor Cornell, January 17, 1881, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Noxon. In the fall of 1881 Judge Churchill was nominated, and at the November election chosen by a majority of 11,092, Justice of the Fifth Judicial District of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the full term. The degree of LL.D., was conferred upon him by Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1874, and by Hamilton College, New York, in 1882. He is a member of the Local Board of the State Normal and Training School at Oswego.

TIMOTHY W. SKINNER.

TIMOTHY W. SKINNER was born at Union Square, Oswego county, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1827. His ancestors were of old and highly respected New England stock. His grandfather, Timothy Skinner, was a Revolutionary soldier and a participant in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, the Hon. Avery Skinner, was one of the pioneers of the northern section of this State, having come to Watertown from New Hampshire in 1816. He afterwards moved to Union Square in this county

in 1824, and from that time until his death in 1876 was prominently identified with the best interests of this section. Judge Skinner was a man of powerful intellect, combined with a vigorous and athletic frame, admirably fitted by nature to take part in the settlement and progressive movements of a new country. For fifty years he filled a most important part in the history of Oswego county and the northern section of the State of New York. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, a personal friend of Horatio Seymour, Silas Wright and other prominent Democrats, and responsible political honors were repeatedly conferred upon him. For twelve years he was judge and county treasurer of Oswego county. In 1831 he was elected member of assembly from his district, and re-elected to the same office in 1832, serving two terms thereafter; and in 1836-41 was chosen State senator from the district then comprising the counties of Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Otsego and Madison. While in the Senate Judge Skinner was a member of the Court for the Correction of Errors, which under the old constitution was the highest court in the State and analogous to the present Court of Appeals. He was also interested in business and educational matters, having been the first presiding officer and a director of the Syracuse Northern Railway Company. He was also one of the founders of the Mexico Academy in 1826, and in 1876, a few months before his death, he attended its semi-centennial as the only survivor of its original board of trustees.

The grandfather of Hon. Timothy W. Skinner on his mother's side was Solomon Huntington, who settled in the town of Mexico in 1804, and who was a near relative of Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and president of the Continental Congress.

Timothy W. Skinner, the subject of this sketch, spent the first twenty five years of his life on his father's farm, teaching school in the winter and having charge of the farm in summer. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace and served for two terms. In 1853 he moved to the village of Mexico, where he has since resided. In 1857 Mr. Skinner was admitted to the bar, and in November of the same year joined with Judge Cyrus Whitney in the organization of the law and banking firm of Whitney & Skinner. After this firm was dissolved in 1870 by the removal of Judge Whitney to Oswego, Mr. Skinner took his brother-in-law, Maurice L. Wright, now justice of the Supreme Court, as his partner, under the firm name of Skinner & Wright, and the partnership continued until 1890. Since then Mr. Skinner has continued alone in the active duties of his profession, and is to-day one of the oldest and most widely known and respected members of the legal fraternity in active practice. Though reared amid Democratic surroundings Mr. Skinner has been an unswerving Republican for many years, identifying himself with that party in its early days, and has had a prominent and influential part in its county, judicial and State conventions. No one has been longer connected with the active politics of the county than Mr. Skinner. He was elected surrogate in 1863, again in 1870, and re-elected in 1876, thus serving as surrogate three terms—the longest time that any who have filled that office have held it in the county. He has always taken the deepest interest in the affairs of the village of Mexico; has served as its president, and is one of the best known and most highly esteemed of its citizens. He has been for many years a member of the board of trustees of the old historic Mexico Academy, and a trustee of the First M. E. Church of that village. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, and has been High Priest of the Mexico Chapter for a long term of years. There

are but few men living in this county whose history will show a longer or more honorable career in public life, and all his public acts have been marked by the strictest integrity and moral rectitude. He is a man of great force of character, with a stalwart and vigorous physical development, and his assistance in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the county has always been highly valued. Aside from the arduous duties of his profession, Mr. Skinner has large landed interests in the county, and in the past has been connected with extensive business enterprises.

Mr. Skinner is the oldest of a family of nine; his sister Eliza, now deceased, married Charles Richardson, of Colosse; his brother, Albert T. Skinner, also deceased, was superintendent of the Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Co. of Little Falls. Of the brothers and sisters now living the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, of Albany, is Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State; the Rev. James A. Skinner is an Episcopal clergyman near Rochester, and Mrs. Maurice L. Wright is the wife of the Hon. M. L. Wright of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District.

In 1856 Mr. Skinner married Elizabeth Calkins, who died in 1861, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. J. B. Stone, of Auburn, N. Y. In 1862 he married Sarah L. Rose, and their children are Anna Grace Skinner, died December 24, 1894, and Avery Warner Skinner.

JOHN ALBRO PLACE.

THE history of a county like Oswego would be incomplete without suitable reference to those who have contributed to its intellectual, moral and political development as well as to its material growth. Of this number few have labored longer and more assiduously in all these directions, or wielded a larger or more wholesomely shaping influence upon passing events than has the subject of this sketch, the Hon. John Albro Place. Mr. Place is descended from a long line of New England ancestry and possesses in a marked degree the rugged qualities of integrity and industry so strongly characteristic of that well known people. He was born in the town of Foster, Providence county, R. I., February 25, 1822. While yet a mere child his family removed to Manchester, Hartford county, Conn., where he attended the village school until he was ten years of age, 1832, when the family again removed, this time to Oswego county, taking up its residence in the town of Oswego on the Rice farm, near the mouth of Rice or Three-Mile Creek, which was the first place in this locality to be settled after the Revolution. After a residence here of about a year, and the two or three following years in the village of Oswego, Mr. Samuel Place, the father, having purchased a tract of wild land on what is known as Heald's Hill in the town of Oswego, distant about four miles west of the river, removed thither with his family. This was about 1836. Here, young Place, by this time a sturdy youth of fourteen, attended the district school during those portions of the winter months that he could be spared from the farm work, making the most of such advantages as were thus offered him, till he was sixteen, when he entered the office of the Oswego Weekly Palladium (this was in the spring of 1838), to learn the printing business. Finding, after four years of this kind of employment, that the business

offered no immediate encouragement for remaining in it, Mr. Place, then twenty years of age, engaged in teaching in the schools of the, as yet, village of Oswego, and continued successfully to do so for several years. Mr. Place was a student as well as teacher. From early childhood he had shown a marked interest in current events, especially those relating to politics, both in their local and national bearings. Early, too, he had shown decided aptitude for writing, and his spare hours, while teaching, were naturally devoted to the preparation of various articles for such papers of the county as were open to the propagation of his sentiments, with occasional contributions to other papers outside of his immediate locality and supposedly wielding a larger influence. In these years of teaching and desultory newspaper writing, Mr. Place was a Democrat of the Silas Wright school, Silas Wright then being the leading U. S. senator from the State of New York and an outspoken and masterful opponent of the further extension of slavery by the South. Mr. Place's earliest formed convictions were opposed to this system of human chattelhood,—convictions that grew with his growth, and strengthened with his years. It was an interesting period in the history of slavery and its relations to the Democratic party. For several years the slaveholders had had their way and been duly though reluctantly yielded to. A protest, however, against this exhibition of subserviency came with the result of the Democratic national convention of 1844, when Van Buren, also an opponent of the further extension of slavery into the free territory of the country, was defeated and James K. Polk nominated and elected to conciliate the slaveholders. This divided the Democratic party of the country into two factions, one of which, in 1848, nominated Lewis Cass for the presidency; the other, at a convention held in Buffalo, nominating Martin Van Buren on a "no more slave territory" platform. The Whig candidate, General Taylor, was almost necessarily elected. The Democratic party of Oswego county also naturally divided on the issue thus created. The Oswego Weekly Palladium, then published by the late Beman Brockway, afterward of the Watertown Times, took strong ground in support of Mr. Van Buren. The Fulton Patriot, established in 1846 by Merrick C. Hough, had taken equally strong ground for the election of Cass, the pro-slavery extension candidate. Mr. Place was still teaching in Oswego. It occurring to him that the Patriot could, perhaps, be purchased, without consulting anyone, he quietly went to Fulton, made Mr. Hough an offer for his paper and returned with a bill of sale of it in his pocket. In its very next issue the Fulton Patriot flung to the breeze the banner of Martin Van Buren, with the motto, "Free Speech, Free Soil and Free Men!" inscribed upon it. The files of that paper testify with what earnestness and ability Mr. Place contributed to the defeat of the pro-slavery extension candidate, Lewis Cass. A union was patched up subsequently between the two sections of the Democratic party, but the Patriot, notwithstanding, continued loyal, under Mr. Place's control, to those principles and measures of freedom which, a few years later, were so successfully incorporated into the doctrines of the Republican party and in whose support that party has achieved its most signal triumphs. Mr. Place remained in sole control of the Patriot for six years, when he sold it to accept the office of school commissioner of the first district of Oswego county, which he ably filled for several years, but he continued to write the editorials of the Patriot so long as his successor retained connection with it. In February, 1864, the Oswego Daily Commercial Advertiser, with a weekly edition, was established, and Mr. Place became its editor-in-chief. In Febru-

ary, 1873, the Commercial Advertiser and the Oswego Press were consolidated, the new publication being called the Oswego Times and Mr. Place being continued as its editor. This position he has held substantially till quite recently, when he voluntarily resigned the charge of its columns to Mr. John B. Alexander, the two having been associated together in the management of the paper for a number of years past. Mr. Place, however, holds his experience and ready pen—an invaluable aid—at all times at the service of his successor. And here we may say that whatever of respect and influence the Oswego Times, through its daily and semi-weekly editions, has won in the community and with the press of the State is cheerfully and in the largest measure accorded to the able and conscientious labors and wise guidance of Mr. Place. Mr. Place, from the organization of the Republican party, has neither wavered in his fidelity to its principles nor remitted his exertions to promote its success. He was a member of the convention in 1856 at which the party in Oswego county was organized and was selected to call this convention to order. This he did, and took an active part in all of its deliberations. From that time forward Mr. Place has shown a most earnest interest in the success of the organization, receiving, meantime, many marks of the trust imposed in him by the Republican party. He has frequently represented it in county, district and State conventions, besides being a member of the State committee and serving in that relation on some of the most important sub-committees. In 1868 he was member of assembly from the first district of Oswego county, which included the city of Oswego, serving the interests of his constituents with rare fidelity and conceded ability. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of the city of Oswego by President Grant. During this term, under much discouragement, he succeeded in securing the free delivery system, Oswego then being the smallest city in the State to receive the benefits of a system now so general and everywhere so popular. He also introduced various other improvements into the local service of essential benefit to the business men of the city. Mr. Place's services on the State committee secured the friendship of many of the most prominent Republicans of the State. Thus it resulted that when Alonzo B. Cornell became governor in 1880 Mr. Place was tendered the responsible position of auditor of the canal department which he filled for a term of three years. The appointment carried with it that of commissioner for the construction of the new capitol building. His associates on the commission were Lieutenant-Governor George G. Hoskins and Attorney-General Hamilton Ward. Mr. Place was elected treasurer, filling the position for the term to the entire satisfaction of the commission and the public. He is remembered to this day as one of the most faithful and painstaking officials ever appointed to a capitol commissionerhip. One and a quarter million dollars were annually expended during the life of this commission, and so carefully was every feature of the business attended to that neither complaint of the quality of the work nor hint of scandal of any kind has ever followed. Mr. Place's appointment by President Harrison in April, 1890, as postmaster once again of the city of Oswego marks his last official service. His retirement from it within the year past by reason of the expiration of his term was accompanied by so many expressions of appreciative regard that he is justified in feeling that his administration of the office this time was no less popular and satisfactory to its patrons than was the case on the former occasion under President Grant. Relieved practically from the arduous labors of the editorial chair and gifted with an unusually vigorous constitution, there is foundation for the



Charles M. Bulger

warm wishes of his numerous relatives and friends that many more years of enjoyment and usefulness are yet to be the portion of one whose whole life so far has been a singularly busy one and filled with interesting incidents beyond the experiences of lives in general.

MAURICE LAUHLIN WRIGHT.

BORN November 27, 1845, in Scriba, Oswego county. Came from New England ancestry. Received an academic education at Mexico Academy and Falley Seminary. Enlisted in the navy in the summer of 1864; was appointed yeoman of the U. S. Steamer Valley City of the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Porter, and served until July, 1865; was under fire in several engagements. After the war he taught school. In 1867 began the study of law in the office of Hon. John C. Churchill at Oswego. In 1868 entered the Columbian College Law School at Washington, D. C., and graduated in the class of 1870. In the following year formed a law partnership with the Hon. T. W. Skinner at Mexico.

In 1883 was elected county judge and in 1889 was re-elected. In 1890 was appointed by the governor with the confirmation of the Senate, a member of the Constitutional Commission to revise the judiciary article of the Constitution. In 1891 resigned the county judgeship, and in the same year was elected justice of the Supreme Court. In 1893 removed to Oswego. In 1899 was married to Miss Mary Grace Skinner, daughter of Hon. Avery Skinner, late of Union Square, N. Y. Has one child, Avery Skinner Wright. Always been a Republican in politics.

CHARLES N. BULGER

Was born in school district No. 16, of the town of Volney, Oswego county, N. Y., on the 19th day of August, 1851. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Bulger, notice of whose lives is given in a sketch of Dr. W. J. Bulger herein. Charles N. Bulger was fortunate in his opportunities to obtain a liberal education, studying first in the district schools of his native town and later in that at Gilbert's Mills, in the town of Schroepfel. He then entered Falley Seminary, in Fulton, which was at that time an educational institution of considerable note, where he remained until 1870. It was his determination to adopt the law as a profession, but previous to beginning his legal studies he taught school one year in the town of Granby, Oswego county, at the close of which he entered the law office of Stephens & Pardee, in Fulton, where he continued eight months.

At this time he was enabled, through his own efforts and those of his sympathetic parents, to gratify his early ambition to obtain a classical education. For this purpose he entered St. John's College, Fordham, New York city, and after a year of preparatory study, passed through the classical course of four years and graduated with credit in June, 1875. He then settled in Oswego city and resumed the study of law in the office of Hon. Albertus Perry, at that time one of the foremost lawyers of this part

of the State. His offices in the Grant block were the same now in use by Mr. Bulger. An ardent student and an omnivorous reader, Mr. Bulger was admitted to the bar in June, 1879, immediately began practice and has continued since, meeting with a large measure of success.

A Democrat in politics and possessing the qualifications necessary to success in the political field, Mr. Bulger soon became prominently identified with his party. He was early chosen a delegate to the county conventions, where he was able to practically advance the interests of his party and his friends. His first nomination to public office was to the school commissionership of the first district, which followed closely upon his return from college. In March, 1882, he was appointed attorney for the city of Oswego, and in the fall of the same year, while still incumbent of the office of city attorney, he was nominated for the office of recorder of the city and elected for the term of four years. He resigned the first named office, but the Common Council declined to accept his resignation until the close of the year. His administration of the office of recorder was eminently satisfactory to the community, as indicated by the fact of his re-election in 1886, followed by two subsequent re-elections in 1890, and 1894, leaving him still in the office after thirteen years of service. In 1892 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic convention in Chicago.

To the foregoing brief sketch it is proper to add that as a lawyer Mr. Bulger is recognized among the leaders of the Oswego county bar. By continued study and reading he has kept abreast of the times in legal knowledge, while the interests of his clients are always efficiently protected by careful preparation of their cases and their able presentation before court and jury. In the office of Recorder, which he has held so long, he has shown the possession of excellent judicial qualifications and capacity for discrimination in dealing with offenders against the law. But the prime source of Mr. Bulger's efficiency at the bar and of his strength and popularity in the political arena must be sought in another direction—in his power as an orator. He is a natural as well as an educated speaker. His public addresses are logical, argumentative, convincing, and marked by courage, beauty of thought and brilliancy of diction. With a broad knowledge of general affairs, a retentive memory and a large share of that personal magnetism which enables one man to sway and influence thousands, he is often found upon the platform, where he never fails to distinguish himself and where he is always listened to with satisfaction.

Mr. Bulger was married on June 5, 1883, to Caroline Adelaide Dunn, daughter of John Dunn, a former large mill operator and merchant of Oswego.

DON A. KING.

THE ancestry of the subject of this sketch is directly traceable back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when John King, father of the original settler in this country, was secretary for Ireland to that famous ruler of England. A son of John, named Edward, was a classmate of John Milton, was drowned later in the Irish Sea, and is commemorated by Milton in the poem of *Lycidas*. John, the ancestor of the family in this country, came from England and settled in Northampton, Mass., in 1645. He was from Northamptonshire, England.



R. C. Ainsworth

Don A. King, son of Henry and Betsey (Allen) King, was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, on March 27, 1820. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Allen, esq., the first settler at Bear Creek (now Pierrepoint Manor). His father, Henry King, came from Southampton, Mass., in 1806. Don A. King graduated with honor from Union College in 1844, in the same class with Professor Joy, of Columbia College, Gov. A. H. Rice, William H. H. Moore, James C. Duane, U. S. A., and Generals Frederick and Howard Townsend, of Albany. After graduating he began the study of law with a Mr. Blake, at Cold Spring, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and finished with Hon. A. Z. McCarty, of Pulaski, in 1847. On September 22, of that year, he was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1848 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. McCarty, which continued until 1855, in which year he was appointed a director of Pulaski Bank, an office which he filled until the dissolution of the institution. Upon the organization of R. L. Ingersoll & Co.'s Bank, he became a partner and acted as attorney for the institution until 1876.

Mr. King is a man of large intellectual capacity, and of broad and progressive impulses, which have impelled him to take a deep interest in educational matters and public affairs generally. In the founding of the Pulaski Academy he was one of the first energetic actors, was one of the incorporators of the institution, and has contributed largely towards its prosperity.

In 1848 Mr. King married Mary, daughter of Thomas C. Baker of Pulaski, and they have four children, viz.: Ella M., widow of the late Rev. J. H. Wright; Katharine D., wife of J. L. Hutchens; Charles B., and Sarah F., now preceptress of Pulaski Academy. Charles B. is a graduate of Union College, is an attorney, and now resides in Peoria, Ill.

DANFORTH E. AINSWORTH.

MR. AINSWORTH was born in Clayton, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 29, 1848. was educated at Pulaski Academy and Falley Seminary, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law, having been admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1874 he married the daughter of Nelson B. Porter, of Pulaski, N. Y. He was a trustee of the village of Sandy Creek in 1881, 1882 and 1883, and has been a member of the Board of Education of that village.

Mr. Ainsworth is a Republican in politics and always has been, but prior to 1885, when he was first elected to the Assembly, had never been a candidate for public office. He served in the Assembly in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and during his service was regarded as one of the most ready and forceful debaters in the House. His ability as a public speaker has rendered his services to the State very valuable, and during campaigns he has done effective work for the party throughout the State.

In 1894 Mr. Ainsworth was chairman of the leading Assembly committee, that on Ways and Means, and by virtue of that position was the Republican leader in the Assembly and the manager of nearly all of its political interests. He paid very close attention to his legislative duties, and in 1894 introduced upwards of ninety bills, nearly all of which became laws, and during that year was exceedingly economical

as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He introduced a supply bill which appropriated only \$1,497,034, a reduction of \$1,209,550 in comparison with the year before. In 1895 he was once more the Republican leader, being chairman of the Committee upon Ways and Means, and a member also of the Committee upon Rules and Codes.

Mr. Ainsworth is at present deputy superintendent of Public Instruction, having been appointed to that position on June 1, 1895.

H. C. DEVENDORF

Was born in Verona, Oneida county, in June, 1823, and is a son of Peter Devendorf, a native of Herkimer county, one of thirteen children of Rudolph and Barbara (Thumb) Devendorf, natives of Mohawk Valley. Rudolph officiated as judge, assemblyman, county clerk, and held other offices in Herkimer county. Peter Devendorf came to Hastings in 1832, and was elected justice of the peace the following year, which office he held twenty years. His wife was Rhoda A. Sherman, a native of Oneida county. They had five children: Henry C., Rudolph H., Mary, Mrs. Rhoda A. Breed, of Central Square, Mrs. Catherine Beeby, of Central Square.

At the age of sixteen years he began work as clerk in Oswego, N. Y., and later was similarly employed in various places until he was twenty-four years of age, when, in 1853, he purchased of his uncle a general store in Hastings, which he conducted until 1856. He then removed to Central Square, where he engaged in the same business, and where he has since been interested. From 1871 to 1863 he resided in Georgia, where for ten years he served as postmaster of Doctortown post-office. He then returned to Central Square, where he owns and conducts the largest dry goods and grocery store in town. In 1858 he was chosen captain of a company of New York State National Guards, and later was elected lieutenant-colonel. The country's call for aid in her time of trouble, found a ready response from Major Devendorf, and he raised a full company of volunteers which went from Oswego as Company D, in the 110th Regiment, he being chosen captain. The company served with distinction until the close of the war, and in 1864 Mr. Devendorf was promoted major. During the last eighteen months of his term of service he was located at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, where he commanded the post when the Lincoln conspirators arrived; Colonel Hamilton was in command in Key West. Major Devendorf's wife, and their adopted daughter, Mrs. Emma Dygert Low, were with him during his service in that port.

In 1853 Major Devendorf was married to Armonella, daughter of Lorenzo D. Marshall, of Mohawk, N. Y., and granddaughter of John Marshall of Warren, N. Y., who enlisted in Colchester, Conn., as a soldier of the Revolution, and who was supposed to be the last survivor who witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis, a fact creditable to his youth at that time, and his great age at the time of his death. His father was drafted, but was the head of a large family, and his eldest son was accepted in his place, at the age of sixteen years, and was ninety-nine years old at the time of his death. Major Devendorf is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of Waterbury Post, G. A. R., of which he was the first commander.

CHARLES TOLLNER.

THIS enterprising citizen of Pulaski is a native of Westphalia, Prussia, where he came of good ancestry and inherited their best qualities. He was born on January 1, 1824. After attending school in his boyhood he was brought up in the business of his grandfather, but from sixteen to twenty-one years of age served an apprenticeship in a large exporting house dealing in general hardware and tools. At the age of twenty-three, just before the German revolutionary outbreak, he skipped military duty and came to America, his wife following in another vessel. On his arrival in New York he found it very hard to obtain work, but finally succeeded in getting a place as salesman in a small hardware store at the rate of five dollars per week. After one year's stay he engaged in the wholesale business of W. N. Seymour & Co., in Chatham Square, and in May, 1851, opened a hardware store in his own name, and was very successful; but the losses during the war time were very heavy, and in 1864 he sold out his store and engaged with a man, C. C. F. Otto, of Pulaski, N. Y., in the manufacture of floor tiles. This venture was unprofitable and Mr. Tollner soon found himself without means. But his energy and faith in himself had not weakened and he turned his attention for a time to the making of smokers' pipes of a carbon composition. They were a good article and Mr. Tollner sold them himself from place to place. He soon began placing these pipes in pairs in fancy wooden boxes which he made himself, and the work upon them was so fine and their appearance so attractive that orders began to come to him unsolicited and he soon found himself fully occupied. Not only did the pipes sell, but the boxes began to be called for to be used by manufacturers of other goods. The pipe business was abandoned and he gave his entire attention to making boxes and cabinets of various kinds; the demand rapidly increased, and from that beginning has been developed one of the largest industries in Northern New York, employing 350 persons, using several million feet of fine lumber annually, and occupying buildings erected for the purpose, which, with dry-houses and lumber yard, cover twelve acres of ground. Most of the fine cabinets for holding thread, ribbons, etc., seen in dry goods stores throughout the country come from this establishment.

Outside of his own business Mr. Tollner is a public spirited citizen. When the natural gas excitement found its way to Pulaski and vicinity, he obtained the franchise and laid pipes through the village streets for the expected gas, which had not at that time been discovered, for his use; he simply pinned his faith to the existence of the article, and was determined that the village should have it when it arrived. When the Pulaski Gas and Oil Company was formed he bought up its stock and is now president of the company and substantially its owner. Gas is furnished to consumers at twenty-five cents per thousand feet. He also established the local electric light plant, which has been of great benefit to the place and which he recently sold to one of his townsmen. These brief statements indicate to some extent the kind of man Mr. Tollner is, in a business way. Energy, persistence, faith in himself are his chief characteristics; he is looked to in all public improvements to take the lead and any measure that meets his approval finds him enthusiastic in its support. Mr. Tollner is a Republican in politics, but he is too busy a man to give very much attention to that field of activity. He has held the offices of president of the Board

of Education and president of the village, and could have had further advancement if he would have accepted it. Social and courteous to all, generous with his means, ever ready to exert his influence for the good of the town or for an individual, Mr. Tollner has gained a wide circle of sincere friends and admirers. His family consists of his wife, three sons, Charles, Eugene, and Hugo, all living in Brooklyn and well-to-do, and one daughter, Bertha, wife of Chas. F. Howlett, living at Pulaski.

MOSES A. DU MASS.

MOSES A. DU MASS was born in Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., May 28, 1836, and came to the town of Hannibal, Oswego county, in April, 1842. He received a limited education in the district school, working on the farm and doing carpenter work with his father during the summer season, lumbering the last few winters before he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Hillsdale, Mich., and for three years labored on a farm and at his trade.

Mr. Du Mass then returned to Hannibal, and was engaged in carpentering until August 8, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, 44th Regiment New York Volunteers, which was an independent infantry regiment with headquarters at Albany. This regiment was called the "Ellsworth Avengers," and was organized to avenge the assassination of Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria, Va. The name of the regiment was afterwards changed to Ellsworth's People Regiment and was mostly officered by men who had served in the Ellsworth Zouaves, and the regiment thereby came to be known as the Zouaves. The plan of the organization of the regiment was one unmarried man between the ages of eighteen and thirty from each town in the State, and was to be of good moral character and not less than five feet eight inches in height. In October, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the United States service, and left for the seat of war, and spent the winter of 1861-62 near Hall's Hill.

In the spring of 1862 the regiment was removed to Old Point Comfort, and afterward took part in the siege of Yorktown; on the evacuation of that place the 44th occupied it for a few weeks. During the siege of Yorktown Mr. Du Mass was detached to do carpenter work, and was engaged in building signal towers. The regiment was then ordered to become part of the advance army, and went to Hanover Court House, where in an engagement with the Confederates on May 27, 1862, Mr. Du Mass was wounded in his right leg just above the knee, the ball passing through the limb. He saw that the flow of blood was such that he would soon die, and having no bandages, he thrust his thumb into the wound, thereby stopping the bleeding, and after a few hours it was hurriedly bandaged. The following day, which was his twenty-sixth birthday, he returned to camp, some sixteen miles in an ambulance, being in a very weak condition. A comrade lay by his side, who was so injured that the shaking of the ambulance caused him much pain, and Mr. Du Mass grasped his arm and steadied him for the whole distance.

During the following week, Mr. Du Mass was returned to Yorktown, and the blood having stagnated below the knee, on account of the wound not being properly dressed (as the Union forces were driven back), an abscess formed, which was lanced and



A. A. Dulmage

with the discharge of pus the flesh sloughed off until the bones were nearly bare. After consultation the medical director told Mr. Du Mass that he could not live over three days, and asked what messages he wanted sent home. Mr. Du Mass asked the director if there was any hopes of life if the limb were amputated, and the reply was, that owing to the great loss of blood, there was only one chance in a thousand of surviving the operation. Mr. Du Mass's answer was that he would rather die at once, and wished to have the leg amputated, and the operation was performed. He is unable to tell the exact date, being weak and delirious at the time, but it was about the middle of June. He was cared for like a babe by the nurses, for a number of weeks, and on July 4, 1862, the Yorktown Hospital was evacuated, the Confederates having driven the Union forces back, and he was placed on an ocean steamer and taken to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., where he was discharged October 16, and returned home, and after a while was able to walk with the aid of crutches.

A marked characteristic of the Du Mass family is a progressive spirit and an indomitable courage to carry forth reforms that will better humanity. So, early in the Abolition movement, his father became a member of that party, and his home was the resting place for runaway slaves.

Mr. Du Mass was early taught to be self-reliant, and seeing the evils of intemperance, has given his energies to educating public sentiment on the temperance question; has allied himself with all temperance movements whenever possible; having his name connected with all temperance societies, and aiding the W. C. T. U. movement: has been an active member of the I. O. G. T. for years, is now in good standing in the subordinate, county, and grand lodges; will soon join the International Supreme Lodge, to which he and the most of his family are eligible; believing that political education, and final success of any principle is the ballot in a republic, and neither of the great political parties daring to combat the evil, he allied himself with the Prohibition party, and has for the last eighteen years voted that ticket, and for ten years has been a prominent worker in their ranks, being a member of the County Committee and has been its secretary and treasurer for most of the time besides holding the position of chairman. He was for two years town collector.

Although Mr. Du Mass is physically disabled and almost sixty years of age, he is ambitious and actively engaged in business, working from early morn till late at night. For the last few years he has carried on a small dairy, using a "Cooley Creamer," making and marketing his own butter.

His grandfather, Peter Du Mass, came from France to this country with La Fayette, and was a soldier during the Revolutionary war. He afterwards settled in the town of Sterling, and was one of its earliest settlers. His youngest son, Jasper, was the father of our subject.

Mr. Du Mass married, March 19, 1865, Mary E. Tallman, who was born in the town of Oswego, May 1, 1837, a superior humanitarian. They have three children: Milicent L., born April 22, 1867; Olive R., born April 2, 1870; and Hattie E., born August 4, 1874; also an adopted son, Earl N., born November 1, 1886. Mr. Du Mass believes and thus acts, that Christ's kingdom will be set up, so his work is given to that end, and has always been a prominent Sunday school worker, as opportunity was given: seeing that rural districts are neglected, he has given the most of his attention to that work, having been superintendent in a number of school districts;

he was converted and baptized in the Baptist church on his eighteenth birthday and became a prominent church member; his Christian zeal has not abated. An independent thinker, believing the church wrong on communion, he, in August, 1887, joined the Free Will Baptist church at Oswego Falls. Denominational lines are weak with him; members of the true church, be they of any name, are his brothers and sisters. Believing God, he daily goes forth relying on his providential dealing. In his regiment he helped to organize and maintain a Christian association of seventy members; he was its secretary and sexton, seeing that the grounds were prepared for religious services, when it was needed having a bright fire in the center, around which they gathered in song and prayer; in camp having a tent arranged with split logs for seats. At Yorktown he saw the only church there was refitted for worship, and the Confederate General John Magruder's alarm bell was placed on the top of the building to ring for service where it remained for a number of years.

LOOMIS FAMILY.

" Faithful and freeborn Englishmen and good Christians, constrained to forsake their dearest home, their friends and kindred; whom nothing but the wide ocean and the savage deserts of America could hide and shelter from the fury of the bishops." JOHN MILTON.

Such the epitaph due the forerunners of the Loomis family in America, illustrated in each succeeding generation, but in no one member more clearly defined than in Alanson (1806-1874) or carrying more fragrant strength than in Abial Theodore (1831-1878)

The first of the family in this country was Joseph Loomis, a Puritan, who, born in 1590, was a woollen draper at Braintree, Essex, England, and through religious persecutions during the reign of Charles I left his native land, with wife and eight children (five boys), took passage upon the ship "Susan and Ellen" and was landed at Boston on July 17, 1638. The close of that year found the family at Windsor, Conn. The passing years disclosed its members doing their full share of duty in the New World, God-fearing, patriotic, fervent; helpful in church and all good works; participating in the French and Indian wars (Wait Loomis was in the Ohio campaign under General Harmar); in the Revolution (in which Ichabod and Daniel served in Capt. John Hill's company under Gen'l Israel Putnam; and in which at least two members gave up their lives—Elijah and Remembrance, both in Captain Beebe's company of Colonel Bradley's regiment, were captured at Fort Washington and died upon the prison ship); striking stalwart blows in the war of 1812, and again in the Great Rebellion (in which Loyd A. lost his life, and Alanson R. and James H. served until its close).

Before 1770 several scions of the family settled in Litchfield county and became a recognized force in church and town. In 1797 Asher Loomis was a tanner at Winsted in that county. Captain Abial Loomis followed the same business and shortly after returning from the war of 1812-14 he bought the Dudley tannery at Winsted and removed to the house adjoining, wherein he died in 1818 leaving his widow with five young children, Alanson aged thirteen, the eldest. The story of the struggles

and trials of this young lad and his brothers, and the success which they earned, would be one from which the young men of to-day might well take lessons. Alanson Loomis continued in business in the town of his birth until 1847, and won for himself not alone a competence but name unsullied, a character untarnished, a reputation for generous kindness and Christian sympathy which is still remembered and cherished with tender love though he has not been known as a citizen of that community for nearly half a century. When he removed to Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., in 1847, he embarked in the tannery business with his brother Lewis E. and Mr. George Salmon. He continued in it either alone or in partnership until near the close of the war when he retired from business, selling out to Mr. George Falley. As was written of him "In every good work he was a foremost doer. In anti-slavery times, from first to last he was the consistent friend of the down-trodden and oppressed." (Frederick Douglass and Gerrit Smith were his friends). "His hand, and not an empty hand, was always outstretched to aid and assist the needy. In the temperance reform he was prompt and active. Indeed, there was no good work but received his countenance and no deserving enterprise but he extended to it substantial help. Fulton never knew a worthier citizen nor one who has done more for its prosperity." He died at Mattoon, Ill., July 22, 1874, and his remains were brought back to Fulton for interment, being met by a committee of citizens. At a public meeting held on the 24th the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have learned with unfeigned sorrow and regret of the recent sudden demise of Alanson Loomis, for many years and until quite recently, a resident of our village.

Resolved, That it is due to the sterling qualities of the deceased, his public spirit, his unostentatious generosity and his high moral worth, that we, his old neighbors and friends, should pay this last tribute of respect and affection, and hold up his example to the rising generation.

Resolved, That in the decease of Alanson Loomis, the village of Fulton mourns one of her oldest and most respected citizens, the poor an ever generous friend, the cause of temperance, morality and Christianity an ardent supporter, and his family an ever kind and indulgent parent.

Resolved, That in token of our respect and affection for the deceased we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and that the village papers be requested to publish. Signed, M. L. Lee, George M. Case, W. G. Gage, A. Hanna, H. C. Howe.

Mr. Loomis never accepted public office; he did, however, serve as school trustee and was mainly instrumental in the erection of the present academy during his term. He was twice married but survived both companions. His first wife, Polly Richards (1803-1862) of Winsted, Conn., left five children, Calista M. (married Marshall Lewis and bore several children of whom but one, Calista M. now survives); Abial Theodore; Alanson R. (married Antoinette Francisco of Cleveland, O., and had two children, Edward J. and Alanson); Julia Coe (married her cousin William A. Brown and died without living issue); and James Holly. By his second wife, Annette Voris (1832-1872) of Akron, Ohio, he had one child, Myra Belle (now Mrs. Edward Thomas of South Evanston, Ill.)

Abial Theodore Loomis of the eighth generation in the line of Joseph Loomis, was born at Winsted, Conn., December 30, 1831, and there resided until 1847, when he came to Fulton with his father. In boyhood he was an active wide-awake lad and in early manhood a bright and promising scholar. Having completed his studies at

Falley Seminary he entered Rensselaer Institute at Troy and began his preparatory course for college, Gen. Albert L. Lee being his room-mate. While there he had the misfortune to shoot away a portion of a finger, which became a painful sore, and, combined with overstudy, threw him into a fever which obliged him to discontinue his college course, and which indeed seems to have been the beginning of his long years of sickness and suffering. Upon recovery from his sickness he in company with Mr. Marshall Lewis opened a leather store at Geneva, N. Y., and was in trade there several years when he sold out and came to Fulton again and became partner with his father in the tannery. In this he retained connection until 1864. For quite a number of years he was interested in various business ventures including a shoe store, a grocery store, bedstead and table factory, with brickyards at Fulton and Norwich, N. Y., but through the great strain of his physical ailments, which frequently confined him to his bed for months at a time, he was unable to give enough personal attention to their conduct, with the result that heavy losses ensued. In search of health, nearly always accompanied by his devoted wife, he traveled much and visited many parts of this country and England, but never secured any permanent relief from the fell disease which caused his death October 16, 1878.

Mr. Loomis was an ardent admirer of Speculative Masonry and gave much time to the study of its laws and rituals. Oswego county has produced very few men who were better workers in the different grades. He belonged to Hiram Lodge No. 144, F. & A. M., and served as wor. master. He was high priest of Fulton Chapter No. 167, R. A. M.; T. I. master of Fulton Council of R. & S. M. during its career; and also performed more or less work as a Knight Templar attached to Central City Commandery K. T. of Syracuse.

Of Puritan descent he naturally was attached to the Presbyterian church and associations, although anything good and true had ever his warmest co-operation and support. He was an earnest Christian gentleman and of him it may be and oft has been said, "the world was better by his having lived in it."

When twenty-three years old he was married to Valonia H. Rosebrook of Oswego county, by whom he had two children, C. Mella (now Mrs. Henry Baldrey and the mother of Lona P., A. A. Loomis, and Haynsworth), and H. May (now Mrs. E. U. Howland and the mother of Mella I.)

PART III.
FAMILY SKETCHES.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Adams, William, was born in Canada in 1845, and when five years old came with his parents, William and Hannah (English) Adams (who were natives of Massachusetts and England respectively), to Mexico. In 1861 our subject enlisted in Co. B, 81st N. Y. Vols., serving three years. In 1866 he engaged in the manufacture of shingles and heading, which business he learned from his father, and still follows the occupation. In 1865 he married Olive Newell. They have one daughter, Mrs. M. A. Barker, who conducts a book and variety store in Mexico in partnership with her father.

Allen, Cyrus F., of Colosse, was born in the town of Mexico in 1831. On reaching his majority he moved to Chicago, where he resided a couple of years, then pre-empted a quarter section of land near Fort Dodge in Iowa and remained on that two years. He then moved to St. Paul and engaged in railroad engineering several years, and returned to Chicago where he remained till the great fire there in 1871, when he came to Syracuse and lived there three or four years. He then returned to the old home at Colosse, and remained with his aged parents till during the remainder of their lives, where he still resides. He married at Chicago Mrs. Anna E. Hill, born Bleazard, who died in 1874. The parents, Cyrus and Mary (Moorse) Allen, were married in Hastings in 1818, that being the native place of Mrs. Allen and where Mr. Allen had moved from Massachusetts in 1816. They were born in 1796 and 1802, and died in 1889 and 1880 respectively.

Avery, Charles A., was born in Hastings March 27, 1863, son of Russell H., of Onondaga county, born in 1836, a prominent farmer who came to Hastings about 1845 and died in July, 1889. He was a strong temperance advocate, was of great service to the church in Hastings and donated the site on which it is built, and was master of Hastings Grange at the time of his death. He was a brother of Judge Charles W. Avery of Phoenix. His wife is Louisa, daughter of Lyman Bush of Hastings, and is now residing on the homestead. Their children are Charles A., George H., Clayton D., and Clinton E. At the age of twenty Charles A. engaged as telegraph operator and station agent, and four years later accepted a position as postal clerk on the N. Y. C. R. R., which he filled very creditably four years under President Cleveland's administration. At his father's death he returned home and assumed charge of the farm of 150 acres. Clayton D. Avery is postmaster at Hastings, receiving his commission in July, 1893.

Allen, Orson F., born in Chenango county March 3, 1828, is a son of Josiah Allen, a farmer, born in Massachusetts in 1788. His wife was Lucy Corkings, born in 1797,

and their children were Porter, Mary, Louisa, Royal D., Orson, Chauncey and Jane. Mr. Allen came to West Monroe in 1836, and died in 1845. His wife died in November, 1889, aged ninety-two. Subject began farming for himself when twenty-one which he followed until 1860, when he removed to Iowa taking his family with him. In 1850 he married Almedia L. (born in Herkimer, Herkimer county, in 1830), daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Oyer of West Monroe, natives of Herkimer county. Their children are Mrs. Florrine Seaman of Parish; Mrs. Elizabeth Seaman of Parish; Clinton D., Burton C., Fred O., and Mrs. La Pearl McLymond of Parish. In 1861 Mr. Allen enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, but after ten months was discharged on account of disability. In 1862 he came to West Monroe. He is a member of the Grange, and is still living on the Oyer farm.

Alger, Rufus, son of Abner and grandson of Abner, was born in Otsego county and came to Parish in 1849 and later to Amboy, where his father died in 1893. Mr. Alger married in 1865 Hannah, daughter of Moses Crim, and their children are James N., Jessie N., Lizzie, Wallace D., Alonzo D. and Clark D. Mr. Alger is one of the leading farmers of Amboy.

Acton, John E., was born in Ireland in 1856 and in 1871 came to America, locating at Williamstown. In 1880 he married Kittie, daughter of Michael Hughes, and for fourteen years has been a farmer where he now resides. He has one son, James Leo, aged two years, and two daughters, Minnie, aged ten, and Nellie, aged twelve years.

Armstrong, B. T., justice of the peace and clerk for the town of New Haven, was born in 1844 and came to the county in 1859. He resided in Oswego till 1862, enlisted that year in Co. I, 110th Regiment, served till the fall of 1863, and then located in New Haven. He has been justice of the peace since 1866, and clerk since 1887. In 1865 he married Mary Bracy, and have a son, Ernest W.

Ackley, David P., was born July 20, 1814, in Schoharie county, son of John B. and Lydia A. (Bonfey) Ackley, was educated in Cobleskill and Parish, came to Parish when fourteen years old, first engaged in teaming, then went into the mill business, then to cutting lumber. He also carried on a farm during this entire period. This farm had been cleared by Mr. Ackley, who is one of the oldest settlers in Parish. He was married in 1840 to Maria Crim, daughter of Phillip and Hannab Sobles of Herkimer, N. Y. They had eight children, two died and six are living. Lydia Ann, David Richards, Phillip Henry, Alice, Cordelia and Frank. Frank is the only one living at home. He conducts the farm for his father.

Ames, Homer, a native of Oswego county, began the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds at Mexico in 1870. In 1874 he added the manufacture of berry crates and baskets of which he is the most extensive manufacturer in the State. He has at present also a saw mill with shingle and planing attachments, and cuts about one million feet of lumber annually. He also puts up several thousand tons of ice annually and uses about 50,000 bushels of apples in the manufacture of cider and vinegar. He employs an average of ten hands and at times as many as twenty-five.

Avery, Merwin, was born in the town of Parish in 1819 and married Mary Jane, daughter of John Becker, who is still living. They moved to Mexico in 1855. Their children are: Emma Velmer, wife of Edmund Potter of Mexico; they have one child,

Cora Velmer. Hattie M., now wife of Rev. N. E. Jenkins of Clinton county; they have two children, Josie Emma, and Noah Avery. John, who married Hattie Jones, daughter of John E. Jones, and resides in Mexico; they have three children, Earl, Blanch and Belle. The parents of Merwin Avery were William and Jemima (Ford) Avery, natives of Connecticut, who were married in that State and came to the town of Parish from Montgomery county in 1818.

Beardsley, Alvaro A., was born in the town of Hastings in 1856, a son of Albert Beardsley, a native of Jefferson county, whose father was Charles Beardsley, a native of the same place, a carpenter by trade and later a Methodist preacher. He came to Hastings in 1854, where he and his wife spent their last days. Albert was a farmer who located in Hastings in 1854. His wife was Amelia Carter of Jefferson county, and their children were: Mrs. Alice Daffler of Syracuse, and Alvaro. Mrs. Beardsley now resides in Constantia. The subject was reared on a farm, but when sixteen years of age learned the wagonmaker's trade. Six years later he established himself in Constantia, where he has accumulated a large trade. Since 1893 he has dealt in furniture, he being the only dealer in this line in the village. Mr. Beardsley has served as town clerk and in other minor offices. In 1886 he married Maud E., daughter of Robert D. Black of Constantia, and they have two children: Ruth Elizabeth and Robert Douglas.

Bly, Lewis, was born in Rhode Island in January, 1814, son of Allen Bly of the same place, one of eight children of Benjamin Bly, a native of England and a farmer. Allen was also a farmer, and came to Hastings in 1830. His wife was Mary Underwood of Connecticut, and their children were: Lewis, Mary, Abigail, Lucy, Lovina, David and Nancy. When a young man Mr. Lewis engaged in the manufacture of lumber, later settled down to farming, and during the war re-engaged in the lumber business for seven years. In 1839 he married Eunice, daughter of Peleg Marsh, of Constantia, by whom he had five children, as follows: Emeline, Anna Eliza, Ellen, Homer and Horace. In 1865 his wife died and in 1868 he married Susan, daughter of C. C. Lendon of Vermont, and widow of his brother David, who had one child, Tracy. The children by the last marriage are George and Sarah. Mr. Bly has served as postmaster.

Breckhimer, John, was born in Newark in April, 1854, son of John, a native of Germany, whose father was Peter Breckhimer, a farmer and prominent man in official capacities. John, sr., was one of five children, and a brewer by trade when in Germany. After coming to the United States in 1852 he followed the cooper trade some years. He was the only one of his family that came to America. His wife was Theresa Smeder, a native of Germany, and their children are Mrs. Catherine Funday, of Syracuse; Mrs. Louisa Deppold, of Syracuse; Mrs. Mary A. Gardner, of Syracuse; Peter, Leames, Mrs. Emma Bigal, of Syracuse. The subject has devoted his life to farming, and now owns the homestead of his father and grandfather, and makes a specialty of breeding fine hogs. He served as inspector of election, is a member of Hastings Grange, and is postmaster of Little France at present. In 1880 he married Sarah daughter of Frank and Kate Besonsaw, of West Monroe, and their children are Theodore William, born in 1881; Melvin, born in 1884; Clara, born in 1887; George, born in 1888; and Emma, born in 1892.

Burritt, Dewitt Clinton, was born October 22, 1816, a son of Israel and Fannie (Atwell) Burritt. The father died in July, 1825, aged sixty-four, and the mother died in 1840, aged sixty-eight. Israel was a weaver by trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He was a native of Rhode Island, and came from Oneida county to Pennelville, this county, in 1820. In 1824 he removed to Battle Island, and engaged in the digging of the Oswego Canal. Of their eleven children only Dewitt C. survives. His occupation has been blacksmithing and farming, and he was one of the first settlers in this section of the county. Mr. Burritt's farm comprises fifty acres, and he also has a dairy of several cows. March 12, 1839, he married Avalina Moss, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Carlon Smith Pritchard.

Bonney, John W., of New York ancestry, was born in Oneida county June 8, 1847, a son of Thomas, born in Oswego county, where he died, aged sixty-five. His wife was Lydia Sneck, born in Otsego county. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Thomas Bonney and wife had these children: John W., our subject; Rhoda F., George, and Frederick, of whom Rhoda and George are deceased. John W. was educated in Albion, Oswego county, and is a farmer. He married March 25, 1871, Hattie, daughter of Jackson and Sophia (West) Lewis, of Orwell, Oswego county, and their children are Eugene E., George Addison, Frank T., and Claude L. Eugene married Idell Comstock, of Onondaga county, and has one child, Leta Gale Bonney. Eugene is a mechanic and lives in Pulaski; George Addison is a student in music. J. W. Bonney is a member of the Grange.

Brown, F. A., was born in Jefferson county February 23, 1834, and came to New Haven, Oswego county, in 1848. In 1856 he married Ellen E., daughter of Mark Smith, of Mexico. In 1865 he came to Scriba, where he has since lived. His principal occupation has been farming. They have two children: Laura E., wife of Frank J. Switzer, of Oswego Falls, and Harriette E., wife of Thomas O. Turner, of Scriba. Mr. Brown's father was Avery O. Brown, and his mother was Eliza W. Whitney.

Bracy, William H., was born in 1846, has always resided in New Haven, is a farmer, butcher and stock dealer, and married in 1866 Ladora M. Davis, by whom he has two children, Avis, now Mrs. Hawley, and Gordon. The father, William Bracy, was a blacksmith and died in 1894 aged seventy-six. The mother Laura (Gile) Bracy, died January 22, 1870, aged forty-nine.

Bates, Dr. Nelson W., was born in Pamela, Jefferson county, in July, 1828. He is a son of Dr. William S. Bates, who was born in Massachusetts in 1793, son of William Bates, also of Massachusetts. Dr. William S. graduated from Fairfield Medical College. His wife was Jerusha Wright, and their children were Darwin E., William D., Mrs. Harriet A. Cottrell, Nelson W. and Cullen D. Nelson W. devoted some of his early life to teaching, in 1850 and 1851 attended the Buffalo Medical College, and in 1864 graduated from the Medical College of New York. He came to Hastings in 1851, and in 1853 came to Central Square, where has been a popular practicing physician ever since. From 1853 to 1857 he was superintendent of schools in Hastings. In 1864 he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the 110th N. Y. Vols., and served until after the close of the war; he was stationed at Fort Jefferson. In 1851 he married Sarah M. Angel of Jefferson county, and their children are Edgar D., D.D.S., in Central Square; Clayton A., merchant in Central Square, and Nellie F., wife of Dr.

F. L. Harter of Syracuse. Mr. Bates is a member of the N. Y. State Medical Society and of the N. Y. State Medical Association, was county coroner several years, and is now president of the village of Central Square, serving his second term. He is a member of the Masonic order, Central Square Lodge, of which he has been W. Master ten years; also of Oswego River Chapter R. A. M.; has been commander of G. A. R. Isaac Waterbury Post No. 418, for four years.

Beebe, Henry E., was born in Hastings on the farm he now owns in 1836, son of Jacob Beebe, who was born in England. The grandfather, John Beebe, was a farmer. Jacob was one of six children, came to the United States when eighteen years old and settled in Hastings, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife was Electa Snow, and their children were: Oscar, Henry E., Cornelia, Isabell, Mary and Nellie. In 1857 Henry E. went to California and engaged in mining. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. B, 3d N. Y. Cav., served two and one-half years, re-enlisted in another regiment in which he received another commission and served until the close of the war. At the battle of the Wilderness he was taken prisoner and confined ten months in the Macon, Savannah and Columbia prisons. After the war he returned to the homestead of 200 acres, one-half of which he purchased in 1883, where he has since resided. In 1864 he married Catharine Devendorf of Hastings, and their children are: Florence, wife of Dr. W. H. Conterman of Cleveland, N. Y.; Mary, deceased wife of Judson Clark of Syracuse; Charles; Nellie, wife of Judson Clark of Syracuse; Kittie, Fred, and Edith. Mr. Beebe is a member of Isaac Waterbury Post, has served as overseer of the poor, and is one of the Board of Excise Commissioners.

Butler, Charles H., was born October 19, 1829, a son of George S. and Cornelia (Warner) Butler, and a grandson of Richard Butler, who was born in Albany and died in Hartford, Conn. George S. was a native of Connecticut and died in Kentucky, and his wife died in Indiana at the age of sixty-nine. Charles H. was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen began to learn the drug business in the store which he now owns, the former proprietor being M. B. Edson. Mr. Butler assumed ownership in 1860 and has continued until the present time, doing now a large and prosperous business and having the largest prescription business in the county. He is a trustee of the Oswego Savings Bank, and an Episcopalian. In 1860 he married Catherine, daughter of Mary (Ostrander) Slocum of Syracuse, and their children are Georgiana and Charles W., the latter living in Glendive, Mont., where he is a banker.

Bonner, Alden D., of English ancestry, was born in this county September 26, 1835, a grandson of John C. of Oneida county, who died in Michigan. The father of Alden was Joseph M., born in Oneida county, who died at the age of seventy-seven. He married Dorcas Tripp, who died aged sixty-nine, and their children were Milford C., Alden D., Ethelinda L., Polly A., Emily L., Catharine A., and Ella T., all deceased except Erastus and subject. The latter was educated in the Belleville Academy in Jefferson county, and in 1863 enlisted in the 110th N. Y. Vols., serving in the Army of the Mississippi till the close of the war, after which he settled on a farm in Orwell. Here he remained till 1892, then moved to Richland where he now resides. May 10, 1860, he married Sabra A., daughter of Harvey D. and Mary D. (Sparks) Cushman, and their children are Roscoe C., and Ella L. deceased. Roscoe married Carrie J.

Beman of Michigan. Mr. Bonner is a member of the G. A. R., and was assessor in the town of Orwell six years. The grandfather of Alden was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the great-grandfather served in the Revolution.

Butcher, Charles J., was born November 1, 1855, son of George H. Butcher, who learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in England, and came to this country when twenty-one years of age. At this time William Butcher, the grandfather, also came and settled in North Litchfield, Herkimer county. George H. married Mary A. Jones, of New Hartford, Oneida county, and their children were George W., Ida, Edward J., Sarah, Herbert G. and Charles J. The family on the mother's side was originally from Wales. Charles J. has traveled extensively, but is now settled on a fine farm in the town of Palermo. He married in 1881 Libbie Jones, of Utica, by whom he had one child, Grace B. He has filled the office of school trustee for some time.

Brazeau, F., was born in Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, August 1, 1845. In 1861 he came to the United States and in December, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, 15th N. Y. Cavalry, and served nearly two years. For over eleven months he was a prisoner and spent nearly all the time in Andersonville prison. In August, 1891, he married M. V. Burt, daughter of William Burt (deceased). Since the war Mr. Brazeau has followed farming with much success. He is interested with N. W. Nutting in orange groves in Florida, besides his farming interests in Scriba.

Barker, Schuyler M., was born in Tompkins, now Schuyler county, in 1828, and came to New Haven with his parents in 1829. He was reared on a farm, and has followed civil engineering in connection with farming since 1863. He was justice of the peace twelve years, road commissioner six years and supervisor five years. In 1868 he married Lavinia E. Squires, by whom he has two children, Ida M., now Mrs. Loren J. Parsons, and Willard M. The father, Uzel M., died in 1879, aged eighty-seven, and the mother, Catherine (Smith) Barker, died in 1873, aged seventy.

Bell, Edwin, was born in Rensselaer county, April 24, 1822. For two years he was employed in Albany Cemetery; thence he went to Otsego county, where he had charge of a cemetery for sixteen years. In 1873 he came to Scriba and took charge of the cemetery there, and has done much towards improving and beautifying the same. Mr. Bell has been married twice; his first wife was Albina C. Wetherwax, who died and left one son, Artemus T. His second wife was Hattie Long, who has borne one son, Edwin, jr. Mr. Bell's father was John and his mother Nancy Woodworth Bell; his grandfather was David Bell, from New England, whose weight was 377 pounds.

Bennett, E. F., was born in Jerusalem, Yates county, October 14, 1853, a son of R. S. and Sara Bennett. He was educated in Parish (where his parents settled in the early days of the town) and in Weedsport Academy. When he left school he went to work on his father's farm, of which he is now the owner; contains one hundred acres mostly under collection. Mr. Bennett was deputy sheriff one term; he is a man of literary tastes, and has the largest library in the town.

Brockett, Timothy, was born in Jefferson county, February 10, 1842, son of Thomas and Abigail Brockett. He was educated in Mexico, and after leaving school worked

on his father's farm until he was twenty-one. In 1862 his parents moved to Parish, where he has since resided. Mr. Brockett has one of the largest farms in the town, consisting of 230 acres. He married in 1866 Charlotte Lyon, and has five children: Ira, Benjamin, John, Willard and Harrison. Mr. Brockett volunteered in the late Civil War and went to the front with the 184th N. Y. Vols. in June, 1864, and served till the close of the war. He was through the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan and participated in numerous skirmishes.

Barber, Henry D., of New York ancestry, was born in Oswego county, March 22, 1857. The grandfather was Aaron, who died in Oswego county, aged eighty-two. His father, David, was born in Oswego county; his mother was Caroline George, born in Essex county, who reared two children, Hattie and Henry D. The latter was educated in Sandy Creek, and is a Mason. He married, May 30, 1876, Ettie Dingman, who died in June, 1877, and second, July 12, 1881, Carrie, daughter of William and Martha (Edgar) Seamans, of Oswego county. Their children are Martin, born September 22, 1883; Mable, born March 5, 1888; and Hattie, born October 30, 1892, who died in November 3, 1893.

Babcock, George D., was born in Jefferson county in 1834. His parents, Joshua A. and Laura (Holmes) Babcock, were natives of Rhode Island and Vermont respectively, and died in Jefferson county. In 1861 George D. married Mrs. Mary E. Babcock, born O'Neill, a native of Seneca county. By trade, Mr. Babcock is a manufacturer and dealer in pumps; he came to Mexico in 1863, and was postmaster during Cleveland's first term, and has since been in the State Forestry department (1892) and the dairy branch of the Agricultural department.

Brooks, Delos E., was born in October, 1845, educated in the district schools of Orwell, and finished his studies in Pulaski Academy. After conducting a milk route in Pulaski nine years, he went with his family to California, spent one year, returned and formed a partnership with D. C. Dodge in the general merchandise business in Pulaski. On account of failing health he closed his business and bought a small farm north of the village, where he followed general farming for several years, and then began buying and shipping butter and eggs. He now conducts a grocery store in the village. February 23, 1870, in the town of Richland, he married Eliza M. Moody (born in Orleans, Jefferson county, January 15, 1846, one of eleven children of H. C. N. Moody, who died in 1874). Their children are Edith M., born January 15, 1871, died May 25, 1885; Charles H., born March 15, 1876; Ethel E., born August 23, 1880; and Florence E., born September 3, 1883. Charles H. is at present engaged as clerk in his father's store. The ancestry of the family is Scotch. The grandfather, William, died in the town of Orwell in 1820. The father, Charles J., was born in Deerfield, Herkimer county, in 1804, and died in Fulton, Oswego county, August 25, 1870; he was justice of the peace eight years in Orwell. He married Fidelia Strong, born in Redfield in 1809, and died in Orwell in 1859. Their children were Charlotte M., Cordelia E., Adelaide A., Merrilee C., Milfred C., Delos E., and Emma L.

Brown, Charles Elliot, was born in 1838 in Clinton county, and came to Oswego county in 1868, locating on the place where he has since resided. In 1868 he married Temmy Stockwell, a native of Oswego county, and has one child, Benjamin B. Mr.

Brown's mother, Sophia, died in Clinton county in 1864 aged fifty-four. John, his father, died in New Haven in 1868 aged sixty-seven.

Baker, Howard F., was born in Oswego county, June 23, 1852. His grandfather was William, who was born in Connecticut, and died here, aged sixty-nine. His father was Francis W., also of Connecticut, who married Amerilla Z. Richardson in Vermont. They are the parents of Howard F., Clayton L., Coral C., William G. Francis W. was a soldier in the late war, is a member of the G. A. R., and has served as town collector; he is now seventy years of age and his wife is seventy-three. Howard F. was educated at Sandy Creek, and was engaged in the construction department of the R. W. & O. Railroad, and also in the sash and blind factory at Lacona. In 1877 he began as clerk in the drug store in Lacona where he remained ten years, when he opened a drug store which he still conducts, carrying a very complete stock. In 1871 he married Arabelle, daughter of Frederick and Lydia (Butterworth) Smith of Lacona, and they have one child, Nellie B., born in 1872, now the wife of Frank Hadley of Lacona and the mother of one child. Mrs. Arabelle Baker died April 25, 1873, and October 22, 1883, he married Alice L., daughter of Nathan and Ruth Davis. Nathan Davis died January 12, 1892, aged sixty years; Ruth is still living, aged sixty-two years.

Cross, Henry, son of Richard and Tamizen (Hiekoki) Cross, was born in New Haven in 1830. In 1862 he married Cynthia, daughter of Albert and Lieuzette Davis, who were early settlers in New Haven. They have two children, Florence E., now Mrs. Ward Wright of Mexico; and Waldo R., of New Haven. The parents died in New Haven in 1885 aged eighty and in 1872 aged sixty-two respectively.

Cross, A. J., a brother of Henry, was born in New Haven and has always lived on the old home place. In 1874 he married Adelia Russell, by whom he has had five children, three surviving.

Clapp, Mrs. Abigail (Hyde), was born in Hastings in 1833, daughter of Christopher Hyde, a native of Franklin, Conn. His father was Uri, a shoemaker and tanner. Christopher was a shoemaker, and came to Hastings about 1827 and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Clapp. He was married three times, first to Love Backus, second to Hannah Gilbert, by whom he had four children, Erepta, Charles, Lucretia, and Roxana. His third wife was Betsey Webb, by whom he had three children: Jedson, Franklin and Abigail. He died in 1847, and his wife in 1869. In 1857 Abigail was married to Emory Clapp, who was born in Onondaga county in 1833. He was a son of Thomas and Almira (Rose) Clapp, and came to Hastings in 1848. He was a farmer and carpenter, and died in 1888. Their children are Edson, Jedson, Fred, Cornie, Herbert and Elma. Mrs. Clapp and her son Herbert conduct the farm. She is a member of Central Square Grange.

Coom, Frank A., was born in Richland, and after working for some time in a store at Orwell and being one summer on the road with dry goods and groceries, he bought, in October, 1893, the store at Kasoag, where he now runs a general store. He married Lenora, daughter of Clark Austin. She was several years a teacher in the schools of Williamstown, being a successful teacher at the age of sixteen.

Copeland, Leonard L., was born in the city of Oswego February 22, 1842, and lived there till twelve years of age. He then came to the farm where he now resides, but

was in the grocery business three years during the war. In 1877 he married Cornelia M. Mullen, and they have two children, John Mack and Sarah M. Mr. Copeland's father was Leonard, a native of Saratoga county, who came to Oswego in 1832 and was a leading dry goods merchant many years. He died in 1882. His mother was Maria (Mack). His brother, Lieutenant Amos M., was a soldier of the 81st Reg., N. Y. Vols., in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed at Chapin's Farm.

Cook, Albert D., of Palermo, was born July 31, 1841, and is a son of George W. and Eunice (Dayton) Cook, the family having come originally from Canada. Albert D. is regarded as a first-class farmer. In 1867 he married Arvilla, daughter of Michael and Esther Getman, of Herkimer county, and they have six children: Vernie C., Ethel May, Maud L., Florence G., Erwin G., and Roy Harold.

Carroll, Nehemiah, was born in Herkimer county in 1828, a son of James, born in Massachusetts, whose father was James Carroll, who ran away from Ireland and came to America, and later met his death by a well caving in on him. James, the father of our subject, was a farmer in his younger days, later a butcher and miller in Cleveland village. His wife was Almira Davis, and their children were Mrs. Sarah Fosdick of Cleveland; Nehemiah, Ezra, Henry, Martin, Jeremiah, Daniel, James L., Charles and Milton. He died in 1885 and his wife in 1876. Nehemiah left home at the age of twenty-two and began farming. In 1863 he came to Constantia and followed the butcher business in Cleveland. He purchased in 1873, in partnership with his father, a grist mill, which he conducted until his father's death in 1885, when he retired from active business. In 1893 he came to Constantia village and purchased the grist mill of J. Carter & Sons, which he now conducts. In 1850 he married Almira Fosdick of Oneida county, and they had five children, all of whom died while young. His wife died in 1870, and in 1873 he married Adelia Aspell, who died in 1889. His third wife is Olive, daughter of George Morse of Cleveland, by whom he has one child, Ezra, born in February, 1891.

Cole, Clark W., was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, May 19, 1830, but moved to Richland March 20, 1835. The first known of the family is James Cole, of Plymouth, Mass., who was an old man in 1688, and his son Hugh, was born at Plymouth in 1627 and participated in the King Philip war. It is in print that the first Hugh Cole of Plymouth, Mass., gave to the Plymouth Colony the first warning of King Philip's Indian march. Hugh Cole second's sons were taken prisoners by the Indians, and when King Philip, who esteemed Hugh Cole, found out that they were his sons, he sent them back to their father free, with word to Hugh that he did not want to injure him in any way, but he feared that his young warriors would not obey him, and so he warned Hugh Cole to move to Rhode Island, which the latter speedily did; but before going far he discovered his house burning behind him. The father of this Hugh Cole was James Cole of Plymouth, an immigrant there; he owned the hill there still called Cole's hill, where the early Pilgrims were buried the first winter of their settlement. The graves were smoothed off level and planted with wheat so that the Indians would not suspect the sad diminution of the Pilgrim band by death—one-half. He had a son Hugh, born in 1658, the latter had a son Hugh born in 1683, who also had a son Hugh, born in Swansea, Mass., in 1706, who moved to Rhode Island and had a son Richard. The latter's son, Hezekiah, was appointed

colonel by the governor of Rhode Island in the Provincial troops. The latter had a son, Emery, who was father of our subject. Clark W. married, December 18, 1850, Caroline, daughter of Norman and Isabella (Austin) Root, of Otsego county. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812. They have had these children, Ida M., Anna M., Martha S., Walter W., Emma C., Emery, Freeman S. and Norman R., of whom Martha is deceased. Ida married Benjamin Eggleston and lives in Iowa; Anna married Marion I. Whitney and resides in Chicago; Martha married Albert E. Garrett and is now deceased; Walter Wesley is a Presbyterian minister at Camden, N. Y., and married Floretta Graves; Emma married Hobart A. Stowell and resides in Syracuse; Emery, unmarried, is at home; Freeman resides in Mound City, Kansas, and married Lulu M. Thurman; Norman resides at home. The great-grandfather, Richard Cole, was ensign in the Revolution.

Crosby, Mrs. William H., was born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, daughter of Reuben and Mary A. Nash, who were among the earliest settlers in Little Falls. The family moved to Parish when subject was seven years of age. She was educated in Parish, and after leaving school married William H. Crosby, a native of Parish. Soon after her marriage they went to Missouri, where they lived until his death, December 28, 1891, when she returned to Parish and where she has since resided.

Cox, Thomas, was born in Ireland December 25, 1842, a son of Daniel and Ellen Cox, natives of Ireland, where Mr. Cox died, and Mrs. Cox came to Oswego county in 1845, where she died March 29, 1893. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and was learning the harness trade with M. M. Tucker in Sandy Creek when the war broke out in 1861; he enlisted in Co. G, 24th N. Y. Vols., was in eleven hard-fought battles, one seven days at Chancellorsville. At the end of two years' service he re-enlisted in Co. I, 20th N. Y. Cavalry for three years. At the close of the war he commenced railroading and was for twenty years an engineer on the R. W. and O. Railroad. In 1860 he moved on a farm which he bought in 1875, consisting of sixty-seven acres, and now follows general farming. He married, in December, 1868, May, daughter of Henry Chango, one of the early settlers of Sandy Creek. Subject and wife have one child, Genevieve, wife of C. W. Lindsey, a railroad engineer of Oswego.

Candee, Charles W., was born in Volney in 1817, son of Brazil and Huldah (Wilson) Candee, natives of Connecticut who moved to Volney in 1817, and to Phoenix in 1837. He died in Onondaga county in 1862, aged seventy-two, and she in Phoenix in 1877, aged eighty-five. Charles W. was the oldest of eight children. He married, in 1847, Huldah Ann Marsh, a native of Connecticut, who died in 1893. He has three children: Mary A., wife of Judson W. Loomis; Charles E., both of Phoenix; and Huldah A., wife of F. W. Lyons of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Candee was in 1864 elected supervisor and was chairman of the war committee during the war and held the offices of commissioner, overseer, of poor, etc., for several terms. He was called by Judge Tyler to assist him in the drawing of the draft, which was the most interesting day that Oswego ever saw. Mr. Candee has been a resident of Schroepfel since 1837, and has always voted the Republican ticket.

Carley, William, was born in Otsego county October 28, 1815, son of George L.

and Annie (Bonestell) Carley, who settled in Hastings, this county, in May, 1823. George L. was a farmer and mill owner of Oswego county, his farm consisted of 400 acres which he conducted up to the time of his death, operating the mill at the same time. Our subject began work at the age of ten on the farm. After working for his father some years he started for himself, but being ambitious overworked himself and sustained an injury to his back, which was the occasion of his becoming a merchant. After selling goods from a wagon a few years, he located in a store in Hastings in 1850, removed to Parish in 1860, where he has secured a large trade. In addition to his mercantile business he owns and conducts two farms, built the Carley House and owns several of the best stores in the village. He married, December 1, 1839, Maria Wightman of Parish, whose parents, Humphrey and Eunice Wightman, settled in Parish in February, 1805, and were among the earliest settlers. Mr. Carley, although only lacking one year of eighty, is as hale and hearty as a man of fifty.

Coan, Albert H., was born February 21, 1834, in Parish on the homestead where he now resides, son of Milo and Elizabeth (Mabie) Coan. Milo cut the first tree ever cut on his place, and built a log cabin where he lived for years, and where Albert H. was born and lived till he was eighteen years old. The latter was educated in Parish, built a shop on his father's farm, and went to coopering, also assisted in conducting the farm until his father's death. Mr. Coan owned a part of what now constitutes his present farm, which he acquired through his own exertions during his father's life, and at his death was increased by his father's holdings. Mr. Coan's farm consists of about three hundred acres in a fine state of cultivation. He has a large orchard to which he added three hundred and fifty pear trees last spring. This is one of the largest and best farms in the county. He married Mary Wing in 1874. He has one adopted son, William F.

Clark, Henry L., was born December 8, 1854, a grandson of Silas and Rebekah Clark (born in New England in the year 1772, who died in Richland, he November 18, 1828, aged fifty-six years, and she January 2, 1851, aged seventy-eight years, nine months), and a son of Lewis C., born in Vernon, Oneida county, N.Y., November 4, 1803, who removed to Richland in the fall of 1822 on the farm now owned by Henry L., where he lived to the time of his death, March 20, 1872, aged sixty-eight years, four months. The latter married Harriet Brace of Pennsylvania October 2, 1826, who died November 18, 1847, aged forty-three years. Their children were Sarah J., Clarissa A., Harriet L., Dolly A., William L., Elmira M., Charles C., Mary E., Olin S., Helen A., John W. He afterwards married Esther E. Easton, of Richland, August 20, 1848, who died March 14, 1861, aged forty-four years. Their children were Lois E. and Henry L., all deceased except Olin and Henry. He married Julia A. Brown, of Fulton, May 27, 1862, who now survives. He served as assessor and highway commissioner. This family was one of the first to settle in Richland, and the original farm is the one now owned by Henry L. The latter was educated in Richland and Pulaski Academies, taught school in Oswego county four terms, then settled on the homestead, where he has since remained. June 26, 1876, he married Flora A. Trumbull, daughter of Hiram N. and Mary E. Trumbull of Sandy Creek. They had these children: Mary E., born September 12, 1877; H. Lewis, born August 24, 1879; Edwin E., born July 6, 1881; Herbert S., born June 30, 1886; Clayton F.,

born July 28, 1889; Norman L., born August 25, 1891. Of these children H. Lewis died July 20, 1830. The father of Henry L. was an active member of the Methodist Church and held the position of trustee for many years, up to the time of his death.

Calkins, Rufus P., farmer and stock dealer of Mexico, is a son of Russell and Parmelia (Price) Calkins. His father was a native of Vermont, born in 1797, emigrated to Canada with his parents, and at the breaking out of the war of 1812 had their property confiscated because of a refusal to serve in the British army, and came to the United States and located in Oneida county. Russell came to Oswego county in 1815 to the town of Richland, and was followed a few years later by his father, Salmon. He was married here, and his wife died in 1888. He died in 1893. They had eleven children, ten now living. He was deputy sheriff two terms and high sheriff one term. Rufus P. was born in 1827, reared in Richland and has always resided in Oswego county. He has been a farmer and stock dealer all his life. He served as supervisor in 1891, and has been president of the Oswego County Agricultural Society two terms. In 1857 he married Jeanette L. Thomas, who died in 1891, and he afterward married Mattie Ross.

Came, Henry, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1834, son of George, one of thirteen children of William Came. George came to the United States with his family in 1850, came to Hastings in 1852, and purchased the farm where Henry now resides. His wife was Jane Herse, and they reared seven children: Abel, Henry, Emma, George, Charlotte, Maria and William. Henry has always remained on the homestead. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 149th N. Y. Inf., and served sixteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. While in the hospital he rendered great service by assisting in the care of the wounded. He has been three times married, first in 1865, to Electa Keller of Central Square; in 1872, to Charlotte White of Germany, by whom he had one child, Charles; in 1885 he married Mrs. Emma V. (Bowman) Scofield, who had one daughter, Georgia. Mr. Came is a member of the William Pullen G. A. R. Post of Brewerton.

Converse, Aristide V., was born in Oswego February 15, 1858. His father, Virgil, was born in France and is still living, aged seventy. His mother was Emelie Menegay, born in France, who died in Oswego, November 26, 1861, aged twenty-six. Subject was educated at Oswego, and when twenty years of age commenced learning the blacksmith's trade. Previous to this he had clerked in the grocery store three years and worked for his father. From 1881 to 1891 he carried on business for himself in East First street; he then formed a partnership with G. D. McCarthy at 106 West Second street, which still continues. Mr. Converse is a member of the Catholic church.

Coble, John A., a prosperous young man, was born in Jamesville, Onondaga county, December 12, 1855, son of John E. and Catherine (Shuler) Coble, natives of Strausburg, Germany. His father started him on a farm for himself at the age of twenty-one; since then has added to it, and now he owns 250 acres, making a specialty of hay and tobacco. He also deals extensively in cattle and horses. In 1879 he married Catherine, daughter of John Roller of Syracuse, and their children are Aggie, Minnie, Charles, and Kittie.

Clark, Daniel Gould, Palermo, was born March 19, 1849, son of A. G. Clark, born

in 1821, and grandson of Harvey Clark, an old pioneer of Jefferson county. A. G. Clark is still living, aged seventy-five. He married Elizabeth Keller, who was born in Palermo October 8, 1824, and is still living, aged seventy years. Their children were Emma and Adell (deceased); Hollister and Daniel G. The latter took up farming, in which he has been very successful. He married, April 28, 1869, Delight Scudder, and their children are Clarence and Cady. He is a member of the Grange.

Coville, Nathan Wallace, was born in Hastings October 11, 1849, son of Nelson Coville of Onondaga county, who came to Hastings about 1840. His wife was Annis Sabins, and their children were Luther, Francis, Edgar, Frank, Oscar, Myron, Hiram, Celestia, George and Nathan W. At the age of seventeen Nathan W. went to Bay City, Mich., where he worked at the cooper's trade seven years. From 1860 to 1868 he resided in Onondaga county, since which time he has lived in Hastings on a farm. In 1870 he married Mary, daughter of Lyman and Phoebe (Rowland) Morgan, born in Clay, Onondaga county. Her grandfather was Rev. Abram Morgan, who built the Morgan church in Clay and was the pioneer there in 1800. He was a son of the Morgan of Revolutionary fame.

Clark, Benjamin, was born in Pittsburg, Canada, in 1818, son of Henry Clark, one of five sons of John P. Clark of Mohawk Valley, who was a farmer and later moved to Canada with his family. Henry was also a farmer. His wife was Pearl Curl, and their children are Henry, John, Charles, Robert, Benjamin, Matthew, William, Peggy, Hetta and Betsey, all of whom are now living. Benjamin began for himself at the age of sixteen by working in the lumber woods; from twenty to twenty-five was a sailor on the lakes, since which time he has been engaged in farming. In 1853 he came to Hastings and purchased the farm of sixty acres where he now resides. In 1848 he married Mary Ann Shepard of Canada, and their children are George, Matthew, John, William, Charles, Lewis, Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Mrs. Margaret Donahue, Mrs. Eliza Vickery, Mrs. Mary Cory, Mrs. Sarah Farrar, Mrs. Clara Fidler.

Clelland, John S., was born in Scotland in 1841, coming to Amboy with his father, James, who settled on the farm where John S. now resides, and was a farmer. Mr. Clelland is one of the leading men of Amboy, having been supervisor several years and for more than twenty years justice. He married first Sarah Grinnell, who died leaving five children, two of whom are James L. and John E. He married second Lydia J., sister of his first wife.

Comterman, William, was born in Minden, Montgomery county, May 12, 1831, the youngest son of John A., a native of the same place. The father of William was a descendant of the original Hollanders who settled in Amsterdam; he served in the war of 1812, and the musket carried by him is now in the possession of William. He came to Constantia to live in 1836. His wife was Margaret Welgermot, and their children were Maria, Betsey, Katie, Adam, Margaret, Abram, Rosanna and William. William remained at home till twenty-one, then followed coopering several years, when he and his brother purchased the homestead. He later purchased his brother's interest, and since then has lived in the old homestead and devoted his time to farming. He served as collector and postmaster several years, and has been president of the West Monroe Cemetery over twenty years. In 1856 he married Hannah, daugh-

ter of Rev. S. W. Leonard of West Monroe, who deserves some special mention in the early history of the town. Rev. S. W. Leonard was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, in the year 1800; was educated at Williams College and entered the Presbyterian ministry when young. He came into West Monroe as a missionary, was one of the earliest settlers and founded and erected the Presbyterian church at Whig Hill. He also instituted the first Presbyterian church at Constantia, and dedicated the first Presbyterian church at Cleveland. He spent a long and useful life in his pastoral work and died in the spring of 1886 at the residence of his daughter Hannah. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at the time of his death was the oldest Mason in the county. He was the father of three children, Hannah, Ellen, and Dr. H. W. Leonard of Camden, N. Y. William Conterman was the father of five children, Margaret E., who died at the age of three years; Dr. William H., of Cleveland, N. Y.; Edwin T., of Central Square; Ellen and Arthur. Mr. Conterman has provided his children with a liberal education. Mrs. Conterman died in 1890.

Cole, Willis H., was born in this county September 19, 1839, of Vermont ancestry. His grandfather was Obediah, who died, aged seventy-six years. His father, William, born in Jefferson county, married Hannah Ward, and died aged seventy-six years. Their children were James W., Willis H., Harrison, Harriet, Lyman, Judson and Julius (twins), Eva L., Louis. Of these, Julius, Eva and Louis are deceased. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Subject was educated in Pulaski Academy and in 1861 enlisted in the 50th N. Y. Engineers, serving till February 18, 1864, when he re-enlisted and served till the close of the war. He was honorably discharged June 13, 1865. He was promoted corporal and served in the Army of the Potomac, through the Peninsular campaign, and also the Seven Days retreat, etc. He was at Appomattox at the final surrender of Lee. After the war he went to Michigan and engaged in lumbering. He married in 1870 Bricea A., daughter of William and Pamela (Reynolds) Fliteroft. Mrs. Cole died March 31, 1892. Their children were Frank, George, Lilly A., Stanley, of whom Frank and George are deceased.

Castor, George L., was born in Jefferson county May 10, 1850, a grandson of Ira, who died in that county, aged eighty years. His father was Sherman G., who died in Oswego county, aged fifty-two, and his mother was Esther Washburn, a native of Jefferson county, who died here, aged forty-nine. Their children were Laverney, George L., Henry, Martha, Edgar and Laura, all living. The father was a lumber dealer by occupation. George L. was educated in the common schools and first engaged in the lumber business, then began cheese making, which he has since followed. He started the Castor Cheese Factory in 1884, which he still owns and conducts, and which is one of the leading factories of the county. The annual output is about 180,000 pounds of cheese, and about 30,000 pounds of butter. He is also one of the leading manufacturers of what is known as the Cheddar Cheese. November 1, 1871, he married Lizzie Salisbury of Orwell, N. Y., daughter of Truman and Elizabeth Salisbury. They have three children: Maud C., Jay S., and Lois E., all living at home, Jay being engaged in the factory.

Dimon, Dr. Russell J., was born in Hastings on the farm he now owns in 1852, son of John, born in 1804, whose father was Justus Dimon, a native of Fairfield,

Conn. John followed cabinet making and farming, and came to Hastings in 1839, where he died in 1894. His wife was Polly M. North, and their children were Justus, Harvey P., and Russell. Dr. Russell J. was reared on a farm, educated in the State University and Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1893, since which time he has been a practicing physician in Hastings. He is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society and Central N. Y. Medical Association. In 1874 he married Allie M., daughter of Horatio Orvis of Sandy Creek, who was a soldier in the late war. They have one child, Edith N.

Dain, John F., was born in Germany January 2, 1843, and came to Oswego in 1846. He was educated in Syracuse and worked in a factory two years, then learned the upholstery trade, at which he worked seven years. He next opened a furniture store in Oswego which he conducted eight years, then sold out and started the undertaking business in 1872, which is the leading concern of the kind in the county. They carry a full stock of everything in that line and manufacture a large portion of their own goods, keeping two hearses, as well as many carriages and horses. They also do more or less livery business. Mr. Dain is a graduate of the Kalamazoo School in Embalming. He is a member of St. Peter's Church. In 1864 he married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Bookman of Syracuse, and they have four children: John F., born November 25, 1865, who is in business with his father; Alice L., Charles L., and Agnes S.

Davey, Reuben Slayton, D.D.S., was born in Parish August 22, 1862, son of Franklin A. and Amanda Davey. He was educated in Rochester and Philadelphia, and graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1891. He then began the practice of dentistry in Parish, where he has built up a large practice, having established the reputation among his townsmen of being one of the best and most successful dentists in the county. He married in 1891 Sarah C. Cleveland.

Davey, Henry A., was born May 16, 1821, in Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hoke) Davey. His parents moved to Albion in 1830, and cleared a farm in that township. Both lived to be eighty-eight years old. Henry A. was educated in Albion, and moved to Parish when twenty-two years old, helped his father to clear 200 acres of land, then ran a farm of his own till 1869, when he sold out, and since then has resided in the village. He is street commissioner and has served in that capacity seven years altogether. He has also been town assessor for two terms of three years each. He married, in 1842, Lucy Fyler of Parish. She died August 7, 1880. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy, and two are living: Winfield F., who is a farmer and lives in Cicero, Onondaga county, and one daughter, Atlanta M., who married Septimus House, and lives in Mexico. Mr. Davey married, second, Miss A. E. Coan.

Doneburgh, John, of Holland ancestry, was born in Boyleston, this county, June 30, 1845, a grandson of Adam, who died in Schoharie county, aged 100 years. The father, Adam, was a native of Schoharie county, born in 1801, and died in Boyleston in 1887, aged eighty-six years. He married Mary Dingman who is now living in Boyleston, aged eighty years. Their children were John, Mary, Julia A., James, George, Eliza Jane and Hattie, the latter and Mary being deceased. John was educated in Richland and took up farming. He bought his father's farm and later a

hotel, of which he is now proprietor—the Averill House. He married Sarah J., daughter of Charles and Mary Tanner of Boyleston, and their children are Hattie, born April 25, 1871; Mary, born May 2, 1874; and Edward J., born February 14, 1877. Hattie married Eugene Greenly, and Mary and Edward reside at home. Mr. Doneburgh is an Odd Fellow. His farm consists of seventy-six acres in the town of Worth, Jefferson county. He also has a house in the village. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

Dobson, H. H., dentist and dealer in watches, jewelry, etc., was born in Greene county, N. Y., in 1840. Commenced the practice of dentistry in Mexico, N. Y., in 1866. William W. and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Dobson, the parents, were natives of Greene county and came to Oswego county in 1845. In 1867 Mr. Dobson married Maria M. Thomas, and has a daughter, Florence L.

Hubbard, Duane L., was born March 28, 1851, in the town of Richland, and was educated in Camillus, Onondaga county, a son of John C. and Oliver B. Hubbard. After leaving school, he worked on a farm till he bought a farm of his own, which occurred in 1875. This farm consists of excellent soil, and is mostly under cultivation. Was married in 1877 to Ada N. House. Has had seven children, five are living: Warren, Le Roy, Raymond Allen, Howard Duane, Lulu N. and John Alexandria.

De Wolf, William, was born in German Flats, Herkimer county, December 1, 1820, son of John and Eunice (Ludington) De Wolf. John De Wolf was a soldier under the first Napoleon, was with him in the invasion of Russia, and capture of Moscow. He came to America after the downfall of Napoleon and practiced his trade of shoemaker, and reared a family of eight children. Notwithstanding the hardships he endured in Russia he was remarkable for his personal strength, which has not been impaired. William went from German Flats to Frankfort and then came to Parish about forty years ago, where for thirty years he followed farming. He then sold out and kept the Railroad House at the depot ten years, and then retired. He married twice; first, Melissa Place, by whom he had seven children, six now living. His second wife was Clarissa Comstock, who died February 22, 1894. One of his sons, M. T. De Wolf, is mayor of the city of Windom, Cottonwood county, Minn. W. H. De Wolf is in business in Nora Springs, Iowa; J. P. De Wolf is in business at Bingham Lake, Cottonwood county, Minn.; A. L. De Wolf is in business in Parish.

Drury, Dr. E. J., is a native of Granby, born in 1854, graduated from Falley Seminary in 1875, studied medicine with Dr. Jones of Minetto, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1879. After practicing two years at Gilbert's Mills, he located in Phoenix. He is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, and was county coroner from 1887 to 1889. In 1882 he married Eldona M. Weller, and has one daughter, Neva E.

Ellis, William, was born in England November 28, 1846, and came to this county with his father, Alfred Ellis, when he was about four years of age. They settled in Oneida county, the father working at farming up to the time of his death in 1868, aged fifty years. The latter married Elizabeth Mepham of England, and they had nine children. William enlisted in the 2d United States Artillery, served three years,

and was in the regular army for three years in California. He married Elizabeth Burton December 27, 1871, daughter of Richard Burton of Eaton, Madison county. Their children are Alfred R., Almeda G., Mary, Arthur (deceased), and Altia V. Mr. Ellis at present is filling the office of postmaster at South Albion.

Elsworth, William B., keeper of the Oswego County Poor Farm, was born in 1830 in Washington county, reared there till sixteen years of age, then came to Palermo, Oswego county, where he followed saw-milling twenty years, also coopering and farming. He married in 1862 Ella J. Flint. He was collector of Palermo four years, and came to the Poor Farm in 1890.

Edick, Erastus D., son of Cornelius and Adeline Edick, was born in Washington county, Ind., October 15, 1847. His father, who had in early years moved by teams from Parish to Indiana, returned with his family in 1852. Cornelius's father was one of the first settlers of Parish and cleared his own farm, which is still in the possession of the family. At the advanced age of seventy-six, he is engaged at present in operating a grist mill, and in cultivating his farm. Erastus obtained his education at Parish and Syracuse. At fourteen he started in life as a carriage and ornamental painter, being employed as foreman in the paint shop of the Williams Mowing and Reaping Co., of Syracuse. In 1868 he established at Parish its first photograph gallery, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He has twice married; his first wife, Melissa Kelley, dying in 1881. He then traveled for one year, and in 1883 married Christie Schumaker. Three daughters have been the issue of this second marriage—Ethel, Edith and Edna. Shortly after this marriage he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he still conducts; but, in addition to this, he owns a hardware store in partnership with his brother, Albert Edick. Albert, the youngest but one of eleven children, was born in Parish, August 5, 1858. In 1885 he married Nellie Bliss, by whom he has one daughter, Lilla. The hardware store now conducted by these two brothers contains a large and varied stock which is unsurpassed in its line. There are very few in the village who really know Mr. Edick's given name. He is generally called "Pet," but was not so christened. It occurred in this way: while a broken leg was knitting when he was quite young, his parents to comfort him began to call him "Pet"; this name has clung to him ever since. He is identified with the spirit of progress; a reformer, but conservative within safe limits. He is president of the Funeral Directors' Association of Oswego county; also president of the Pleasant Lawn Cemetery Association of Parish, and a member of the Board of Education—a man much respected.

Feikert, John, was born in Germany in 1818, came to Syracuse in 1840, and in 1854 to Amboy, where he has since resided with the exception of 1863-4 when he was in the army in Co. L, 15th N. Y. Vols., as musician. He is known as one of the finest clarinet players of his time. His wife was Eva, daughter of John Horner, and they have two daughters, Margaret (Mrs. John Morton) and Tena (Mrs. Gilbert Burr); also one son, Charles Feikert, blacksmith at West Monroe.

Fulmer, David, was born at Ilion, N. Y., in 1839, son of Jacob and grandson of George, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and about 1850 settled in Amboy, where he died in 1855. He left one son, Jacob, who was for many years a blacksmith in Amboy where David is now a farmer. David was in the army in Co. H, 147th N. Y.

Vols. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Adam Steele, and they have one daughter, Lizzie, now Mrs. Harvey Cook of Amboy.

Fox, Justus B., of Connecticut ancestry, was born April 15, 1822, in Richland, a grandson of Ephraim, born in Connecticut, who died in this county, aged eighty-five. The father, Justus, was also born in Connecticut, and died here aged eighty years. He married Rebecca Bull of Connecticut, who died aged sixty-eight years. Their children were, Ann, Abigail, Wait G., Elizabeth, Ursula, Luke, Desire, Justus, Hiram, Luke J., all of whom are deceased except Justus. The latter was educated in Richland, and was a farmer and boatman for twenty years, and now manufactures brick. He has lived on his present farm forty-four years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Granger. In 1846 he married Sarah Fields, daughter of Seymour Fields, and she died in 1868. Their children were Ursula, Janet, Ephraim J., Seymour D., Milly, Seymour J., and Helen, of whom Ursula, Janet, S. D. and Helen are deceased. November 15, 1868, he married second, Laura, widow of Clark Filmore, and daughter of Jarvis Hurd of Richland. The grandfather and father of Justus were the first settlers in this town from the East, there being two from Canada, coming about 1801. The grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. The father was a Royal Arch Mason. The grandfather of Laura Fox, Joseph Hurd, was one of the first settlers in Sandy Creek. Jarvis Hurd, son of Joseph Hurd, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Filmore had these children: Rebecca and Silas, the latter dying at the age of twenty-two. Rebecca married Fernando Smith and lives in this town.

Farmer, Lawrence J., of English descent, was born in Pulaski, N. Y., May 1, 1866, was educated in the common schools and Pulaski Academy, and at the age of fourteen he began the culture of small fruits, which he has since followed, until he has one of the leading nurseries of the State. At the World's Fair he exhibited eighty-eight varieties of strawberries, on which he secured the medal and diploma, which was the highest award given. Mr. Farmer also lectures on this particular industry at the Farmers' Institutes throughout the State. June 7, 1893, he married Flora R., daughter of Warren A. and Sarah A. Burt of Pulaski. Mrs. Farmer died March 15, 1894. The first representative of this family came to America in the Mayflower and settled in Vermont. The grandfather was Isaac Farmer, and died in 1848, aged seventy-five years. The father was James S. Farmer, born in Vermont March 3, 1835, who still survives. He married Mary Jones of Pulaski, and their children were Charles F., Mattie J., Kate J., Maude H. and Madge H. (twins), Lawrence J., Abbie J., Harry and Jessie, of whom Harry and Abbie are deceased. James S. was postmaster of the town ten years in succession and was a Mason.

French, George G., born in Pulaski, Oswego county, in 1827, was educated at Mexico Academy, taught school and read law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He engaged in active practice of his profession till 1884 and then opened a private bank, where he does a general banking business, his brother, Benjamin F., being cashier. He married in 1853 Franc Bowen, a native of Oneida county, and has three children, Julia, now Mrs. Dr. George R. Metcalf of St. Paul, Minn.; Fred E., and Mary, now Mrs. W. F. Garóner of Brooklyn. Benjamin F. French was born in 1821, and prior to coming to Mexico in 1885 resided in Utica. His wife, Mrs. Martha A.

French, is a sister of Willis S. Nelson of Fulton. Their children are Clara, wife of William R. Heath of New York; Anna, wife of R. T. McCabe of New York; and Fanny, wife of Thomas S. Parker of Utica. John R. French, dean of Syracuse University, and Mrs. Theresa Mallery, wife of the late Lyman Mallery, are brother and sister of George G. and Benjamin F. French. Their parents, Ralph and Nancy (Raymond) French, located in Pulaski in 1821. They were natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, and died in 1850 and 1876 respectively.

France, William, of English ancestry, was born in Steuben county July 3, 1830, a son of William, a native of England, who died in Steuben county aged seventy-five. The latter married Annie Noggie of Pennsylvania, who died aged eighty-two. Their children were George, John, Samuel, Sallie, Joseph, William, Caroline, Mary, Emily, Elmira. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. William was educated in Steuben county, and his first occupation was milling, after which he engaged in the lumber business; then in 1889 bought the France House in Richland which he conducted till 1892. He then bought a farm and has since been engaged in the breeding of horses. Mr. France has contributed more towards elevating the standard of horses than any man in this section, his horses being of the Percheron and Messenger strain. He married, March 1, 1845, Maria Meade, who died in 1859, and in 1870 he married Minerva, daughter of Ziba and Zilpha (Reynolds) White. Mr. White was a soldier in the war of 1812. The children of our subject are Curtis, Ophelia and Alice. Curtis married a Miss Carns of Steuben county, where he resides and has four children; Alice and Ophelia are both married and also reside in that county.

Fritts, Dayton Robert, was born in Parish June 21, 1856, son of Elijah Gilbert and Harriet M. (Sly) Fritts, also of Parish. The grandfather, William Fritts, was one of the pioneers of Oswego county, and cleared the farm which his son Elijah conducted up to the time he sold it. Dayton R. began his career selling goods from a wagon for a Syracuse firm, which he continued for three and one-half years. He then sold from a wagon for himself for three and one-half years, then built a store in Parish in 1883, and at the same time employed six wagons on the road selling goods. This store was burned October 1, 1888, and he rented a store on Main street and started his present store. This store is one of the largest in his line, and contains a fine stock of hardware, stoves, etc. Mr. Fritts is the sole owner of the property and the business. He has been twice married, first to Jennie L. Burton of Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, who died in the spring of 1890. They had one child, who died in infancy. He married second Allie C. Palmer of Albion, Oswego county. Mr. Fritts, although only thirty-eight years of age, has one of the best businesses in his line in the county.

Foote, Frank B., M. D., was born in Niagara county September 1, 1860. His father, Benjamin, was born in Niagara county, raised a company of cavalry in the late war, and went to the front as captain. He served three years and was killed on the field of battle. Dr. Foote went to the Mexico Academy where he graduated, then went to Albany and studied medicine in the medical department of the Union University, where he graduated. He began practice at Sand Bank, afterward practiced at Baldwinsville, and removed from there to Parish in 1891. Soon after settling in Parish he handled some difficult cases in surgery very successfully, and has built up the largest practice in town.

Frery, Austin B., was born in Oswego county October 31, 1849. His grandfather was Anson Frery of Scotland, who died here aged ninety-four. His father was Austin, born in Vermont in August, in 1820, and died in Pulaski February 8, 1852. He married Lucy Patterson in Pulaski July 8, 1840; she was born October 15, 1818, in Sandy Creek, and died February 5, 1870, in Pulaski. The children of Austin and Lucy Frery were Judson N., born April 22, 1841, died May 27, 1843; Oscar N., born July 20, 1844, died April 27, 1845; Henry P., born July 6, 1848; and Austin B. After the death of Austin Frery, his widow married, January 1, 1856, Samuel Snow, in Munsville; he died in Pulaski, January 12, 1870. Austin B. Frery was educated in Pulaski Academy, first engaged in canalling, then farming, and finally learned the mason's trade, which he worked at for twelve years. He owns a farm near Pulaski which he conducts in connection with his trade. January 1, 1875, he married Charlotte, daughter of Henry and Maria (Wood) Orton of Richland. The grandfather of Austin B. was a British soldier, and one of the first settlers of the town. His father was a farmer and miller.

Farr, Adam J., was born in Jefferson county November 15, 1841. He was a sailor on Lake Ontario, and in February, 1862, enlisted in Co. A, 81st N. Y. Vols. He was in the desperate engagement at Fair Oaks, and was engaged more or less in the other Seven Days battles preceding the retreat to Harrison's Landing, where he was soon after taken sick and sent to Georgetown Hospital; when partially recovered he was placed in the Convalescent Camp, from which he was discharged. In 1892 Mr. Farr attended the United States encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington, and from there visited Richmond and the battle ground where he had fought thirty years before, bringing home to his family many relics of those bloody encounters. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a trustee of school district No. 7. In 1869 he married Anna King, who has borne him three children: Norman, who married Mrs. Mattie Simmons; Augusta, and May (Mrs. Charles Padden). Mr. Farr's father was Charles, and his mother died when he was an infant.

Fellers, Frank, born in Mexico in 1855, is a son of Francis, a native of France, one of the two sons of Loren and Margaret Fellers, who came to the United States about 1828. Two years later they settled in Mexico, and twenty years after moved to Hastings. In 1859 Francis went to California and for five years was engaged in mining in the West. He returned to Hastings and died in 1867. His wife was Rose Henry, a native of France, and their children were: Mrs. Rose Martinet of Mexico; Adolphus of Montana; Victoria Tackley of Mexico; Victor of Wisconsin; Julian of Mexico; Julia Centlivre of New York city; Celestian of Kansas; Mrs. Louisa Matty of Hastings; and Frank, who resides with his mother on the old homestead. In 1881 he married Mary Baratier of Hastings, and their children are: Cora M., born January 26, 1883; George J., born November 14, 1885; and Carl Roy, born October 4, 1893. He and his wife are members of the Hastings Grange.

Dixson, William B., of Scotch and Irish ancestry, was born August 27, 1833, at Paris, Oneida county, is a grandson of Robert Dixson, born in Stonington, Conn., December 3, 1753, and a son of Thomas W. Dixson, born in Paris, Oneida county, May 21, 1878, who married Nancy Pratt, born in Lyme, Conn., March 25, 1795, and their children were: Fidelia, Elizabeth, Charlotte A., and William Brainerd, of

whom Fidelia and Elizabeth are deceased. William B. Dixson was educated in the common schools and at Genesee Wesleyan University, and is engaged in banking and real estate business at Pulaski, N. Y. In 1867 he married Catherine B. Clark, born April 5, 1837, at Unadilla, N. Y., and their children are: Nancy C., born February 12, 1870, who married Irving G. Hubbs, a lawyer at Pulaski, January 5, 1893; and Thomas W. Dixson, born July 27, 1873, who is now a student at Cornell University.

Daley, M. J., was born in the town of Oswego September 12, 1858. He is one of a family of six children. His education was obtained in the schools of his native county. In 1884 he married Mabel Constance Wilder, daughter of the late Eli Wilder, one of the most widely known residents of Oswego county. Mr. Daley's father, Moses, emigrated from County Wexford, Ireland, to America in 1847. His mother's maiden name was Jane Hall, who came from County Cavan, Ireland, two years later; they were united in marriage in November, 1851, and have made for themselves a pleasant home in the town of Oswego, where they have resided for more than forty years. M. J. Daley has a wide acquaintance in the county of Oswego, having taken an active part in the political affairs of his county for fifteen years. He is a member of both town and county committees, and was in the U. S. Customs service during 1886. He is also an active member of Hanibal Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Daley have one of the finest farms in the county, but have retired therefrom for a time, and are now living in a pleasant home at South West Oswego.

Dickinson, Ezra, was the youngest in a family of seven children consisting of five sons and two daughters. He was born in the town of Constantia, Oswego county, on the 26th of April, 1827. Of this happy family only one is deceased—the youngest daughter. Jacob Dickinson, the father of Ezra, in the year 1826 moved from Greene county to the town of Constantia, locating on what was called the Vandecamp farm, situated one mile from the village of Cleveland on the Lake Shore road. He remained upon this farm until his death, after which his two sons, Samuel F. and Charles, took the old homestead, and at the present time (1894) are located upon it. Ezra Dickinson was united in marriage to Margaret A., daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Hemenway of Marcy, Oneida county, December 31, 1852. In the spring of 1853 he formed a partnership with his brother Jacob in the lumber business at Shacksbush, one mile north of Bernhard's Bay. This business they carried on very successfully for three years, when the former retired and located at Bernhard's Bay, where he engaged very extensively in the building of canals for nineteen years, when he retired and now lives on a small place of twenty-two acres, situated on the shore of Oneida Lake. For eleven years he held the office of railroad commissioner of the town of Constantia with great credit and honor to the people of the town. To Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Dickinson were born four children, viz.: Charles A., Nathan H., May Elizabeth, and Ezra Earl. Of these only the latter two are living, the former two being taken away at the age of twenty-two months and eight years of age. May Elizabeth, their only daughter, was born August 18, 1867. At the age of fifteen she entered Houghton Seminary at Clinton, Oneida county, remaining for three years, when she left and went to the Oswego Normal School for two years, after which she taught one term of school. In 1889 she was married to B. B. Sheldon of

Oswego, who is a groceryman. Ezra Earl, their youngest and only son, was born in 1872. In 1889 he entered Clinton Grammar School where he remained one year, after which he attended Oswego High School for three years. To complete his education he entered Laver's Commercial College at Oswego, where he took a course in stenography and business forms. At present (1894) he is a stenographer.

Chaffee, Joel P., was born in Oneida county in 1820, son of Joel and Jerusha B. (Converse) Chaffee, natives of Connecticut and Oneida county. They were married in Oneida county and located at Gilbert's Mills, Schroepel, in 1820. Joel was born in 1784 and married first in 1818. He afterward married Deborah Duel and died in 1871. His first was born in 1807 and died in 1838. Joel P. Chaffee resided at home till twenty-five years old, learned the carpenter's trade, and married in 1845 Hepzibah Chamberlin, a native of Albany county. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living—Edward B., William H., Sarah and Lucy. Mr. Chaffee followed his trade for forty years in connection with farming. Josiah, the paternal grandfather, was in the war of 1812, enlisting from Connecticut. The son-in-law of Joel P. Chaffee, Herbert Bailey, served over three years in the late war, re-enlisting just before the close; and his brother-in-law, Hiram Sweet, also served three years.

Cobb, L. B., is a native of Jefferson county, born in 1847. He came to Mexico when ten years of age with his parents, Ira B., and Margaret Cobb, natives of Oneida county, who died in Mexico in 1880 and 1886 respectively. He was educated at the Mexico Academy, was in business with J. Hoose several years, and member of the firm of Cobb Bros., dealers in fine groceries and produce till 1892. He is part owner of the Mexico Electric Light plant, director in the Empire Park Land Association of Syracuse, Carson River Dredging Co. of Nevada, and Fortunatus Mining and Milling Co. of Wyoming, and has contributed greatly to the financial success of the above enterprises. In 1872 he married Nettie S. Mains, by whom he has one son, George L., aged eight years. He has been an intensely busy man, and fully interested in all the improvements in Mexico; he is a Republican; has been and is a successful business man, and is known as a Christian; he gives to all necessary causes, and is an evangelical worker. He has a fine home, and is universally regarded as one of the best citizens of Mexico.

Clement, Arthur F., was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1848, a son of Benjamin Clement, born in Andover, Mass., who was a son of Benjamin of the same place. The father of Arthur was a carpenter, and followed the trade many years. He came to East Palermo in 1857, bought a farm and lived there until 1862, sold out and moved to Hastings, and settled on the farm where Arthur F. now resides. His wife was Philidocia Batchelder, and their children were Harriet, Nettie, Arthur and Anna. He died in 1888, since which time Arthur F. has owned the farm, his mother residing with him. He married Carrie E., daughter of Joseph Barber, and their children are Eugenie, Gertrude (born in February, 1879) and Bertha (born April 7, 1880), both deceased. Eugenie married Marshal N. DeLong. Mr. Clement is the patentee of the Clement horse power, patented in 1891. He is a member of the Central Square Grange, and his wife is a member of the East Palermo M. E. church, and also president of the first W. C. T. U. organized in the town.

Youmans, Anthony, is a native of Greene county, born in 1818, and came to Oswego

county in 1834, locating with his parents on the farm where he has since lived. The parents, John A. and Olive (Titus) Youmans, were reared and married in Greene county, and died in West Phoenix, Onondaga county; he in 1883, aged ninety-two, and she in 1879, aged eighty-four. Anthony married Elizabeth Belding in 1843, who died in 1846, leaving one son, Levi A., now a resident of Minnesota. He married second in 1850 Ann E. Wright, a native of Onondaga county, and they have four children, Miner, a resident of Kansas; Louise A., Harvey A. and Jennie, who all reside in Schroepfel. The father of Anthony was in the war of 1812, and his son Levi served in the 184th Inf't. a year near the close of the war.

Wimple, George W., was born in Oneida county April 5, 1838, a grandson of John, who was a native of this State, and died at the age of eighty. The father of George N. was Calvin J., who was born in Oneida county and died in Lacona, aged eighty. Calvin married Catherine Remour of Herkimer, who died aged seventy. Their children were Henry H., James V., Sarah J., Calvin W., Peter, George W., Cornelia T., of whom Sarah and Peter are deceased. George W. was educated in Jefferson and Oswego counties, and September 1, 1861, enlisted in the 7th N. Y. Cavalry (known as the Black Horse), which was disbanded in the spring of 1862. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in Illinois for four years. Returning to New York he worked till 1870, then started in business for himself in Lacona, which he has continued till the present time, doing a large business at general blacksmithing and repairing. He is a Mason. In 1867 he married Eunice Ames of Jefferson county, and their children are Calvin J. and Fairy Nell (deceased). Mrs. Wimple died, and September 14, 1893, he married second Helen, daughter of Erastus and Sarah Peck. Calvin J. Wimple resides in Palmyra, where he is employed by the Wayne Building and Loan Association.

Wood, Cyrus N., was born in Jefferson county May 25, 1840, a son of Morgan L. and Orilla L. (Lamon) Wood, natives of Jefferson county, who came to Sandy Creek in 1852 and settled on the farm owned by Cyrus N., where Mr. Wood died March 6, 1888, and his wife February 5, 1879. The father of Morgan was Barney Wood who spent his last days in Jefferson county. Cyrus N. came on the farm he owns at the age of twelve, and at sixteen learned the painter's trade and followed coach painting about fifteen years, when he returned to the farm where he has since resided. He follows general farming and has seventy five acres. Mr. Wood married in 1868 Carrie Washburn, a native of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, and daughter of Henry Washburn, one of the early settlers of the place. Subject and wife have three children, Frank H., Fred L. and Floyd E. at home.

Wadsworth William W., was born in West Monroe in 1836, a son of John M., and grandson of Ambrose, natives of Hartford, Conn., the latter a pioneer in Onondaga county. John M. was one of five children. He followed the cooper's trade when young, later devoted his time to farming, and came to Oswego in 1834. His wife was Hannah Smith, and their children were John J., Horace E., William W. and Lizzie. In 1854 William W. removed with his parents to the town of Parish, where he resided eleven years, removing to Hastings in 1865, where he has since resided. In 1881 he purchased his present farm in Hastings, and makes a specialty of tobacco and fruit. He married Charlotte Skinner in 1863, by whom he had four children:

Mrs. Helen Prescott, James W. Wadsworth, Edith J. Wadsworth and Mrs. Mary L. Gardner of Hastings. In 1888 he married second Ann E. Kenyon. He has served as highway commissioner and assessor, is secretary of Hastings Grange, of which he and wife are members; also director of Fire Relief Association of Oswego county.

Wiggins, William H., has served as postmaster at Hannibal four years (1861 to 1865), was postmaster of Barnum, N. Y., also of Buttsville, Pa., and has served as town clerk of Hannibal five years. He was born in Lockport, and came to this town with his parents in 1836. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Follett) Wiggins, both natives of Cayuga county. His grandfather, Jonathan Wiggins, came there from New Jersey and settled in Auburn. William H. was educated in Hannibal, and reared on a farm until about fourteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk for H. H. Bronson, remaining eighteen months, when Bronson was succeeded by William W. Brackett, Mr. Wiggins remaining for a year, when he engaged with S. W. Brewster and was with him eighteen years. He then went to Fulton with R. T. Jones for two years. Returning to Hannibal he became one of the firm of Brewster & Wiggins, which continued three years. He then moved his family to Kansas where he remained six months, and from there moved to Triumph, Pa., and entered the mercantile business, remaining nine years. He moved from there to Mount Alton, Pa., where he was in the same business five years. He then returned to Hannibal and clerked one year for W. J. Brewster, then formed a partnership with David Bothwell in the hardware business for five years. He next returned to Mr. Brewster and was with him eighteen months. Mr. Wiggins married Sarah C. Hoff and they had two children, Augusta, who died aged three years; and F. Stanley, who married Cora A., daughter of Dr. E. H. Boyd. She died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Florence A. F. Stanley was postal clerk three years under Arthur, and three years under Harrison, and is in the postal service at present under Cleveland.

Webb, John Ames, was born in Mexico, N. Y., in March, 1826, son of Thomas Webb, a native of Oneida county, born in 1799, one of nine children of Loren Webb, who was a carpenter and builder. Thomas was a merchant, who came to Mexico about 1820 and followed the mercantile business. He served as commissioner of highways and was also postmaster. His wife was Caroline Ames, and their children were Lewis M., John A., William L., George L., Dwight E., Spencer B., Bertrand T., and Mrs. Mary House. Four of the sons served in the war of the Rebellion. The father died in 1885 at West Monroe, and his wife died in Mexico in 1878. John A. began as farmer in Mexico, and in 1857 came to West Monroe and settled on the farm he now owns. He served as supervisor, road commissioner and inspector of elections. In 1855 he married Matilda C., daughter of Reuben F. and Lucena (Allen) Richardson, and they have two children, Emily A., wife of Charles House of Mexico, and George L., who is a dentist practicing in West Monroe and Central Square. He graduated from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, class of '87. Mr. J. A. Webb enlisted in Co. K, 184th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. His brother Lewis was captured while in service and served ten months in Libby and Andersonville Prisons.

Wells, David D., Hannibal, was born in Washington county in 1827, settled in Cayuga county with his parents in 1835, and in Hannibal in 1851 on the farm of 370

acres where he now resides. He married Esther G., daughter of Loren T. Austin. Her mother's maiden name was Abigail Gifford, who is now eighty-four years of age, and living with her daughter. David D. is a son of Sanford Wells, a native of Washington county. Abigail Gifford is a daughter of Elihu Gifford, one of the earliest settlers, who was in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three children living, Sanford D., who was educated in Falley Seminary, and at the State Normal School at Oswego city, and is a commercial traveler. He was also in the mercantile business at South Hannibal. He married Hattie Osborn, and they have five daughters: Lena M., Cassie D., Lorell G., Merrell L. and Frances R. Edward G., who was educated at Fulton Seminary and is a farmer of this town. He married Leona Barber, and they have two daughters, Ernie M. and Essie L.; and Edmund J., who is also a farmer, was educated at Fulton Academy, and married Cora Hill, by whom he had one son, David D. Loren A., the oldest son, died January 11, 1878, aged twenty-four years, and Lew M. L. died July 19, 1862, aged twenty-two months.

Wyant, Judson B., son of Daniel, was born February 16, 1841, in Rensselaer county. The father moved to Oswego county about 1844 and settled in Palermo where he took up farming. He married Esther A. Holmes of Onondaga county, and they had six children, two of whom are deceased. The occupation of our subject up to twenty-three years of age was mostly boating. In 1863 he enlisted in the 24th N. Y. Cavalry and served until his discharge, March 17, 1865. In the battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, he was wounded and confined in the Mount Pleasant Hospital at Washington, D. C., and the Chestnut Hill Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., for five months and was discharged March 17, 1865. Subject married in May, 1866, Mary A. Groff, and they have three children, Carrie E. (died May 27, 1898), Mertie M. and Judson W. He has held the office of collector and highway commissioner, and is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Mexico.

Wilcox, Joseph Yates, was born in Palermo, Oswego county, November 11, 1832. His grandfather, Frederick, who was born February 26, 1771, and died November 29, 1860, came originally from Connecticut and settled in Cazenovia. His father, Joseph Wilcox, who was born February 28, 1798, in the village of Hamilton, went and occupied a farm in Allegany county when about twenty-five years of age. Two years later he exchanged this farm for one in Oswego county, which, since the death of the father, May 10, 1869, remained in the possession of his son, Joseph Yates. Melissa, the mother of Joseph Yates, was a daughter of Willard Abbott, one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county. Besides Joseph Yates, there were born to Joseph and Melissa, Nancy Rosing, Lavina and Abbott, the last two having died in childhood. Like most other boys at the time, Joseph Yates enjoyed only such meagre educational advantages as were offered by the district school. He took up the occupation of his father, and in his twenty-fifth year married Grace Adams of Batavia, N. Y. At intervals during the past forty years, he has taught vocal music. Of his three children, Mary and Joseph C. died in infancy. His son, Abbott Yates, prepared for college at Mexico Academy, graduated from Syracuse University in the class of '91, was general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, first at Keystone, N. Y., then at Marquette, Mich., and in 1894 entered Auburn Theological Seminary where he is now studying. The house still occupied by Joseph Yates, was built by his father close to

the site of the little log structure in which Joseph and Melissa lived about five years, and in which two of their children were born.

Whitney, Fred D., brother of George M., was born in 1857 in New Haven. He is a harness maker by trade, and also engaged in the undertaking business with his brother. He married in 1881 Genevieve Colvin, a native of New Haven, by whom he has one child, Fred D.

Wheeler, Charles, was born in Mexico in 1811, and is a son of Edmund and Catharine (Brown) Wheeler, who came from Massachusetts in 1809 and located on the farm now occupied by Charles. Edmund was in the war of 1812, and in 1820. His wife died in 1865, aged eighty. Charles was reared on the home farm and in 1835 married Mary Walker, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1890, leaving two children, George T., born in 1837, who married in 1860 Cordelia Hosford; and Charles Fay, born in 1842, who married in 1869 Kate Holbrook, and is at present assistant botanist at the Michigan Agricultural College. Captain Thomas Wheeler, the paternal grandfather of Charles Wheeler, came from Massachusetts to Oswego county about 1800.

Williams, David, born in St. Lawrence county June 10, 1840, of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, Rolin, a native of Wales, died in Boonville. William, father of our subject, was born in Wales and died in Sandy Creek, N. Y., aged fifty-five. The latter married Jane Jones, who died in Sandy Creek, aged sixty-five. Their children were Robert, Elizabeth, John, Rollin, David, Isaac and Mary, of whom Robert, Elizabeth and John are deceased. David was educated in Oswego county, and in 1862 enlisted in the 147th N. Y. Vols., and served in the army of the Potomac seven months, being discharged for disability. In 1864 he married Amelia C., daughter of David and Caroline Johnson of Lewis county. Their children are Ida S., born September 14, 1866; Eva, born January 3, 1869; Mary J., born June 30, 1871, died March 14, 1889; and Willie, born February 12, 1883. Of these children Eva married Adelbert More, the others residing at home with their parents. The father of our subject was killed in an accident. Four of this family were in the army at one time, John being killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Wilcox, Adelbert, was born in Madison county March 25, 1845, son of Henry and Louisa Wilcox. The parents of Mr. Wilcox had eight children, and moved to Parish in 1846. Subject was educated in Parish, then went to work on his father's farm. Later he and brother bought the farm and run it for some years, when Mr. Wilcox bought his brother's interest, and is now the sole owner of the homestead farm, which was cleared originally by his father. By additional purchases Mr. Wilcox has increased the size of the farm till it now contains over 300 acres. His lumber and farming interests are quite extensive. He married Clara Cutler, and has two children, Leon and Ina.

Waugh, William, was born at Wagh's Mills April 26, 1836. He followed sailing and boating eight years, and has been engaged in the saw mill enterprise all his business life. In 1863 he married Ellen Grantier, daughter of James Grantier; they have five children living, Judd, Adelbert, Frank, George and Nellie, now Mrs. Tappan. One son, George, was killed by a horse. Mr. Waugh's father was John Porter Waugh of Madison county, and his mother Eleanor (Jordan) Waugh. Mr. Waugh

enlisted on April 26, 1861, in Co. C, 24th N. Y. Vols., and was mustered in May 17. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Groveton, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and others. He was one of the charter members of the E. L. Bently Post.

Woodruff, John H., of English ancestry, was born in Oswego county August 26, 1857, a grandson of Aphek of Connecticut, who died in Salt Lake City aged eighty-two. The father of our subject is Thompson, born in Connecticut, who died in Daysville, aged eighty-nine. He married Electa Nelson of Vermont, who died in Daysville, aged seventy. Their children were Eliza A., born in 1840; Julius A., born in 1844; John D., born in 1846; Althea E., born in 1849; Almon M., born in 1850; Harriet E., born in 1853; Ellen M., born in 1855; John H.; William T., born in 1859, of whom Eliza, Julius, John D. and Ellen M., are deceased. This family was the owner of the Woodruff Mills, the first in the country. Wilford Woodruff of Mormon fame, the present head of the Mormon church at Salt Lake City, is an uncle of John H. John was educated in the common schools, and began on the railroad, working for the R. W. & O. R. R. eight years, then engaged in shipping hay to eastern market. He next went west and for about a year engaged in mining, then started farming, etc. May 15, 1883, he married a daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Nixon) Gilchrist of St. Lawrence county, both natives of Ireland. Their children are Earl G., Fred N., Wilford T., and one who died in infancy. John H. Woodruff is now an Evangelist and has been for the last two years.

Williams, John M., of English ancestry, was born in that country February 3, 1841. His father, Benjamin, also a native of England, died in Kentucky, aged seventy-one. He married Elizabeth Moore of England, who died in this county aged forty-five, and their children were Benjamin, Elizabeth, Esther A., John M. and Elizabeth 2d. Both the Elizabeths died in childhood. The father was a printer and came to America in 1849, settling in Richland on a farm, but later moving to Kentucky. Our subject was educated in the common schools and in May, 1861, enlisted in the 1st Kentucky Vols., serving in the armies of Ohio and Cumberland. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, and Stone River. He was a non-commissioned officer and color bearer. In 1864 he enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also a Mason and Granger, and has held many local offices. September 28, 1865, he married Harriet, daughter of Joel Stewart of Oswego county, who died in 1867, and in 1869 he married, second, Anna M., daughter of Michael Doyle of Oneida county. His children are Harriet, who married Clayton Hill and has one child; and Mary E., who married James E. Acker.

Wilson Morris S., of Scotch ancestry, was born in Jefferson county October 21, 1836, a grandson of Abner of Vermont; and a son of Almarin, who died in Jefferson county aged seventy-eight. He married Caroline Peck, who died aged eighty-two, and their children were Frances, Morris S., Harriet, Henry (deceased), who died in childhood. The grandfather served in the War of 1812. Morris was educated in Jefferson county, and was a Granger. September 4, 1867, he married Helen, daughter of Ashbel and Lydia (Goff) Wheeler. She died July 17, 1876, leaving these children, Bruce, Carrie and Henry. February 7, 1878, Mr. Wilson married, second,

Lucy, a sister of his first wife, and they have one child, Laura. Mrs. Wilson's great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolution. Her grandfather Wheeler was one of the first settlers in Onondaga county. The grandmother, Mrs. Wheeler, resides with our subject at the age of eighty-two.

Willis, Russell G., was born in Constantia in 1838, a son of Wendell Willis, who came from Cape Cod, and was of English descent. Wendell married Sarah Gibbs of Plymouth, and came to Vernon, Oneida county, where he settled on a farm. In 1838 he came to Constantia, cutting his way through the forest to the northern part of the town, where he built a log cabin, cut out a farm in the woods, and reared a family of eight children, dying in 1876. His children are all living. Of the four sons, one resides in Michigan, one in Canastota, one in Cicero, and Russell the youngest, in Constantia. One daughter is living in Minnesota, one in Michigan, one in Cleveland, and one in Bernhard's Bay. In September, 1862, Russell enlisted in the 147th N. Y. Infantry, being under fire for the first time at Chancellorsville. He was in the fight at Gettysburg and was shot through the arm, his being the first blood shed in his company, which suffered terribly before the battle was over. Willis was taken prisoner, but a few days later was paroled, and sent to Washington, where he served on provost duty till the close of the war, and acted as guard at the grand review. During the raid of General Early into Maryland, he was ordered out with the guard, and was in a skirmish which came near being his last—a bullet cut a hole through his cap. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and came home. He married Harriet, daughter of Joshua Hall of Constantia, and has three children: Wendell, born in 1869; Eldredge, born in 1878; and Addis, born in 1876. Mr. Willis has a farm of 280 acres and a comfortable home. He has in his possession a piece of the curtain from the box in which Lincoln was assassinated.

Woods, Gilbert Allen, was born in Richland, July 5, 1813. His grandfather, Koffrel Woods, born in Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1745, was a linen and cloth manufacturer. He married an English lady and came to America with Burgoyne's army, his wife and family following later. John, the oldest son and father of Gilbert Allen, married, at Paulet, Vt., Sarah Waite, and moved to Richland about the year 1806, being among the first settlers of this section. During the War of 1812-14 he was engaged in furnishing and moving supplies for the armies at Oswego and Sackett's Harbor and intermediate points, and being a man of great energy and force rendered valuable assistance. He had a family of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter; all but one of these were living when he died. Gilbert A., subject of sketch, was the fifth son and born on the farm where he now resides. He was educated in the common schools of the village of Pulaski, after which for many years he was engaged in dairying in connection with manufacturing and many other enterprises in the village of Pulaski, among them wagon and carriage manufacturing, milling, linseed oil manufacturing and others. He was one of the originators, owners, and builders of the Syracuse Northern Plank Road, was for many years president of the Pulaski Bank, is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been one of its most liberal supporters for the past sixty years. For many years he was on the Board of Education of Pulaski, has been highway commissioner and president of the village. He still resides on and manages the farm on which he was born more than eighty-one years ago. May 11, 1837, he married Martha Williams

Cheesebrough, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Williams) Cheesebrough, formerly of Stonington, Conn. She is a lady of high culture, was graduated from the best schools of that day, an unselfish helper in all good works. Her ancestry goes back for seven generations in an unbroken record to William Cheesebrough, who came over from Boston England, with Governor Winthrop to Boston, Mass., in 1630. Her grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and her father an adjutant in the War of 1812. She is a member of the Congregational Church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Woods are William C., Henry G., Caroline E., Sarah E., Phoebe E., John C., Edwin W., Allen E., Charles C., of whom William, Allen and Edwin are deceased. Henry G. is a merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Caroline E. married William H. Bentley of Pulaski, N. Y.; Phoebe E. married Horace A. Knight of Auburn, N. Y.; John C. is a merchant of Hamilton, Ont.; Charles C. a merchant at London, Ont.; Sarah E. resides with her parents at the homestead.

Wright, Albert, of English ancestry, was born in Adams July 31, 1837, a grandson of Elijah of Massachusetts, who died in Adams aged seventy-five; and a son of Lyman, born in Adams, who died in Albion aged seventy-five. He married Olive Emmons, born in Maine, who died in Albion aged seventy-two, and their children were George W., Harvey C., Orlando, Albert, Almira, Monroe, Adaline, Helen, Lucelia, Charles, of whom Adaline and Lucelia are deceased. The father was a carpenter and joiner, and a great temperance lecturer. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. Our subject was educated in Adams and in 1850 went to California, whence he returned in less than two years, and at the age of sixteen he started for the gold fields of Australia. At the end of a year he went from there to California a second time. While there he started with Walker on the now historical Nicaragua filibustering expedition, assisting in the overthrow of the Nicaragua government when Walker was made president. After about two years he returned home and in 1863 married Elvira L. Burr of Leslie, Mich., a daughter of Louisa (Emmons) Burr. Her grandfather served in the War of 1812. Their children were Frank L., Mabel E., Albert W., all of whom are living. Frank married Maude E. Hitter and has one child. He resides in Oswego and is a railroad conductor; Mabel married James G. Halloran and lives at Oswego; Albert W. resides at home. Mr. Wright is the proprietor of the Richland Hotel.

Trumbull, John S., of English ancestry, was born in Oswego county July 16, 1863. His grandfather, Simeon, was born in Jay, Essex county, and died in Oswego, aged eighty years. His father, David, was also born in Jay, and died in Richland April 20, 1889, aged sixty-eight. His first wife was Charlotte L. Depew, whom he married January 1, 1850, and by whom he had two children, Julia A., born in Richland January 18, 1853, and Aaron B., born in Richland August 20, 1854. Charlotte L. died in Richland April 28, 1861. May 21, 1862, he married in Richland Sarah Widrig; she was born in Schuyler, Herkimer county, January 31, 1823. By her he had one son, John S., who was born in Richland July 16, 1863. The latter married Martha, daughter of Frank and Lucy Montando, June 20, 1883; she was born at Evan's Mills, Jefferson county, April 12, 1886. Their children are John A., born in Richland June 26, 1886, and Carl R., born in Richland April 7, 1890. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was one of the pioneers of Oswego county. John S. Trumbull is a dairy farmer on the farm settled by his father.

Veeder, Barney W., was born in West Monroe in April, 1839. He spent his boyhood in West Monroe with his parents, farming and making salt barrels. He is a son of Barney Veeder of Camillus, Onondaga county, born in 1810, a son of Robert, a native of Schnectady, who was born in 1780, and was in the war of 1812. He was the son of Simon B. Veeder, born in 1758, son of Brant Veeder of Holland ancestry. Barney Veeder was a school teacher in his younger days, and served as justice a number of years, constable, collector, inspector, etc. His wife was Sally A. Mitchell, a native of Schoharie county, born in 1812, and their children were Mrs. Caroline M. Pierce of Hastings; Mrs. Fanny M. Carley; Barney W.; Mrs. Sally A. Hayden of Hastings; Robert N. of South Dakota; Mrs. Jane Van Guilder of Skaneateles; Lorancy Howe of Chicago, Ill.; James R. of South Dakota; and Minnie Kling of California. In April, 1861, Barney W. enlisted in Co. D, 24th N. Y. Vols., and carried the first flag that was taken from this part of the county. He mustered in at Elmira, thence went to Washington where they were stationed during the first battle of Bull Run, and thence to Bailey's Cross Roads. Some of the battles in which he participated were Sulphur Springs, Rappahanock Station, Gainesville, Warrenton Junction, Second Bull Run, where he was doing orderly sergeant duty, and was severely wounded, laying on the battlefield where he fell several days without food or help, when he was exchanged and transferred to the Carver Hospital at Washington where he lay eight months. He was discharged and returned home in May, 1863. He volunteered his services in Fort Ontario, where he was engaged to issue equipments to drafted and substitute soldiers in the fall of 1863. In January, 1864, he went to Washington and engaged in the restaurant business, returning the same year to Hastings, since which time he has been engaged in farming and dealing in live stock and produce. In April, 1893, he was appointed gate-keeper at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, since which time he has resided at Central Square. He has served as commissioner of highways, overseer of the poor nine years, and constable. In 1865 he married Sarah E., daughter of James G. and Eliza Caldwell and sister of Dr. H. W. Caldwell of Pulaski, and their children are Dr. Melzar B., and Mrs. Carrie E., wife of Oscar E. Tucker. Mrs. Veeder died in November, 1891, aged forty-seven; she was a member of the M. E. church, a school teacher and devoted to Sunday school work. Mr. Veeder is a prominent member of the M. E. church at Central Square, of which he is trustee and steward, and has been Sunday school superintendent nine years. He is also trustee of the Central Square Cemetery, and is sergeant major of Waterbury Post, G. A. R., and assistant steward in Central Square Grange. In November, 1892, he married Minnie Lewis of Hastings.

Sheldon, J. C. F., was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, May 15, 1857, a son of William and Sarah M. (Cornwell) Sheldon, both natives of Ellisburg. The grandparents were Amasa and Jane (Ellis) Sheldon, pioneers of Ellisburg, and the grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. When a young man William followed sailing on the ocean for five years, but later became a farmer; he was also a soldier in the Mexican war. He died July 17, 1870, his wife dying March 18, 1864. J. C. F. Sheldon was educated in the Union Academy at Belleville, Jefferson county, and Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie. He taught school about seven years, and was married December 26, 1883, to Effie H., daughter of Harry and Lestine (Lindsey) Dailey of Ellisburg. She was born February 16, 1866, and is a graduate

of Sandy Creek Union High School. They have two sons, Claude Kenneth, born November 7, 1886, and Earl Heston Dailey born September 4, 1890. Mr. Sheldon has 107 acres of land, situated in the northwestern part of the town of Sandy Creek, and generally known as the "Lindsey Hotel farm." He keeps about twenty cows and carries on general farming.

Skinner, the late Hon. Avery, was born in New Hampshire in 1796, and died at Union Square, Oswego county, November 24, 1876. He was the father of Hon. Timothy W. Skinner, of Mexico, N. Y., Hon. Charles R. Skinner of Watertown, N. Y., Rev. J. A. Skinner and Mrs. Mary G. Wright, wife of Judge Maurice L. Wright of Oswego, N. Y., all of whom survive him; and of Mr. Albert F. Skinner and Mrs. E. H. Richardson, now deceased. Judge Skinner was one of the pioneers of Northern New York, and was prominently identified with the history of Oswego county. He settled in Union Square in 1822, and was soon after appointed postmaster by President Adams, and retained the position until his decease. He was for fifteen years associate judge of the County Court, was county treasurer sixteen years, and elected to the Assembly in 1831 and re-elected in 1832. From 1838 to 1842 he represented his district in the State Senate. In politics Judge Skinner was a Democrat, and was intimately associated with Silas Wright, Gen. John A. Dix, Martin Van Buren, and other leaders of that party. For many years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Mexico Academy, and at the semi-centennial of that institution was the only surviving member of the original board. Judge Skinner was also a director of the Syracuse Northern Railroad. His son, Timothy W., was born in Mexico in 1827, admitted to the bar in Watertown in 1857, and has since practiced at Mexico. For fifteen years he was the junior member of the banking house of Whitney & Skinner. In 1863 he was elected surrogate for four years, in 1871 for six years, and in 1877 for six years. He was also president of the village, and justice of the peace for eight years. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Calkins, who died in 1901, leaving one child, Lizzie V., now Mrs. J. B. Stone of Auburn. Mr. Skinner afterwards married Sarah Rose, and their children are Grace A. and Avery W.

Smith, Chester B., was born in Parish December 11, 1835, son of Henry Smith, a native of Schoharie county, one of twenty-two children of William Smith of Schoharie county, who was twice married and a farmer by occupation. Henry was a mason by trade, and his later years were spent as a farmer. His wife was Mary Morenas of German ancestry, and their children are Jeremiah, William H., George W., Mariette, Nancy Ann, Roxina, Cyrus J., Ransom O., Chester B., Rothcinda, and Thomas H. William Smith was the great-grandfather of subject, and a Revolutionary soldier. Subject began farming for himself at twenty-one, went to Illinois in 1862, and enlisted in Co. G, 42d Ills. Inf. He served eighteen months and was discharged on account of disability. He participated in battle No. 10 on the Mississippi River, Shiloh and Farmington, returning to Illinois and followed butchering. He then went to Parish and in December, 1863, enlisted in Co. I, 24th N. Y. Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. During this service he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, where he was wounded in the face, and Cold Harbor, where his arm was broken while building breastworks. After the war he settled on his present farm, where his chief business has been dealing in live stock. Subject served as deputy sheriff nine years, constable fifteen years, which office he still holds; and

is a member of the Waterbury G. A. R. Post of Central Square. In February, 1864, he married Jennie B., daughter of Richard Northrup, of Mexico.

Tooley, Minott F., Palermo, was born April 14, 1861, son of George M., who was born August 16, 1818. Peter Tooley, the grandfather, was originally from the Eastern States. Jeremiah Tooley, the great-grandfather, was one of the pioneers of Oneida county. George M. married Lois White of Oneida county, a daughter of Roderick White. They had six children, Lucy, Martha, Mary, Minott, Elmer B. and James A., the latter being principal of Stamford Academy in Delaware county. Our subject married Maude Gilman June 28, 1888, and their children are Queenia R. and Minnie L. Minott F. has filled several minor offices in the town, and has always been an active worker for his party. In March, 1894, he was elected supervisor. He was educated in the Mexico Academy.

Taylor, Benjamin F., was born in Richland, July 3, 1833, a son of David, whose father David, sr., died in Oswego county aged eighty years. David, jr., died aged eighty-one. He married Sallie Baldwin, of Connecticut, who died aged eighty-six, and their children were Fenner B., George W., Benjamin F., and M. D. Lafayette, of whom the latter and Fenner are deceased. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the father was one of the oldest settlers in Richland, opening and improving the farm now occupied by his son. B. F. Taylor was educated in Richland and took up farming and dairying. December 29, 1858, he married Phila Adelia, daughter of Levi P. and Elmina E. (Tucker) Hughson, her great-grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolution. The children of our subject are Minnie E., and John D., the former the wife of John Moran, of Pulaski, by whom she has one child; and the latter residing at home.

Turner, Captain B. Coe, was born in Scriba March 13, 1814. His first work was driving team on the canal, after which he went sailing on the lakes fifteen years, the last eleven of which he was captain of vessels. He then took up farming, and has resided fifty-two years on his present farm. In 1842 he married Sarah M. Lathrop, and they had two children, M. Bertrand and Cora L., wife of J. H. Worden. Mrs. Turner died April 7, 1893, and February 20, 1884, he married Emma Bradshaw. Captain Turner was postmaster fifteen years and has been one of the commissioners of the Oswego County Savings Bank since 1870. His father was Joseph Turner, and his mother Siloma Tyler. They were early settlers in Oswego county in 1810.

Trimble, David H., Palermo, was born March 28, 1838. His father, David, of Irish parentage, was born in 1809. He married Margaret Scott in New York, who was of Scotch parentage. Their children were Jane, Sarah, Lucinda, D. H., and Louisa, all being deceased but our subject. His occupation in early life was a farmer up to 1871, at which time he came to Palermo and engaged in the mercantile business on a general line of goods, which he still continues. In connection with this business he has a cheese factory, from which he turns out large quantities. He was the first to make what is known as the light skim cheese in Oswego county. He was very successful, and paid his patrons many thousand dollars more than the full cream factory paid. He succeeded in getting a daily mail service, and was postmaster from 1871 to 1888, also supervisor eight years. While on the Board of Supervisors he succeeded in getting the equalized valuation of the town of Palermo reduced

\$225,000. He married in 1856 Ernie, daughter of G. F. Sattuck of Scriba, Oswego county, and they have five children, Gordon D., John, Minnie, Fred and May, the latter two being deceased. Subject married second Mrs. Rose Gillman, widow of Levi Gillman. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Harman Lodge No. 144 of Fulton.

Tuller, Leander, was born in Mexico in 1822 and has always resided here. He farmed till twenty-one years of age, then followed the carpenter trade till 1862, when he enlisted in the 110th Regiment and served three years. In 1849 he married Frances Whitney, who died in 1892. He has one child, Cora, now Mrs. William Shumway of Mexico. The parents, Orrin and Polly (Kelsey) Tuller, came to Oswego county in an early day. Mr. Tuller has followed carpentry and joining ever since the war.

Twitchell, Henry C., of English ancestry, was born in Oswego county August 28, 1845. His grandfather, Stephen, was born in Moss, and died in Pulaski. James, father of Henry C., was born in Jefferson county, and died in Pulaski, aged sixty-eight, and his wife Polly, born in Richland, also died in Pulaski, aged sixty-five. Their children were Maria, Antoinette, Stephen, Jane, Henry C., Candace, Martha and Anna. Mr. Twitchell was a carpenter by trade, and attended the Methodist Church. Henry C. was educated in Pulaski and followed sailing until 1861, when he enlisted in the 7th N. Y. Cavalry and served six months, was honorably discharged and returned home. He again took up the sailor's life, which he followed three years, then began carpentry which he has since followed. In 1870 he married Carrie Moody, daughter of Harry and Caroline Moody of Richland. Mr. Twitchell is a Royal Arch Mason, a G. A. R. man, and was collector of the town three years.

Smith, Frank L., son of Harvey H. and Lavina (Jennings) Smith, is a native of Schroepfel, born on the farm where he resides in 1858. He was educated in Phoenix. In connection with general farming he deals in live stock, hay, etc. His mother is a native of Palermo, and the father died in 1888 aged sixty-seven.

Tuttle, Daniel H., was born in 1844, in Amboy, on the farm where his father, Anson W. Tuttle, first settled, in the township where his grandfather, Septimus Tuttle, settled among the early settlers of Amboy. Mr. Tuttle entered the army of 1861 in Co. E, 32d Rgt. N. Y. S. Vols., as a musician. After the war he returned to Amboy again and lived there on the old farm until 1869. Then he went to Michigan and lived in various parts of that State until 1880; then he went to Wisconsin and lived there until 1885, when he returned to Amboy again and repurchased the old homestead, where he has since resided.

Trowbridge, Charles F., was born August 3, 1854, in Tully, N. Y., son of Robert C. and Betsey R. Trowbridge, whose families were among the earliest settlers in Central New York. He was educated in the State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., and is a Republican in politics. He learned the printing trade and came to Parish in 1874, and followed the business in the Parish Mirror office till he went into the drug business, during which time he was appointed postmaster, which position he held from 1878 till 1882, when he resigned to enter the U. S. railway mail service, a position that he still retains on the N. Y. Central and H. R. Railroad designated by

the Post-office Department as "New York & Chicago Railway Post-office." He is assigned to the "fast mail" and has a run between Syracuse and New York. During his term as postmaster he was elected supervisor of the town. He married, October 10, 1876, Sarah A. Snell, daughter of L. D. and Sarah M. Snell, both of whom were born in Oppenheim, Fulton county, N. Y. They settled in Parish in 1874, where Mr. Snell opened the Snell House. Mr. Snell is a veteran of the late Civil war, having a brilliant record through his three years of service. Subject and wife have one daughter, Bessie B., born March 5, 1888.

Wightman, Edgar M., was born in Parish December 28, 1856, son of Asher S. Wightman, a native of Parish, born and reared on a farm and a son of Humphreys and Eunice Wightman, who were among the very first settlers of the town of Parish. Asher S. was a school teacher and writing master during his younger days, always taking an active interest in educational affairs, being chosen school commissioner for several years, and provided his children with a liberal education. His wife was Emeline Richardson of Mexico, N. Y., and their children are Mrs. Ella Ackley of Parish, Mrs. Minnie Wetherbee of West Monroe, and Edgar M. He was born, lived and died on the old homestead farm. Edgar M. was reared on the farm and attended school at Parish, finishing his education at Mexico Academy. He then taught school for several years, being very popular as an instructor and teacher. In February, 1877, he married Rosella E. Cross, only child of Cyrus P. and Lura (Penoyer) Cross of West Monroe, N. Y. They have two children, Lura and Ruby, who are being educated at Cazenovia Seminary, this State. In the spring of 1885 he engaged in the general mercantile business in the village of West Monroe, N. Y., in partnership with his father-in-law. Since the latter's death in 1892 he has assumed control and proprietorship of the business, carrying on the largest general mercantile and supply business in this section of the country, in connection with which he carries on an extensive agricultural business in this and adjoining counties. Besides the mercantile business, Mr. W. is largely interested in farming in West Monroe and Constantia. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has served his town as supervisor and postmaster.

Tonkin, John Jay, was born in England April 2, 1831, came to this country when about five years old, and was educated in the public, boarding and mechanical schools. At the age of twenty-two he was first assistant superintendent of machinery for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Co., of Scranton, Pa., which company he left about two years later to accept the position of general superintendent of the James River Coal Co., of Richmond, Va., having full charge of all their property including mines, railroad and boats on canal. In 1879 he formed a company for the manufacture of the Tonkin Direct Acting Steam Pump, then went to Buffalo to take full charge of the Hart, Ball & Hart Works, manufacturers of oil well supplies, brass goods, cast iron pipe, sugar house supplies, forgings, etc. He found there was more money in making grape sugar (glucose) and starch, so went with the Michigan Grape Sugar Co., as general superintendent, fitted up the new works and started it successfully. He was then offered a position with the Chicago Sugar Refining Co. of Chicago, Ill., where he converted the first lot of anhydrous grape sugar ever converted on a manufacturing scale in this country, and was general superintendent of the works, which cost about two and one-half million dollars. From Chicago he

went to Oswego, and was engaged by the Oswego Starch Factory for the purpose of making starch for them by the latest process, the company being undecided whether to use the old process or the new. The output under his management was only about 4,800 lbs. per day, just to prove to the company on a small scale, the new process. Later on he was appointed by Thompson Kingsford as general manager of the Kingsford Foundry and Machine Works, having charge also of numerous other things under Mr. Kingsford, with whom he remained six years and one month, and was with the Oswego Starch Factory the whole time. While in Oswego he started the Oswego Tool Co., an incorporated company, of which he has always been president. They manufacture light machinery, tools for boiler shops, machine shops, for railway use, etc. He left Mr. Kingsford to take charge of the Warden Mfg. Co.'s Works at Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of boilers, gas engines, etc. Leaving Philadelphia in 1893 he organized a company for the manufacture of boilers, engines and general machinery, under the name of the Tonkin Boiler and Engine Works Co., whose officers are John Jermyn, president; Rollo G. Jermyn, treasurer, and John Jay Tonkin, engineer and general manager. The plant can work about 250 men and has a capacity of about \$400,000 worth per annum. The works are hydraulic throughout, and it is the second complete hydraulic plant in this country, the first being owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in their Altoona Shops, Altoona, Pa., where they build their locomotives. The Tonkin company has a 400 ton hydraulic flanging press, which was made in England; this press will flange up to eight feet diameter, one inch thick, in one heat. The company owns about twenty acres of ground at the present time for manufacturing purposes, and make nothing but high grade work. The Tonkin Co. make complete plans for steam power plants, including the buildings, brick chimneys, self-supporting steel plate chimneys, and contract for complete steam plants of any capacity, all ready for steam. Mr. Tonkin has contracted for and supervised the building of several of the largest steam boiler plants in the country, among them the Third Avenue Cable road plant, New York city, of about eight thousand horse power; the Broadway cable road plant, New York city, of about six thousand horse power; boilers for the United States twin screw steamer, Maple, about two thousand horse power; for the World's Fair, Chicago, and many others.

Smith, Nathan Button, is descended from sturdy ancestors, and was born in the town of Danby, Rutland county, Vt., in the year 1842. His great-grandfather, Asa Smith, came from Milton, Mass., and settled in the town of Clarendon, Vt., prior to the Revolutionary War. He was a surveyor by profession, a large landed proprietor, and was very active and influential in the early settlement and organization of that town. His father, Nathan J. Smith, was born on the farm where his grandfather had settled in the year 1804. He was married to Alzina Button in the year 1836 and then engaged in mercantile pursuits at the village of Danby, Vt. He was the proprietor of a large general store until the year 1849 when he moved with his family to the town of Clarendon, where he purchased a large farm in the Otter Creek Valley on which he resided until his death. He was a member of the General Assembly, first selectman of the town for several years, and held several other positions of trust and responsibility. He died in the year 1876 at the age of seventy-two years, leaving him surviving five sons, of whom the eldest is the subject of this

sketch. Mr. Smith's maternal ancestors came from the State of Connecticut. His great-grandfather, Charles E. Button, settled in the town of Rutland and was a prominent official in that town at the time of the trouble between the New Yorkers and the settlers who claimed title to the lands from the New Hampshire grants. His grandfather, Col. Frederick Button, was born in Clarendon, Vt., in the year 1785, and lived and died upon the farm where his ancestors had settled. He was a prominent man in the business and political affairs of his county. He was a member of assembly, State senator, first president of the County Agricultural Society, and became noted as a breeder and dealer in Merino sheep. He died in the year 1874 in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Smith's mother was born in the year 1814. She was educated at Castleton Seminary. She is a lady of refinement and culture and great force of character. She is still living upon the family homestead where she is enjoying a serene and beautiful old age. Mr. Smith in his early boyhood developed a fondness for study and reading. He attended the district school in the winter and a select school in a neighboring village, and in 1837 became a student in Burr & Burton Seminary, then the best known classical school in Western Vermont. After the completion of his course of study in the preparatory school he entered Middlebury College, where he graduated in the year 1863 with the highest honors of his class. The following year was spent by Mr. Smith at Washington and in Virginia with the Army of the Potomac as a correspondent for one of the New York dailies. He was also a student for a few months in the law office of Gov. John W. Stewart at Middlebury, Vt., and in the autumn of 1865 came to the village of Pulaski, N. Y., where he taught the languages and higher mathematics in the Pulaski Academy, and also continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. S. C. Huntington. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this State in the year 1868, and during the same year he was elected member of assembly from the third district of Oswego county. Though Mr. Smith was the youngest member of the Legislature in the year 1869, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He peremptorily refused a renomination, in order that he might engage in the practice of his chosen profession, and he is now an active and prominent member of the bar of Oswego county. He was elected special surrogate in the year 1874, which office he held for one term of three years. In the year 1881 he was elected district attorney of Oswego county. He discharged the duties of that office for one term of three years, being engaged in several celebrated criminal trials during his term. Mr. Smith was married to Ellen Grinnell Cornell, the youngest daughter of the late Capt. Stephen Cornell, of the United States Revenue Service, in the year 1872. Mrs. Smith was born at Newport, R. I., and is a direct descendant of Thomas Cornell, who came to this country from England in the year 1647. Thomas Cornell settled in Portsmouth, R. I., and the farm on which he settled has been owned or occupied by some of his descendants ever since that date. Their children, Cornell, aged sixteen years, and Walter D., aged twelve years, are now students in the Pulaski Academy. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Congregational Church, and is largely interested in the social, business and educational interests of his village. By his habits of industry and study, he has attained an excellent reputation as a lawyer, and his many personal friends throughout Oswego county confidently expect that higher political honors may be conferred upon him.

Shutts, Jonas, Hannibal, was born in Columbia county, March 18, 1814, and came to this county in March, 1830, a son of John I. Shutts, a native of Columbia county. He owns 151 acres of land. Six brothers of this name came from Holland and settled in Greene and Columbia counties, they being the founders of the family in this country. Jonas Shutts married, first, Clarissa A. Demot, who died in 1840, by whom he had three children, all deceased. He afterward married Emeline, a daughter of Col. Roswell Lane, and their children are Mrs. Alvina Dunham, Dakota; George W., who died in 1893; Mrs. Clarissa Hamilton; Gilbert, and Mrs. Eva Darrow. He married, third, Eliza E. Cleveland, who at that time was the widow of Abram Shutts, a brother of Jonas. Peter Shutts was in the war of the Rebellion, and was shot at the battle of Gettysburgh.

Sairs, C. A., was born near Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, September 24, 1837. At twelve years of age he was working on a farm, but soon went into a shingle mill. At sixteen years of age he went sailing and followed the lakes for sixteen years, most of which time he held a mate's certificate and finally obtained captain's papers. In 1867 he came to Oswego and began farming, which he has since followed. In 1862 he married Cornelia M. Lockwood of Scriba, who died June 19, 1894. His father was John M. Sairs, who was of Mohawk Dutch extraction. His mother was Harriet (Smedes) Sairs, of the early New England settlers. Mr. Sairs is one of the leading men of the town of Oswego, and justice of the peace, and has always lived on the farm he now owns since coming into the town.

Spoon, David, was born in Herkimer county in 1837. At the age of five he came to Amboy, where in 1870 he went into a general merchandise store with his brother at Amboy Center. Later for six years he was a farmer, after which he bought out another store which is known as the firm of D. Spoon & Son, where they have done business for seventeen years. Seymour Spoon was chosen supervisor in said town in 1892 and 1893.

Shields, Robert, was born in Newark, N. J., in September, 1830, son of David Shields, of English and Scotch parentage. His wife was Sarah Keith, and their children were Robert, James and John. He returned to his native land, taking his family with him, where he died in 1843. Later his wife with her sons, John and James, went to Australia. In 1849 Robert returned to the United States, going to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the chairmaker's trade. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. F, 29th Indiana Vol. Inf., for three years, re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, serving in all the battles of his regiment. He went in as private and came out as first lieutenant, going to South Bend, where he followed his trade until 1877 when he came to West Monroe and engaged in farming, where he has since resided. He was a member of Anten Post G. A. R., of South Bend. In 1871 he married Laura E., daughter of John W. and Sally (Perkins) Sperry; they have one daughter, Eleanor Sperry Shields, and one child by adoption, Laura Adine Pettit, who is a daughter of Mrs. Shields's deceased sister. Mrs. Shields's father, John W. Sperry, was born in 1805, and came to Constantia in 1810 with his parents. He was town clerk, commissioner of highways and justice of the peace for years. Mr. Sperry was a resident of West Monroe seventy years. He was married in 1830 to Sally M. Perkins of Manlius, N. Y., owned and resided on the same farm continuously fifty-three years. He died in 1883 and his wife, aged eighty-three, died in 1893. His

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family consisted of two sons and five daughters—Achsie (Spencer), died in 1892; Marcia (Ladd) lives in Hastings, N. Y.; Laura (Shields), West Monroe; Frances (Ingerson), West Monroe; John E. Sperry, Madison county; Hattie (Pettit), died in 1889; Arthur W. Sperry lives in Geneva, N. Y.

Stewart, Phineas, of Scotch ancestry, was a grandson of Eathol Stewart, born in Massachusetts, who died in Oswego county, and a son of Benjamin, who died in Sandy Creek, aged seventy-seven. The latter married Patience Look, who died aged seventy-three. Their children were Caroline, born in 1830; Phineas, born in 1832; Benjamin, born in 1834; Abigail, born in 1837; Martha, born in 1840; Eseek, born in 1852. Abigail died in 1882. Our subject married Emily, daughter of David and Sarah Ehle, and they have one adopted son, Herman, who, in December, 1893, married Emma, daughter of Edson and Melissa Deremo of Sandy Creek.

Parkhurst, Wallace B., was born in Hastings June 9, 1844, son of William B. and Alta Parkhurst, was educated in Hastings and Mexico, worked on his father's farm after leaving school, and conducts the farm formerly owned by his father, consisting of about ninety acres, mostly under a high state of cultivation. He was married in March, 1874, to Harriet Perfield.

Perry, Thomas E., was born in Oneida county, of Welsh ancestry, August 11, 1827, a son of John Perry, who was born in Wales and died in Oneida county, aged seventy-six years. He came to America in 1818. He married Mary Thomas, by whom he had these children: John (deceased), Henry, and Thomas E. Mrs. Perry died in this county, aged eighty-eight. She was also a native of Wales. Our subject was educated in Oneida and Herkimer counties, and came to this locality in 1849, where he settled on his present farm. He is a Mason and a Granger. February 16, 1849, he married Ann Thomas of Frankfort, a daughter of Thomas Thomas, and their children are Hattie, George, Mary and Walter. Hattie married Charles Powers, of Pulaski, a hotel keeper, and has one child; George married Ellia Edick, and has two children; Mary married Fred Wirmer of Holmesville and has one child; Walter married Emma Gangewer and resides in Washington, D. C., being employed in the War Department. He has one child.

Parsons, H. F., Palermo, was born March 5, 1835. Andrew Parsons, his father, was born September 6, 1790. Andrew Parsons, his grandfather, was a native of Vermont. The father married Catherine Rice January 1, 1816, and their children by this marriage were Minerva, Andrew and Emory. Catherine, wife of Andrew Parsons died December 5, 1823. He then married Phoebe Eastwood of Pennsylvania, February 19, 1826, and their children were Marian and H. F., the subject. He died when H. F. was eleven years of age, and the latter, at the age of seventeen, took a half interest with his brother Emory. He married, May 7, 1853, Mary A., daughter of Rev. J. Smedley of Palermo. Their children are Erwin E., Ida A., and Carrie J., all married.

Parker, Peter A., was born in Herkimer county in 1835, son of Archibald and Cassandra (Hoxie) Parker, natives of Herkimer and Madison counties, who lived and died in Herkimer county. Mr. Parker was reared on a farm, married in 1858 Margaret, the daughter of Peter and Jane (Warburton) Roscoe, and six years later located

on his present farm in Schroepfel. His wife died in 1893, leaving three daughters, Florence C., wife of Calvin Cory, Fanny L. and Mary Maud Parker.

Phillips, William M., was born in the town of West Monroe in 1856, a son of Elijah H., who is also a native of West Monroe, born in 1828, and a son of Peter a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, whose father was Jacob, who came to West Monroe in 1810. Elijah while young followed boating on the canal and later has devoted his time to farming. He has been a resident of the town of Constantia since 1864, and has always taken an active interest in politics. His wife was Emeline Milton, a native of New Hampshire. The result of this marriage was six children, the names of those surviving being William M., Mrs. Olivia M. Goodwin of Hastings, Eliza J. and Wendell E. The subject began for himself when twenty-three by purchasing a farm. In 1880 he married Emily, daughter of William Merchant of West Monroe. In 1884 they removed to their present farm of forty acres in the southwest corner of the town, where they have a pleasant home in view of Oneida Lake, with five children, namely: Leon E., Leola A., Lester L., Lyle A., and Leland E.

Peck, F. S., is a native of Herkimer county, born in 1826. He married there Elizabeth Chapman, who died in 1873, leaving two children, Medora J. and Alonzo Adelbert, who died aged nineteen. Mr. Peck is a carpenter by trade, and in 1826 moved to Lorain county, Ohio, where he resided a few years. He also lived in Jackson county, Mo. In 1879 he married Cordelia Gardner of Schroepfel and located here. He made cheese ten or eleven years, since which time he has farmed. He is an enthusiastic Prohibitionist, and has attended most of the conventions held in the State.

Phelps, W. B., was born in Eaton, Madison county, September 24, 1817. His early days were spent on a farm. His father died when he was fourteen years of age, when he went to live with an uncle in Springfield, Mass., finally coming to Oswego when twenty-one years old (September 10, 1839). From that date he lived almost uninterruptedly in this city, commencing his business career as a teacher of writing, then clerked in shoe, hat and ship chandlery stores; after which his destiny carried him aboard of some of the largest lake steamers, where he soon became purser, and having the confidence of his managing officers was always appealed to and counseled with in cases of emergency and danger. It was one of the delights of Mr. Phelps's life to relate the experiences of his steamboat career, when steamboating was the great means of transporting the westward bound thousands, before the railroad companies laid rails west of Buffalo. Mr. Phelps lived in Buffalo about two years, 1860-61; but as Buffalo was presumably going down hill and Oswego was the promising, growing city, he came back here and engaged with the Ontario Steamboat Company as chief clerk, and was the managing, active man until under his advice the boats were sold to the Canadians in 1867. At this period the then Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company were looking for an able, executive man. Mr. Phelps was at once offered the superintendency, and that the management made no mistake was illustrated in the history of the road. It passed in perpetual lease in 1869 to the D., L. and W. Railroad Company, and Mr. Phelps was highly appreciated by the management of that powerful corporation. He gave up the laborious duties of the superintendency in May, 1885, and up to the time of his fourth attack of paralysis, which occurred while he was sitting in his office chair in the D., L. and W. depot, May 14,

1804, filling the position of general agent, he was closely identified with every move of importance in the policy of the handling of this great company in this section. During his long railroad life he declined the superintendency of the Flint and Pere Marquette, Utica and Black River, and Lake Ontario Shore Railroads. He was never in public office except as alderman for two terms from the Third Ward. His ancestors were Puritan stock, and he always referred with great pride to the fact that his grandfather carried a musket at Bunker Hill. He married Caroline Matilda Stone in 1843, with whom he enjoyed forty-six years of happy married life that well might stand as a model for all creation. When Mrs. Phelps was called into eternity, Oswego lost one of its most cherished Christian and philanthropic characters and her husband a companion such as angels only know. She died September 25, 1889, in her sixty-third year. Mr. Phelps's health was gradually failing; he saw and often spoke to his friends "that the purple mists of the eternal city were in sight over the hilltops." Until he was overtaken with his fatal illness he was in a partially unconscious state for two months, and on the morning of the 17th of May, 1894, he peacefully fell asleep. Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican, wrote editorially as follows: "William B. Phelps, an interesting and charming character, who spent the early years of his long and happy life in Springfield, died at Oswego, N. Y., on Wednesday (age seventy-six). He came to this town as a boy to live with his uncle, Benjamin Phelps, who we believe kept the Exchange Hotel on Main street in its palmy days. He remained here until 1843, and then went to Oswego, which, with slight interruption, was his home for the rest of his life. . . . Mr. Phelps became a prominent and beloved citizen of Oswego and a well known character among railroad men, with a large circle of friends scattered over the country, including many celebrated personages. He had an exceedingly winning personality, in which a quaint humor, sunny disposition and a genuine kindness of heart were the distinguishing traits. His memory of past events and experiences was wonderful, and he reinforced it by a carefully kept diary, which is said to be a treasury of the local history of Oswego for fifty years past. Mr. Phelps loved to recall his boyhood days and to visit the scenes amid which they were passed here in Springfield. He came to the quarter-millennial celebration in 1896, and had been here once or twice since. . . . He was a member of the light infantry company which flourished here in his day, and ever retained the deepest interest in military affairs. Indeed, he was known in Oswego and the surrounding region by the modest title of 'Corporal.' The Oswego papers contain long sketches of his career and warm tributes to his memory." Love of country was one of the marked traits of his character; the "spirit of '76" animated him always. He was in every pulse of his heart a loyal American. Loyalty to the flag was all a man needed, in his estimation, to entitle him to an even start and a clear course in the race for the best prizes in the gift of the republic. In the southwest wall of the old First Presbyterian church in Oswego Mr. Phelps had erected a marble tablet containing the names of the first individuals who organized the society, showing the interest he took in perpetuating the names of those who long ago struggled to form the little band that has left such a rich heritage. Mr. Phelps left four children—Mrs. B. S. Ould, Mrs. C. H. Bond, John P. Phelps and W. B. Phelps, jr.

Piguet, Francis, was born in Cicero in July, 1857, son of John Peter Piguet, a

native of France, born in 1818, one of eight children of Xavier and Frances Piguet of the same place, who came to the United States in 1828 direct to Hastings and settled on a farm. John P., the father of subject, has always been a farmer and now resides in Mallory with his daughter. His wife was Mary Ann Mohat, and their children are Mrs. Mary Ann Courbat of Mallory; Mrs. Adaline Hepp of Cicero; Frank of Syracuse; Mrs. Elizabeth Maurer of Long Branch; George and Anthony of Mallory; Mrs. Margaret Robinson of West Monroe; Mrs. Jane Kramer of Syracuse; John of Mallory; Mathew, and our subject. The latter began life for himself at the age of twenty-one as a farmer in Cicero. In 1887 he moved to West Monroe, where he has since been engaged in farming. In 1893 in connection with farming he engaged in the manufacture of shingles and barrel headings. He has served as commissioner of highways two terms and other minor offices. In 1880 he married Elizabeth Pattit of Little France, and they have two children, Florence L. and Alfred L. Mr. Piguet is a member of Little France cornet band, and he and wife are members of the Grange.

Piguet, John, was born in Cicero, Onondaga county, in May, 1855, son of John P. Piguet, a native of France, born in 1818, whose parents were Xavier and Frances Piguet of the same place. John P., father of our subject, resides with his daughter in Mallory. His wife was Mary Ann Mohat, by whom he had ten children, Mrs. Joseph Courbat of Mallory; Mrs. Adaline Hepp of Cicero; Frank, Mrs. Elizabeth Maurer of Long Branch; George, Anthony, Mrs. Margaret Robinson of West Monroe; Mrs. Jane Kramer of Syracuse; John and Francis. Subject remained with his parents until twenty-one, then worked on a farm two years, later engaged in blacksmithing in Mallory for two years. In 1880 he began farming for himself in Hastings, and was for some years interested in threshing grain. He now acts as miller in a grist mill for his brother-in-law, Joseph Courbat in Mallory. In November, 1880, he married Mary, daughter of Anthony Courbat of Hastings, and their children are Clarence A., born in 1882; and Clara A., born in 1892. Mr. Piguet has served as highway commissioner and collector several terms, and he and wife are members of the Central Square Grange.

Piguet, George, was born in Little France, West Monroe, in July, 1844, son of John P. Piguet a native of France, born in 1818, one of eight children of Xavier and Frances Piguet of the same place. Subject's father now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Courbat. His wife was Mary Ann Mohat, and their children were Mrs. Adaline Hepp of Cicero; Mrs. Mary A. Courbat of Mallory; Frank, Mrs. Elizabeth Maurer of Long branch; George, Anthony, Mrs. Margaret Robinson of West Monroe; Mrs. Jane Kramer of Syracuse; John and Francis. Subject was reared on a farm, and when eighteen went to Syracuse and clerked for some years. In 1879 he established a general mercantile store in Mallory, which he now conducts. In 1872 he married Katie, daughter of Peter Germain, a native of France, and they have one child, George Albert, born in 1873. Mr. Piguet has always taken an active interest in politics, has been notary public eight years, served on county committee, has been deputy postmaster fifteen years, and is trustee of the Catholic Church at Little France. He also conducts a farm of 100 acres.

Phelps, W. B., jr., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 21, 1859, receiving his education in the public schools of Oswego, where his family moved for the second time in

1860, and finishing in the Boy's English and Classical School (Prof. E. J. Hamilton's) after which a winter was spent in the Eastman Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Phelps entered the freight office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in April, 1877, and after following a clerkship for two years, was promoted to the joint ticket agency of the D. L. & W. and R. W. & O. Railroads, in the then Union Depot. During the thirteen years that he held this responsible position, he was five times elected vice-commodore of the flourishing Oswego Yacht Club, and one year commodore. Joining the Masonic fraternity in May, 1889, he rapidly filled the different chairs, and was master of Frontier City Lodge in 1891-92. During the seasons (1887-91 inclusive) that the steamer Ontario ran between Oswego and Alexandria Bay, Mr. Phelps filled the positions of agent, general agent, and general passenger and freight agent of the line. While in the latter capacity he was delegated by a party of capitalists to go to Europe in the interest of placing a line of boats on Lake Ontario; Mr. Phelps performed his errand to the entire satisfaction of his friends, but too high a premium was demanded on the other side, and the scheme was not closed. Mr. Phelps was a member of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, and with that body of representative passenger men, enjoyed a three weeks' trip through old Mexico in 1890: this magnificent train of thirteen Pullmans, entertained by the government of Mexico, had a great influence in bringing closer together the relations of the two governments. In June, 1892, Mr. Phelps was appointed agent for the freight and ticket departments of the D. L. & W. Railroad at Oswego, having charge of the Oswego end of the line. In 1881 he purchased the coal and insurance business of Mr. J. B. Donnelly, and erecting a coal trestle in rear of the D. L. & W. station, soon became an important factor in the retail coal business in the city. For many years he was treasurer of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. If in any one of his numerous positions in life outside of his business Mr. Phelps was the possessor of friends and fame, it was as owner and skipper of his famous old sloop, the Katie Gray; she was known in every port on the lakes, and stood up to her high standard for speed and sharp sailing; long after her sister ships had been bleaching on the sands, her owner delighted in keeping her in good form, and no yacht probably before or since has gained her reputation. Mr. Phelps's coal office in the City Savings Bank building is one of the oldest coal stands in the city.

Peck, S. E., was born in Lenox, Mass., March 8, 1811, and came to Scriba with his father in 1822, making seventy-two years that he has lived in the town. In 1836 he married Betsey Morgan, who died in 1886. Two children are living, Shubel Peck and Evaline, now Mrs. Almon Tiffany. S. E. Peck was formerly connected with a rifle company, and is greatly respected in this section for his long and honorable life. His son, Shubel, sails from Buffalo to Chicago. He married Emily Christman, and his son, F. Peck, married Alice Coon and they have two children. His daughter, Ella, married W. Marshall and has one child. There are four generations of the Peck family now living.

Prentiss, J. C., was born in Oneida county May 12, 1832. He learned the trade of joiner and followed it thirty years, when he took up farming in connection with his trade. Mr. Prentiss married first Adeline Barnes, and they had one son, Frank H., of Boston. His second wife was Amelia (Worden) Bates. Mr. Prentiss's father was Samuel Prentiss and his mother Almira (Brewster) Prentiss. Frank H. married Ellen Crook of Nova Scotia.

Place, Andrew G., was born in New Haven in 1819. His father was Andrew Place, a powerful man, physically and mentally, of good talents, a fine speaker, a great politician, and a Jacksonian Democrat. He was a captain in the war of 1812. He married Viotte Anderson, of Paris, Oneida county, and died in this town in 1852, aged sixty-five, and his wife in 1870, aged eighty-three. Andrew G. lived a few years in Oneida county, then spent ten or twelve years in Sandy Creek. He then spent three years in Jefferson county, one year at Port Ontario, and in 1837 returned to his native town. In 1841 he married Cornelia, daughter of Hirm Taylor, of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, and their family consists of these children: Immogene; Ada Josephine, who died in 1864, aged eighteen; Gertrude, who died in 1851, aged two years; Eveline and Ellistine, who are now living.

Pulver, Walter H., general manager of the T. Kingsford Family Supply Stores of Oswego, was born in this town September 16, 1852. His grandfather, George B., was born in Germany, came to this country and died in New Jersey, aged eighty-seven. The father, William W., was born in this State and is now living, aged seventy-two. He married Charlotte A. Cook, who is now living, aged sixty-eight. Our subject clerked for his father in a general store, and in 1874 was taken into partnership. In 1877 he engaged with T. Kingsford as clerk, it then being a single store, carrying a stock of about \$30,000. Two years later he was made general manager of the entire store, which has grown under his management to an annual business of \$200,000, employing over thirty people. Mr. Pulver is a Mason of the Mystic Shrine, Commander of Lake Ontario Commandery, No. 32 K. T., Oswego Lodge, No. 127, Damascus Temple. In 1878 he married Laura W., daughter of Hon. Charles North and Harriet N. White of Oswego, and their children are Harriet, born June 19, 1881; Helen C., born October 19, 1883; Harold N., born August 9, 1890, all living.

Rogers, John, son of Bernard, was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to America when a young man. After working several years at his trade as a tanner, he came to Williamstown in 1870 and started in business, where he has since been one of the successful merchants. He married Elizabeth Macken, and their children were Bernard, who died in 1891, aged twenty-four, and Anna Rogers, who is bookkeeper with her father.

Robinson, John H., of Irish and English descent, was born in Richland January 23, 1860. His grandfather, James, died in Oswego county, aged eighty-eight, and his father, Dennis, died in Oswego county, aged sixty-four. The latter married Harriet E. Gates, and their children were John H., Myra B. and Nellie M. John H. was educated at Pulaski Academy and has always followed farming. November 24, 1880, he married Kittie M. McChesney, daughter of Dwight and Medora McChesney of Pulaski. Her father spent his life on the lakes and later as a mechanic. The children of our subject are Lizzie L., Dorr D., and Hattie M. One of the ancestors of both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson served in the British army in the War of 1812. Mr. Robinson now owns the homestead of Daniel Pratt, on which is standing and in use to-day one of the most unique houses in the county, having been built by Daniel Pratt about 1845 and is composed entirely of cobble stones, none of which is larger than a turkey's egg.

Ramsey, John, a native of Mexico, was born in 1834, and married Esther Parker in 1857, after which he located on his present farm in Texas, where he follows dairy farming. He was postmaster of Texas during Harrison's administration, and has been assessor for the past eleven years. He has four children, Adelia, William Ward and Spencer. His father, William, was born in Scotland in 1800, and when about seventeen years of age came to Oneida county, and there married Agony Steele, also a native of Scotland, who died in New Jersey in 1873. William died in Mexico in 1879.

Reid, Edward, was born March 3, 1849, in Albion, son of James and Rebecca (Robinson) Reid. James Reid was born in Ireland in 1808, and came to Kirkland, Oneida county, worked at farming six years, then bought a farm in Albion, on which he lived until he died. He was one of the oldest settlers in Albion, and had fourteen children, ten of whom are now living. Subject was educated in Albion, also at Whitestown Seminary, then went to work on his father's farm, and later bought a farm of his own, which he worked one year. He sold this farm and went into the livery business, and subsequently added the hotel business, both of which he conducted three years. He then went to Pennsylvania where he remained ten years, returned to Parish in 1864 and soon became identified with the livery business, also owns a farm. Mr. Reid has made Parish the headquarters for commercial travelers who come to that point by rail, and there hire teams to visit a large radius of surrounding territory. He married, February 3, 1871, Mary J. Rugg, and has one son, William B., born October 16, 1874, now studying for a physician.

Rood, Horace J., was born June 9, 1844, in Pittsfield, Oswego county, son of Welcome and Roby Rood. His father moved from New England to Mt. Upton, built there a large factory, which was destroyed by fire, occasioning him a large loss, as there was no insurance. From Mt. Upton he moved to Pittsfield, where he cleared a farm and built and operated a rope factory, and here the subject of the present sketch was born. He was educated in Clayville and Pittsfield. His father then left Pittsfield and moved to Edmeston, where he operated a fulling mill, also a saw mill and conducted a farm. From there the family moved to Parish. Here they bought a farm and Horace cleared it up, put up the buildings and operated the farm. Horace J. now owns this farm and also the adjoining one, conducting both. Mr. Rood has been assessor of Parish sixteen years and has two years more of an unexpired term to serve. Mr. Rood's long term as assessor attests the high estimation in which he is held by his townsmen. He was married April 9, 1870, to Mary Jane Horning of Dugway, Albion, N. Y. He has eight children: Edna, Myrtle, Rosie, Clinton, Pearly, Gladys, Iva and Bessie.

Robbins, Wilfred A., the postmaster of Mexico, was born in Herkimer county in 1853, lived there till thirteen years old, then came to Mexico with his parents, Lyman and Jane (Beebe) Robbins, he a native of Herkimer county, born in 1815, and she of Oswego county, born in 1817. They were married in 1838. The mother died in 1888, and the father is a resident of Mexico. He was an assessor seven or eight years in Herkimer county, and for eighteen years in Mexico. Wilfred A. was educated at the Mexico Academy, and engaged in grist milling with his father till he was appointed postmaster of Mexico under President Harrison's administration, June 18,

1891. Mr. Robbins is prominent in Masonry, and has recently been appointed district deputy grandmaster for the 19th Masonic District. In 1876 he married Martha Whitney, a native of Mexico.

Russell, Charles E., was born in Herkimer county in 1829, moved to Richland when twelve years old, and from there to New Haven in 1884. In 1852 he married Melissa Slater, who was born December 16, 1832, in Richland and died in 1891, leaving a daughter, Nettie, now Mrs. Hollister Wallace. Mr. Russell married second Lucinda Slater (born June 11, 1835), widow of J. A. Russell, who was a cousin of Charles E. Our subject served about a year in Co. G, 184th Regiment, which was discharged at Richmond, Va. His father, Elisha, was in the war of 1812, and resided in Richland, where he died.

Read, Sala H., was born in Connecticut and when eleven years old moved to Scriba and from there a year later to New Haven. In 1851 he married Ann Millard, and they have had the following children: Edgar S., who died aged fourteen; Emma, who died aged seven; Hiram S., who died in infancy; Cora, now Mrs. Asa M. Darrow; and Ida, now Mrs. W. W. Townsend. His parents, Sala B. and Lydia (Hamilton) Read, were natives of Connecticut and died at the subject's home in New Haven in 1842 and 1891, aged forty-three and eighty-six respectively. Mrs. Read is a daughter of Carmi and Experience Eason, natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Her father was born in 1800 and is still living. Her mother died in 1877, aged seventy-three.

Rhoades, T. W., was born in South West Oswego, October 17, 1849. In 1875 he married Geraldine Cushman, and they have two children, Francis and Louisa. Mr. T. W. Rhoades's father was Francis C. Rhoades, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Oswego county in 1824, and his mother was Louisa (Place) Rhoades. Mrs. Rhoades's father was Silas Cushman of Franklin county, and was supervisor of his town several years. Ambrose Cushman, the first of the many Cushmans in this country, came over in the Mayflower. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was for several years one of the stewards. Mrs. Cushman's mother was Lucinda Barker Cushman.

Reilly, O. M., was born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, March 15, 1837, and moved from there with his parents to the town of Albion, Oswego county, when only one year old. His boyhood days were spent on the farm about two miles from the village of Sand Bank, attending school winters and working upon the farm in summers. In 1887 he entered Pulaski Academy, from which he graduated in the spring of 1891. While there he taught school during the winter, and after leaving school taught at the village of Williamstown. He then entered the law office of J. W. Shea of Pulaski and remained there about one year, after which he entered the office of Hon. D. A. King in the same village, remaining until December, 1894, and in October of that year was admitted to the bar. Two months later he removed to Williamstown, and opened an office, practicing his profession till August, 1898, when he removed to Phoenix where he has since been actively engaged in practice. In 1885 he married Almeda R. House, also a school teacher from Parish. Mr. Reilly's mother died in 1882, and his father, William, died in July, 1883.

Robinson, Dennis, of Canadian ancestry, was born September 17, 1817, in Otsego county and died November 19, 1891, in Oswego county. His father, James, was born in Canada and died in Oswego county, aged seventy-eight years. He married Olive Holmes of Herkimer county, who died aged seventy-five years. Their children were Olive, William, Nathaniel, Septimus, Dennis, Osmer, Sarah; of whom Olive, Nathaniel and Dennis are deceased. The latter married March 3, 1856, Harriet, daughter of Hiram and Isabella (Balcom) Gates, of Vermont. Mr. Robinson's father was the first settler in Oswego county. The children of our subject and his wife are John, born January 23, 1860; Myra, born October 22, 1868; and Nellie, born February 1, 1873. John married Kittie McChesney; Nellie married George Matteson and Myra married Joseph Coffin, all living near their parents.

Rice, Dr. Alfred, was born in Hannibal, a son of the Hon. Arvin Rice, and a grandson of Asa Rice. Arvin came to this town with his father, Asa Rice, one of the early settlers from Rensselaerville. He settled on a soldier claim near Three Mile Creek, not far from Oswego. Dr. Alfred Rice was born May 6, 1817, and graduated from Union College at Schenectady in 1840 with the degree of A. B., to which was subsequently added that of A. M. He then went to Kentucky where he taught school. He read medicine and graduated at the Medical College at Castleton, Vt. He commenced practice at Hannibal about 1844. He continued the practice there until he entered the service in the Rebellion as assistant surgeon of the 110th Regiment N. Y. Vols., being soon promoted to the position of surgeon, and remained with the 110th until the close of the war. He married, first, Caroline E. Gray, who died in 1849, aged twenty-seven years, and second, Caroline Dudley. She died in February, 1862, aged thirty-one years, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Chauncey C. Place of Fulton; and Mrs. Dr. C. G. Plumb of Red Creek. Dr. Rice married, third, Mrs. Harriet (Wilson) Craddock, and they have one son, Ernest Wilson Rice.

Stillman, Charles, a resident of Mexico, was born in 1838, and has always been a citizen of Oswego county. Henry and Harrison Stillman of Oswego are his brothers. He has two children, Ethel and Wade. His wife, Julia, is a daughter of Dean Davis, a native of Oswego county. His father, Chester Stillman, was born in Oneida county in 1802, located in Oswego county when a young man, and married Almira Welch, a native of Connecticut. He died in 1884, and his wife the same year.

Shultz, Frank, was born in Cortland, of German ancestry, August 3, 1858, a grandson of George of Germany, who died in Canajoharie, this State, aged ninety-four; and a son of Nathan, who died in Cortland, aged eighty-two. The latter married Polly Barton, who also died in Cortland, aged seventy-two. Their children were David, Della, Ida, Mary, Frank and Elmer. Their father was a farmer and a deacon in the Baptist Church. Frank was educated in Cortland, and went west as a miner. Returning in 1887, he went to Oswego and engaged in business for a time, but sold out and engaged in the carriage and music business. He is an Odd Fellow. In 1883 he married Carrie, daughter of William and Clarissa (Williams) Ryan, of Cortland county. Mr. and Mrs. Shults have built up an extensive business in musical instruments and goods, and carriages, having a large wareroom comprising three stories, and the entire building being occupied by the two branches of business. Mrs. Shults attends to the musical department.

Stevenson, R. H., was born in Canada, February, 13, 1852, son of Walter and Amanda Smith, was educated in Canada and started the manufacture of cheese in 1871, has continued at it ever since, and now conducts a cheese farm and factory in Parish. Was married in 1878 to Hattie M. Ackler. Has six children: Horace, Ralph, Fred, Earl, Emma and Eva.

Stone, Benjamin S., was born in Bridport, Vt., March 26, 1821, came to Mexico with his parents, Isaac and Lydia B. (Hurlbut) Stone, in 1826, and has since resided here. Reared on a farm, with all the privations and hardships which that implies in those days, at the age of seventeen he entered upon a clerkship in the general store of Peter Chandler, with whom he remained until that gentleman's retirement from business in 1843, when he was succeeded by S. H. and B. S. Stone. In 1857 the partnership was dissolved, and B. S. Stone engaged with S. A. Tuller, under the firm name of Stone & Tuller, in the hardware trade. Later on Mr. Tuller withdrew, and the present firm of B. S. Stone & Co. was formed, giving Mr. Stone an active mercantile career of fifty-six years. In 1846 he married Sarah Elizabeth Chester, and has four sons living: Walter C., proprietor of the Advance-Journal, Camden, N. Y.; Edward T., of B. S. Stone & Co.; Dr. William G., since 1880 physician in Northern Hospital for Insane at Elgin, Ills.; and Rev. Carlos H., at present proprietor of Cornwall Heights School at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. His wife died in 1861, and he afterward married Mrs. Ellen S. Boyle, born Hicks. Mr. Stone has never sought political preferment, but has nevertheless been called to many positions of public trust and honor. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church since young manhood, and for the greater part of that time one of its trustees. A member of the Board of Trustees of Mexico Academy for forty years, and president since 1878, he was prominent in the erection of the present building, estimating its cost, and what is noteworthy in these days, completing it within the estimate. He has several times served as trustee of the village, has for twenty-five years been prominently identified with the Mexico Cemetery Association, of which he is at present one of the Board of Commissioners, and has since its foundation been a trustee of the Oswego County Savings Bank, of which for several years he has been one of the vice-presidents.

Snyder, Henry, grandfather of R. H. Snyder, was of German descent, born June 3, 1790. He lived in Sandy Creek and Boylston, dying in the latter place April 3, 1862. His wife was Rachel Dunlap, who was of Scotch descent, born April 1, 1789, and died April 8, 1859. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Daniel Calkins, born July 4, 1794, who served in the War of 1812. He was a Methodist minister, and died December 21, 1856. His wife was Hannah S. Shaver, who was born July 13, 1794, and died September 18, 1878. Ransom Snyder, son of Henry, and father of our subject, was born February 23, 1829, in Boylston, and died January 31, 1875, in Orwell. He served in the Civil War in Co. E, 189th N. Y. Vols. He married Abigail Calkins, a native of Boylston, born May 26, 1829. Afterward she married Simon Pruyn, and now lives in Sandy Creek. The children of Ransom and Abigail Snyder are as follows: James G., born in Boylston June 23, 1849; Rev. B. De Forest, born in Boylston August 13, 1850; Ivanette, born in Loraine, Jefferson county, March 30, 1855; Ransom H., born in Orwell February 13, 1865; Carol D.,

born in Orwell October 7, 1873, died February 7, 1875. Ransom H. was educated in the common schools of Orwell and Sandy Creek till 1883, when he attended Sandy Creek High School, graduating in the classical course in 1887. In the fall of that year he entered Hamilton College, from which institution he was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1891. During 1891-2 he was principal of the school at Redfield, N. Y.; during 1892-3 principal of the Holland Patent Union School; and in 1893 was elected principal of Sandy Creek High School, and re-elected in 1894. Though taking no active part in politics, he is a Democrat in national questions, but independent otherwise. He belongs to Sandy Creek Lodge No. 564, F. & A. M., in which he is senior deacon.

Seaman, John S., was born in Madison county June 8, 1836, son of George and Matilda Seaman. George Seaman is among the earliest settlers of Parish, having settled on the same farm on which he now resides and which he cleared himself. He has been in Parish over fifty years, and reared eighteen children, many of whom are now residing in Oswego county. Subject was educated in Parish, and went to work at farming. He volunteered in the late Civil War in 1862 and went to the front with the 147th N. Y. Inf., and participated in seventeen of the principal battles; among others were Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc., and numerous skirmishes; he was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and confined at Belle Island and Libby prison for fifty-two days. He married Florine Allen, and has two children, Leroy and Flossie May.

Stewart, Joel W., of English ancestry, was born in Oswego county June 4, 1844, son of Draper of Massachusetts, who is still living aged eighty-two. He married Mary Luke, born in Massachusetts, who died in Oswego county aged thirty-seven. Their children were Delilah, Lydia, Esther, Thomas, Joel W., our subject, Harriet and Sarah, of whom Harriet is deceased. The father was a farmer and hunter. The grandfather, Ethel, was born in Massachusetts and died in Oswego county aged eighty years. Subject was educated in Richland, and in 1864 enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vol. Inf., served in the army of the Potomac, was promoted to corporal, and was discharged at the close of the war. He married September 4, 1866, Eva Mary, daughter of George Urich and Annie (Quire) Wakerhout of Wurtenburg, Germany, who emigrated from Germany in 1847, and died in Oswego county. Their children are May L., born December 17, 1869; Rosa B., born September 27, 1872; Delilah born June 3, 1878; and Eve Lily, born August 29, 1884, all of whom are living. Rosa married Asa Filmore of Richland.

Suits, Erastus S., was born in Onondaga county in 1828, resided in Jefferson county till twelve years old and has since lived in the towns of Mexico and New Haven. In 1851 he married Susan, daughter of John Turk of Mexico. In 1864 he enlisted in the 4th Heavy Artillery, Co. G, serving till the close of the war. He was on guard duty at Reidville near Boston in the Invalid Corps, and was also detailed to the commissary department. His parents, Elisha and Lana (Smith) Suits, were natives of Herkimer county. The father died in 1865, aged fifty-eight, and the mother in 1833, aged twenty-four.

Sherman, Samuel S., was born in 1824 on the farm where he has always resided and is a son of Wright and Lydia (Luther) Sherman, who moved from Rhode Island

to Herkimer county, married there and moved to New Haven in 1816, locating on the farm where they died. Wright Sherman was in the war of 1812. Samuel S. is one of three surviving of nine children, was married in 1854 to Matilda Grinnolds, by whom he had these children: Ettie, wife of Henry Reed; Anna, wife of John Flowers, both of Scriba; and George, who with his wife Delia (Tucker) Sherman, and one child Eva, resides with his parents.

Whaley, Nicholas, was born in Camden, Oneida county, in 1827, and in 1829 came to Amboy with his father, George Whaley, who died in Amboy leaving a large family. Mr. W. settled on the farm he now occupies in 1860, where he has been a farmer and lumberman, clearing a large part of his farm himself. His wife was Lydia M., daughter of Benjamin Alby, and they have four children, Edward H., Charles L., Walter M. and Nettie E.

Whitney, Edwin, was born in Mexico, August 12, 1830, and has always followed farming except two years when telegraphing. He married Anna Winkworth, February 25, 1860, and they have two children, Jessie E. and Irving E. Mr. Whitney's father was Orrin Whitney of Mexico, and his mother Emaline Ames, a sister of Leonard Ames. Mrs. Whitney's father was David Winkworth, and her mother Agnes Moore.

Kinney, William P., was born in Amboy, son of Jebes M., who settled in Amboy in 1827 and died in 1822 leaving four sons and five daughters. Mr. Kinney was in the late war, in Co. D, 24th N. Y. Vols., and since his return to Amboy in 1863 he has been a farmer. He was assessor three years, and inspector of elections two years. He married Olive, daughter of Clark Stewart, and their children were Silas W. and Warren H.

Miller, Merritt, was born in Granby, Oswego county, in 1842, and is a son of Henry Miller, a native of Ludlow, Hamlin county, Mass., who settled in Onondaga county when he was a boy, coming with his parents. His wife was Louisa Lampman, and his father Ithmer Miller. Subject married Lucinda, daughter of Asa Chapman, who was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county. The father of subject, Henry Miller, died in this town in 1880, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Louisa Miller is still living at the age of seventy-four years. Subject and wife have two children, Frank A., married Mary Marvin, the second, a daughter, is still at home. Subject owns seventy-five acres of land.

Cooper, Chester, of Bowen's Corners, is a farmer and owns a fine place of 123 acres. He was born in Onondaga county in 1838, and came here and settled in 1868. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. B, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, known as Capt. Pettit's Battery, and served two years and six months; he then re-enlisted for three years and served till the close of the war. In 1866 he married Lavilla, daughter of Aaron Stranahan, of Granby. They have seven children: Dollie (Mrs. Summerville), Gipson, Grace, Glen, Farron, Hazel, and Florence. Chester is a son of William Cooper, who settled at Cooperstown at an early date, and removed thence to Onondaga county.

Cole, Jay B., a son of Joseph Cole, who was a farmer of Sandy Creek, came to Williamstown and settled in 1871. He has been a teacher for twenty-four terms in the village school, and was also school commissioner six years. For the past five years he has been in the insurance business.

Rowlee, S. E., was born in the town of Volney in 1830, and settled in Hannibal in 1874. He is a son of John C. Rowlee of Groton, who was one of the early settlers in Volney, and he a son of Heman Rowlee a deacon of the Presbyterian Church of Fulton. John C. married Caroline, a daughter of Shubael Hewes, a son of George R. T. Hewes, who helped to throw the tea overboard in the Boston harbor. He was a soldier in the Revolution. Subject married Emily M. Distin of Volney, daughter of Eli Distin, who died in 1850 aged forty-one, a son of Joseph Distin of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Rowlee have four children: John E., who married Francelia Miller of Ira, and has two children Emma and Maud; Jennie married B. H. Greenfield of Ira; Mrs. Carrie Hannum, who has one child, Lottie; and Anna, who is attending Fulton School. Subject was drafted in the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Rowlee had a brother, Joseph W. Distin, who was killed at Gettysburgh and buried in the National Cemetery there. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rowlee had two children, Shubael E. and Virgil J. The latter has two sons, Ernest and Earl. Subject owns a farm of 165 acres.

Rhoades, Parsons, is a member of a prominent family of Hannibal, whose ancestors were influential people of England, the motto of their family being "Places may change, but principles never." This was the legend on their coat-of-arms. One of the early members of the family was banished and imprisoned in a castle in Wales. There he retained his coat-of-arms, but changed the motto to "Death before dishonor." Samuel Rhoades came from Marblehead to Chesterfield when about thirty years of age, and died in 1823, aged eighty-five years. In 1806 he came to Skaneateles, Onondaga county. His son, Samuel Rhoades, jr., a native of Chesterfield, Mass., came to Skaneateles with his father, where he died in 1850, aged seventy-four. He married Electa Cleveland, and had four children: Parsons, Lewis H., Sumner and Cornelia E. Parsons married Armelle P. Fay, and they have two sons, Julius P., who married Amanda H. Fletcher, and has one child, Fanny F. The younger son, Masillon F., married Hattie Lodge and has one son, Walter P. They are relatives of Grover Cleveland.

Hydorn, George L., was born in Troy, March 27, 1829. His grandfather, Peter, was born in Germany where he died, and his father, Peter, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and died in St. Lawrence county, aged sixty-six. The latter married Elizabeth Morrison, who died in Sandy Creek, aged seventy-eight. Their children were Julia A., Peter, Philip, William, Mariah, Elizabeth, Melinda, John H., Gitta and George L. The father of our subject was in the War of 1812, and was a hotel keeper and farmer. George L. was educated at Troy and St. Lawrence county, and followed farming until the age of forty, when he opened a store in Lacona and has continued in the mercantile business ever since, having now a general store in Lacona and doing an extensive business. April 10, 1849, he married Margaret Bristow of Morristown, a daughter of Thomas and Annie (McDougall) Bristow, and their children are Peter, Thomas (deceased), Mary, Martha, Daniel B., George W. and Nora. Peter married Ada Corse and is in business with his father; Mary married Frank H. Mellin and resides in Minneapolis, Minn.; Martha married A. B. Clayton of Buffalo; Daniel B. married Ada La Due and lives in Michigan; George W. married Ellen Rowsear and resides in Alpena; Nora married A. Miller and lives in Albany county.

Hitt, George, was born in Westchester county April 29, 1830, son of Hiram and Clarissa Hitt, natives of Somers, Westchester county, a farmer and proprietor of a stage line and mail route between Somers, Sing Sing and New York. He was of Holland ancestry, and had a family of ten children. When fourteen years old George Hitt went to New York, where, for two years, he was with Kipp & Brown, omnibus proprietors, and from September, 1846, to November, 1850, with Van Amburg; in the spring of 1851 he came to Hastings and engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 110th N. Y. Vols., and served three years; during a charge at Port Hudson he was wounded, and had typhus fever in New Orleans, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. After the war he resumed farming. In 1873 he married Almira Babcock, who died in 1884. In 1887 he married, second, Flora M. Slawson of Hastings, by whom he had one child, Mildred A., born in 1889. Mr. Hitt is a Mason, and a member of the Isaac Waterbury G. A. R. Post. He has served as commissioner five terms, and collector one term. He and his wife are members of the Grange, and Mrs. Hitt is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Harrington, Orris W., was born in Constantia February 26, 1848, a son of Delos W., a native of New Lisbon, Otsego county, born in June, 1820, one of eleven children of Stephen Harrington, a native of Vermont. His father was Stephen, a native of England, who settled in Rhode Island, a Revolutionary soldier and aid-de-camp to George Washington. Stephen, jr., was a farmer in Otsego county, and was a prominent man. He was justice of the peace many years, and later an attorney. He settled in Constantia in 1835. Delos W. was originally a farmer, but later studied medicine and practiced to a considerable extent. His wife was Lois P., daughter of Nathaniel Gardner. She was a native of Otsego county, and their children are Orris W., Nancy, Alger and Joseph. Mr. Harrington died in 1893, and his widow resides on the homestead. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty years of age. His educational opportunities being very limited, he devoted his leisure hours to study, and taught eight years in the winter, and worked on the farm in the summer. In 1867 he engaged in the general merchandise and agricultural implement business in North Constantia, where he has since been successfully engaged. Through his efforts a post-office was established at this place in 1877, he being appointed postmaster, which office he held until August, 1892. He has been justice of the peace continuously since 1876. In 1881 he married Minnie F., daughter of Peter and Sarah M. (Vrooman) Ogsbury of Albany county, and their children are Delos G., Maurice T., Rowland W., who died in infancy, and Susie M. Mr. Harrington is a member of the church and Ladies' Mite Society of North Constantia.

Cook, Newton, M.D., was born in Argusville, Schoharie county, N. Y., July 1, 1851, a son of Nicholas Cook, who was born in Oneida county, and married Jane Newton of Sandy Creek, N. Y. They had five children: Henry, Ella, Newton, Caleb and Viola, the latter two deceased. The mother died in Sandy Creek, Newton was educated in Schoharie county and began reading medicine in 1871 with Dr. Shibley in Montgomery county. Moving to Sandy Creek in 1876, he finished his studies with Dr. Bulkley of this place. He graduated from the University Medical College of the City of New York in 1879, and began practicing medicine in Sandy

Creek, where he still continues. He married Flora M., daughter of Benjamin G. and Julia K. (Grennell) Robbins, February 25, 1881.

Chapman, John S., is a son of Benjamin Chapman, who was a soldier of the Revolution. He drew a pension, also a soldier's claim of 100 acres of land. He was a native of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, but settled in Hannibal in 1857, and lived here until his death, August 11, 1887, aged eighty-four years. He was a son of John Chapman of Rhode Island, who settled at Hoosick at an early day. Benjamin Chapman married Mary B. Lawson, who died August 21, 1872, leaving five sons and three daughters, of whom seven are now living: Aaron B., Laura M., Horace B., Cortland C., Celinda A., John S. and James H. Our subject was born August 7, 1837. He married Sarah J. Brownell of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, a daughter of Joseph M. and Lydia M. Brownell, by whom he has one daughter, Ruth E. Osborne, who also has one child, Hazel B. The father of Mrs. John Chapman was a birthright Quaker, and her mother's people were descendants of the Hyde brothers, who came from England.

Crosby, Albert C., was born in Lewis county, September 4, 1833, a son of Jeremiah Crosby. The grandfather came from Massachusetts to Lewis county when subject's father was but seven years of age, coming with an ox team and settling on what was known as the John Brown tract. They first built a log cabin. The father, Jeremiah, came to Oswego county in 1843. At that time he run a saw mill, which business he followed all his life. He married Clarissa Slocum of Lewis county, by whom he had five children. A. C. Crosby, in his early life and for twenty years, followed boating on the Erie Canal. He married in 1875 Eliza Sheridan, and they have had these children: Frankie F., Nellie J., Albert C., Addie K., and Henry L., of whom Frankie, Nellie and Addie are deceased. The family is highly respected by all who know them.

Lake, Abram, jr., is a resident of Hannibal, owning a fine farm of 118 acres. He was born on the farm where he now lives in 1847, and is a son of Abram Lake, sr., who was the first settler on this farm. The father and son have changed it from a dense wilderness to a pleasant home. The grandfather was William Lake, of Vermont. Abram, jr., married Ella J., daughter of John H. Harris, and they have two children, Merton E. and Lela B.

Lansing, W. S., manager of the Twice-Told Hotel, is a native of Palermo, son of I. N. and Lucretia (Wilcox) Lansing, natives of Rensselaer and Madison counties. They were married in Madison county and about 1828 moved to Oswego county, locating on the farm where they spent the remainder of their days, and which is now owned by W. S. The father died in 1883, aged eighty-six, and the mother in 1881, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Lansing resided at the home place till 1885, when he was appointed keeper of the poorhouse and asylum and moved to the county farm, where he remained as keeper seven and one-half years. He then moved to the village of Mexico where he has since resided. In 1860 he married Jane F. Landers, a native of New Haven. He was at one time in the livery business at Mexico and for a year and a half was a dealer in buggies, carriages and general horsemen's supplies, and took charge of the hotel in May, 1894.

Newell, William, of French ancestry, was born in Clinton county, August 18, 1847, a son of Franklin E., born in Canada, who married Mary Stone (died February 4, 1890, aged seventy-four), and had eight children: Henry, Louisa, George, Charles, Mary, and Libbie, of whom George and Charles are deceased. William was educated in Jefferson county, and in 1863 he enlisted in the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, serving in the army of the Potomac. He participated in the following battles: Deep Bottom, Camp Getty, Corn Jack, Black Water, but served most of his time in guerilla warfare. He was with General Butler at Harrison's Landing, and was discharged in July, 1865. Returning home he learned the stone mason's trade, and also engaged in farming. Mr. Newell is a member of the G. A. R., and a school trustee. January 15, 1873, he married Nancy Widrick, daughter of Peter and Cornelia (Hyatt) Widrick, and their children are; Frank, died May 17, 1893, aged nineteen years; and Hattie, who resides at home.

Austen, Frederick, M. D., was born in Oswego November 23, 1849, a son of Benjamin Austen, born in France, who died in this city aged thirty-eight. The latter married Catherine Goodell, born in Oswego county, who survives him. Their children are Frederick, Thomas T., Clark H., and Benjamin. Grandfather Goodell was a colonel in the regular army and died at Harper's Ferry, Va. Mrs. Hugunin, grandmother of Frederick, was the first white child born in Oswego. Our subject's Grandfather Austen was a manufacturer in France, and shortly after the birth of his son Benjamin, he moved to New York city. Benjamin was a carpenter by trade, but was interested in the starch business early in life and was associated with the Kingsfords at the starting of that industry. Frederick was educated in Oswego and in 1873 entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated, and afterward took a course of lectures and graduated at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. He began practice in Jefferson county and came to Lacona in 1878, and in 1884 started a drug store in connection with his practice, which he still continues. He was the first physician to locate in Lacona. March 31, 1875, he married Julia A., daughter of Robert and Julia A. Green, and their children are Frederick, born December 8, 1877, and Josephine, deceased. Dr. Austen is a member of the I. O. O. F. His Grandfather Hugunin was the builder of the first frame house in the city of Oswego.

Dunbar, Maurice L., of Scotch ancestry, was born in Pulaski July 4, 1841. His grandfather, a native of Connecticut, died aged seventy years. His father, Hiram B., died in Pulaski, Oswego county, aged twenty-nine. He married Ann Harman, whose father was a soldier in the war of 1812. She died, aged sixty-eight. Her children were Maurice, and William deceased. Our subject was educated in Pulaski and learned wagon making and blacksmithing, which he has always followed. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the 110th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged at the close of the war at Albany. Returning home he married Anna J., daughter of Holland and Hannah Wilder. The father of Hannah was Shurman Hosmer, who was an officer in the war of 1812. The children of our subject were Addie B., married Charles Brown of Mexico, and died May 14, 1890; and Walter E., deceased. Mr. Dunbar is a member of the G. A. R. On leaving Port Hudson during the war there were but eighty-two privates in the regiment able for duty, and but six in his company; at one time he was the only private able to respond to roll call.

Haven, Cyrus, M. D., was born in 1833, in Hannibal, N. Y., taught school and received a State certificate from State Superintendent Van Dyke, and was engaged in teaching about ten years. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Wiltsie and Dr. W. A. James, graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and commenced practice at his present location in Hannibal, where he still has a successful practice. He was a son of Zenas Haven. The family is extensively represented near Lynn, Mass., and the genealogy runs back to Richard Haven, who came from England to Massachusetts about 1640. Zenas Haven married Amanda Stewart, and they had six children, of whom three are now living, Cyrus, Myron and Frank, who is a resident of Nebraska city. Cyrus Haven married Aurel Anderson, who died, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Vara Cowles, wife of George A. Cowles, now in the employ of the American Express Co. at Rochester, N. Y. He has one son, Leon H. Dr. Haven married for his second wife, Mrs. Ella Bassett, a daughter of Orin Curtis of Hannibal.

Macfarlane, Carrington, A. M., M. D., was born in Kingston, Ontario, December 7, 1836. His father was James Macfarlane of Kingston, Ontario, and his mother was Isura Carrington of Oswego. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1858, afterwards from the Medical Department of Columbia College in 1861. At the breaking out of the war for the Union he enlisted in the 24th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and after a short time of service was appointed assistant surgeon of the 81st Regiment N. Y. Vols., and in 1863 surgeon of the 115th Regiment N. Y. Vols., continuing as such until after the close of the war. In 1866 he established himself in the practice of his profession at Oswego. In 1875 he married Louise B. Wheeler, daughter of William H. Wheeler of Oswego. In addition to his profession he has been largely interested in farming and the promotion of manufactures in Oswego. Through his means the Standard Yarn Mills were established, of which organization he has been vice-president throughout its existence.

Ladd, John W., was born in Mexico in 1832, son of Denison and Sophia (Edgerton) Ladd, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, who located in Oswego county about 1826, where they died. John W. followed school teaching since eighteen years old until a few years ago. He married in 1861 Mary A. Bard, who died in 1886, leaving one child, Edith M., now Mrs. James A. Tooley. His present wife was Nellie E. Martin. He has been supervisor of Mexico and served six years as school commissioner.

Ludington, George Washington, was born in Warren, Herkimer county, February 4, 1826, son of Stephen R. and Catharine (Slayton) Ludington, who moved to Parish in 1835, where they bought a farm of 200 acres, which they cleared. Subject was the youngest of eleven children. He assisted his father on the farm until the latter's death, and then secured the farm by paying off the heirs. He sold the farm and became a merchant in Amboy, also opened a branch in Parish. He built a fine business block in Parish, which was afterward burned, and he went into buying and selling timber lands. He was postmaster at Amboy eleven years, also supervisor two terms. He married Martha Owen in 1848, by whom he has had four children, only one living, James S., aged thirty-five, a lawyer practicing in Syracuse.

Lacroix, Joseph, was born March 25, 1850, in Canada, son of Louis and Margaret

Lacroix, received his education in Canada, then came to Mexico, where he resided for two years; from there he went to the township of Richland where he remained two years, then came to Parish and opened a blacksmith shop in 1871. He is proficient in all branches of blacksmithing, iron and wood work, and horse shoeing. Mr. Lacroix has built up a fine business in his line, extending all through the town. He married Amie House in 1872. They have three children, Clayton, Pearl and Clyde.

Lynch, E. G. was born October 5, 1832, at Liverpool, Onondaga county, son of John and Harriet Lynch, was educated in the academy at Richland, Michigan. After graduating there, he went to Gregory's Commercial School, Kalamazoo, Mich., took a full commercial course there, then came to Parish and read law in the office of Judge Nutting, and when Judge Nutting removed to Oswego, Mr. Lynch bought out his business, which he has since conducted; has been associated with Judge Huntington in trial of cases, and has a large practice, extending not only all through Oswego county, but embracing half a dozen adjoining counties. He married, October 25, 1855, Abbie A. Bradley, by whom he had four children: Newel B., George R., Frank D., and Verdie M.

Lighthall, Marshall B., of German ancestry, was born August 15, 1844, a son of Mitchell Lighthall, who was born in Schenectady, and died in Oswego county aged seventy-six. He married Phillisa Guy, who was born in England and died aged seventy-two. Their children were Thomas D., Henry D., Mary E., Marshall B., Eleanor J., Nancy A., and Ruth A. Of these, William, Nancy, and Henry are deceased. The latter was a soldier in the 184th N. Y. Vols. at City Point, Va., and died during service. Our subject was educated in the common schools, was a farmer and dairyman, a commissioner of highways for two years, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns 300 acres of fine land, and is one of the leading farmers of the town. In 1864 he married Emma B., daughter of Chauncey and Polly (White) Reynolds, of this county, and their children were Elton M., Eva May, and Leona E., who died aged three years. Elton married Anna Ames, and has three children. Eva May resides at home.

Look, Marion E., was born in Oswego county March 4, 1854, of New England ancestry. The grandfather was born in Massachusetts and died in Oswego county aged eighty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The father, Thomas, was born in Massachusetts, and died in Oswego county aged seventy-seven. His wife was Freelove Palmer, born in New York State, who died in Oswego county aged thirty-nine. Their children were Esick, Lavina, Wesly, Eleanor, Luzern and our subject, of whom Lavina and Wesly are deceased. Subject was educated in Oswego county, and is a Mason. He married November 25, 1879, Julia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Reynolds of St. Lawrence county, the latter the adopted daughter of Benjamin and Angeline Stewart of Oswego county. Their children are Angeline, Lewis, Grace, Cora, and Ellis.

Phillips, Henry H., dairy farmer, makes a specialty of the finest article of Jersey butter, supplying about forty families, besides which he has also shipped to Salt Lake City, New York city, and Washington. He also raises Jersey cattle for sale. Mr. Phillips is a native of Oneida county, where he was born in 1844, and came to Oswe-

go county in 1848, and to Hannibal in 1866. He has served as assessor four years. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. F, 81st N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged in December, 1864, on account of disability. He married Amanda E. Fleming, and they have five children: James Wilbur, who married Cora O'Neil; Mary E., who married Franklin A. Cooper; Charles H., Walter E., and Ralph R. Mr. Phillips is a son of James M., and a grandson of John, who was a soldier in the Revolution.

Hollis, John J., born in Orwell January 29, 1841, is a son of John A. and Ann (Tuttle) Hollis; he is a native of Orwell, born July 10, 1809, and she of Sandy Creek, born in 1813. The father of John A. was Joshua Hollis, a native of Plymouth, Mass., whose father, Samuel, was in the Revolutionary war. Joshua came to Orwell about 1808, where he died in 1862. John A. Hollis came in 1875 on the farm in Sandy Creek of 216 acres and followed general farming, keeping thirty cows. Mrs. Hollis died May 1, 1880, and in 1882 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Calley, a daughter of Rev. Daniel Calkins, a native of Schuyler. Mrs. Hollis had previously married Samuel Adsit by whom she had two children, Daniel C., of Loraine, N. Y., and Abigail, who married Eri Allen. Subject was educated in Pulaski and Falley Seminary of Fulton. He taught school five years, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. C, 110th N. Y. Vols., and served until 1864, and was transferred by promotion to 2d Florida Cavalry, and served until November 30, 1865, doing provost duty in the central part of the State during the summer of 1865. While in command of Co. E, 3d Florida Cavalry, he made an important capture at Cape Sable, Fla. He was in the Red River expedition. He returned to Orwell and taught school one term, since which time he has followed farming, and is in partnership with his father. Mr. Hollis was supervisor in Sandy Creek three years, and justice of the peace in Orwell, overseer of the poor four years, and is now town auditor. He is a member of Barney Post No. 27 G. A. R., and of the Grange. He married, January 25, 1866, Annette Howlett, a native of Sandy Creek and daughter of Augustus Howlett, a native of Connecticut, who came to Sandy Creek early, where he died. Subject and wife have three sons: Leroy F., a graduate of Sandy Creek High School, class of '88, and also from Albany Medical College in 1893, and is now a practicing physician in Minetto; his wife is Florence Tift of Sandy Creek, and has one son, Harwood L.; De Forest J., a graduate of Sandy Creek High School in 1890; his wife is Angie Widrig of Sandy Creek; and Starr C., a student of Sandy Creek High School.

Corse, Wilber F., was born in Sandy Creek August 2, 1853, a son of Ezra and Narcissa (Pierce) Corse; he a native of Vermont, born September 3, 1803, and she of Saratoga county, born July 4, 1808. The father of Ezra was Reuben, a native of Wilmington, Vt., who came to Hoosick in an early day and finally to Sandy Creek where he died. The father of subject came on the farm he now owns when he was eighteen years old, cleared the farm, where he has since resided and is the oldest man in Sandy Creek, being in his ninety-second year. He married, January 1, 1826, Narcissa Pierce, who is now living. The father of Narcissa was John Pierce, who emigrated to Saratoga county when a boy, his father having died and he being bound to John Green of Greenfield, and then married and came to Sandy Creek in 1808. He went to Illinois in an early day, where he spent his last days. His wife was Hannah Ballou, by whom he had fourteen children. Ezra Corse was justice of the peace about twelve years, also commissioner of highways and

assessor for a number of years, and was one of the leading men of the town. The children of Ezra Corse and wife were Philinda (deceased), Albert E., Amanda (deceased), Henry B., killed in the 2nd Bull Run August 2, 1862; Porter M., Adersa, Cyrus J., and our subject. The latter was reared on the farm he owns, having forty acres of the homestead, follows dairy farming and is manager of 220 acres, also keeps forty cows; this was one of the first dairy farms in the town. Subject has been highway commissioner six years. He married, October 20, 1874, Charlotte M. Stevens, born January 1, 1853, a native of Vermont and daughter of A. H. Stevens of Sandy Creek. They have three children, Henry A., born October 31, 1875, student at Sandy Creek High School; Eda L., born January 13, 1878, also a student at Sandy Creek High School; and Lulu B., born November 4, 1886, at home. The great-grandfather Corse was a native of England, and came to Vermont in an early day, where he died.

Brown, Orson H., was born in Jefferson county September 23, 1816, a son of Roswell of Connecticut, who died in this county aged seventy-six. The latter married Electa Herrick, also a native of Connecticut, and who died in Oswego county, aged eighty-four. Orson H. was educated in the common schools, and followed a sailor's life on the lakes for seventeen years, ten of which he was master of vessels. In 1852 he engaged in the insurance business, which he still continues, representing the *Ætna* of Hartford (now over forty years in business), the *North America* of Philadelphia, the *Royal of Liverpool*, the *Peunsylvania* of Philadelphia, the *Western* of Toronto, etc. He is executor of an estate of \$200,000, about half in this county and half in Lisbon, Portugal, involving thirteen years' litigation and still in Portuguese courts. He is vice-president of the Oswego City Savings Bank, a director of the First National Bank, a notary public, and an adjuster of marine losses. Mr. Brown married, in 1838, Jane Weed, of Richland, a native of Vermont, whose father was a cousin of Thurlow Weed. They have no children. Mr. B. was president of the Board of Trade in 1870-80.

Metcalf, D. D., attorney, was born near North Hannibal November 25, 1837, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of that town and Falley Seminary at Fulton. He read law with Marsh & Webb of Oswego for a time, but finished with the Hon. John C. Churchill of Oswego and was with him ten years, being admitted to practice in 1863. D. D. Metcalf was elected school commissioner of his county in 1866, which office he held nine years. He then continued the practice of law with Judge Whitney of Oswego for ten years, which connection he severed and continued the practice of law at Hannibal, where he still has a successful business. He is a son of David B. Metcalf, a native of New Hampshire, who with four other families settled in this county at what is now North Hannibal, in 1814, when the country was but a wilderness with but one road cut through to Hannibal; otherwise they traveled by marked trees, and they used to carry their grain to the mill on their shoulders to the first grist mill in this town which was near what is now Hannibal Center. In 1868 D. D. Metcalf married Miss Cynthia Stark, daughter of an old resident of the town, by whom he has two children, a daughter and son, the former of which is a teacher in the public schools.

Lawrence, Robert, was born in Saratoga county in 1827, was reared in Wayne county and married Catherine Sullivan, a native of Ireland, September 6, 1855. In

1802 he enlisted in Co. E, 110th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and was wounded at Port Hudson, laying fifty hours on the battlefield before he was cared for. He was sixteen days in the hospital at Baton Rouge, five weeks at New Orleans, and four weeks on Governor's Island, and was discharged August 26, 1863, since which time he has resided in New Haven.

Lodge, Job, of English ancestry, was born in England June 14, 1852. The grandfather was John, born in England, where he died aged seventy. The father was Joseph, born and died in England, aged eighty years. His wife was Sarah Birch, born in England, who died aged seventy, and by whom he had these children: Charlotte, Reuben, Charles, Caroline, Joseph, Eliza, Louise, and our subject, of whom Louise, Joseph and Charles (the latter drowned in the Teffe River), are deceased. The father was a speculator. The grandfather Birch lived to be eighty years of age, meeting with an accident and breaking his leg, which caused his death. His wife died aged 102 years. Subject was educated in Oswego county, and is a stone mason and a member of the Grange. He married, December 30, 1877, Mary H., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Frape) Hutchings, by whom he has these children: Charles H., George H., Frank A., Helen, Louise and Louis, all living at home.

Lansing, J. Fitch, Palermo, was born September 10, 1830, son of Isaac N. Lansing, who was born November 8, 1796. The family is one of the oldest in this portion of the State. The grandfather, Jacob Lansing, was born in Rensselaer county in 1767, and came to Madison county. He was a hotel keeper in his younger days, then moved to Cazenovia. The mother of our subject was Lucretia W., daughter of Frederick Wilcox. She married Isaac N. Lansing October 11, 1819. The children were Eunice Lucretia, Sarah E., J. Fitch, William S. and Erastus. Eunice L. and Erastus are deceased. Our subject married, February 10, 1853, Jane M., daughter of Lehman Austin of this town. Their children are Eunice, Emily L., Noble A., of whom Eunice and Emily are deceased. Lehman Austin was born in 1800 and died in 1863, and his wife was born in 1801 and died in 1870.

Leigh, Nathan H., was born in Amboy in 1841, a son of Charles, a successful farmer and lumberman, whose father, Hezekiah, came from Argyle, Washington county, some years since. Nathan married Celia, daughter of G. D. Wells, and has one son, Walter, and five daughters, and lives on the old homestead.

Le Roy, L., was born in Oswego March 1, 1851. He came to his present farm when fourteen years of age and since he was eighteen has followed gardening, at which he is very proficient. He has a well kept and highly productive farm, making a specialty of pickles, radishes and fruit. In 1889 Mr. Le Roy married Emma Mitchell, and they have two sons, Lotin Adelbert and Louis Francis.

Ludeman, Christjohn, was born in February, 1839, in Mechlenburg, Germany, son of John and Josephine (Ort) Ludeman, and grandson of Folder Ludeman of the same place. John was a laborer and reared seven children, John, Dorothy, Mary, Christjohn, Joseph, Henry and Fred. Mary was accidentally cut by a cradle while in the harvest field at the age of sixteen, and bled to death. Our subject came to the United States in 1865, coming direct to West Monroe. He came with the intention of enlisting in the Union army, but when he landed in New York the soldiers were

returning home. His first winter was spent in chopping cord wood. In 1868 he returned to Germany and brought his mother and brother John back with him, being followed a year later by his brother Fred, who has since died. His mother died in Hastings at her son John's residence in 1880. In 1872 our subject married Mary, daughter of Joseph Phillips of West Monroe, and their children are Laura, Joseph, Louise and Lovina. They are members of the West Monroe Grange.

Lewis, Charles N., was born in Orwell in 1850, and came to New Haven in 1870, where he married Delia Colvin in 1873. He is a mason by trade, and a farmer. He has served as constable two years, was road commissioner seven years, and has been in the customs service at Oswego since April, 1894. He has three children, Myra A., Charles S., and Mary Belle. Charles M. and Martha, the parents, were natives of Orwell, where the father died in 1866, and the mother died in New Haven in 1893.

Ladd, Horace, was born in Hastings in November, 1820, son of William Ladd, a native of Connecticut, one of twelve children who came to Hastings in 1817. He was a prominent farmer and served as assessor twenty-five years. His wife was Roxana Hossington, a native of Vermont, and their children were Horace, Joseph, Charles and Cordelia. Subject began farming for himself when twenty-five. In 1864 he enlisted in the 184th Regiment, Co. H, and served until the close of the war. He has devoted his time chiefly to farming, and in earlier days conducted an extensive cooper business. In 1848 he married Celinda Moore, and their children are William, Amos, Byron and Wilford. In 1882 he married second Eunice Gyles of Vermont, and in 1892 married third Mrs. Sarah Benson of West Monroe, who had four children by her first husband: Collins, Elmer, Edward, and Burton. Subject is a member of Isaac Waterbury G. A. R. Post of Central Square.

Lydiatt, George, was born in Middlewich, Cheshire, England, May 23, 1825, a son of Thomas and Mary (Havers) Lydiatt, and grandson of James, who was a keeper of a public house. Thomas was a cooper by trade. Subject worked at farming in early life. In 1849 he learned the trade as window glass flattener. In 1863 he came to the United States, landed in Philadelphia, and engaged in the glass works as flattener at Winslow, N. J. From there he went to Boston and various places, where he followed his trade. In 1887 he came to Cleveland and nine months later removed to Bernhard's Bay, where he has since resided, employed most of the time in the glass works of this place. He has from all his former employers letters of the highest recommendation, characterizing his integrity and skill. In 1850 he married Mary Landsborough, of Scotch parentage, by whom he had seven children: Mrs. Jane Marsden of Bernhard's Bay; Mrs. Anna Dodds of Kane, Pa.; Rhoda, Emma, Silas James of Kane, Pa.; and Mrs. Mary Biddle of Kane, Pa. Mr. Lydiatt is a member of the Glass Workers' Union of Bernhard's Bay. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which they have been very zealous in Sunday school work, he being superintendent and she a teacher. Since 1850 Mr. Lydiatt has supplied the pulpit as local preacher.

Lewis, William E., son of Levi, grandson of Thomas J., who was one of the early settlers of Amboy, began as clerk at the age of fifteen in the store at Amboy Centre, of which he became proprietor in 1884, and which is now known under the firm name of W. E. Lewis & Co. Mr. Lewis has always taken a prominent part in the political

welfare of the town, having been supervisor two years, when he was chosen clerk of the Board of Supervisors. He was also postmaster for eight years. Mrs. Betsey Lewis is the widow of Thomas J., whose father, Nathaniel Lewis, was among the early settlers of Amboy. Mrs. Lewis was the daughter of Levi Luke, who was also one of the early settlers of that town. She had three sons: Levi W., T. J. and W. W.

Letts, Ransom, was born in Parish in January, 1838, son of William Letts, a native of Schoharie county and a farmer. His wife was Hulda Vanatter, and their children were Rev. James, Abram, Kate, David, Harmon, Milton and Ransom, popularly known as Jerry. Subject's father died when he was a child, and at sixteen he and his brother purchased the homestead. In 1862 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Rev. William and Celia A. (Sherman) Nutting. She was born in 1842 on the farm where she now resides. Her father was a native of Otsego county, born in 1800, son of Thomas Nutting, a native of France, whose father came to the United States when thirteen years of age. Thomas came to Parish with his family in 1804. William came to West Monroe in 1825, and laid out and cut the way for many of the new roads in this town. He was a Free Baptist and preached for many years, also served as justice of the peace eight years. By his first wife, Sarah Adams, he had six children, all deceased; and by his second wife six children: Harley W. (a mute), Newton W., ex-congressman; Celia Ann and Sarah Ann (twins); Harmon D., ex-senator from Virginia, and Lydia L. He died in 1872, and his wife in 1893, aged eighty-one. Mr. and Mrs. Letts had two children, John Quincy born in 1863, who is living on the old homestead with his parents; and William N. who was born in 1871 and died when three years of age. The Jerry post-office in West Monroe was named in honor of our subject.

Midlam, John M., was born in Oneida county in 1829, and located in Mexico in 1837 with his parents, Mathew and Mary Ann. The parents died in 1883 and 1893, aged eighty-seven and eighty-nine respectively. John M. married in 1855 Julia Hosford, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1872. By her he had two children: Mary L. and Chester A. His present wife, Minerva, is a native of Michigan, and they have one child, Anna L.

Morgan, Burr J., was born January 14, 1887, in Morrisville, Madison county, son of Augustus and Maria Morgan. His father was a tanner, and had seven children. The subject of this sketch was the fifth from the oldest and was educated at the Morrisville Union School, then went as a drug clerk with Mead & Chapin in his native place; was there about seven years, went to Cazenovia, from there to a wholesale drug house in Syracuse, then came to Parish February 5, 1885, where he started for himself in the drug business in a store he rented. He was married November 19, 1884, to Winifred Jones of Morrisville, and they have two children, Katie and Blanche. The store which Mr. Morgan rented when he came to Parish he has since purchased and rebuilt. The property is located in the heart of the village and the store is as thoroughly appointed a drug store as can be found anywhere. Mr. Morgan is also postmaster of Parish.

Matteson, Andrew, was born in Mexico October 2, 1829, son of Wright and Sarah Matteson, who were among the earliest settlers in Mexico. Subject was educated in Mexico and went to work on his father's farm. He continued with his father until

1864, when he moved to Parish and purchased the farm of ninety acres where he now resides. He married Theresa Wimple, and has five children, Julia, Sarah, Wright, John and Eva.

Miner, O. M., was born in Scriba July 19, 1843. He enlisted in the 81st N. Y. Regiment September 14, 1861, and served three years. He is a member of Post Porter 573, and is its junior vice-commander. In 1867 he married Abbie Lord, and they have two children, Birtsell and Kittie. Mr. Miner's father was Pierce Miner, and his mother Emeline Miner.

McMahon, William, was born in County Clare, Ireland, May 11, 1833. McMahon is an honored name in Ireland. The family is of Mahon, Ireland's greatest general, who organized and fought the historic war that wrested Ireland from the Danes; and whose early assassination, only, prevented him from establishing a republic in Ireland. The McMahons have been the leaders of every one of those heroic wars, waged for the liberty of their country, of which history forgets to mention or speaks of only as Irish Rebellions, because written by the victorious foe. The late illustrious marshal and president of France and General McMahon of our recent Civil War, are descendants of patriot Irish leaders, whom defeat drove from their beloved country. Their relationship to the subject of this sketch is easily traced and near. His father's name was John. John McMahon married the daughter of William McNamara, a wealthy Irish landlord, who was left a portion upon the death of her father. When William was five years old, the family came to America. They were shipwrecked on the way, everything was thrown overboard to lighten the ship, and they finally landed at Quebec penniless, thankful that they had escaped with their lives. The young mother, unused to the hard rugged life of the pioneer farm, lived but a few months; the father died a few years later, and William and his brothers were left poor orphans among strangers while yet children. William and an elder brother, John, drifted into life as boatmen upon the canals. Before either was twenty-one years of age they owned several canal boats. At that time boatmen upon the canals were a reckless, lawless class of men, and it was absolutely necessary for the brothers to literally fight their trips through the locks, from port to port. This they were well equipped by nature to do most successfully, until their giant strength, endurance and courage gave them State wide fame. They became masters of the canals. Through their numerous friendships and the protection from lawlessness which such afforded, they partially restored order upon the canals. They had a high sense of justice and were always found arrayed upon the side of right. On one occasion they rebelled against an unjust custom of tipping locktenders. They fought, quite alone, the sixty-four locktenders upon the sixteens, whipped them, locked through their own boats and broke the custom; on their return trip, several thousand people were at the locks to cheer them through, and the locktenders themselves became their admirers and friends. For several years William McMahon was the proprietor of a hotel at Caughdenoy. He supplied wood by contract to the salt blocks of Salina. Hundreds of acres of woods in the towns of Hastings, Schroepfel and Clay were cleared by him. He used to employ a hundred choppers at a time. Congressman "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, then a young man, was one of his choppers in Hastings. He has been a farmer during the last twenty-five years of his life. He has always been a Democrat, but has disliked the tricks and deceits of politics and has many times refused political

honors. He was elected collector of the town of Hastings shortly after reaching his majority and was re-elected. He has resided in Hastings for nearly fifty years. In 1862 he was married to Ellen, daughter of Capt. P. B. Oakley, an early influential resident of Hastings, who was one of the early captains of the "Cunard Line." His ancestors were all New England sea captains, extending back far beyond the Revolution. Mrs. McMahon is of New England ancestry. Four children have blessed this union. John O., born November 5, 1866, and William M., born September 10, 1872, both lawyers practicing their professions in Syracuse; Frank A., born April, 25, 1875, and Mary E., born January 1, 1880, yet at school.

Merriam, Allen, Palermo, was born October 4, 1823, in Delaware county. Harvey Merriam, his father, was one of the original English family of Merriams that first settled in Connecticut. The father was born in 1800 and came to this State when quite a young man. He married Polly, daughter of Nathan Jenkins, in 1821, and their children were Hannah (deceased), Nathan, William F. (deceased), Celinda, Filey, Clancey, Helen, Erastus, and Lydia (deceased). Allen followed farming until 1861, and from that time until 1888 he conducted a mercantile business in Palermo. He married in 1851 Jane, daughter of Matson Gillett, of Onondaga county, and they had eight children: Calinda, Albert, Watson, Bell, Herman D., Ida, William and Edward, all living in this county except William and Bell who are living in Ontario county and Edward in Springfield, Mass. Calinda married Frank Young, and seven years ago bought his father-in-law out and now conducts a general merchandise business.

Mattison, Col. L. V. S., was born in Scriba November 21, 1842, and enlisted in the 81st New York Vols. September 14, 1861. He received five warrants and five commissions. He enlisted as a private and was discharged a lieutenant-colonel. His promotions were all for bravery and soldierly conduct on the field. July 9, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant, November 19, 1864, to first lieutenant, December 1, 1864, to captain, March 7, 1865, to major, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel July 12, 1865. Since the war he has been assistant librarian of the Senate six terms. He studied civil engineering also, after the war, and for the last twenty years has been engaged in public works. In 1882 he married Mary S. Oliver, and they have one daughter, Bessie St. Clair. Colonel Mattison's father was Truman G. Mattison, and his mother Amelia (Sternes) Mattison.

Marsden, Welcom, was born in Mexico in 1839, son of George and Eliza (Page) Marsden, natives of Constantia and Herkimer county. His father was one of the pioneers of the town of Mexico, cleared a farm in the wilderness, and died in 1894. Welcom married Laura, daughter of George Waring, in 1869, and moved to his present home place of 180 acres in 1871.

Marsh, E. J., M. D., was born in Granby, Oswego county, December 29, 1849, educated at Falley Seminary, and received his medical degree at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O. Was married February 1, 1871, to Margaret A. Chapman, formerly of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession April 1, of that year, at Hastings, Oswego county. In 1873 he removed to Southwest Oswego, where he has since been in continuous practice. Dr. and Mrs. Marsh have two children, M. Belle and Milton J., aged twenty-two and nineteen years respectively. Dr. Marsh's father was Isaac W. Marsh, who died in 1880, having served as

justice of the peace twelve years, supervisor four years, and school commissioner three years. His mother was Marrietta Signor. The Marsh family are of New England stock and of Welsh descent.

McDonald, John, of Irish ancestry, was born in Canada, April 23, 1848, a son of Christopher and Bridget (O'Toole) McDonald, both natives of Ireland. The mother died in Ontario, aged fifty years. Our subject was educated in Canada and came to Oswego at the age of twenty-one years, working at his trade of harness making. In 1878 he opened a shop at West Bridge street, and in 1884 moved to the corner of West Second and Bridge streets, where he still continues, carrying a full line of robes, blankets, horse and stable furnishings, and manufacturing harnesses. He also carries a full line of trunks, valises and satchels, oils, dressings, soaps, veterinary medicines, etc., doing repair work of all kinds. He carries a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's saddles also. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Catholic church and is treasurer of Branch No. 140, C. M. B. A., treasurer of Division No. 1, A. O. H., and member of Lodge No. 210, A. O. U. W., Oswego. In 1876 he married Mary McMahan, of Oswego, who died in 1882.

Merriam, Watson H., general merchant at Pennellville, was born in Onondaga county in 1855. He was reared on a farm and learned cheese making, which he followed twelve years, and in 1888 established his present business. In 1882 he married Eunice N. Lansing, of Palermo, who died in 1885. He afterward married Maggie A. Vant, and they have one child, Lena Belle.

Mallory, Jared, was born in Hastings in November, 1832, son of Benjamin, a native of New Hartford, Oneida county, who was born in 1804, one of five children of Ashbel Mallory, of Connecticut. Benjamin came to Hastings in 1827, purchased and cleared a farm. He soon after married Amy Ann Cornell, remained on his farm forty years, and died in Central Square in 1877. Their children were Jared, Phoebe, Mary, Susan, Charles, Lorra, and Lydia. He was prominent in politics, served as commissioner, assessor and overseer of the poor. In 1855 our subject purchased a saw mill, where he has ever since been engaged in manufacturing lumber. He has also purchased and conducted several large farms, has been in the dairy business for many years, and since 1881 has owned and conducted two cheese factories, one in Mallory and the other in the village of Hastings. He served as supervisor three years and commissioner of highways seven years. Through his efforts in 1860 a post-office was established at this place, and the place was called Mallory in his honor. Mr. Mallory married in 1853 Mary Ostrander, by whom he had two children, Johanna and Emy M. Mr. Mallory's second wife was Mary A. Gilbert, by whom he had three children, Clinton I., Kittie, and Mrs. Cada Claxton, of West Monroe. Since 1869 he has been postmaster at Mallory.

Meredith, W. W., was born in Oneida county in 1846, son of Hugh and Sarah (Ingalls) Meredith, natives of Oneida county and Vermont. They were married in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1844. They resided in Oneida county till about 1850, then in Onondaga county three years, since which time they have lived in Schroepel. In 1875 our subject married Hannah C. Rumsey, a native of Onondaga county.

Metzger, Philip J., was born in Gimbsheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, April

13, 1830, son of Valentine and Catherine Metzger, who came to Hastings in 1834, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. They reared five sons and one daughter. In 1861 Mr. Metzger enlisted in Company H, 101st N. Y. Inf., served three years, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Court house, and Chancellorsville, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, confined in Libby Prison two weeks, and later exchanged. After the war he devoted eight years to the coopering business, since which time he has been engaged in farming. In 1867 he purchased the homestead. In 1865 he married Lena, daughter of Jacob and Mary Mahlerwein, of Hastings, and their children are Emma, Jacob, Elizabeth, Amelia, Nora, and George. Mr. Metzger has provided his children with academic educations, two of the daughters being teachers in the public schools in Syracuse. He is a member of the Isaac Waterbury G. A. R. Post, No. 418, Central Square, and a member of the Grange. He is now serving his fourth year as assessor. Mrs. Metzger is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Central Square.

Moore, John H., was born in Bushmills, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1845, a son of Thomas Moore, who came from Philadelphia to Amboy in 1864, where he was a farmer for ten years, returning to Philadelphia in 1874, where he died. John H. remained in Amboy, where he married Christina, daughter of James S. Clelland, and is known as one of the thriving farmers of the town. Their children are Thomas, born October 19, 1870; James, born February 22, 1873; Jennie, born September 6, 1875; and Rachel, born March 30, 1878.

Mulcahy, Daniel C., was born in the town of Oswego, May 5, 1872. He owns a farm and hotel on the boulevard near Oswego, and deals in sand, gravel and stone; he is a jobber at various branches of work—does general farming and teaming, and is branching out into gardening, and he sometimes deals in horses. His father was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America about 1844, when nineteen years old. He married Margaret Corson, and they have six sons and two daughters. Daniel C. is a member of the town Democratic Committee.

Myers, Charles M., was born in Oswego county, July 14, 1846. His grandfather was Samuel, who was born in Herkimer county, and died in this county, aged seventy years; and his father, Andrew, was born in Oneida county and died here, aged seventy-six years. Andrew married Emily Mason, who died aged thirty-eight, and their children were Helen, Charles M., Herbert W., Edson, Sereno, Mariah, Jennie, Frederick, and Emma, of whom Frederick, Edson, Sereno and Mariah are deceased. Charles M. was educated in the common schools, and August 1, 1862, enlisted in the 110th N. Y. Vols., serving in the Red River Expedition, siege of Port Hudson, Bayou Teche, etc., afterward doing garrison duty until the close of the war. He was a lumberman and hotel keeper at Orwell, and was elected constable in 1872, which position he has held till the present time. He was deputy sheriff for nine years, having made some very important arrests during his official career. In 1892 he came to Lacona and took charge of the Central House, the largest hotel in the place, which he still conducts, with a first-class livery in connection. He is also chief of police. June 30, 1866, he married Orrissa Samson, of Oswego county, her parents being Asel and Rebecca (Clark) Samson. They have one child, Clara E., born in 1867, who married Adelbert Babcock.

Nichols, David L., was born in New Haven October 7, 1828, and resided on the old homestead till 1883, then moved to New Haven village. In 1857 he married Sarah J. Jenkins of Madison county, by whom he has had these children; Charles H., Nettie L., now wife of the renowned Boston artist, Beal, residing at present in London; Frank G., who died when eight years old, and Mary G. He has been assessor nine years, justice of peace twelve years, overseer of the poor one year, clerk of the school district thirty-eight years, and clerk of the Congregational church twenty-six years. His father, Charles, entered the homestead located between the village of Demster and New Haven in 1822, where he died in 1872.

Noyes, Ira, was born in Vermont in 1817, and came to New York early in life, first settling in Jefferson county. He soon after came to Sandy Creek, where he remained till his death in 1887. November 2, 1886, he married Ella Sage, who was born in Sandy Creek May 25, 1853, a daughter of John and Mary E. Sage of Vermont, who came to Sandy Creek in early life. Ira Noyes had the following brothers and sisters: Rhoda, Phila, Sallie, Bernice, Nathan, Betsey, and Ira, all deceased. Mrs. Noyes was one of the following children; Oren, Ella, Jessie A., Augusta and Lettie. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes had one child, Irene, born January 9, 1888, who is living with her mother and grandmother in Pulaski.

Nichols, Frebom M., was born in Otsego county in 1837, and came to Oswego county the same year with his parents, David and Betsey (Matteson) Nichols, who in 1867 moved from the farm in town of Mexico to the village of Mexico, and died there in 1879 and 1887 respectively. Mr. Nichols married in 1866 Cora Harvey, and has two children, Henry D. and Ettie G. Mrs. Nichols's father, C. H. Harvey, was one of the early pioneers from New Hampshire, located at Colosse, where he died in 1888. He was born in 1802, was postmaster of Colosse about forty years, and constable a number of terms.

Nash, Joseph R., was born in Germany in 1831, and is a son of Enoch, grandson of Anthony, and great-grandson of Peter Nash. He came to America in 1851 and to Williamstown in 1861, where he is a farmer. Mr. Nash enlisted in 1864 in Co. E. 189th infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to the farm. His three sons are William M., Frank J. and John L.

Owen, William, was born in Wales in 1830, son of William and Sarah Owen. He came to this country in 1837, and educated in the town of Sandy Creek, went to work on a farm, and worked for others until he bought his present farm in 1853. Mr. Owen's farm consists of one hundred acres, mostly under cultivation. This farm has been earned and entirely paid for through his own unaided exertions. He married in January, 1864, Kate Gray, by whom he had six children; James, working in the American Express office in Chicago; Ada lives at home; Mattie, married to Fred Halsey; Frank is railroading; Sarah, married to Fred Warne, and George lives at home.

O'Reilley, Patrick, was born in Ireland in 1820, son of John and Mary O'Reilley of the same place. Their children were Daniel, Patrick, Mary, Ann and Jennie. In 1847 Mr. O'Reilley came to Canada, and one year later came to Oswego, where he was employed on the railroad. He then turned his attention to farming. In 1855 he

came to Hastings and purchased the farm where he now resides. In 1850 he married Catharine Shea of Ireland, by whom he had three children, John, Micheal (deceased), and Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Hanley of Hastings, who has one child, Francis.

Peck, Alonzo, of the town of Mexico, was born in 1825 in Herkimer county, and has resided on his present farm near Union Square, Oswego county, since 1852. In 1866 he married Maria Brusie, a native of Massachusetts. Her father, George Brusie, located on this farm in 1844. Nellie M., now Mrs. James H. Wills, is their only child. Mr. Heck's father, Alva, was born in Connecticut in 1797, and at the age of sixteen moved to Herkimer county, N. Y., with his father, Submit Peck. Alva Peck married in Herkimer county Mary Ferrin, and with their three children came to Oswego county in 1829, where they died in 1849 and 1866 respectively.

Draper, James, was born in Hannibal, where he has always resided, excepting during his service in the war, of which he is a veteran and charter member of the G. A. R. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, of the 110th N. Y. Vols., serving one year, when he was discharged for disability acquired in the service. He returned home and remained about a year, when he again enlisted in Company C, of the 184th N. Y. Vols., with which he served till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He is a son of John and Mary Ann Draper, and one of their seven children, three of whom served in the war and lived to return to their homes. Robert Draper enlisted from this town among the first in Company E, 24th N. Y. Vols., and served about six months, when he was discharged for disability acquired in the service. Alfred Draper enlisted in Company C, 184th N. Y. Vols., in 1864, serving till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. The parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Draper, the father a native of London, Eng., and the mother of Manchester, Eng. They settled in Hannibal about 1835. Our subject, James Draper, married Servilla E. Pollock, a daughter of Robert and Mary Jane Pollock, of Fulton.

Towsley, Thomas J., was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., August 19, 1826, a son of Thomas and Clarissa (Bemis) Towsley, both natives of Bennington, Vt. The father of Thomas was Hezekiah Towsley, a native of Vermont, his being one of three families that first settled in Ellisburg, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. The subject's maternal grandfather, Samuel Bemis, came from Bennington, Vt., and was also an early settler of Ellisburg, where he died. The father of subject was a farmer; he was a captain in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle at Sackett's Harbor; and both his grandfathers were in the war of the Revolution, Mr. Towsley being an aid to General Washington, and also was with Col. Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga. Thomas the father died in Ellisburg in 1858, aged seventy-eight, and his wife, Clarissa, died in 1854, in her fifty-second year. Thomas J. was reared on a farm and educated in the common school and in Belleville Union Academy, from which he graduated. He worked in a glass factory six years, but his principal occupation has been farming. In 1856 he came to Sandy Creek, and in 1857 bought a farm of 165 acres, which he now owns. July 21, 1893, his barns and farming tools were burned, and the same season he built as good a barn as there is in the town of Sandy Creek. He keeps a dairy of twenty-six cows. Mr. Towsley has been twice married; first to Phoebe M. Brown, by whom he had

two children—William D., the leading physician of Camden village, Oneida county, and Alice C., wife of George D. Thomas, of Orwell. Mrs. Towsley died October 8, 1887, aged fifty-two years; Mr. Towsley married second, March 14, 1889, Hattie R. Sprague, a native of Sandy Creek and daughter of Alonzo and Matilda Sprague.

O'Reilly, John Maurice, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 4, 1854, son of Patrick, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, who came to Quebec, Canada, in 1848, and thence to the United States in 1849. His wife was Catherine Shea, a native of County Cork, Ireland. Their children were John Maurice, born April 4, 1854; Michael James, born September 27, 1857, died August 18, 1878; Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Hanley, born August 27, 1860. John M. O'Reilly began life for himself when twenty-one; he bought his present farm in March, 1889. On March 3, 1886, he married Ellen Delphena, daughter of Thomas McMahon, of Hastings, born November 13, 1855, and their children are Mary Jane Catherine, born March 21, 1887; Patrick Thomas, born April 8, 1888, died August 6, same year; Agnes Elizabeth, born July 28, 1889; Stella Delphene, born June 19, 1892; John Maurice, born October 3, 1894, died October 17, 1894. The subject is one of the trustees of the village of Central Square.

Devendorf, Major H. C., was born in Verona, Oneida county, in June, 1828, son of Peter Devendorf, a native of Herkimer county, one of thirteen children of Rudolph and Barbara (Thumb) Devendorf, natives of Mohawk Valley. Rudolph officiated as judge, assemblyman, county clerk, and held other offices in Herkimer county. Peter Devendorf came to Hastings in 1832, was elected justice of the peace the following year, which office he held twenty years; was also supervisor fourteen years. His wife was Rhoda A. Sherman, a native of Oneida county. They had five children, Henry C., Rudolph H., Mary, Mrs. Rhoda A. Breed, of Central Square, and Mrs. Catherine Beebe, of Central Square. At the age of sixteen he began as clerk in Oswego, later clerked in various places until twenty-four years of age, when, in 1853, he purchased of his uncle his general store in Hastings, which he conducted until 1856, when he removed to Central Square, where he engaged in the same business and where he has since been interested. From 1871 to 1883 he resided in Georgia, where for ten years he served as postmaster of Doctortown post-office. He then returned to Central Square, where he owns and conducts the largest dry goods and grocery store in the town. In 1858 he was made captain of a company of New York State National Guards; later elected lieutenant-colonel. In 1862 he raised a full company, which went from Oswego as Company D in the 110th Regiment, with him as captain, and served until the close of the war. In 1864 he was promoted major. The last eighteen months of his service was at Fort Jefferson (Dry Tortugas), and was in command of the post when the Lincoln conspirators arrived, Colonel Hamilton commanding in Key West. His wife and adopted daughter, Mrs. Emma Dygert Low, were with him during his service in that fort. In 1853 he married Armonella, daughter of Lorenzo D. Marshall, of Mohawk, N. Y., and granddaughter of John Marshall, of Warren, N. Y., who enlisted in Colchester, Conn., as a soldier of the Revolution, and was supposed to be the last one living who witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis, owing to his youth at that time and his great age at the time of his death. His father was drafted, but was the head of a large family, and his eldest

son was accepted in his place at the age of sixteen, and was ninety-nine at the time of his death.

Newton, Pitt M., was born in Sandy Creek, May 2, 1825, a grandson of Jotham, of Connecticut, who died aged forty-five. The father of subject was Jotham, also born in Connecticut, who died in this county, aged ninety-four. He married Sarah A. Titus, of Vermont, who died here, aged eighty-two. Their children were Marlitta, Jane, Almira, Sarah A., Pitt M., Harmony, Martha, Sophia, Yates W., Andrew J., Ellen, and Viola. The father was an iron manufacturer and farmer, and served as justice of the peace fifteen years. Pitt M. was educated at Sandy Creek, Mexico, and the college at Meadville, Pa. He taught school six terms, then engaged as clerk. He conducted a mercantile business for thirty-five years and was associated with the Earl & Newton Bank five years, and was supervisor of the town four years. He was also secretary of the Oswego County Farmers' Insurance Company six years, and has conducted a farming and dairy business for many years. He has been justice of the peace for the past six years. June 16, 1850, he married Huldah A., daughter of Levi and Lovisa Matthews, of Mexico, N. Y., and their children are: Lillie E., Cora, Clarence, Arthur, Harlan L., Earl J., and Herbie, of whom Arthur and Herbie are deceased. Lillie has taught in Sandy Creek High School, and is executrix of her grandfather's estate; Cora married P. M. French, of Rochester; Clarence resides in North Platte, Neb.; Harlan resides in Sandy Creek; Earl lives in Santa Fe, N. M. Yates and Andrew J., brothers of our subject, served in the war of the Rebellion, the former as lieutenant. The subject of this sketch, P. M. Newton, was one of the first to inaugurate the movement for a Union High School in Sandy Creek, which has proved a success and is now an honor to the town. He is a Republican in politics, liberal and independent in his theological and religious views, and since his retirement from active business affairs has spent most of his spare time in reading books and the best literature of the day, and enjoys his advanced and riper age most in trying to keep abreast in living topics and issues of the times.

Chrisman, Austin, was born in Ellisburg, November 16, 1835, a son of Peter and Olive (Allen) Chrisman, natives of Herkimer county and of Vermont respectively, who early came to Ellisburg. The grandfather of our subject was Frederick Chrisman. Austin was educated in the common schools, and follows farming, owning a place of eighty acres, which he bought in 1870, though he first came to the town in 1862. He also worked the Orin R. Earl farm for four years. In 1850 Mr. Chrisman married Caroline, daughter of Thomas Exford, a native of St. Lawrence county, and they have these children: Horace, who married Eva Nellis, of Sandy Creek; and Sophia, wife of A. Burton Herriman, also of this town. Abram Chrisman, the only brother of Austin, spent his life in Jefferson county as a farmer, where he died July 26, 1892. His wife was Frances Woodruff, by whom he had twelve children. The three sisters of Mr. Chrisman are Emily, wife of Horace Wood; Sophia, wife of John Boomer; and Celestia, wife of James Ely.

Burnside, William J., a farmer of Kinney's Four Corners, is the owner of a model farm of fifty acres, on which he raises fruit and grain as well as general farm produce. His father, Robert, died August 1, 1872, aged sixty-one, and his mother, Margaret, died March 27, 1889, aged eighty-nine. They had four children, of whom the oldest,

Samuel M., enlisted August 25, 1862, in Company H, 110th N. Y. Vols., and died in hospital at Baltimore, Md., October 25, 1862, aged twenty-five. The second son, William J., enlisted December 1, 1861, in Company F, 81st N. Y. Vols., and was promoted while in service to corporal and to sergeant, receiving an honorable discharge at Chaffin's farm, Va., December 6, 1864. Mary A., the third child, married Samuel H. Cook, February 19, 1872. Robert J., the fourth child, enlisted in Company H, 110th N. Y. Vols., August 25, 1862, was promoted to corporal and sergeant, and died in hospital at Baton Rouge, La., August 25, 1863, aged twenty years.

Leonor, Theophilus A., was born in Canada in 1861, and came with his father's family to Williamstown in 1870. His father, James Leonor, had twelve children: Joseph in New Washington Territory, Canada; Felix, Oliver, Philip and Matthias, in Michigau, Louis in Manitoba, Samuel in Ontario; Ann J., Mary E., and Benjamin at home; and Mary A., in Oswego. He was a lumberman and spent some time in Redfield, then in Orwell, jobbing for William Breeher, and in the fall of 1874 moved to Swartville where he was in the employ of C. W. Swart until 1882; then moved on the east side of the town and built the present Leonor saw and shingle mill, Theophilus working with him. The father died in 1888, subject and his brother carrying on the business for four years, and since then alone. He married Julia A., daughter of Albert Munay, and has one daughter, Laura, born in January, 1890. He was appointed postmaster at Swartville in the fall of 1893, the office being a new one established largely through his efforts.

Pattat, Eugene, was born in Hastings in 1838, son of James and Madaline (Tackley) Pattat, natives of Alsace, France, who came to West Monroe in 1833, and settled on a farm. Their children are Francis, James, Peter, Catharine, Vintoria, Constant, Eugene, and Joseph. They died aged eighty and eighty-one respectively. Subject remained at home until 1868, when he purchased his present farm of 100 acres. In 1875 he married Georgaun, daughter of Joseph Gingrass, natives of Canada, and they have one child, John, born in 1876. They are members of the Grange. Subject's brother, Francis, has devoted his time to farming near Little France. His first wife was Mary Pickeny, and they had two children, Jenette and Elizabeth; his second wife is Mary Loren. He is a member of the Grange. In 1888 he removed to Central Square, where he has since resided. Joseph is in partnership with Eugene and never was married.

Sullivan, Thomas, was born in Oneida county February 24, 1845, son of Daniel Sullivan, a native of Ireland, a carpenter and stone mason by trade. He was an only son, and came to the United States with his mother at the age of five years, his father having died when he was a child. He came to Constantia in 1862. His wife was Ellen Mahana, and their children are Jane, Thomas, William, Kittie, Daniel, John, Ella, Lydia and Adelbert. He died in 1869, and his wife in 1892. Subject began life as a millwright, and in 1865 added to his trade the stone mason trade, thus being equipped with the practical knowledge of laying the foundation, and constructing and finishing of buildings. His services are always in demand, and by his energy and integrity he has provided for himself and family a comfortable home. In 1877 he married Cora, daughter of Alanson Marshall of Constantia, and they have three daughters, Leita, Eva and Gladys.

Salisbury, De Grasse, was born in Jefferson county, August 24, 1846, a son of Ludowick and Eliza (Cook) Salisbury, the former dying in Jefferson county, aged eighty, and the latter now living. Their children were Hiram P., Mary, Elizabeth, Cordelia, Alexander, De Grasse, and Jerome D. Our subject was educated in Jefferson county and clerked in a store two years. At the age of seventeen he became a partner with his brother, Hiram, in the grocery business, and at the age of twenty he opened a boot and shoe store in Theresa under the firm name of Lehr & Salisbury. In 1880 he opened a boot and shoe store in Sandy Creek, and here he has since continued. January 25, 1882, he married Carrie Ellen, daughter of Henry Corse, of Sandy Creek, and Lydia Howe, his wife. Mr. Corse was a first lieutenant in the late war, and killed at the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Salisbury is a Mason.

Salisbury, Moreau J., was born in Oswego county August 2, 1840. The Salisburys were among the early settlers of this section and are counted among the most prominent families. Ever since the organization of the town the family has been active in public affairs. His grandfather, Reuben, who was a native of Vermont, settled in the eastern part of what is now the town of Sandy Creek in 1822. He was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, his commission now in the possession of Mr. Salisbury, dated April 10, 1813, was signed by the colonel of the 30th U. S. Inf. He died here, aged seventy-nine. Mason, the third son of eleven children born to Reuben Salisbury, and the father of the subject of the sketch, was born in Vermont and came here with his parents when twelve years of age. In 1833 he married Miss Mary Olmstead, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1808. To them were born Sarah M., Violet, Moreau J., Ann, all living. Mason Salisbury was a miller by occupation, and served the town as justice of the peace thirty-three years, and up to the time of his death was a member of Assembly (in 1860-61), and served the U. S. government as enrolling officer during the late war. He died here in 1877, aged sixty-seven, and is survived by his widow, who is still active at the age of eighty-five. Moreau J. Salisbury was educated in the public schools of the town, at Pulaski Academy and Cazenovia Seminary. He served in Co. G, 24th Regiment N. Y. Vol. Inf., enlisting in May, 1861; was with the regiment and participated in all its engagements up to, and including the battle of Antietam namely, Falmouth, Gainesville Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam; was wounded at Bull Run, and Antietam, and was discharged May 29, 1863, with the rank of sergeant. The 24th Regiment was in the First Army Corps, First Division, and First Brigade, known as the "Iron Brigade." January 8, 1867, he married Helen M., daughter of Lucius and Caroline (Mills) Wariner, to whom were born Fanny C., wife of F. A. Wood of Woodville, Jefferson county, N. Y., M. Juliet, Mason W. (deceased), and Lucius A. Mrs. Salisbury, who was an active member of the Congregational Church died August 2, 1891. Mr. Salisbury was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners when the waterworks were built in 1891, and has since served the village in the same capacity. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and for many years has been quartermaster of A. J. Barney Post. He has served his town as collector and town clerk. He has continued the business carried on by his father, and runs the only grist mill in Sandy Creek village. In 1885 he built a commodious mill (old mill destroyed by fire), and uses the the stone and roller process. The mill has a capacity of 36,000 pounds of grain and and 6,000 pounds of buckwheat per day.

Simpkins, Stephen, was married when eighteen years old to Jane Turner. He was a minister of the gospel until nearly the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1894. He was ninety-four years of age and the father of thirteen children, one of whom, John Simpkins, was born in Albany county September 8, 1831. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Ard Blakesley of Albion, Oswego county, December 17, 1854. Ard Blakesley was born in Connecticut April, 1799, and was seventy-five years old at the time of his death. His wife, Mary Wickwire, was born in Litchfield, Conn., January 30, 1806; both removed with their parents when young children to Florence, Oneida county, then a dense wilderness, suffering all the privations of a frontier life; after they were married they lived for a time in Florence Hill, then moved to West Camden, from there to Albion, Oswego county, where Mrs. Blakesley has lived fifty-six years. Mrs. B. was the mother of twelve children, three boys who served in the Union army, all of whom are dead; one, William, fell while attempting to lay a pontoon bridge in front of Petersburg; another son, James, went on a whaling voyage never to return and was never heard from; he is supposed to have found a watery grave; and one daughter married Harvey Clark and died in Michigan two years ago last January; of her twelve children, four daughters and one son are now living, and at the advanced age of eighty-nine her health now bids fair to carry her on for some years yet. Rev. Ard Blakesley died in Albion April 11, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. John Simpkins had three children: Leonard, Mina and Nettie. Leonard died at the age of ten years. The family for several generations back have been residents of South Westerlo, Albany county. Their occupation has been chiefly farming, which is now the occupation of John Simpkins, in connection with which he buys and ships to New York city lumber in logs. During the last year he has paid over \$2,000 for freight, which fact shows that he is carrying on quite an extensive business in this line. Mr. Simpkins is now sixty-three years of age. His wife's mother, who is now eighty-nine years old, is living with her son-in-law, John Simpkins, and is hale and hearty.

Loren, Francis, was born in Hastings in July, 1842, son of Dominick Loren, a native of France, who came to Hastings about 1830, a blacksmith and farmer. His wife was Anna Buet, and their children were Joseph, Mary, Josephine, Charles, Francis and Sylvester. Our subject was first a cooper, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. A, 24th N. Y. Inf't. He served two years, and was wounded in the Second Bull Run August 30, and was discharged. His three brothers were also soldiers and wounded. In 1866 he married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Francis (German) Pierson, natives of France, who came to United States in 1852. Their children are Josephine T., Augustus D., Florence E., Kittie E., Minnie F., Charles P., Frederick B., Jennie I., and Octavia E. Subject is a member of the G. A. R., Isaac Waterbury Post, No. 418, of Central Square. He and wife are members of the Central Square Grange.

Lilley, Dexter M., was born in the town of Richland September 28, 1865. The great-grandfather of Abner Lilley was one of three brothers that came from Scotland to this country. He settled in Cambridge, Connecticut, and in 1777, March 8, married Sibble Hale. To them three children were born, Olive, Phineas and Abner. He was a soldier in the great struggle for liberty in the Revolutionary war and was killed near its close. Phineas Lilley, the grandfather, was born at Cambridge, Con-

neecient, November 29, 1779. He married Amy Sampson November 1, 1802, and settled in the town of Sandy Creek. He was a farmer and carpenter, also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were Cynthia, Abner, Levi, Oren, Dyanthia, Alfred, Emily, Olive and Mary. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died February 2, 1855, in the town of Richland at the age of eighty-seven years. Alfred Emery Lilley, the father, was born May 25, 1815, in the town of Sandy Creek. At the age of sixteen years he became a member of the Methodist Church and a most faithful and earnest worker for the cause of Christ. March 9, 1842, he married Lucina Brown, daughter of Daniel and Sallie Brown, and in 1843 purchased a farm one mile east of Pulaski where he soon located and passed the remainder of his life. His wife died March 6, 1855, leaving one son, William W., who was drowned in Lake Ontario November 29, 1868, at the age of twenty-three years, leaving a wife and two children, Josephine M. and William W. In 1857, August 27, he married Betsey Maria Severance, daughter of William and Eliza Hadley Severance. Betsey M. was born February 22, 1830, in the town of Sandy Creek, and was of English origin. The children were Rosie L., Amy E., Phineas, Dexter M., Mina A. and Mattie S. The father died September 16, 1883, at the age of sixty-eight years. Rosie L. Lilley married John A. Frary February 26, 1879, and resides in the town of Richland. Phineas Lilley married Winnie Filkins January 21, 1881, and resides at Oswego. He is a carpenter and sawyer by trade. Mina A. Lilley married George Stark September 11, 1880, and resides at Pulaski. Dexter, Amy and Mattie reside at the old home east of Pulaski with the mother, Betsey M. Lilley. Amy is an elocutionist, Mattie S. a teacher of public school and Dexter is a stationary engineer, carpenter and farmer, caring for the old home and its surroundings where the memory of past pleasures still linger and cherished feet have trod.

King, Don A., traces his ancestry to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when John King, father of the original settler in this county was secretary to that Queen. A son named Edward was a classmate of John Milton. He was later drowned in the Irish Sea and commemorated by Milton in the poem of "Lycidas." John, the ancestor of the family in this country, settled in North Hampton, Mass., in 1645 from England. Don A., son of Henry and Betsey (Allen) King, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county March 27, 1820. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Allen, esq., the first settler at Bear Creek (now Pierrepont Manor). His father, Henry King, came from Southampton, Mass., in 1806. Our subject graduated with honors from Union College in 1844 in the same class with Prof. Joy of Columbia College, Gov. A. H. Rice, William H. H. Moore, James C. Duane, U. S. A., also Gens. Frederick and Howard Townsend of Albany. After graduating he studied law with a Mr. Blake at Cold Springs opposite West Point and finished with Hon. A. Z. McCarty of Pulaski, in 1847, and September 22 of that year was admitted to the bar. In 1848 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas C. Baker of Pulaski, by whom he has four children, Ella M., widow of the late Rev. J. H. Wright; Katherine D., wife of J. L. Hutchens; Charles B. and Sarah F. Charles B. is a graduate of Union College, and now resides at Peoria, Ill. In 1848 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. McCarty which existed until 1855, in which year he was appointed a director of Pulaski Bank, which office he filled 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. Mr.

King has been greatly interested in educational matters and was one of the incorporators of the Pulaski Academy, besides contributing largely toward its prosperity.

Kehoe, William, was born in the city of Oswego June 23, 1830. His parents moved into Scriba and he naturally became a farmer. He has branched out, however, into the meat business and in 1883 started a refrigerator in Oswego for the purpose of jobbing beef and provisions consigned from Armour & Co, of Chicago. He is a member of the firm of Mollison & Dowdle, and in connection with them they have opened branch houses in Waterloo, Ogdensburg, Malone and Tupper Lake. In 1876 Mr. Kehoe married Ellen Lewis of Jefferson county and they have three children, Norman D., Lena and Hattie. Mr. Kehoe's father was William Kehoe, a native of Ireland who came to America in 1820. His mother was Elizabeth Burns.

Kenyon, Jason, was born in Steuben county July, 1820, son of Clark Kenyon, born in Rhode Island in September, 1796, one of five children of Joseph Kenyon of Rhode Island, who was born in 1773. In early life Clark was a contractor, justice of peace for years, and sheriff of the county. Later he came to Onondaga county, where he engaged as public work contractor. His later life was spent in farming. His wife was Elizabeth Perry, born in Rhode Island in 1797, a cousin of Commodore Perry, and their children were Sally, Nancy, Harriet, Jane, Maria, Perry, Jason and Theresa. At the age of twenty-one subject engaged in public work, since which time has devoted most of his time to farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 110th Regiment, served six months, discharged on account of disability. In 1851 he came to Hastings, and the following year married Angeline, daughter of William Benson of Parish. Their children were Cora M., Judson J., Nettie J. (deceased), and Edwin C., Herbie S., Jessie A., now living. Mr. Kenyon is a member of Hastings Grange, also member of Isaac Waterbury Post 418 G. A. R., served as assessor eleven years, and also collector. His wife died in April, 1894, and he is now retired, living with his children.

Klock, Romain, was born in Parish April 29, 1848, son of Daniel and Efau Klock. Mr. Klock's father was among the earliest settlers in Parish and cleared most of his own farm. Subject was educated in Parish then went to work on his father's farm, which he continued until the death of his parents, when he bought the interest of the other heirs and became sole owner. This farm consists of 100 acres, which Mr. Klock keeps in a superior state of cultivation. He married in 1870 Sarah Philbrick, and has three children, Arthur, Ernest and Leona.

Kenyon, Edwin R., was born in Mexico on the farm where he has always resided. His grandfather, Louis, was a native of Westmoreland county, and came to Oswego county with his family about 1820. He died in Mexico in 1884, aged seventy-five. Joseph, a son of Louis, and father of Edwin R., was a native of Mexico, and lived and died there. His wife, Sarah Hotchkiss, was a native of Vermont. Subject married in 1856 Ellen Andrews, and they have one child, Luke, a resident of Palermo.

Ingersoll, William O., of Scotch ancestry, was born in Richland, December 7, 1848, a son of Benjamin Ingersoll, who was born in Richland, where he died aged sixty-three years. He married Hannah Bull of Jefferson county, who died in this town, aged fifty-four years. Their children were Alzina, Allula (deceased), Lyman, Isaac, Margaret, John B. and William O. The father was a farmer, fisherman and lumber-

man, and was the first child born in Richland. William was educated in the common schools, and his first business was boating. He enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols., and served in the army of the James, stationed at City Point, Va. He was sent north June 25, 1865, and discharged at Syracuse on July 4th of that year. He is a G. A. R. man. His wife was Florence S. Fitch, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Ann (Bishop) Fitch of Oswego county, the grandfather having been a soldier in the French army. They have one child, Jessie, born January 12, 1874, who is a graduate of music and a teacher of the same.

Jacobson, Henry S., was born February 15, 1841, in Albion, Oswego county, a son of Abraham and Nancy Jacobson. He was educated in Albion, then went to work for A. J. Gardner, continuing until he volunteered in the late Civil war, when he went to the front with the 10th N. Y. Cavalry. He enlisted in October, 1861, and re-enlisted December 21, 1863, serving until the close of the war, and was under fire in thirty-two different engagements. After the close of the war, he returned to work for Mr. Gardner. In 1890 he bought his farm, which he now conducts. He married in 1866 Emeline Haight by whom he had nine children: Warren, Jesse, Harriet, Adelbert, Abigail, Oscar, Calvin, Andrew, and Edward.

Johnson, George P., M. D., is a native of Oswego county, born August 9, 1844, educated in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Stephen P. Johnson, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1867. He practiced in the city of Oswego one year, and since 1868 has engaged in the practice of his profession at Mexico, N. Y. He was physician and surgeon at the County Poor House and Insane Asylum eighteen years, from January, 1872, pension examining surgeon fourteen years from 1869, and postmaster four years from February, 1883. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and was president of Oswego County Medical Society in 1883. For the past fifteen years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mexico Military Academy. He has one child, Fannie W. His wife, whom he married June 5, 1883, was Sarah A. Webb, a native of Mexico, who died September 10, 1893.

Ingerson, L. M., was born in Evans Mills, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1843, son of Alexander Ingerson. Mr. Ingerson enlisted at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, in 1861, in Co. A, 94th N. Y. Vols., and served until 1863, when he was discharged. In August, 1863, he re-enlisted at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, N. Y., in Co. I, 20th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, as quartermaster-sergeant of said company in August, 1863. In July 1865, was promoted to regimental quartermaster-sergeant and served until August, 1865, when the regiment was discharged by orders from the War Department. After the war he settled in the town of Williamstown, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he was engaged as foreman in a lumber plant owned by Ashbel Orton for fifteen years. In the spring of 1880 he and his wife moved into the village of Williamstown, and then bought the grist mill, which he has since conducted. He also has a farm in connection with his mill which he works. In 1888 he purchased a large steam saw mill in the town of Redfield that he manages himself. He has always been looked upon as one of the leading men of the town, being supervisor in 1885. He married Martha, daughter of A. Orton, of said town.

Irish, William, was born in Parish, May, 8, 1843, son of John and Betsey Irish. John

Irish came from Schoharie county, about fifty years ago. He was one of the oldest settlers in Parish. Subject of sketch was educated in Parish, and then went into the cooper business at which he remained about fifteen years, then bought the farm adjoining the one on which he was born, and where he now lives, consisting of 100 acres under a fine state of cultivation, ranking among the best farms in the township. He married Mary Ann Cross in 1873.

Herriman, H. N., a native of Sandy Creek, was born October 17, 1842, a son of Thomas J. and Sybil (Sampson) Herriman, natives of Vermont who came to Oswego county when young. Thomas J. settled in Pulaski when nineteen years of age, at first in a hotel, and then took a farm in the woods and followed farming. He and wife spent their last days with subject. He died in December, 1873, and his wife December 30, 1891. The grandfather of subject, Jonathan Herriman, came from England prior to the Revolutionary war and was a soldier in that war. Mr. Herriman now has in his possession a sword which his grandfather carried in the Revolutionary war. Jonathan Herriman died in 1839. Our subject was reared on a farm and has always followed farming. He was for twenty years a resident of the village of Sandy Creek, but in 1890 bought the farm where he now resides and carries on general farming. He married, in 1865, Martha, daughter of William and Catherine Sprague of Sandy Creek. Mr. Sprague was a farmer and owned the farm which our subject bought at the death of Mr. Sprague in 1890.

Hutt, Earl S., was born in Williamstown in 1869, and is the son of Austin and grandson of Peter Hutt, who came to Williamstown in 1835. In 1840 he settled on the farm where Earl now lives, and was a lumberman and farmer. Earl S. married Frances, daughter of William Waters, and has two sons, William L. and Arlo A.

Humez, Antoine, was born in Aniche, France, March 8, 1851, is a son of Emanuel Humez, born in Somain, France, one of five sons and one daughter of Alexander Humez who was a shoemaker by trade. Emanuel, father of our subject, was a glass worker, came to the United States in August, 1879, direct to Berkshire, Mass., and was the only one of his family who came to the United States. His wife was Louise Mallet, born in Montmedy, France, and their children are Antoine, Louis, Aimable, Alexander, Leonie, Aglae and Ernest. The sons are all glass blowers by occupation. Subject learned the glass blower's trade when seventeen. In 1880 he came to Massachusetts and two years later to Cleveland, where he has since been engaged in the glass works as blower. In June, 1880, in Lanesboro, Mass., he married Laure, daughter of Gustave Andris of Cleveland, a native of Belgium, and they have one child, Eugene, born in 1888. Mr. Humez is an energetic upright man, and is a member of the town board. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, also of the Glass Workers' Union. His father died in October, 1888, and his mother resides in Cleveland with her son, Ernest.

Howe, Henry L., was born in this county July 9, 1831, a grandson of Peter, born in Massachusetts but came to this county in 1812 with his family and died here aged eighty-five. The father of our subject, Moses, was born in Massachusetts but came with the family to this county, where he died aged eighty one. He married Lucy Munger, who died aged seventy-six. Henry L. was educated in Fulton and taught eight terms, after which he read law and at the age of twenty-seven was admitted to

the bar in Syracuse (1860) and afterward to the Supreme Court of the United State. He began the practice of law in Sandy Creek, continuing until 1878, when he came to Oswego city and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1881 he left the general practice and engaged with Mr. Kingsford, looking after the legal department of all the latter's interests, as well as the Oswego Starch Factory. Mr. Howe has conducted some cases of great importance, and which have been carried to the Court of Appeals and has had several cases in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, of the 32d Degree Scottish Rite, and Ninety Degree Egyptian Rite. He was a member of the convention organizing the Republican party. He was elected supervisor from Sandy Creek and has been clerk of the board twice; and was elected in 1867 surrogate. In 1852 he married Augusta A. Hastings of this county, daughter of Count De Gras Hastings and Lovina Conklin. They have one child, Franklin H., born August 5, 1854, who is married and has two children. He resides in Oswego and is a telegraph operator.

Hopper, Jasper, is a son of George C. (named after Gov. George Clinton), an old resident of Onondaga county and a grandson of Jasper Hopper, who was born in New York city June 10, 1770. The family are of Dutch descent, two brothers Andreas and Mathias having emigrated from Holland to New York in 1620. Andreas settled in New Jersey and Mathias on Manhattan Island. Andrew Hopper, the father of Jasper, was a son of Lieutenant John Hopper, known in the early history of the country as an officer in General Harmer's campaign against the Indians. Jasper, grandfather of our subject, entered public life at the age of eighteen, when he received the appointment of clerk in the office of the secretary of state. In 1791 he was made deputy secretary, and held that position until 1802, when he was appointed by Governor George Clinton, clerk of Onondaga county, which office he held for fifteen years. He was clerk of the Assembly for two terms. He aided in procuring a charter for Onondaga Academy, famous as an institution of learning in early days, and was one of the first to endow that institution. He married Charlotte Newcomb of Dutchess county in 1800. He died June 30, 1848, at his residence at Onondaga Valley. Jasper Hopper, subject of this sketch, was born in 1855. He was educated at Onondaga Academy, which had been promoted and endowed by his grandfather. He read law with Charles G. Baldwin, esq., of Syracuse, and then traveled extensively for several years. He is now a resident of Hannibal Centre, and is one of the justices of the peace of the town of Hannibal. In 1882 he married Rosamond F. Moore, a granddaughter of the late Thomas A. Moore, a well known physician of Manlius, Onondaga county. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper have two sons, Ernest J. and Eugene N.

Halsey, Charles H., of New England ancestry, was born in Oswego county January 26, 1842, a grandson of George, who died here aged eighty; and a son of George, who died aged seventy-two. The latter married Celia Rickard, who survives him. Their children were Charles H., Gamahel Halsey and Almira, deceased. Charles H. was educated in the common schools, and his first business was running threshing machine, which however, caused the loss of his right arm. He then began trucking, and later bought a dairy farm, which he still continues. He also had the mail route between Port Ontario and Pulaski. March 16, 1864, he married Charlotte, daughter of William and Eliza (Dolley) Andrews, William having been a soldier in the British army. Their children are Gertrude, who married Lewis Wood, and Grace S., who

married William Drake, and has three children. Our subject enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, Battery G, in 1861, and served in the army of the Potomac till the close of the war. He was in twenty-seven engagements, and received a medal for his service at Gettysburg. Mrs. Halsey is a member of the Women's Relief Corps.

Harvey, Nelson, was born in Herkimer county in 1839, son of William Harvey, native of the same place, one of nine children of Elijah Harvey, who was a native of Vermont. William was a farmer who came to Hastings in 1857, and died later in Syracuse. His wife was Mary Baum, and their children were Nelson, Warren, Eliza, Alphena, Mary and Clara. Subject worked on the farm with his father until twenty-two years of age, then began for himself on a portion of the homestead, later added to it, and now possesses 150 acres. In 1858 he married Annis, daughter of Charles Beardsley of Hastings, and their children are: Wm. L., Frank, Clarence D., and Frederick S.

Hart, Delos, was born in Onondaga county in 1852, son of Attison Hart of the same county, who is one of three sons of Elery and Anna Hart. Attison was a farmer and cooper, came to Hastings in 1868, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Delos. His wife is Catharine Saddler, and they had two children, Delos and Judson, who died young. Our subject has always remained with his parents on the farm, and is now supporting them in their declining years. In 1876 he married Addie, daughter of William and Emeline (Chaffee) Smith of Hastings, who came there in 1838. Mrs. Hart is one of five children. Since 1879 Mr. Hart has been interested in the jewelry business at his home in connection with his farm.

The Hart family is of English origin. The old town of Farmington, Conn., so rich in early history, is the mother of the Hart family—a family very numerous, honorable and highly distinguished for piety, industry and patriotism. Daniel Webster Hart, the subject of our sketch, was born in the town of Cicero, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 12th day of August, 1842. He was the son of Stephen and Polly White Hart, and the grandson of Ezra and Polly Owen Hart. Mr. Hart lived in Cicero, his native town, until sixteen years of age, at which time he moved with his father to Palermo, Oswego county, N. Y. He was the only son in a family of five children. During his boyhood until the breaking out of the Civil war he assisted his father in the work upon the farm. In the year 1862 he enlisted in the 110th N. Y. Inft., under the command of D. C. Littlejohn, where he served three years. At the close of the war he returned home, again resuming his former occupation of farming. Mr. Hart was married June 16, 1866, to Miss Mary C. Flint, daughter of Alex and Asenath Flint of Palermo county, Oswego county, N. Y. The family consists of two sons, L. A. Hart born October 30, 1867, and S. L. Hart born September 26, 1875. The oldest son was married January 25, 1893, to Miss Sarah J. Sherman. In his religious ideas Mr. Hart is Methodist and has taken a prominent part for some time as class leader in the church of his choice. In politics he is a Republican of the true type. Mr. Hart served his town as supervisor; he has also held other important offices in the town of which he is a resident. Mr. Hart is a thorough farmer, a good citizen and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

Lloyd, Samuel, was born in Oneida county in 1819, and when ten years of age came to Albion with his parents, Peter and Nancy (Owens) Lloyd, natives of Wales.

The former died in Albion in 1850, aged seventy-seven, and the latter in Wisconsin in 1871, aged eighty-six. Mr. Lloyd is a farmer and capitalist, has been trustee several terms, and married in 1852 Mrs. Mable (Waters) Lloyd.

Hall, I. S., was born in Scriba August 7, 1834, and has followed farming all his life except seven years which he spent in boating. In 1863 he married Mary J. Benson, and they have two children, Frances E., now Mrs. Albert Gilbert and Daniel J. Mr. Hall's father was Shibney Hall, and his mother Maria (Maxon) Hall. His grandfather was Benjamin Hall. I. S. Hall has one grandchild, Maxon E. Gilbert.

Hibbard, Seymour N., was born in Jefferson county June 17, 1845, a grandson of Nathaniel of Vermont, who died in this county aged eighty-six; and a son of Elisha A., who is now living aged eighty. The latter married Cynthia B. Harris of Jefferson county, who is now living aged seventy-five, a daughter of Colonel C. Harris who was in the war of 1812. Their children are Warren, Martha, Seymour N., Charles, Lucy and one who died in infancy, Warren and Lucy being now deceased. The grandfather, Hibbard, was second lieutenant in the war of 1812. Our subject was educated in Oswego county, and in 1864 enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols., and served in the army of the James, receiving his discharge at Syracuse at the close of the war, after which he began milling at Texas. For eight years he was connected with the Oswego City poorhouse. He now resides with his parents. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Granger. March 1, 1866, he married Olive C. Meyers, whose father was Adam Meyers of Ontario county. She died in 1868. They had one child, Frederick L., born March 22, 1867, who died in 1868.

Hubbard, Minor W., was born October 17, 1848, in Albion, son of Heman A. and Concurrence L. Hubbard. Heman Hubbard was born in Jefferson county and was one of the early settlers. Subject was educated in Albion, then started a saw mill in Dugway, which he ran six years, then started a dairy farm in Richland and operated it six years. He then went to Kansas and worked at railroading four years, when he returned to Oswego county and worked as engineer one year. He then bought a place at Union Square and resumed farming. He returned to Parish in 1890 and bought the farm which he at present conducts. Mr. Hubbard serves a general milk route, and does a large business in addition to conducting his farm. He married Emma Towsley, and has two children, Addie and Nellie.

Hammond, Martin C., of New England ancestry, was born January 14, 1851, a grandson of Nathaniel, born in New York, who died in this county. The father, David P., was born in Washington, D. C., and died in this county aged sixty-eight years. He married Sarah Stacey, born in this county, who died in Syracuse aged fifty-six years. Their children were Ellen A., Edwin H., Louisa A., George W., and Martin C., all deceased except David and Martin. David was a soldier in the war. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was a brakeman on the N. Y., O. & W. R. R., and also followed boating for twenty-five years. He also owns a farm in the town of New Haven, and in 1894 he bought the Brook Trout House in Richland, of which he is proprietor. He was constable in New Haven sixteen consecutive years, and turnkey in the Oswego county jail three times. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. April 16, 1874, he married Florence A., daughter of M. S. and Mary A. Coon of New Haven, Oswego county. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have one daughter, Flora Belle, born August 10, 1876.

Dowdle, James, was born in the city of Oswego December 1, 1845, a son of Walter and Ann Dornon Dowdle of Ireland, who came to Oswego in 1841. His father died April 18, 1876, aged sixty years, and his mother August 22, 1892, aged sixty-eight. Their children were John, James, Peter, Edward, William J. and Frank, all living. James was educated in the public schools of Oswego, and first worked for A. G. Cook in the coal business, later clerked for James Doyle in the boot and shoe business, and then was clerk in the commission house of Ames & Sloan. In 1866 he started in the insurance business with Gilbert Mollison and O. H. Hastings. The latter retiring, the business has been conducted up to date by Mollison and Dowdle, who are also engaged in the provision and coal business. James Dowdle is at present president of the Oswego Gas Light Co. He was alderman in 1873, mayor in 1884, and was one of the organizers of the street railway. September 18, 1873, he married Mary B. Lynch, daughter of Bart Lynch; they have had two children, Bart, born November 27, 1874, and Charles, born May 26, 1877. Charles died March 22, 1891.

House, Warren E., was born in the town of Parish, and in 1876 went to Jamaica and engaged in the fruit trade there nine years, shipping to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In 1886 he returned to Oswego county and married the same year Carrie A. Haller, by whom he has one daughter, Ruth. David, the father, was born in Otsego county May 17, 1815, and the mother, Sophia Pierce, was born in Herkimer county July 3, 1822. They were married June 28, 1837, and reside with their son Warren E. Their children were Alonzo D., born October 2, 1838 (deceased); Cornelius, born November 22, 1839 (deceased); Julia A., born November 25, 1840; Mary, born January 7, 1842; Malissa, born February 14, 1844 (deceased); Joseph, born September 6, 1845 (deceased); Warren E., born June 1, 1847; Norman, born June 2, 1848 (deceased); and Alice, born October 18, 1849.

Gardiner, Nelson A., of English ancestry, was born in Providence, Ontario, February 3, 1855, a grandson of George Gardiner of England, who died in Ontario aged eighty-four. His father, Thomas, was born in England and came to this country and married Olive Carl of Ontario. He died aged forty-five years. Their children were George H., Altheir E., Amanda C., Richard C., William T., Nelson A., Jonathan B., all living. The father was a potash manufacturer, and was killed by falling into one of his own vats. Our subject was educated at Fairfield, Ont., and came to the United States in 1872 where he has been actively engaged in the lumber trade. In 1890 he started the first lumber yard in the town of Richland, which he still conducts. July 6, 1876, he married Emma T., daughter of Chauncey T. and Emeline Fuller, and their children are Olive E., Ray F., and Martha B. Olive B. died May 31, 1894, universally mourned.

Finley, Ellen, daughter of Patrick Gillerlain, and youngest of a family of twelve, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America with her father, who was a gardener, when she was about twelve years old. Thomas Finley was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1824, and has for nearly fifty years been a resident of Oswego county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Finley were denied educational advantages, but their many estimable qualities have won the high esteem of a large circle of friends. They were married February 8, 1850, and have five children, now residing in remote quarters of the globe, but no death has yet occurred in this family circle. The chil-

children are George, born in 1851, a master mechanic of Syracuse; Henry born in 1853, engaged in boating; Mary, born in 1855, wife of Edwin Von Derbeck, who was born in Berlin, the son of a German nobleman, and for twenty-one years a resident of Moscow, Russia; Elizabeth, wife of John Foster Sandusky, O.; and John, a machinist at Providence, R. I. Mrs. Finley is a devoted member of the M. E. Church of Fulton. She has taught herself since maturity to write, that she may correspond with her scattered children, and in 1881 undertook the arduous journey to Moscow, where she spent several months with her elder daughter, Mrs. Von Derbeck.

Barlow, Smith H., of Scotch ancestry, was born in Massachusetts, October 1, 1832, a son of Smith H., born in Massachusetts, who died in Litchfield, Conn., aged forty-four, and Angeline Loring, who died in Connecticut, aged forty-five. Their children were Susan H., Hannah L., Smith H., Walter A., Victoria and Angeline, the latter two deceased. Smith H. was educated in Connecticut and at Albany, and in the spring of 1855 came to Sandy Creek and followed his trade of carpenter and joiner and taught school winters until 1862, and then built with a partner a sash and door factory, which he operated until the spring of 1870, and then sold his interest and followed contracting until 1878. He then started a sash and door factory, which he still continues, it being the leading industry of the kind in the section; it is located on Little Sandy Creek, which affords its water power. The output consists of doors, sash, blinds, window and door frames, and the planing and dressing of lumber, mouldings, cornices, etc. The firm also does contracting and building and employs from six to ten men. Mr. Barlow is now president of the School Board, and has served as justice of the peace and trustee and president of the village of Lacona. September 26, 1860, he married Mrs. Martha Pruyn Ferguson, who died April 22, 1874. October 26, 1875, he married Deborah A. Chapin. The subject has one adopted child, Walter A. Barlow, who married Carrie Scofield of Westchester county.

Bennett, James G., was born in Newark, N. J., in 1835. He started life in the minstrel business, from which he drifted into the circus business, being at one time connected with Van Amberg's great menagerie. His first hotel experience was gained in the Mansion House, Baltimore, Md., afterwards being connected with the Giles European Hotel in Baltimore. He was next associated with Mr. M. T. Gooderson in the Park House, Junior, in City Hall Square, New York City. In 1850 came to Oswego and worked at the old Revenue House and the Munger House. In 1860 he went to the front with the Eighty-first Regiment. After six months of army life he was at the Simpson House at Washington, D. C. Again he came back to Oswego and took the Revenue House as proprietor. He afterwards gave up the Revenue House and took the New Welland House at Oswego. Then he left Oswego for a short time and came back and leased the Revenue House again. The house was soon sold to the R. W. & O. RR. Company, and Mr. Bennett leased the Doolittle House. He was in the Doolittle House for about a year and then returned to the Revenue House (now called the Lake Shore Hotel). In 1881 he leased the Woodruff House, at Watertown, and from 1881 to 1885 conducted both houses successfully. In 1886 Mr. Bennett went to California and was engaged in the real estate business for a time in Los Angeles. He then bought an interest in the Hotel Nadreau at that place. He returned to Oswego in 1892 and leased the Doolittle House, of which he is the proprietor at present. The capacity of the house is for 400, with a dining room seating 200. The house has

an open court, every room being well ventilated. It has sample and reading rooms, and the famous Deep Rock spring is under the hotel, the water being free to guests. It is the largest hotel in Northern New York.

Condé, Frederic, was born in this county November 14, 1855, a son of Henry S., born in Saratoga county, who died in Oswego, aged sixty-nine, and of Dorcas A. Peckham, born in Connecticut, who died in Oswego aged seventy-five. Frederic was educated first in Oswego, then attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., then returned to Oswego and entered the factory of H. S. Condé & Son, the firm being composed of the father, son, and eldest brother, and on the death of the father the brother and mother continued the business. Frederic then went to New Mexico, where he remained ten years. He returned to Oswego in January, 1891, and organized and started the manufacturing plant of which he is sole proprietor. This plant is located on the east bank of the river, being a substantial four-story structure, 80 by 100 feet, and equipped with the latest machinery obtainable, water power being used. They employ 200 operatives constantly, their goods being consigned to New York commission dealers, whence they find their way to all parts of the State and country. Mr. Condé is a man of strict integrity and great business ability and energy.

Wallace, Joseph A., of Scotch ancestry, was born in Oswego, March 24, 1861, a son of Joseph, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, who died in Oswego, aged fifty-six. The latter married Martha Griffith, a native of Ireland, who survives him. Joseph A. was educated in the public schools, and assisted his father, who was the first bill poster of Oswego, having begun in 1853, and the son has continued the business ever since his father's death, in 1876. He controls the entire licensed city bill posting business, owning bill boards and having leases covering all desirable vacant places in town. He has also been engaged in various other occupations, among them being the roofing business, and the tobacco and cigar trade. He was also manager of the Academy of Music of this city until the closing of that house, in December, 1892, and upon the erection of the Richardson Theatre in 1894, accepted the management of that palace of play houses, and still continues in that position. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Parmelee, Seymour, long a prominent builder of Fulton, where he has lived for over sixty years, was born at Volney Centre, in 1832. William Parmelee, his father, moved to Fulton about 1833, and in 1835 built and operated the first machine shop in the place. He was one of the pillars of the M. E. Church. He was very active in the choir, and was the first to introduce instrumental music, to the great annoyance of some of the more conservative members. He died in 1844. Seymour is very highly esteemed in Fulton and wherever known as a citizen of worth and character. In the Masonic fraternity he has reached the topmost round. He has passed through the chair in both lodge and chapter, which are all the Masonic bodies in Fulton. He holds various positions in town and village affairs. He was married in 1856 to C. Minerva Cummings, of Palermo, who died after a little more than two years of married life. The present Mrs. Parmelee was Lucy M. Cummings, a sister of the former wife.

Wilson, Francis M., was born in Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1825, and was the son of John and Delia Wilson. When Francis was but a child his mother died, after which he came to live with his sister at Palermo. When a young man our sub-

ject went on a whaling voyage and was in California at the beginning of the gold excitement. He subsequently made two other voyages and became first mate of the vessel. He next bought a boat and afterward followed the canal for about twenty-five years, then he sold out and for a while lived on a farm in Granby. About two years later he went again on the canal, but later located at Fulton, and has since been identified with local business interests. He has been in the coal business since 1881. He has been village president, street commissioner, foreman of the State scow, and division superintendent of the canal. He married Flavilla Church, by whom he had three children, Ida, who married W. J. Watson; Carrie, wife of Frank Blanchard; and Francis M., jr., deceased.

Wart Family, The.—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, came by the inevitable ox sled conveyance of that era about the same time. Mr. Wart, however, arrived two days the earlier, and was consequently the very first settler of Boylston. 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 where the present residence of Norman Wart stands, and Mr. Wart established himself half a mile further east. It was two miles to another house in Lorraine, and a like distance west into Ellisburg; to the south nearly ten miles of forest lay between the two hardy pioneers and the settlement of Orwell; while on the east the oaks and hemlocks stretched in an unbroken mass to the distant valley of the Black River. In 1815 there was a heavy immigration consisting of four families, namely: Peter Wells, Martin Lillie, John F. Dean and Asa B. Copeland. They settled where North Boylston church (M. P.) now stands. Morris Wart, a younger brother of John, came in 1816, living with the latter a while and then locating in 1818 in the town of Lorraine. In 1830 he located in the northwest corner of Boylston, adding to his purchase at various times until he had 300 acres. His wife was Phoebe Hall, of Royal Grant, Oneida county, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: Frances Ann, James P. and O. Norman. The mother died in 1838, and Morris married Betsey Bargey, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: Phebe M., Peter V., Alfred B. and Jeremiah. She died in 1881. Mr. Wart served a number of years as assessor and was also poormaster. He was a member of the Mannsville Baptist church. He died in 1882. Three of his children, Frances, James P. and Alfred are in Michigan. O. Norman Wart was born July 18, 1835, in the town of Boylston. He married Elsie Ann, daughter of Stephen Draper, born August 22, 1840, in the town of Orwell, and has two children: Clarence H., born May 11, 1873; and Clara V., born May 21, 1876, both of whom are teaching school. He has a farm of 100 acres devoted to general farming, and has served as assessor three years. He and family are members of the Mannsville Baptist church. It is related that about 1850, this part being settled mostly by Warts, there were in the district school at one time twenty-five children of that name.

Morrow, Nelson, was born in Ontario, December 15, 1860, and came to Oswego

when three years of age. His father was Robert T., and his maternal grandfather was a soldier in Canada at the Fenian uprising. Nelson was educated in the common schools and at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., graduating in the class of 1883. He learned the machinist's trade, and later worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but on the death of his father returned to Oswego and assumed the management of a lumber, coal and insurance business. June 3, 1885, he married Laura J., daughter of Benjamin Doolittle, of Oswego, and they have two children: Laura, born March 3, 1892, died January 26, 1893; and Nelson Doolittle, born February 9, 1893. Mr. Morrow is manager of the deep Rock Spring, located in Oswego on the bank of the Oswego River, and which is drawn from a depth of 115 feet. The capacity of the well has equaled 4,500 gallons per day. These waters are shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada, being shipped to dealers, who bottle and supply the local trade. It is shipped also to Great Britain and Cuba, the annual output being 4,000 barrels. Eminent physicians declare these waters to be equal to any mineral spring in existence.

Haviland, Norman H., M. D., was born in West Hoosick, Rensselaer county, October 6, 1844, and is of the ninth generation from William Haviland, a pioneer of Newport, R. I., in 1667, another descendant of whom was Dr. Ebenezer Haviland, a prominent surgeon of the Revolution. The present doctor is the youngest of the four sons of Garrison and Aurilla (Chapman) Haviland. His childhood was spent upon his father's farm of 360 acres, at West Hoosick, and here he was educated at the district school. He afterward continued his studies at the Wallace private school at Hoosick Falls and then completed his preliminary education at the Folsome school finishing there in the spring of 1866. He spent the next two years upon his father's farm, of which he assumed the whole management. During 1868 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Carpenter, of Troy, and later studied with Dr. E. J. March, of Hastings. He then took two courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of M. D., March 14, 1872. Entering the office of Dr. I. B. Earl, of Syracuse, he practiced during the summer of 1872 and in October entered the Homeopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, now known as the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1873. In 1872 he married Nettie B., daughter of Thomas Newman, of Granby Center, a Methodist minister of the New York Conference. He settled in Spencertown, N. Y., where he soon had an extensive practice and where his son, Clarence Floyd, was born. The latter is at present a medical student at Syracuse University. In the spring of 1876 Dr. Haviland removed to Fulton, where he has since resided and practiced. In 1880 his second son, Frank Ross, was born, who is at present attending school at Fulton Academy and already shows considerable ability as an artist and also as an athlete. Dr. Haviland became a member of the Oswego County Medical Society in 1876 and a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society in 1880. Upon July 2, 1891, occurred the death of Mrs. Haviland at their home in Fulton. In the fall of 1893, he married Emma Newton Chaffee, a musician of rare ability and considerable note.

Ames, Hon. Leonard, of English ancestry, was born in Mexico, February 8, 1818, a grandson of Cheeny, born in England, who died in Connecticut, and a son of Leonard and Minerva (Peck) Ames, all now deceased. The children of Leonard

Ames and wife were Orson, Emeline, Dorothy, Harlow, George, Cheeny, Edwin, Harriet, Henry (deceased), Leonard, Minerva, Henry 2d, and Milton. The father was in the war of 1812. Leonard was educated at Mexico, and followed farming till the age of twenty-four. He came to Oswego in 1844, and with others opened a store, handling plaster and lime. Later with others he opened a pork packing plant in Delphi, Ind. (in 1846), and next returned to Oswego and with others bought the Ontario Mills. In 1864 he started the Second National Bank, and also bought with others the Ames Iron Works. Mr. Ames was elected to the Assembly in 1857, was supervisor and United States assessor under Lincoln, and has taken a prominent part in politics. He married Charlotte, daughter of Nathan Tanner, of New Haven, Oswego county, and they had these children: Leonard, William (deceased), Cornelia (deceased). His wife died, and he married second Anna M., daughter of William Allen, of Connecticut, and they have had three children: Allen, Fanny, and Alfred H. Leonard married, and is in business with his father. Fanny married L. N. Dewing, of Hartford, Conn.

Bennett, Charles T., late editor and publisher of the Patriot and Gazette, was born in Westport, Conn., in 1841, and five years later his parents removed to Peekskill, N. Y. During his boyhood at this place and while attending Peekskill Academy, his strong bent for the business was evinced by his voluntary apprenticeship to the office of the Peekskill Republican. In 1855 his family removed to Lyons, where he soon became an attache of the Lyons Republican, under William Tinsley, and soon after becoming an expert compositor and mastering the minutia of the trade, he went to Clyde, and in partnership with a friend named Daly established the Clyde Commercial, his maiden venture in journalism. In 1862 he first became associated with the Patriot as foreman, three years later taking the position of city editor on the Oswego Advertiser. In 1865 he returned to Fulton and purchased the Patriot and Gazette, since which time he has been not alone a journalist and editor, but a leader and mold of public opinion. An active member of the M. E. church, an earnest and effective advocate of the temperance cause, an ardent Republican, devoted to the advancement of all that was best in its platform and principles, Mr. Bennett was a personal type of ideal citizenship and an example worthy of emulation. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Fulton, holding that position at the time of his death, August 14, 1877, aged thirty-six. His wife, who survives him, was Mary L., daughter of Joshua Richards, an evangelist of local fame. She has one son, Charles R., born November 8, 1871, inheriting and already exhibiting many of the attributes which made his father a man of note, but at present wedded to the activities of a commercial life.

Curtis, Charles L., was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, February 22, 1853, son of Reuben S. and Eunice (Danforth) Curtis. The family was originally from Massachusetts. The father was born in Saratoga county. He followed the mill business, and died at the age of seventy-three years. He was the father of nine children, Frederick, Frank, Ella M., Rev. E. Danforth, Charles L., Henrietta, Frederick, Anna H., and Henry A. The life of Charles has been spent mostly in the mercantile business. He was educated in the Watertown select schools. After this he was weigher clerk in the custom house at New York. He then conducted a grocery and undertaking business; this he soon sold out. He then spent one year in

Clinton, retiring to Sand Bank in 1882. He again engaged in business and later sold out. He then spent one year in Watertown, then retired to Sand Bank and engaged in business, the firm being Costello & Co. He is now in Sand Bank in partnership with Mr. Steel. He married Anna, daughter of Dr. A. M. Van Ostram, of Jefferson county. They have four children, Louzon D., Carrie H., Dexter, and Kate. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pulaski Lodge No. 415.

Summerville, F. A., was born in Granby, April 29, 1868. His father, the late William H., was the oldest of six children of Edward and Lovina Summerville. The family is of Irish nativity. William was a man of considerable note in this town, where he was born in 1843, and where all of his life was spent. His mother was Lovina, daughter of William Draper, esq., one of the first settlers in this locality. William H. Summerville married in 1863 Sarah M. Fowler of Lysander, who survives him. Their children are Mrs. Addie E. Wells, George, Fred. A., Mary L., Ella L. Williams, Satie, Willie J., and Lyman L. Of the M. E. church of West Granby William Summerville was for many years a trustee, and of all good works an advocate and supporter. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company I, 193d N. Y. Vols., serving one year. He served as commissioner of highways two years, 1888 and 1889. His death occurred July 29, 1893, and his memory will long be cherished by his numerous descendants as well as by the community at large.

Scully, C. J., was born in the fifth ward of Oswego where he now resides. His parents were Irish, born in County Tipperary, Ireland; they came to this country in 1845, and settled in the fourth ward in 1852, where they were burned out at the time of the big fire, when they moved to the third (now the fifth) ward, where they since have lived. C. J. Scully passed through the senior school and three years in the unclassified. At the age of fifteen he left school and began work in the Kingsford box factory, where he remained five years (the only place where he ever worked). In May, 1876, he engaged in the liquor business, which he has followed to the present time. In 1881 he was elected alderman of the fifth ward and held the office two years. He is a Democrat, and was several times made delegate to the State convention. For four years he was connected with his brother Edward in the plumbing business. In 1882 he took as a partner Wm. Sweeney, and the firm of Scully & Sweeney has been doing business at 206 West First street as wholesale liquor dealers, and have been successful. Mr. Scully is connected with several social societies; he is a member of St. John church, county president of the A. O. H., member of the C. M. B. A., and one of the founders of the Ontario Liberal League and Protective Association. He was born December 25, 1855 (Christmas), and in recognition of his natal day he was named Christopher. On January 21, 1891 (the day David B. Hill was made senator), he married Anna Lynn, daughter of the late Francis and Margaret Lynn. They have two children, Frances M., born November 21, 1892, and Margaret J., born July 15, 1894. Mr. Scully is the second youngest of five boys and one girl. His father died April 6, 1891, and his mother is still living. His father's name was James Scully and his mother's Nora Burns.

Harding, Gilbert N., was born in Sandy Creek, January 4, 1843, son of Truman C. and Dolly (Tuttle) Harding, both born and died in Sandy Creek. The grandfather, Solomon S., died in Sandy Creek at the age of forty-two years. They are of English descent. The father was a farmer, merchant, and a captain in the State

militia. The children were Solomon S., Gilbert N., James B. and Frances E. Solomon S. was a soldier in the Civil war. Gilbert was educated in the common schools, Mexico Academy, and Eastman's Commercial College, of Rochester. He first entered the employ of the R. W. & O. R. R. at Sandy Creek as a clerk. He then clerked in a store until 1861, when he took an interest in the store with J. S. Robins & Co., which continued until 1874. Mr. Harding then engaged in the insurance business until 1881, when he bought half interest in the Salisbury flour mill. In 1886 he bought out the whole concern and now runs it alone. He has held the offices of president and trustee of the village of Lacona, supervisor, assessor and postmaster. He is at present postmaster at Lacona, the distributing office for Greenboro, Boylston, North Boylston, and Swartville. In October, 1870, he married Kittie E., daughter of Henry and Marie (Hanchett) Wright, of Sandy Creek. They have one child, Tad W., born in 1871, who is in the employment of his father.

Gilmour, Rev. James, M. A., late owner and principal of Falley Seminary for twelve years, was born in Paisley, Scotland, December 18, 1822, where he was reared, and came to this country in May, 1845. After preparing at Ogdensburgh Academy he entered Union College, from which he graduated with high honors in June, 1850. He then traveled abroad for over a year. On his return he spent three years in Princeton Theological Seminary. He first assumed a pastoral charge as a Presbyterian clergyman, but the insidious pulmonary difficulty which finally cut short his usefulness compelled him to relinquish preaching. Various educational and business vicissitudes marked his career, until he purchased the Falley Seminary at Fulton in 1860. September 5, 1855, he married Mary J. Veeder, who survives him and by whom he had seven children, four of whom are now living. Falley Seminary is now closed perhaps forever as an educational institution, but the memory of its builders of brain and lives will never perish. Its massive wings still domicile Mr. Gilmour's family, but the halls remain intact, and the various apparatus is in place. As an institution it has gone into history indelibly.

Jennings, Joseph, is a well known farmer and veteran, born in the town of Wooster, Otsego county, in May, 1830. He is a son of Calvin Jennings, born 1797 in Otsego county, who is a son of Isaac Jennings, who was born in England and was a Revolutionary soldier. Calvin, the father, was a farmer and came to the town of Parish in May, 1837. He married Abigail, daughter of Joshua Irish, of Otsego county, who was born in 1800. Their children were Isaac, Joatham, Stephen, Joseph, Jonathan, and Mary Jane, all living but Isaac. At the age of fifteen the subject learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1864, when he enlisted in Company K, 184th N. Y. Regiment, and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he removed to Boylston, and from that time until 1881 was engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs. He then bought the farm of fifty-five acres on which he now resides. In 1849 he married Lucretia, daughter of Jesse Williams, of Parish. Their children are Sally A. (deceased), Mary A., wife of Zimri Brownell, and Clarissa A. (deceased), and Joseph Calvin, who is married and has six children, Joatham A., Mary J., Sally A., Clarissa, Charles, and Flora. Mr. Jennings served as constable continuously from 1879 to 1893. His son now holds that office. He is a member of the Barney Post, G. A. R., of Sandy Creek.

Langan, John T., M. D., was born in Lowell, Mass., December 9, 1855. His grand-

father, Captain Albert Langan, was born and died in England. He was an officer in the English army. His father, John M. Langan, was born in Bolton, England, and died in Lowell, Mass., aged thirty-three. The latter married Anna M. Doherty, a native of Ireland, who survives; he was educated at the military academy and came to this country in the fifties and served as a soldier on the Union side through the late war. John T. was educated in Lowell and graduated when eighteen years old. He then went to Old Mexico with a surveying party, remaining three years, then went to Nicaragua, Central America, in the same business, where he stayed one year. Returning to Lowell, he read medicine with Dr. F. C. Plunkett, then went to Europe, remaining two years. Returning, he graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, and began practice in Lowell, Mass. He came to Oswego in 1889, and began regular practice, but in 1891 went again to Europe, visiting the principal hospitals and medical colleges in all civilized countries. Dr. Langan makes a specialty of surgery, though has a regular practice. He is one of the staff of physicians of the Oswego Hospital. In 1889 he married Catherine L. Conway, of Lawrence, Mass., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (McGugin) Conway, and they have one child, Paul C., born October 27, 1892.

Keeney J. Harvey, M. D., was born in the village of Keeney Settlement, Cortland county, N. Y., August 10, 1859. His grandparents were among the first to settle in that section, coming there in an early day from Connecticut. Dr. Keeney was educated in Hamilton, N. Y., after which time he read medicine with Dr. Hutchins of Batavia, and matriculated at the Homeopathic Medical College in New York, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1883. He practiced medicine in Batavia for two years, coming to Oswego in 1885, where he has since remained. He is president of the Oswego County Homeopathic Medical Society; he is also a member of the State Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Place, C. C., of Fulton, whose grandfather came from Rhode Island at an early date, is the eldest son of the late B. B. Place of Oswego. The latter was a citizen of much note, holding important official positions, such as justice of the peace and railroad commissioner. His business was the manufacture of brick on the old "No. 9 Road." He died in 1874, leaving four sons and one daughter. Chauncey, the eldest, first entered the office of Jenkins, Hoover & Co., a milling firm at Oswego, and was afterward bookkeeper in the National Marine Bank. Closing up in 1879 the affairs of the bank under Mr. Kingsford's vice-presidency, he then became associated with Thompson Kingsford, managing the latter's foundry and machine works for several years. In 1886 Mr. Place engaged in the manufacture of railway car springs at Oswego, removing to Fulton in 1892, where his ability and energy have made themselves felt in business circles. He remains associated with the Place Manufacturing Company of Oswego, a business established by himself in 1889 for the production of lathe chucks, pipe wrenches, and machine tools. In 1875 he married Caroline, daughter of Dr. Alfred Rice, of Hannibal.

Petrie, William, is a native of Redfield and was born in 1851. His father is James Petrie, an honored resident of the town since 1846, where he came immediately on his arrival in this country from the Orkney Islands, where he was born in 1819. His

wife was Jessie Guthrie, of Kirkwell, Scotland. He, in company with a brother, cleared a farm of 120 acres, which was afterward traded for other property, when Mr. Petrie purchased the 260 acre farm on which William now lives. He purchased the Burkitt farm of 200 acres in 1872. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living except Walton, who died in 1872 at the age of twenty-two. Five married daughters live in or close to the village: Mrs. G. G. Simons, Mrs. Charles Crow, Mrs. George S. Thompson, Mrs. John Wilson, and Mrs. J. R. Warren. James Petrie is at present living with his daughter, Mrs. Crow, his wife having died in 1893. William married on Christmas, 1874, Afsa A., daughter of George Sexton, of Lee, and in the following spring went to live on the old Petrie farm of 260 acres. He has a dairy of forty-five cows, and is known as one of the successful farmers in his locality. His children are Madge E., Ellen G., Blanche B., James, Sexton, Donald K., Eliza A., McKenzie W., and Elsie L. He served one term as collector.

Barthel, Frank, was born in Altenstatt, State of Alsace, then belonging to France, January 4, 1823. His father, Sebastine Barthel, was the father of five children: Martin, Christina, Mary, Henry and Frank. The latter being the youngest child, remained at home till seventeen years of age. In the spring of 1838 he apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade, serving three years. January 1, 1843, he was drafted as a soldier by the French government, and served under Louis Philippe, king of France, and then under President Caveneau and Louis Napoleon until December 1, 1850, when he received his discharge. January 28, 1851, he was married to Elizabeth Baumann, a native of the same place and only daughter of Michael Baumann, whose wife died when Elizabeth was but two years old. On May 15, 1853, he sailed for this country, leaving his wife and two children behind, making the voyage in twenty eight days. He landed in New York city and remained there two years working at his trade. In June, 1855, he came to Camden, Oneida county, and worked there till June, 1857, when he came to Sand Bank and worked for James McGarvey. In the spring of 1858 Mr. McGarvey sold out to him, and he then started in business for himself in the basement of the Riker House, where the Costello block stands at present. May 15, 1859, he moved to Pineville, then a thriving little village, and started a boot and shoe store. In June of the same year his wife and two children came to this country, and he then purchased a house and built a shop where he has ever since lived. They have had nine children of whom only three are living: Michael of Henderson, Jefferson county; Mrs. Mary E. Foreman of Ellisburg, Jefferson county; and Charles T., who lives at home, and at present is conducting the farm. He is a Democrat, and has been a resident of the town of Albion for thirty-six years.

Cogswell, Joseph, V. S.—In May, 1635, Sir John Cogswell, his wife, Elizabeth, and their three sons and five daughters, embarked from England to America and settled in Ipswich, Mass. From this distinguished family sprang a numerous posterity, some of whom have risen to eminence. Joseph Cogswell is of the ninth generation, and was born in Orwell in March, 1857 the son of Charles W., also a native of Orwell, born in September, 1831, whose father was George W., born in South Coventry, Conn., in 1795, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer in the town of Orwell. To his memory, his oldest son, Dr. H. D. Cogswell, of San Francisco, Cal., erected in that town a public drinking fountain and monument, at an expense of several thou-

sand dollars. Charles W. was a glazier and painter by trade, and was for many years constable and tax collector. His wife was Catherine A. Plantz, born in Herkimer county, and they had four children who grew to maturity, Joseph, Charles W., Sarah B., and Henry L. Joseph received his education in Orwell and prepared himself for the profession of veterinary surgeon, in which profession he has distinguished himself. In the fall of 1894 he was successful in the treatment of a malignant disease prevalent among cattle, known as anthrax fever, on which he furnished a treatise to the State Agricultural Department, which was extensively published by that body. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Springbrook Lodge in Richland, the Knights of Maccabees, and the Empire State Fraternity. In October, 1880, he wedded Helen R., daughter of Jacob E. Loatwell, of Redfield. She was born in Blackhawk, Blackhawk county, Iowa. Their children are Ida H., Henry D., Charles J., Catherine R. and Samuel J.

Cooper, Peter W., was born in Sterling, Cayuga county, in 1831, and settled in Hannibal in 1858. He is the son of John Cooper, whose father, John, senior, was one of the first settlers in Sterling, and the oldest son of the latter was a colonel and led a volunteer regiment in defense of Oswego at the time it was invaded by the British. John, the father of Peter W., married Fanny, daughter of Joseph Bunnell, who was also one of the first settlers of Sterling. Of the six children born to them, three sons survive: Joseph, who has always been an invalid; Alvah, who is a lawyer and a prominent business man of Osage, Kan., a graduate of the Ann Arbor University of Michigan; he has served one term in the Kansas Legislature and also several years as police justice of Osage. Peter W. Cooper enlisted in Co. F, 110th N. Y. Vols. and served in that regiment until it was discharged on the 28th of August, 1865. The 110th had but small opportunity to distinguish itself in battle, but it was marched and countermarched over a large portion of the State of Louisiana, suffering untold hardships and privations in that malarious climate, thereby decimating its ranks, some of the time faster than on the battlefield. It, however, participated in the siege of Port Hudson and was there at its surrender. Mr. Cooper was when he enlisted one of the most rugged men in the town of Hannibal, but he came home at the close of the war full of malaria, and never was able to regain his former health; still, he counted the cost when he enlisted, and has the satisfaction of the recollection that he always tried to do his duty as a soldier.

Case, George Marcus, was a native of Fulton, born in a dwelling which stood opposite the bank of which Mr. Case is now president, August 29, 1827, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Ferguson) Case. Jonathan Case is remembered as having been one of Volney's foremost men, a merchant and contractor and a man deeply interested in local enterprises. George M. was brought up to work in his father's store, and in 1850 associated in trade with his brother, S. F. Case. After ten years he sold out and turned his attention to contracting work on the canals and elsewhere, under both State and general governments; and for nearly two years was extensively engaged in large operations in various parts of the country, building and superintending canals—government work, carrying on dredging enterprises in important streams and harbors, and with his brother built the Phœnix dam. One of his partnerships was in the firm of Case, Van Wagenen & Co., removing rock in the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Ill. In 1869 S. F. Case died, upon which our subject was

made cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, and soon after was elected to succeed his brother in that institution. This office he still holds, and his duties have been of such a character that he was compelled to close out his former interests and devote himself to the financial affairs of the bank; still he has twice represented the county in the Assembly, and as a delegate to the memorable National Convention in 1880, was one of Grant's most firm supporters and a member of the historic 306. September 11, 1850, he married Vandelia M., daughter of Henry French of Fulton, and they have three children: Eva D., wife of Dr. Charles R. Lee; Solon F., cashier of the Citizens' Bank, and Edwin F., who died aged eight years.

Coon, S. Mortimer, was born in Hastings, Oswego county, April 18, 1845. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Rhode Island and the Hudson River Valley. He was brought up on a farm, attending district schools until he was fifteen. He attended the Mexico Academy several terms, beginning in 1861. He prepared for college at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. He graduated from the University of Rochester, classical course, in 1870 and from Hamilton College Law School in 1873. He has practiced law since 1874. Previous to that time he was a teacher for several years. He was city attorney for the city of Oswego from 1879 to 1882, and was a member of the State Legislature for the two years 1888 and 1889, declining a re-election.

Getman, Crawford, was the grandson of George Getman, one of four brothers whose homes were in Fulton, then Montgomery county, town of Ephratah. The family is of German origin, the Getmans of this county being, so far as is known, descendants of these four brothers. George was the father of six sons, one of whom, Benjamin, was born in Ephratah. He lived to be ninety years of age, dying in 1879. His wife, Mary Van Antwerp, was Holland Dutch and also a resident of Montgomery county. She died in 1883 at the age of eighty-eight. Benjamin and Mary Getman were the parents of twelve children: Eliza, Washington, Jane, Chauncey, Delia, Rachael, Oliver, Kate, William, Asa, Crawford and Mary. These children all grew to maturity and are now living, with the exception of William, Eliza and Jane. So long as the parents lived, all of the children met at the old home on July 5th, to celebrate the wedding anniversary of father and mother. Crawford, the youngest son, now sixty-one years of age, received a common school education, worked on the farm when a boy, clerked in a country store for three years, and until 1857 clerked in the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer until the bank closed. He came to Cleveland in 1858, where he kept books for the Union Glass Company, remaining in this position until September 1, 1863, when the firm of Caswell & Company was formed, the members of the firm being William Foster, Forrest Farmer, H. J. Caswell and Crawford Getman. Mr. Getman's life for the remaining thirty-one years is the history of the glass manufacturing industry of Oswego county, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Getman has never married. His sister, Kate, lives with him, caring for his home.

Green, Norman, was born in Richfield, May 13, 1807, settled in Hannibal in 1824, and bought 114 acres in the woods, which he cleared and lived there forty-eight years, building a stone house, three barns and other buildings on it. He married in 1837 Clarissa Waters of Otsego county, who died aged fifty-one years, leaving eight children: Nathan T., a farmer of Hannibal; Marion Armstrong, of Topeka, Kan.; Ogden

N., of Lincoln, Kan., who enlisted in 1862 in Co. F, 110th Regiment, and served during the war; Mrs. Ada J. Van Auken, of Hannibal; Cassius M., a lawyer of Green, Iowa; he is a graduate of the Normal School at Oswego; Mrs. Addie Cox, of Hannibal; Benjamin and Eva of Hannibal. Norman married Lydia Harriet Petit, who died, leaving one son, Walter V., a bookkeeper for the Northern Steamship Company, Buffalo. He married second Mrs. Susan Palmer, who died, and he married his present wife, Mrs. Adelia Henderson. Subject held the office of commissioner of highways. Walter V. Green was educated at Chaffee's Shorthand School, Oswego. Silvis Green, father of Norman, was a soldier in the Revolution, and a cousin of General Greene.

Gardner, De Witt, was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, March 28, 1819, son of Benjamin and Polly (Allen) Gardner. He lived on his father's farm until sixteen, when he came to Fulton where two of his sisters were then living, Mrs. Frederick Seymour, and Amanda, a teacher in the Fulton schools. He found employment in the general store of Almon Tucker about two years. He was next employed by Lewis Falley, for about two years, after which he returned to Mr. Tucker. Two years later Mr. Tucker and Mr. Gardner became partners in business in the store. In 1841 Mr. Gardner withdrew and began business alone, and was a successful merchant of Fulton about twelve or thirteen years. During the latter part of this period he had as partners L. C. Seymour and E. J. Carrington, who had been his former clerks. In 1855, with others, Mr. Gardner organized the Oswego River Bank, Mr. Wolcott being its president, while subject was cashier. After ten years of successful business as a State bank, the institution was reorganized as a national bank, Mr. Gardner still retaining the cashiership and practically directing its affairs. This position he held for twenty years and was then elected its president, in which capacity he still serves. Among his many other business interests we may mention that in 1865 Mr. Gardner and Mr. Seymour established a merchant flouring mill, which is now the St. Louis Mills, and we may further note the fact that Mr. Gardner has been an extensive builder in Fulton, and some of the largest structures, both public and mercantile, stand as monuments to his enterprise. His first wife was Elizabeth Simmons, by whom he had two children: Frances, wife of Henry Silkman, and Abbott. His second wife was Jane Townsend, and they had one child, Charles, who died in 1891 aged forty years. Mr. Gardner married third Sarah Smith, by whom he has one daughter, Alice May.

Gilbert, Hiram and Andrus, removed from Oneida county about 1830, and were pioneers in the locality named in their honor—Gilbertsville, and later Gilbert's Mills. They took up a large tract of land bordering on Six Mile Creek and proceeded at once to build a dam and grist mill, which Hiram, being a practical miller and millwright, operated in his own name for more than fifty years. A few years later he built a saw mill, which exists at the present time. Andrus built a store and ashery, which he successfully operated, the former being still in operation. They soon drew about them numerous settlers with thrifty habits, laid out and built up an enterprising village, with schools and churches. Each was the father of nine children, four boys and five girls, nearly all of whom were married in their native town and have made good citizens. The children of Andrus moved into Western States many years ago. The father died at Niagara Falls in 1890, at the ripe age of ninety-two.

years. The sons of Hiram settled in Fulton, and together have built and operated four of the seven flouring mills. Henry H. and Horace N., in 1855, first built the mill on the site of the Quartus Rust tool factory, now known as the Gage mill. A few years later H. N., in company with John J. Wolcott, built on the site of E. R. Redhead's paper mill; with this mill he was connected during the war. Mr. Gilbert volunteered in the service, but was not accepted. His next enterprise was rebuilding the burned Telegraph mill, which, in company with Thomas R. Wright, he operated for about ten years; after which he traveled in pursuit of pleasure and information. Returning to Fulton, he introduced cable power in the town, and assisted his younger brothers in building the Oswego Mills, now owned by True Brothers. After several years he sold out and has since devoted his time to travel and literary pursuits. Mr. Gilbert has also built many fine dwellings in and about Fulton since his retirement from active business. He married first, in 1857, Sarah Parker, and they had one child, Edith, now Mrs. King, of Washington, D. C. He married second, September 3, 1884, Caroline L. Gardner.

Drew, J. Graeme, leading bookseller and stationer of Fulton, also dealing largely in wall paper and fancy goods, located his business on Oneida street in 1890 and already commands a large patronage. He was born 1858 at Jacksonville, Fla., where his late father, Columbus Drew, was a man of note, having been a confederate commissioner during the war, and State comptroller from 1876 to 1880. J. Graeme in 1877 left the University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.) on account of his mother's death, and turned his attention to pharmacy, taking a position as prescription clerk with L'Engle & Dell, at Jacksonville, Fla., where he remained until 1883. He then became associated with two brothers in his present line of business, and in the store first opened by his father in 1852. Soon after becoming a resident of Fulton, Mr. Drew allied himself with one of the first families of the village, by marriage to Grace Howe.

Rice, Arvin, son of Arvin and Lydia (Dada) Rice, was born March 23, 1845. The mother of our subject was formerly the wife of Amos C. Cowles. By her marriage with Mr. Rice one child, Arvin, jr., was born. He was brought up on a farm and educated at Falley Seminary, read law with Hon. G. W. Cowles of Clyde, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Mr. Rice at once began practice in the office of H. C. Howe of Fulton with whom he afterward formed a partnership which continued until Mr. Howe's death in 1889. In September following, the law firm of Piper & Rice was formed. In 1868 he married Libbie Giddings, who died in 1869, and in 1873 he married Fannie S. Howe, by whom he had four children. Mr. Rice is an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church and for eighteen years has been one of its elders. He has held the offices of town clerk, justice of the peace and supervisor.

Gurley, George, the son of Artemas and Martha Shepard Gurley, of Mansfield, Conn., was born in Mansfield, April 6, 1809, in the homestead yet standing, the birthplace of his father. His grandfather, Jacob B. Gurley, was third in descent from William Gurley, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1665 and came to America in 1679. Jacob B. married, May 19, 1776, Hannah Brigham of Coventry, Conn. Of their ten children, Artemas, the eldest, was a native of Mansfield. March 29, 1792, he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Steel, the first settled minister of Tolland,

Conn. There were born four children: Lavina, Sarah, Abigail and Uriah B. By a second marriage with Mrs. Martha Shepard Hovey of Plainfield, Conn., there were born four children: Artemas S., George, Charles A. and Mary, the first and last dying in infancy. Artemas Gurley was a farmer and much engaged in public business. He was several times elected to the Legislature, and in 1818 to the convention that framed the constitution annulling the taxation of all for the support of any one religious sect. He was subsequently appointed judge of Windham county for two terms of three years each. He died in 1822 in his fifty-third year, leaving a wife (who died in 1847), four daughters and three sons; no death occurred among the children for fifty-two years. The second son, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common and high schools of Mansfield and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the cabinet making trade at Windam Center, Conn. In 1832 he came to Pulaski and engaged in the manufacture of furniture, doing a steady, lucrative business and devoted his time to administering estates and attending to personal matters. In 1835 he married Melissa, daughter of Ward Dimock of Coventry, Conn.; one child, Martha, was born, who still survives. In 1841 he married Sophia A., daughter of Roderick and Anna Brigham Dimock of Coventry; their children are Mary R., Charles D., Anna B., Henry S., Roderick A., all of whom survive but one, Henry S., who died in 1879. In 1873 he married Mrs. Rebecca Frary of Pulaski; she died in 1891. Mr. Gurley has been deeply interested in educational affairs; he was one of the founders of Pulaski Academy, treasurer at the time of its erection, and was an active member of the board of trustees for twenty consecutive years, a portion of this time acting as president of the board. He has held many offices of trust in the community in which he has resided for over sixty-five years, and filled them to the entire satisfaction of those who reposed confidence in him—honest in purpose, true to right and just convictions, inflexible in honor, wide reaching in intelligence. He now resides in the house he built and moved into fifty-eight years ago, carries the infirmities of age well, and still devotes his time to the good of his surroundings enjoying the greater part of it in reading. His name is one of the household words of the vicinity in which he has so long resided, and will live with the truest and noblest who have won its chief honors.

Rudd, David, was born in Boylston, May 7, 1845, son of Rosel, who was born in Middletown, Vt., in 1809. Rosel A. Rudd was the eldest of five sons and three daughters of Samuel Rudd of Connecticut and was a farmer. He came to Boylston in 1844 where he settled on a farm and was for many years overseer of the poor. He married Adelia, daughter of Ethni Fillmore, Vermont, by whom he had seven children, Ellen M., Hiram D., Wm. H. H., George W., Eli J., and Chester F. When David was twenty-one years old he began to work on a farm and has continued that vocation up to the present. In 1879 he purchased the farm he now lives on. He makes a specialty of potato raising. In March, 1868, he married Nettie M. Larmouth of Boylston, by whom he had two children, Mary E., deceased, and Leonard J. In 1884, Mr. Rudd married Mrs. Mary (Fredrick) Fry, of Worth, Jefferson county. They are both members of the M. P. Church, of which Mr. Rudd has been one of the trustees since 1884.

Wells, Eugene.—One of the first farms cleared in the town of Boylston was the one now owned by Eugene Wells at North Boylston. It was cleared by Mr. Wells's grand-

father, a Welshman, who, with his wife Sally, came to Boylston in 1820. To him was born five children. He died in 1854 aged sixty-nine years. Of three sons, Luke, father of Eugene, married Delira Case of Williamstown, a cousin of J. I. Case, who went west and located in Racine, Wis., and became one of the largest manufacturers of the West. To Luke was born seven children. When Eugene was eight years old his father moved to Munnsville, Jefferson county, and later to Watertown. Eugene, at the age of twenty-one, with his father returned to North Boylston and purchased the old farm. Eugene married Sally Huffstater of North Boylston (the Huffstater having settled in Boylston when it was a new country) and has three children, Edward, Arthur and Ada. Later Eugene became the sole owner of the old farm, his father going to North Freedom, Wis., where he died in 1888. Eugene built one of the largest and best cheese factories, with store and dwelling, at North Boylston in 1888, in which he now resides. A second factory with store will be built at Smartville on the place Mr. Wells lately purchased from the Dyk Brothers, on which he now has a blacksmith shop and dwelling house. Mr. Wells is recognized as one of the best farmers in the town. He was elected justice of the peace in 1892.

Brando, M. H.—His father, James H. Brando, born in Greene county, the adventures of whose youthful days included a runaway voyage on a whaling ship, married Nancy Jocelyn, who was of Herkimer county birth and by whom he had four children, of whom Marlon is the eldest. James Brando was a master mechanic, a genial gentleman, and a fearless advocate of the abolition of slavery. This belief and practice led him into personal and friendly relations with the great leaders of abolition of those days. His home was then at Parish, where he was engaged in the practice of the blacksmithing trade, and at which place Marlon was born August 14, 1843. Marlon was educated at the public schools of Rome, and owing to the early death of his father and to the reduced state of the family finances, entered when a boy the grocery of A. Ethridge & Co. at Rome, where he remained two years. In 1859, soon after his father's death, he walked from Parish to Fulton in search of employment, which he soon found in the general store of Birdseye & French. In 1862 he was acting as deputy postmaster at Fulton, and since that time his versatile abilities have made an assured success of his commercial life. At the closing of the E. J. Carrington store at Fulton, of which he had been head clerk for a period of ten years, he subsequently represented the firm of Ostrander, Loomis & Co. of Syracuse for thirteen years on the road. During the years he was intrusted with the New England representation of a New York tea house, his home was at Providence, R. I., returning to Fulton in 1891. He is now in the tea business, associated with George B. Kester & Co. of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and domiciled in a charming home on the park near Falley Seminary. His daughter, Belle, is his only child. Her mother, Mary E. Taylor, died in 1868. In 1872 Mr. Brando married Ellen, daughter of Ziba Kendall, who settled in Volney at a period when the ox team was the prevailing mode of locomotion, and who founded a family escutcheon highly prized by his descendants.

Woodard, Charles B., was born in Boylston in 1837, his father's family having moved there the year before from Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y. His father, John Woodard, originally came from Vermont. He married Phebe Brown, also of Vermont. They had one daughter, who died in infancy, and seven sons, three of

whom served in the Civil war. Orson J., now living in Mannsville, Jefferson county, served as lieutenant in the 147th N. Y. Vols.; Ezra, now residing in Buena Vista, Col., served in the 110th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; Otis, now living in Webster City, Ia.; and William in Saguacha, Col.; Melvin in Sandy Creek, N. Y.; Orestus at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., who died December 10, 1888. Charles B. enlisted in the 147th Regiment in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war. He received a serious injury and was transferred to the Invalid Corps and did garrison duty afterward. He married Harriet J., daughter of Barnum Ostrum, in 1859. Their children were Edgar J., Fred B., and Naomi. Edgar married Jennie, daughter of J. A. Oderkirk; they reside in Ellisburg, and have one son, Merton. Fred B. died in 1878. Naomi married Orla, son of James Tilton, October 3, 1894, and now lives at her father's home in Boylston.

Simons, George G., was a son of Paul G., born in Florence in 1805, who was a son of Abner, who came from Connecticut. In 1849 Paul came to Redfield and settled on a farm in the north part of the town. He married Jane Sweet, of Camden. Her daughter, Frances, by a former marriage married Jacob Shorey and went to Iowa. Paul spent his life on a farm and working at the trade of cooper. He died in 1878, and his widow afterward married Sylvester Williams of Oneida county. George G. was born in 1846, attended the district school, and learned the cooper's trade. He enlisted in Company E, 189th Regiment, in September, 1864. His first experience at the front was at City Point. He was at Petersburg and Appomattox, in the Weldon Railroad raid, and finally in the Grand Review at Washington. He then came home and worked at his trade of cooper, making cheese boxes, and worked in the tannery. In 1869 he went into the mercantile business in a small way, Burkitt & Simons being the style of the firm. This was changed to Sexton & Simons, and in 1876 Mr. Simons was alone. His success in business has been marked. He has a large store, deals in land, carries on a dairy farm of 497 acres, and is one of the leading men of the town. He was once collector of the town, and postmaster under Harrison. He married Eliza J., daughter of J. James Petrie, and has three children: Walton G., Andrew G., and Hallie J.

Bacon, Dr. Charles J., one of Camden's leading physicians, was born in Fulton, Oswego county, in 1844, and is a son of the well known Dr. Charles G. Bacon, of Fulton, who was born in Trenton, Oneida county, in 1814, and who has for over fifty years been in active practice in Fulton. His wife was Mary M. Whitaker, by whom he has two children living, Dr. Charles J. and Francis E., of Fulton. Charles attended the Hobart and Geneva Colleges and later graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1864. The last year of the war he was examining surgeon in Oswego, and after the close of the war he practiced his profession two and one-half years in Fulton. The following ten years he practiced in Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county. The next ten years he practiced in Williamstown, where he served as supervisor. Since 1886 he has been a resident in Camden, where he has established an extensive practice. He has taken an active interest in the welfare of the village; has been trustee and is at present health officer. Dr. Bacon has been president of the Oswego Medical Society, of which he is a member, also a member of the Oneida Medical Society and of the New York State Medical Association, member of several secret societies, and he is president of the Commercial Union Co-operative

Bank at Camden. In 1863 he married Mary March, a niece of Prof. Alden March, president of the Albany Medical College, and they had one daughter, who died when she was two years of age.

Bacon, Charles G., was born in Trenton, Oneida county, October 20, 1814, son of Heman and Olive Boss Bacon. After receiving an academic education he taught school some eight years. He read medicine with Dr. Smith in Syracuse, and Dr. N. R. Tefft of Onondaga Hill, where he had the benefit of practice and post mortems in the poorhouse of the county. He also attended the Albany Medical College, and was licensed to practice by the State Medical Society in February, 1841. In the June following Dr. Bacon settled in Fulton to practice his profession, and has since been a resident of the village. Early in his practice his office was well supplied with library, instruments, etc., for that early day in a new country, and by his untiring devotion to his calling his practice soon became large, extending into adjoining towns. In 1846 he attended a term of instruction in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. In 1852 he was a delegate to the New York State Medical Society from the Oswego County Medical Society for four years, and was made a permanent member of the State Society in 1858, and was one of its censors for many years. In 1856 he received the degree of M. D. from the Regents of the State of New York. In 1842 he was commissioned as hospital surgeon with rank as major in the 43d Brigade of Infantry of the State of New York by the governor, Wm. H. Seward. In 1856 Dr. Bacon became a member of the American Medical Association at its meeting in Philadelphia, and still remains a member. In the New York Central Medical Association he has been a member since 1869 and has acted as one of its chairmen. He became a member of the Oswego County Medical Society in 1842, is now its oldest member, and has held all its offices at various times. Dr. Bacon has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church for some sixty years. He has been an ardent supporter of the schools in the village, acting as trustee many years; was quite prominent in building and supporting the Falley Seminary of Fulton. In May, 1848, Charles G. Bacon married Miss Mary M. Whitaker, of Fulton, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, Charles J., now a physician in Camden, N. Y.; Francis E., a business man of Fulton, and Mary, who died aged sixteen.

Fitzgerald, Frank W., is a son of Joseph who came from New York and settled on a farm in Lorraine, Jefferson county, in 1837. He served in the Mexican war. He has held the office of inspector of election and overseer of the poor. He was always active in church matters and was the principal assistant in having the church built, which is one mile east of his home. He has held the office of senior warden ever since. Frank was born in Lorraine in 1852, and was brought up on the farm. He married Drucilla, daughter of James Fisher, of Orwell. He moved to Orwell in 1883, living a year and a half in the village and then moved to his present farm in the northern part of the town. He has a farm of ninety-two acres. His family consists of Arthur, born November 4, 1879, and Ada, born July 14, 1882.

Higgins, John D., was born in Oswego city, June 9, 1858, and educated in Oswego public schools and Oswego State Normal School. In 1877, at the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of law in the office Rhodes & Richardson, composed of Charles Rhodes and Charles T. Richardson, both able and noted lawyers. He was admitted

to the bar in October, 1880, and continued in Rhodes and Richardson's office, and upon the death of Mr. Richardson in 1882 a new firm was formed by Mr. Rhodes associating with himself Hon. S. Mortimer Coon and John D. Higgins, under the firm name of Rhodes, Coon and Higgins. The firm during its existence had an extensive law practice. It was dissolved in March, 1890, by the withdrawal of Mr. Rhodes, who died in February, 1891. The business was continued under the firm name of Coon & Higgins until September 1, 1891, when Mr. Higgins withdrew from the firm and the practice of the law, to engage in the active business of the Oswego Starch Factory, in which corporation he had been a trustee since June, 1888, and is now connected with the management of the company. In March, 1887, he was appointed city attorney and served one term. In March, 1894, he was elected mayor of the city of Oswego on the Republican ticket. In 1889, June 6, he married Virginia May Kingsford, only daughter of Thomson Kingsford, of Oswego.

Hinman, William M., was born in Richland January 13, 1841. His grandfather, William E., of Connecticut, came to Richland, where he died aged ninety-six. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Henry father of William M., was born in Richland in December, 1810, and is still living. He married Ursula Fox, also born in Richland, and who died there aged sixty-five. Their children were Martha, Melissa, William M., Luke J., and Dora F., of whom Luke and Martha are deceased. William M. was educated in Richland common schools and Union Academy, Bellville, Jefferson county, and in 1862 enlisted in the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, from which he was discharged on account of sickness. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Grange. In 1866 he married Frances A., daughter of William H. and Mary Lester of Richland. Their children are Mary, born in 1867; Nellie, born in 1869; Henry, born in 1870; Mattie, born in 1872; Albert, born in 1874, who died in infancy, and Florence, born in 1877. Mary married Charles Field; and Henry is a farmer on the homestead. Mr. Hinman now owns and resides on the old homestead, where father, son and grandson, three generations, all live in the same house.

Brown, F. N., was born in Jefferson county, February 23, 1834, and came to New Haven, Oswego county, in 1843. In 1856 he married Ellen E., daughter of Mark Smith, of Mexico. In 1865 he came to Scriba, where he has since lived. His principal occupation has been farming. They have two children: Laura E., wife of Frank J. Switzer, of Oswego Falls, and Harriette E., wife of Thomas O. Turner, of Scriba. Mr. Brown's father was Avery O. Brown, and his mother was Eliza M. Whitney.

Snow, Col. Aaron, was born in North Conway, Mass., a son of Moses Snow of Puritan connection. Aaron came to New York about 1807 and settled at Constantia, where he married Zilpah, daughter of Major Warring, and their children were Ephraim, Electa, Nathan, James, Leonard, Orris, Anna and Mary, the first and last surviving. January 12, 1836, Ephraim married Electa Rose and by her had these children: Albert J., Helen A., George W., Edwin O., Roxie A., and Franklin. Albert J. was born in Hastings May 5, 1838. He was educated in the district school, and at Mexico Academy and when eighteen years old was employed in a store at Brewerton. After about four years he took a half interest in the business and was so engaged at the outbreak of the war. September 3, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 149th N. Y. Vols., and served three years. At Chancellorsville he was severely wounded and after

leaving the hospital was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and assigned to duty at General Halleck's headquarters at Washington, where he remained as clerk fifteen months. He was mustered out of service September 1, 1865. Mr. Snow went to Philadelphia and engaged to travel in the South and West for two years, after which he was for three years bookkeeper in a Philadelphia hardware house. He then went to Saltville, Va., in the private bank of George W. Palmer, where he remained ten years, spending the following three or four years in the manufacture of tobacco at Abington, Va. Returning to Fulton he bought the hardware stock of John H. Woodin which he has since successfully conducted. In 1868 Mr. Snow married Louise E. Palmer, by whom he had five children.

Youmans, Amos, was born in Cossackie, April 15, 1845, and about six months later with his parents, Lewis and Isabel Youmans, became, and has ever since remained, a resident of Fulton. He was educated at the common schools and at Falley Seminary. At the age of fourteen he began work in a starch factory at Battle Island and was afterwards for several years employed as a clerk by the late Hon. John J. Wolcott. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. A, 184th N. Y. Infantry, participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and in December, 1864, was detailed as a clerk to the adjutant of his regiment, acting in that capacity until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to Fulton and became bookkeeper in the First National Bank, was made teller in 1868, assistant cashier in 1872, and in 1880 was appointed cashier, which position he now occupies. Mr. Youmans has held the offices of town clerk, village trustee and treasurer, was for several years secretary of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society, and is now serving his third year as commander of Daniel F. Schenck Post, G. A. R., having previously served one year as senior vice-commander. He has been connected with the Board of Education since 1874 and is now its secretary and treasurer. April 24, 1867, he married Mary L. Croake, of Fulton. They have had four children, three of whom are living.

Vowinkel, Christopher J., was born in Oswego, October 27, 1861, son of Christopher, born in Germany and died in Oswego at the age of forty-one, and Barbara (Snyder) Vowinkel, who was born in Germany and died in Oswego at the age of fifty-three years. The father served in the Crimean war in the German army. Christopher J. was educated in Oswego, took a course in Long Island Medical College, also took a degree as licensed pharmacist in the State Board. When thirteen years old he began in the drug store, after leaving school, and worked about a year. After this he sailed one year. Then he read medicine with Dr. Mease, assisting him for nine years. In 1888 he was made coroner of Oswego and still holds that office. In 1889 he opened a drug store on East First street, remaining there until 1891, when he removed to 21 W. Bridge street, which he still occupies, doing a large prescription business, besides carrying a large line of patent medicines, etc. He is a member of St. Joseph's Society and secretary and manager of the 48th Separate Co. Band. In October, 1883, he married Marie L., daughter of James Sears, of Oswego. They have one child, John H., born November 8, 1885. Her father was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Vowinkel is the possessor of no ordinary degree of musical talent, and has been for years a member of the John R. Pierce Quartette, also a member of the German Saengerbund Society.

Sherman, Albert E., was born in Sandy Creek July 19, 1846, a son of Elijah, born in Little Falls, N. Y., who died aged thirty-seven, and Prudence Cole, born in Marietta, Ohio, who died aged sixty-nine. Their children were: Franklin O., Hymeneus E., Sarah E., Albert E., Oscar G. and Julia P. Albert was educated in Sandy Creek, and was a clerk until 1864, when he enlisted in the 189th N. Y. Vols., Co. E., serving till the close of the war. He was present at Lee's surrender, and was discharged at Washington and mustered out at Elmira, N. Y. He clerked for a time, then went to Mannsville, where he had charge of the post-office for two years. Returning to Sandy Creek he began working in the marble yards of Warriner & Soule, then in 1871 managed a drug store for two years, the firm being A. E. Sherman & Co. He then bought an interest in the marble yard, and with the marble business commenced the manufacturing of granite memorial work, which he has continued to the present time, the different firms being Wright & Sherman; Wright, Sherman & Wart; Wright & Sherman; Sherman & Allen, and Sherman & Hollis, the present firm. They have several salesmen on the road and ship their goods all over New York State, turning out annually about \$25,000 worth, the principal granites used being Barre and Quincy and some coming from Scotland. Mr. Sherman is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 217, and Sandy Creek Lodge No. 564 F. & A. M., also Pulaski Chapter. May 7, 1876, he married Frances H., daughter of Major Minot A. and Helen (Wood) Pruyn, the former a soldier in the late war. The children of Mr. Sherman are Maude, Hattie and Nora. Maude married Fred N. Sargent, a merchant of Sandy Creek; Hattie married Chena A. Powers a printer; and Nora is a graduate of Sandy Creek High School, residing at home. Mr. Sherman has served as president of the village, trustee, water commissioner, and a director in the gas company.

Snyder, Daniel A., was born at Boylston in 1832. His grandfather, John, and a brother came to this country from Germany when young men. Both served in the war of the Revolution. After the war, John married and settled in Herkimer county. He raised a family of six, among whom was Abraham, who married Lena Shoecraft and came to Boylston. He was a farmer and carpenter. Some years later he moved to the center of the town where he died. His children were Matthew, Margaret, Abraham, John W., Sally M., Rachel, Henry J., Daniel A., William A. Daniel has always lived in Boylston, except seven years spent in Wolcott. He married Anna M., daughter of Rev. Allen Ridgeway. Their children are Allen D., who married Anna E. Ridgeway and has two children, Daniel and Ruby; Martha, Mrs. E. J. Dingman, Syracuse; Mina, Mrs. James English, E. Boylston; Minnie, Mrs. J. W. Crandall, Orwell; and Maggie, Mrs. Ely Craft. Mr. Snyder enlisted in 1862 in the 110th Regiment and served until the close of the war. He has held the office of town collector and postmaster.

Stephens, John D., was a native of Otsego county, born at Cooperstown, August 25, 1798. He came to Volney in 1837 and located in Fulton in 1839. He worked at his trade, wool carding and cloth dressing, for several years in Fulton, and afterwards was in the grocery business. He was county superintendent of the poor two or three terms, and was justice of the peace of Volney for sixteen years. He died in 1877 aged seventy-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Abigail F. Crombie, died in 1881 aged eighty-two years. They had five children who grew to maturity:

Emiline O., wife of Capt. John De Forest, 81st N. Y. Vols.; Melvin F. and William C., both lawyers in Fulton; Elizabeth, who married Dr. Scollard of Clinton, N. Y.; and John J., now in the second auditor's office of the United States Treasury Department. Melvin F. Stephens was born October 11, 1826, received an academic education, read law with J. Ames Crombie and also with Judge Tyler, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 12th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, served three years, and was mustered out as quartermaster-sergeant July 19, 1865. While residing in the village of Oswego Falls after the war Mr. Stephens served two terms as police justice and justice of the peace. He is now a resident of Fulton, and in the practice of his profession. In 1868 Mr. Stephens married Electa D. Peer. They have no children.

Stranahan, Nevada N., was born in Granby February 27, 1861, and was the oldest of three children of Smith and Lucelia (Huggins) Stranahan. He is of Irish extraction. The grandfather of our subject came to Oswego county from New England early in the present century and was one of its pioneers. Mr. Stranahan was brought up on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools and Falley Seminary at Fulton. He read law with Pardee & Piper; attended Columbia Law School, and was admitted to practice January 11, 1884. Soon afterward he formed a law partnership with Sheldon B. Mead, and when the latter was elected district attorney Mr. Stranahan was made his assistant, serving three years. In 1890 the law firm of Mead, Stranahan & Spencer was formed and continued about one year. In 1891 Mr. Mead withdrew and the present firm of Stranahan & Spencer was formed. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Stranahan was elected to the Assembly, representing the first Oswego district, and during the session of 1890 was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and also served as member of other committees of the House, among them the judiciary. Re-elected for the session of 1891, and again in 1892, Mr. Stranahan served on the judiciary, codes and claims committees, and was prominently connected with the Maynard investigation and proposed impeachment. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Stranahan was elected district attorney of the county, which office he now holds. April 30, 1885, he married Elsie, daughter of H. H. Merriam of Granby, and they have had three children, one now living, Daniel M.

Stevens, James, retired confectioner and paper hanger in Oswego Falls, is a native of London, England, where he was born in 1838 and where his father, William Stevens, followed the business of butcher and retailer of meats. Esther Stevens, the mother of James, is still living in the village of Fulton, and is now eighty-two years old. Of her ten children, five came to America, two sons dying in Utica. One daughter, Mrs. Wm. Turner, resides in Utica, and another, Mrs. Edward Breads, in Fulton. Leaving London at ten years of age James Stevens resided in Utica until 1861, where he learned the trade of confectioner, which business he followed at Fulton for more than twenty-one years. In 1883 he closed out his business in Fulton and purchased property in Oswego Falls, building a residence at No. 31 First street. March 2, 1857, he married Mary Breads, also born in England. She died in January, 1884, and May 4, 1885, he married Rhoda Cole, of Phillippsville, Canada. Mr. Stevens is at present one of the Board of Health, and for eleven years was secretary of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 144; Fulton Chapter, R. A. M., No. 167 for ten years; and has held other elective offices in the same. He joined the Neahtowanta Lodge, I. O.

O. F., No. 245, in January, 1873, in which he has also held all the elective offices, being now permanent secretary. He is a charter member of Fulton Encampment I. O. O. F., and secretary and charter member of Canton Bentley, of Fulton. He was a member of Konoshiona Encampment of Oswego for seventeen years, withdrawing when the Fulton Encampment was started. He was a representative to Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. in New York and again in Syracuse. He was representative to Grand Encampment in Ithaca, and to Odd Fellows' Home in Lockport. He is also a trustee of the Congregational Church of Oswego Falls, and clerk of the board.

Talcott, Cyrus Sayles, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1836. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Bennington county, Vt., where they resided for fifteen years, when they removed to Constantia, Oswego county, N. Y. In 1851 Mr. Talcott married Catharine, daughter of John C. Warn, and in May, 1864, moved to Parish where he has since resided. During the early days Mr. Talcott kept a hotel in Constantia and later was the proprietor of the Martin House in this place. He was also with a Syracuse business firm for four years in the capacity of traveling salesman. In 1877 he established a wholesale liquor business in Parish. Mr. Talcott is one of the prominent merchants of Oswego county, whose trade is not confined to that but extends over half a dozen adjoining counties. He has two sons, both of whom are in business with him; serving at the start as clerks, they have earned and secured a partnership entirely through their own industrious and intelligent efforts. Mr. Talcott is prominent in Masonry, being a member of the York Scottish and Egyptian Rite, and in addition belongs to the Order of the Mystic Shrine. Prominently identified with Republican politics, his efforts are greatly appreciated by his party, in whose highest counsels he is a trusted confidant. Mr. Talcott is a man of large and comprehensive ideas who impresses his individuality on those with whom he comes in contact. His successful mercantile career has afforded him an ample fortune. He has two sons: Frank Nelson, and Claude F., both in partnership with him in his business.

Tremain, Charles, was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, April 23, 1843. His father was Porter Tremain, his grandfather Judge Tremain. After completing his education he was engaged in business on Wall street, New York city. He then embarked in the manufacture of paper at Manlius, N. Y., and later in Springfield, Mass. In 1879 he came to Oswego to take an active partnership in Minetto Shade Cloth Company, located at Minetto. In the past fifteen years this concern has grown from a modest beginning to very extensive proportions. In 1883 he married Esther H. Jackson, daughter of Peter A. H. Jackson of New York. He is a thirty-two degree Mason, Scottish Rite. He has been a member of Assembly from Onondaga county.

In May, 1885, there was celebrated at their home in Fulton the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Calvin S. Osgood and Dolly (Howe) Osgood. Calvin S. Osgood was born at Vernon, Oneida county, December 7, 1810. He removed to Pulaski, N. Y., in the year 1849, and was engaged in the manufacture of wagons at that place. In later years he was the owner of a large farm in Volney. He came to reside in Fulton in 1854, becoming a pillar of society and a deacon of the Baptist church, which could impose no burden too heavy for his cheerful acceptance. He was a trustee of the village, and also one of the original trustees of the Fulton Savings Bank. His

death occurred December 5, 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years. As a man, a Christian man, a neighbor and a citizen, he was respected by all who knew him. His end was blessed. The faithful partner of his joys and sorrows survived him until May 24, 1892, she being then eighty-three years of age. Of her devoted and unselfish life no eulogy is needed. Their two daughters, Jane Frances and Elizabeth J., who of six children alone remain, cherish the pleasant home on First street, where their parents lived and died, as eloquent with tender reminiscences.

Olmstead, Gilbert Orrimel, was born in Orwell, June 5, 1848, son of Orrimel Olmstead, of Delaware county, whose father was Samuel. Orrimel came to Orwell in 1835, and engaged in farming, and was also a merchant in the village of Orwell for many years. He served as supervisor several years and held other minor offices. By his first wife he had two children, Permelia and Prudence. By his second wife, Betsey E. Crocker, he had five children, Celia M., Samuel M., Gilbert O., Arthur E., and Etta, deceased. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 110th N. Y. Infantry, as captain. Upon his return home he resumed his mercantile business until a few years before his death, when his son Arthur succeeded him in the business. Gilbert began life as a farmer, which vocation he has followed for many years. In 1882 he removed to Orwell and devotes his time between his farming and engineering. Mr. Olmstead has served as town clerk. He is a member of Welcome Lodge No. 680, I. O. O. F., in Orwell, and the Pulaski Encampment of the same order, also a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. In February, 1869, he married Teresa, daughter of Weaver and Mary A. Snyder, of Boylston, born in 1853, and died in 1876, leaving two children, Samuel J., born June 21, 1872, and Etta, born June 7, 1875, died May 10, 1883. In March, 1877, he married Mary, daughter of J. N. and Sarah A. Stowell, of Orwell. They have two children, Ruth, born March 27, 1886, and Bessie, born May 1, 1889.

O'Keefe, Thomas E., was born in Oswego, June 19, 1842. His father and mother were both born in Kilkenny, Ireland. Both came to this country in the year 1814, where they have ever since resided. His mother died three years ago at the age of seventy-seven years. His father is still living, aged eighty years. In May, 1869, he started in the wholesale liquor business in a small way at his present stand, Nos. 114 and 116 East First street, which has continued to grow in size until the present time, and it is now conceded to be one of the largest establishments of this kind in the State of New York. He is the distiller and sole owner of the following brands of Nelson county, Kentucky, whiskies: "Woodcock" and "Beaver Run" Bourbons; "Monteagle" and "Hazelwood" Ryes.

Wilcox, H. Dwight, one of the leading men of Granby and representative of an old pioneer family, is the son of the late Morgan Wilcox, who with his brother, David Wilcox, removed from Onondaga county to Granby at a very early date, and to the personal influence of whose family the present state of advancement of civilization in that vicinity is largely due. Morgan Wilcox lived to be nearly eighty years of age, and David lived to nearly ninety-seven years. His wife was Caroline Satterlee, by whom he had five sons, Almon, Leroy (deceased), Dwight, Henry, and Morgan, half brother. Dwight was born in Granby, June 7, 1838, and has for most of his life been engaged in farming, having but recently retired from active business and become a

resident of the village of Oswego Falls. He married in 1860 Ann E. Fox, of Fort Plain, by whom he has three children, John M., born December 26, 1862; Lena, born April 16, 1868, and Howard Albert, born January 15, 1870. The elder son died in Missouri, June 21, 1891; Lena died in early infancy, and Howard, only surviving child, is now an employee of F. J. Whitcomb of Granby.

Wheeler, Fred D., was born in Oswego, a son of Morgan, born in Jefferson county, who died in this county aged forty-four, and of Margaret Glosford, his wife, a native of Ontario, Canada, who survives him. The great-grandfather was one of the men who assisted in unloading the tea from the British ships in Boston Harbor at the time of the Revolution. The father of our subject was a vessel owner, was city alderman, and a prominent man in the affairs of his town. Fred D. was educated in Oswego, and first engaged in superintending his father's interests. He then conducted a grocery store three years, and for the next four years was foreman of the Kingsford Supply Store. He was elected alderman in 1886-87, appointed deputy collector of internal revenue in March, 1894, serving four months, when the Oswego Division was consolidated with the Auburn District, and is now holding the position of city clerk. January 29, 1880, he married Eleanor M. Crippen, of Elba, Genesee county, at Batavia, N. Y., a daughter of John and Roxanna Crippen, and their children are Mabel E., born December 29, 1880; Raymond W., born October 29, 1883; and Pauline, born March 6, 1886.

Upton, E. C., was born in Sandy Creek, November 30, 1840, a son of Elijah and Nancy (Vincent) Upton, natives of Vermont, who came to Sandy Creek at an early day. Elijah Upton was a farmer by occupation and located at an early day on the farm now owned by our subject, where he died in 1863, and his wife in 1872. Subject was reared on the farm and has always followed farming on the homestead, which he now owns. He has 150 acres where he resides, and sixty acres in the town of Richland, and carries on general farming and dairying. He has represented the town as supervisor two years, commissioner eleven years, and is at present highway commissioner. In 1863 he married Victoria J., daughter of Lewis and Sarah C. Carr, of Richland, by whom he has five sons: Clarence E., farmer in Nebraska; Charles B., a farmer in Sandy Creek; Jay L., Malcolm J., and Earl D., at home. They give their support to the M. E. church.

Stiles, Francis, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1847. His father, Francis Stiles, sr., a manufacturer of edge tools, removed from Boston to Leicester, Mass., in 1853. During the succeeding eighteen years Francis not only acquired an academic education at Leicester, but thorough technical training in mechanic arts, supplemented by a commercial course at Springfield, Mass. At Riegelsville, N. J., in 1870, he embarked in business life as a manufacturer of knives and edge tools, and during the twenty-two years so engaged built up an important and lucrative business. In 1891 he disposed of the New Jersey plant and removed to Fulton, becoming associated with F. S. Taylor, R. A. Skinner, and G. C. Webb, in the Fulton Paper Company, in the manufacture of wood pulp, Mr. Stiles being president of the company. During his short residence in Fulton Mr. Stiles has made hosts of friends by his genial and unassuming character.

Remington, Rufus E., was born in Ellisburg November 10, 1850, the oldest of three

children of Allen and Susan (Shoecraft) Remington, natives of Ellisburg and Boylston, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Jonathan Remington, a native of Massachusetts, and one of the first settlers of Ellisburg. The maternal grandfather was Matthew Shoecraft, one of the first settlers of Boylston, who was also in the war of 1812. The father of our subject was a prominent man in town affairs, having served as assessor several terms, and he and wife were active members of the M. E. Church. Rufus E. was educated in Ellisburg and has resided nearly all his life in Oswego county as a farmer, excepting four years spent in the milk business in the city of Oswego. He came to the farm he now owns in 1892, buying 140 acres of the Oyer homestead, and also a part of the Tift farm, and keeping a dairy. He is a member of Sandy Creek Grange. In 1874 Mr. Remington married Ruth C., daughter of Walter Pierce, and they have three children: Virgil E., Dora J. and Kate R.

Moss, J. S., was born at Volney Center in 1855. He was the second son of the late King Moss, who died in 1867, whose wife was Susannah H. Taft, and who died in 1891. There were three sons, Herbert G., Joseph S., and Elbert K. H. G. died in 1887. Joseph finished his education at Falley Seminary at the age of seventeen and commenced the business. At the age of twenty-one he found himself several hundred dollars worse off than nothing and his home was sacrificed. He then began as a produce dealer and later engaged in market gardening, which he has carried on successfully to the present time. In 1880 he married Flora A. Casten of Oswego, who died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Mabel, now thirteen years old. His present wife was Jennie A. Burkhardt of Oswego. In 1892 he purchased the old homestead, and refitted and converted it into a model truck farm. Some of his specialties are gold leaf sauerkraut, fancy pickles and vinegar. His wife has contributed valuable aid in his business, and been instrumental in its success and in beautifying their home. He is not only an energetic and successful business man, but a genial and whole-souled gentleman, and deserves the fullest measure of success.

Millot, John B., was born in Leraysville, Jefferson county, September 11, 1838, son of Louis, born in France, and Martilla (Bader) Millot, born on the Atlantic Ocean. The father was a physician of forty years' practice, and died in Jefferson county, aged sixty-eight. The grandfather, John, was born in Paris and died at the age of one hundred and four years; he was a surgeon in the French army. John B. was educated in Jefferson county; he worked on the canal for thirteen years, and in 1865 came to Oswego and opened a restaurant. In 1874 he started the Oswego City Brewery, located on the Oswego River, which he still conducts. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1865 he married Henrietta, daughter of David and Sally (Penfield) Doolittle of Oswego. They had five children: Norman F., born May 28, 1866, deceased; Maud E., born July 21, 1869, married Owen K. Kline of Lyons June 6, 1893; Mabel C., born May 24, 1879; Genevieve, born January 27, 1882; and Henrietta, born October 30, 1884. The latter three are in the High School. Mr. Millot has one brother, George R., who enlisted in the 35th N. Y. Vols. at Watertown, served two years, and receives a pension; he was born in Leraysville in 1840.

Tilton, James B., was born in Hammond, St. Lawrence county, in 1847. His grandfather, Peter, came from Dutchess county to Oneida county, where he married Nancy Atkins, who came from England when nine years of age. Joseph A., son of

Peter and Nancy, was born in Oneida county. He was one of a family of twelve children, and moved with his parents to Hammond, where he married Cecilia, daughter of James and Margaret Battell. Joseph and Cecilia raised four children: Rozell, married Rachel, daughter of C. J. and Catharine Huffstatter of Boylston; Elizabeth A. (Mrs. John Helms) of Spring Valley, Rockland county; Margaret (Mrs. Warren Horton) of Hopewell, Dutchess county; and James B. The family moved to Boylston in 1858 and settled on the farm where James now resides. The two boys cleared up the farm, which was almost a dense forest, their father being in poor health. In 1869 James married M. Alice, daughter of Adam and Sally Coppernoll of Boylston; she was born September 30, 1840; her father was born in Oneida county and her mother in Boylston, she being a daughter of Abram Snyder. In 1872 Joseph B. died. The family were members of the M. E. church. James raised a family of three children: Orla A., born October 24, 1871, married Naomi, daughter of Charles B. and Harriet Woodard; W. Rozell, born July 19, 1873; and Nina A., born April 29, 1879. Mrs. James Tilton died August 3, 1894, leaving Nina to care for the home. Politically James is a Republican, and has held several town offices, and his motto is to do as he would be done by.

Hutchins, Lewis H.—As early as 1808 John Hutchins, of English descent and New England parentage, bought 200 acres of timber land of lot 11, now Bower's Corners. Ten years later he removed to the town of Oswego, on the Grayridge road, three miles from then Oswego village. About 1835 he removed to Ohio, where he died some ten years later. His second son, David Hutchins, remained here, becoming before his majority a soldier in the war of 1812, serving until the close in the 23d Regiment of Infantry. In 1830 he married Electa Finch, and in 1835 purchased the farm which he occupied until his death, which occurred in 1873 at the age of eighty-one, at that time being the oldest pioneer in the town. To Lewis H., his only son, he left the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and the example of a life well done. March 26, 1894, the subject married Eliza F., daughter of John H. and Sophia Harris, by whom he has one daughter, Geneva E., born August 9, 1876; and the daughter of a deceased sister, Ethel A. Dix, now eleven years old, has been adopted into their heart and home. He has been justice of the peace and notary public, having held the latter office fifteen years. Mrs. Hutchins taught school in town a number of years; she is the granddaughter of Dr. Augustus Harris, one of the original members of the Albany County Medical Society, which was organized in 1806; in 1820 he removed to Van Buren, Onondaga county, where he resided until his death in April, 1857, aged eighty-one years.

McCaffrey, Henry D., was born on Island Noah, Canada (on Lake Champlain), June 14, 1841, a son of Charles, born in the city and county of Armagh, Ireland, who died in Centerville, Canada, aged seventy-nine, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was a lifelong Mason. Mary (Davis) McCaffrey, his wife, was born in Bath, England, and died in Centerville, Canada, aged seventy-two years. The father was in the British service, connected with the Engineer Department at the time of our subject's birth. The latter first attended a military school at Kingston, Ontario. He came to Oswego, N. Y., when quite a young boy, and worked at different vocations, and attended school when possible during the winter months. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the 12th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. After the Military

Telegraph Corps was organized he entered that department and served in the line of construction of telegraph during the war, and has since, and is now connected with telegraph and telephone construction. He has been connected with all the chief lines of the United States during their construction. He crossed the continent in the sixties, and is well versed in the geographical lay of the country, having built lines over the United States territories and British America. In 1870 he came east to accept a position with the N. Y. O. & W. R. R. Co. as general lineman, having full charge of the lines between New York and Oswego. In 1873 he married Mary A. Fitzsimmons, and their children now living are Ida M., born August 5, 1874; Cora A., Laura E., Henry D. R., Frederick J., and Walter C. Mr. McCaffrey commenced constructing in a small way in 1870, and has worked his way up to be one of the largest and most successful constructors in telegraph and telephone construction in America. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the First Ward in the city of Oswego as alderman, and was elected mayor in March, 1888. Mr. McCaffrey is a Republican in politics. He is connected with all the charitable institutions of the city. He is now a trustee of the Oswego City Hospital, Oswego Orphan Asylum, Oswego County Savings Bank, also a director of the Oswego Casket Company. The family all attend and are members of Christ Episcopal Church. Mr. McCaffrey has served as vestryman of said church for a number of years. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity, is a 32d degree Mason, also an Odd Fellow. Mr. McCaffrey is at present engaged in buying telegraph poles in Canada, and supplies the various telegraph and telephone companies in the United States and Canada.

Highriter, D. C., M. D., Fulton. His father was Henry H. Highriter, who came here from Auburn in 1837. He first learned the hatter's trade with an elder brother, John, at which he worked about seven years. With the spirit of adventure and enterprise he went to sea, cruising about the South Pacific in a whaling ship, and was absent on a single voyage four years, a fact almost incredible in these days of swift steamships and brief voyages. After his return to Fulton he took up wagonmaking and the millwright trade, making of the latter his chief business in later life. November 27, 1849, he married Charlotte Robinson, by whom he had four children: Eugene, who died aged twenty-nine; Henry Arthur, of Chicago; Frederick B., of Syracuse; and Dana C. Mrs. Highriter's father, Benjamin Robinson, came here from Manlius in 1806, a pioneer teacher in Volney and Granby, and later became a farmer and reared a family of twelve children. Dr. Highriter began the study of medicine at eighteen, with Dr. Bacon of Fulton, and graduated from Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1887, beginning practice in the town of New Haven, where he remained six years. June 7, 1890, he married Miss Maude Boomer, of Fulton, who was also born here, and is the daughter of John V. Boomer. She has one daughter, Helen, born January 12, 1891. In 1893 Dr. Highriter returned to Fulton, and is associated with Dr. N. F. Hall. He has a very successful practice.

Hawthorne, Robert, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, August 14, 1814, and is the son of Robert and Jane Hawthorne. In 1822 the father came to this country, settling at Deerfield, Oneida county. Two years later the subject and his sister Jane followed their parents to America. For about five years Robert, jr., was hired out by his father, and in 1829 he came to Schroepfel where he lived for many years and became a prosperous farmer. Here he married Mary Young in 1835, by whom he

had seven children: Mary J., wife of J. J. Keller of Syracuse; Carrie V., who died in 1877, the wife of Prof. John E. Sweet of Syracuse; William, who died in childhood; Delia, wife of George Huntley of Phoenix; Margaret, wife of Henry Owen of Fulton; Kate, who remains with her in Fulton; and Robert W. of Schroepfel. Of late years Robert has retired from farming and is living in Fulton. The family is connected with the M. E. church.

Lewis, Edward H., deceased, was owner and proprietor of the Lewis House in Fulton. He resided in the village of Fulton thirteen years. He was a native of Kinderhook, N. Y., but in early childhood moved with his parents to Canada. He married Miss Mary Nichols, by whom he had seven children. About 1858 he moved to Binghamton and thence in 1863 came to Fulton, and in 1869 moved to Syracuse, N. Y., and in October, 1875, moved back to Fulton, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 19, 1876. Thomas D. Lewis, his youngest son, was born at Shannonville, Canada, July 7, 1853. At the age of nineteen he became associated with his father in business at Syracuse, N. Y., and after his father's death continued the business alone one year. In 1877 he came to Fulton and took charge of the Lewis House, which he managed until 1881. Mr. Lewis is constantly engaged with his coal, metal and real estate interests, and is one of the most active young men of the town. He has been supervisor of the town of Volney five years, and was elected last year, 1894, by the unprecedented majority of 696 to serve for two years under the new law. He was also elected the same year, president of the village of Fulton by 217 majority. He is a past master of Hiram Lodge No. 144, and at present high priest of Fulton Chapter No. 167, R. A. M.; noble grand of Neahtawanta Lodge No. 245 and a 33d and last degree Mason of the Scottish Rite and a member of Zigara Temple, of Utica, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Harrington, Jay C., born at Granby Center February 21, 1861, is the only child now living of the late John C. Harrington; another son, Goodell, having died in 1882 when twenty-three years of age. John C. Harrington, born at Missisqui Bay, Canada, in 1802, came to Granby about 1850 and thenceforward occupied a central position in the social and political annals of the town. Among the various enterprises which owe their success largely to his supervision, were the Chenango Canal and the old Hannibal plank road. He was a warm personal friend of Gerrit Smith and of Frederic Douglas, both of whom frequently visited at his home in Granby Center. He was not only an earnest and fearless advocate of abolition of slavery, but openly befriended fugitive slaves, and was present at the Jerry Rescue in Syracuse. Always a champion of temperance, he stood at the front of the prohibitory movement when it first assumed political significance. His wife, Mary Whitney, who survives him, is of an old Massachusetts family whose genealogy begins at Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower. Jay C. Harrington acquired a thorough business training at Rochester University, having been a student at Falley, Lima and Cazenovia. In 1882 he engaged in the grocery trade at Oswego Falls, and five years later found him across the continent at Pasadena, Cal. He is now reckoned among the progressive business men of Fulton, associated with Edward Quirk as dealers in carriages, agricultural implements, etc., but still domiciled in Granby, where he has with honor to himself and pride to his constituents served as town clerk and supervisor. In 1893 he married Elizabeth, daughter of H. H. Merrum, esq., of Granby.

Howe, Abraham, was born in Marlboro, Mass., February 18, 1823, a son of Amory and Mary (Brigham) Howe. Amory came to Granby in 1822, built a house and brought his family to the town in 1823. Abraham was educated in the district schools, after which he taught school, including three years in the Oswego city public schools. Later on he entered Oberlin College for two years. At Elyria, O., Mr. Howe read law for a time and returning to Baldwinsville, N. Y., he continued the same study with Judge Stansbury, but was never admitted to the bar. He returned to Oswego county and became surrogate's clerk and for several years following was an active factor in local politics, was deputy sheriff, etc. At length Mr. Howe engaged in real estate enterprises, and with Mr. Kennedy purchased the site of and built up Oswego Falls, by establishing the first factory in that village. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Howe was elected to the Assembly, and re-elected in 1870, where he procured the charter for the Fulton Savings Bank, and has been its president since 1886. He has been its treasurer and managing officer for the last seventeen years. In Lysander he married Eunice Kennedy, by whom he had one child, Grace, wife of Graeme Drew, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Emmons, Samuel, was born in Pillar Point, Jefferson county, July 27, 1840, a son of Ebenezer and Chloe Emmons. The father came from the Eastern States and was a blacksmith. About 1869 he settled in this town, and bought a farm, which business he followed till his death, at the age of eighty-four. His wife was a daughter of Samuel McNett, a captain in the War of 1812, and for whom our subject was named. Samuel was the fourth of their seven children, and for sixteen years was a sailor. At the time the war broke out he enlisted, in 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Vols., first, and after the expiration of his time he again enlisted in the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. He was in twenty-seven regular engagements, and was slightly wounded three times. Mr. Emmons married Luella, daughter of Lyman Wright, of Albion, and they have three children: Eva J., Viola L., and Claude M. Mr. Emmons is a member of the G. A. R. post at Pulaski.

Ebbie, William A., was born in Lewis county February 15, 1863, son of William H. and Julia (Archer) Ebbie, both born in Lewis county. They were of German descent. The mother died in Lewis county at the age of seventy-four years. The father is still living at the age of seventy-six. William A. was educated in Lowville, graduating in the class of 1879. He first worked as a machinist for one year; then clerked in a clothing store for five years. After this he became manager of a store in North Adams, Mass., then manager of a store in Watertown. In 1887 he came to Oswego and opened a store for himself at 211 W. First street, which he still conducts, handling household goods and novelties, such as glass, crockery, plated and tin ware, jewelry, stationery, toys, fancy goods, confectionery, wood and willow ware. It is the only store of the kind in the county. He also has a store of the same class in Binghamton. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1887 he married Carrie M., daughter of Henry and Sarah A. Cooper, of Watertown. They have one child, Lena J., born July 29, 1889.

David, Pierre, was a native of Switzerland, though of French ancestry, and came with his parents to this country at an early day—1808—settling at Baltimore; thence to near Albany, where he afterwards lived and died. Among his children was

Louis, also a native of Switzerland, who married in Kinderhook, Columbia county, Elizabeth Saulsbury, and soon afterward came to this county, settling in Parish, where he reared a large family and where he died in 1869, and his wife in 1870. Their children were James, who died in 1893; Abram, who died in 1878; Francis, now surrogate of the county; Charles H., lawyer of Fulton; Lewis of Parish; Martin, of Hastings; Roswell, of West Monroe; Leander, who died in May, 1893; and Alphoncenc, who died in infancy. Charles H. David was born in Parish December 28, 1828, and was reared on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools and Falley Seminary, read law with the late Ransom H. Tyler, and was admitted to practice about 1859. He has always practiced law at Fulton since his admission, and for several years in company with Judge Tyler. His practice is general, though by preference inclining to real estate and office work. Since the war Mr. David has held the office of town clerk of Volney, police justice of Fulton, and has been elected to the office of justice three terms. November 16, 1871, Mr. David married Eleanor F. Hubbard of Fulton, and they have one daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth.

Dunham, Anna M., is the daughter of the late Amos Dean, who settled in South-eastern Granby nearly sixty years ago, and took up his abode in a log house for nine years, later building the one where his daughter now lives. He came here from Canaan, Columbia county, where he was born in 1809. His first wife was Harriet E., daughter of Elisha Corning, and she died in 1875 leaving one child, our subject, born December 1, 1838. Mr. Dean married second, in 1878, Cornelia Hall of Baldwinsville, who has one daughter, Cornelia A. Mr. Dean began life without capital, and by the production and sale of lumber and speculation in live stock, accumulated a large property, largely invested in real estate. He died December 10, 1893, aged eighty-four. Anna Dean was educated at Falley Seminary. She married in 1856 the late John Vedder, a man of distinction in Granby, representing his town as supervisor for three terms and serving as justice of the peace several years. He died in 1886, leaving one daughter, Harriet, wife of Elmer Hazard of Phoenix. Mrs. Vedder married in 1887, Wallace R. Dunham of Little Utica.

Chappell, Charles E., Fulton, is senior partner of the firm of Chappell, Goodjon & Co., leading dealers in dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, millinery, etc. Centrally located at First and Oneida streets, Oswego, this house does an enormous retail business, besides jobbing boots and shoes throughout Central New York. A recent and important adjunct is their dressmaking department. C. E. Chappell was born in Fulton September 15, 1861. His father, John, a long-time resident of Hannibal and a cooper by trade, now lives at Niagara Falls. Charles is his only son, two younger daughters being Mrs. Lockwood of Rose, Wayne county, and Mrs. John Bacon of South Butler. When but fourteen years of age Charles began his mercantile life in a clerical capacity at South Butler in the store of H. K. Graves & Son. He then spent seven years with George H. Davis of Jordan, N. Y., in 1882 purchasing one-third interest in that business. Four years later he sold out of the Jordan establishment and after a year at Baldwinsville where the firm name was Chappell & Tuttle, he came to Fulton in 1888, establishing with F. E. Bacon the house of C. E. Chappell & Co. Two years later Mr. Goodjon became a partner, a former employee, Mr. Bacon retiring. Mr. Chappell is intimately identified with the M. E. church of Ful-

ton, and since his connection a prime mover in its temporal and spiritual advancement. He is a Free Mason, a citizen of character, a business man of probity, and is highly esteemed wherever he is known. His wife, Ida, daughter of the late H. O. Baggerly of Savannah, is of a family of much note in Wayne county, and among the earliest pioneers of the town of Savannah. They were married May 7, 1885, and their children are Clayton B., Marion I. and Donald E.

Barnes, Evert, only surviving son of Charles E. Barnes, was born in Lysander in 1827. His parents settled in the locality where the homestead is now situated about 1835, reclaiming seventy-five acres from the primeval forest, and reared six children. February 13, 1867, Evert married Anna M., daughter of Daniel Rider of Van Buren, and their children are Emmett, Susie and May. Mrs. Barnes and Emmett are members of the First Baptist Church of Phoenix. Mr. Barnes enlisted in Co. C, 185th N. Y. Vols., September 3, 1865, and was discharged May 30, 1865, at the close of the war, and may point with pride to his record as a man and a citizen, having resided here sixty years.

Blakeslee, Sandford, was a pioneer settler at South Granby, his residence there dating from 1836, at which time he was twenty-four years old. He was born at Windham, Greene county, December 22, 1812. His first wife was Amanda Brown of Greenville, Greene county, whom he married in 1835. They came to Granby in 1836. She died in 1876, and he married Mary Huntington in 1877, she being a member of the well-known family of that name of Elbridge, N. Y. His elegant home at Granby bears evidence of the artistic training of the present Mrs. Blakeslee, she having been a student in painting of Miss Franc Griffin of Falley Seminary.

Brower, Edgar J., was born in Lee, Oneida county, in 1854, son of George G., who was also born in Lee. His paternal grandfather, John Brower, of Dutch descent, moved from Schenectady to Lee, where he died in 1881. George G. died in 1870, his wife Elizabeth Gue, having died in 1859. Edgar was fifteen years old at the time of his father's death, and came to live with his uncle, John M. Brower, in Redfield, where he has lived since with the exception of five years at Lee. He was educated at Sandy Creek High School and Lee Center Union Free School. In 1878 he secured the Williamstown and Redfield mail route, and came back to Redfield to attend to it. He married in 1879 Lydia, daughter of Dexter Grant. Mr. Grant was a native of New Hampshire and came to Redfield when a small boy, his father being one of the earliest settlers in the town. Edgar J. has had a long experience as teacher, twenty-eight terms in West Lee, Delta and Belcher, Oneida county; Osceola and Lewis, Lewis county, in Richland and fifteen terms in Redfield. He was excise commissioner, overseer of the poor and justice of the peace many years. He has a brother, George G. Brower, B. S., who is professor of mathematics at Cascadilla School, Ithaca. He is a graduate of Syracuse University. He also has two sisters, Margaret, Mrs. William Kenyon of Lee, and Clara L., Mrs. Henry Balcom of South Redfield.

Sullivan, John R., postmaster of Oswego Falls and a leading merchant, was born in Holyoke, Mass., in 1863. His father, John J., emigrated from Ireland in 1860 and died in 1876, aged thirty-eight years. The subject came to Oswego Falls when but a small boy, and has been closely identified with the business interests of the place; first as salesman for Howe & Dexter, and assistant postmaster under B. R. Howe,

which position he held for five years, receiving arduous and thorough training for his present position. His politics are Democratic, and he has taken an active interest in the counsels of his party. The success of Grover Cleveland's election in 1884 resulted in his appointment as postmaster when only twenty-one years old. In 1889 he was elected village treasurer, and in 1890 elected town clerk and re-elected in 1891 and 1892. In 1893 he received his present appointment as postmaster. He started in business in 1886 in the Emery block, handling a choice stock of dry goods, etc., and in 1889 erected a handsome brick block on the corner of Broadway and Second streets, which he now occupies. Mr. Sullivan's mother is still living aged sixty years.

Gardner H. Clinton, notary, bank director, and retired merchant at Fulton, was born at De Ruyter, N. Y., June 19, 1842. His father, Henry A. Gardner, a carriage manufacturer, established his business at Lower Oswego Falls in 1847, where his widow Minerva (Calkins) Gardner, still resides at the age of seventy-four years. After a full course of study at Falley Seminary, he spent two years at the business college, Poughkeepsie. He then engaged in the retail drug business, having associated himself with W. B. Shaw, remaining from 1861 to 1864. Soon after he formed a copartnership with Prof. C. S. Eggleston in the sale of books, stationery, wall paper, etc., which he continued until 1876. He was at one time president of the village of Oswego Falls, and has been for ten years a notary public.

Henderson, Washington T., was born in Albion, May 26, 1826, a grandson of Peter, born in Scotland, who died in Jefferson county, aged eighty-nine, and a son of Thomas, also a native of Scotland, who died in this county aged eighty-four. Thomas married Eliza Jacobs, born in Connecticut, who died aged thirty-eight. The grandfather Jacobs was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was educated in this county, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He began business in Albion, owning a lumber mill, and also timber land, and conducted business there till 1868, also operated a general store in connection with S. A. Comstock. In 1868 he joined Mr. Post, and conducted business under the firm name of Post & Henderson, owning 6,000 to 8,000 acres of timber land, and operating four mills, as well as a grist mill, the output being about 15,000,000 feet yearly. He owns the homestead in Albion, has served as supervisor in Albion and Oswego, and is one of the managers of the State Hospital at Ogdensburg. January 7, 1846, he married Ellen A., daughter of Richard and Mary (Taft) Simons of Albion. Their children are Victor, who died April 25, 1874, leaving a wife and one child; Mary; George (deceased); James D., who married Jennie Thomas, and is in business with his father. He has one child.

Hamlin, Charles V., was born in Williamstown, March 15, 1866, son of William D. Hamlin, who was a native of Fulton county, born in 1833, son of Israel Hamlin of Connecticut, who was a farmer, and came and settled in Williamstown, Oswego county about 1850. William D., the father, was a carpenter and farmer. While in Fulton county he served some years as constable. His wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Vernon, of England. To them were born six children, Libbie Charles V., Mrs. Mina Bradley, of Williamstown, Tressa, Ellen and Ralph. Charles V. received his education in Sandy Creek and Pulaski Academy. In 1892 he took a course in shorthand in Oswego. Since 1884 he has devoted his winters to teaching

school in Orwell, Williamstown and Redfield, and his summers to carpentry and painting. His industry and integrity can not but place him in the front ranks of the young men of the country.

Stevens, William Jay, was born at Cleveland, Oswego county, June 12, 1840, son of Samuel H. and Susan K. (Wood) Stevens. The father was born in New England and died in Oneida county at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was born in England, but died in Oswego county, at the age of fifty-three years. They were the parents of twelve children, all deceased except William Jay. The grandfather, William B., was born in New England and died in Oswego county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father was a farmer, merchant, speculator, and captain in the artillery. William Jay was educated in Oneida county, and first taught school there. He studied law in Camden and Rome. He was made station agent for the R. W. & O. R. R. at Sandy Creek Station, in January, 1863, where he continued for thirty years. He was freight and passenger agent, telegraph operator, express agent, yard master, etc., and until the consolidation, he also represented the Syracuse and Northern Railroad. In 1870 he opened a coal yard, which he has since continued, and later adding agricultural implements, etc. He has held the offices of village trustee, village president, and was a member of the Board of Education for twelve years. July 9, 1863, he married Lydia, daughter of John H. and Clara (Stansel) Casler. The children were Maud, born September 18, 1868, who lives at home; and Etta, born July 27, 1864, and died September 29, 1865. Maud is a graduate of the Sandy Creek High School. Mr. Stevens is a Mason, Knight Templar, 32d degree, and Mystic Shrine.

Pratt, John W., son of Timothy and Hannah (Raynor) Pratt, was born at Manlius Square, August 4, 1818. His father was a farmer during the youth of our subject but was engaged in many business pursuits besides. He was the owner of a boat, and when only ten years old, John W. went with his father on the canal; at sixteen he had charge of a boat and managed it, his father transporting lumber to Albany. In the spring of 1832 the family came to Fulton, where Timothy became a prominent business man, having large mercantile and milling interests, besides a considerable tract of land. At the age of twenty-seven John W. began business for himself, renting from his father a portion of his mill property. He built boats extensively; he afterwards went to Tonawanda and continued in this line. While actively engaged in building and milling, he has also a large farming interest. He was one of the organizers of the old citizen's bank, of Fulton, and for years was one of its directors and principal advisers. He has also been a director of the Fulton Savings Bank since its organization. On March 3, 1847, Mr. Pratt married Harriet E. Slauson of Lysander, Onondaga county, and to them these children were born: Charles, deceased; Frederick, deceased; James T., of Fulton; and George L., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Doolittle, Benjamin, was born in Madison county, December 29, 1825, a son of Francis W., who died in that county aged thirty-seven, and of Olive Lee, his wife, who died aged seventy-eight. The grandfather, Joel Doolittle, was born in New England and died in Onondaga county aged sixty. His father was a soldier (major) in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin Doolittle came to Oswego at the age of twenty-one, and engaged in the general commission business with his uncle, with whom he

next took an interest in a retail store. He afterwards began the manufacture of barrels, and later was in the hardware business. He then bought the Empire Mills, which he still conducts. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He has served as president of the Board of Education, as member of the Normal School Board, as alderman, mayor, etc., and has been police commissioner for twenty-four years. He was elected assemblyman in 1868, and then Statesenator. Mr. Doolittle married Susan Hitchcock, of Madison county, in 1849, and she died February 8, 1852. September 20 of that year he married Laura J. Mayer, of Madison county, adopted daughter of Hon. George B. Rowe, and by her he had these children: Catharine A., born July 20, 1853; George L., born February 15, 1856; Fanny L., born April 1, 1858 (died in infancy). Mrs. Laura Doolittle died May 14, 1858, and March 23, 1859, he married Roxy, daughter of Harry Wilcox, of Onondaga county, and their children are: Henry W., born August 11, 1860; Laura J., born September 10, 1861; Lizzie W., born October 14, 1864; Annie H., born August 21, 1866; Sylvester B., born December 26, 1867, and Florence M., born July 3, 1870. Of his children, Catharine, Fanny, Henry and Sylvester are deceased. Sylvester Doolittle, an uncle of our subject, was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, January 11, 1800, and died October 11, 1881. He built and commanded the first loaded canal boat that ever reached Albany from Rochester. He was also the discoverer of the Deep Rock Spring, whose water has a world-wide reputation, and he built the Doolittle House over this spring. Mr. Doolittle was also the first man to introduce screw propellers on the great lakes, and the contract between him and Ericsson is still in existence, authorizing him to build and operate five vessels.

Hastings, C. Wesley, son of C. D. G. Hastings, a carpenter and cabinet maker of Middlebury, Schoharie county, was born at that place in 1826. His mother was Lavina Conklin. The children were Asenath M., Byron W., Harriet L., Lucinda J., Katherine E., Charles Wesley, Augusta A., and Lester. At eighteen years of age Charles came to Fulton, first working at his trade, that of a carpenter, and then engaged in various business ventures in the West, being five years in the hardware trade at Owassa City, Mich., also connected for a time with a furniture house, and was member of the common council several years. He returned to Fulton in 1877. In 1854 he married Adelia Jones, who died in 1870, leaving five children, George, Ella, Charles, Henry, and Helen. His present wife was Edna Allen, of Oswego.

Cole, Harrison H., a native of Sandy Creek, born October 8, 1840, is a son of Joseph and Fannie (Nobles) Cole, natives of Hebron, Washington county, who came to Adams, Jefferson county, in 1818, bringing his parents, Benjamin and Mary Cole, with him. Joseph purchased a farm and his parents resided with him until a few years before his death, when they went back to their old home in Washington county, where they died. In 1846 Mr. Cole came to Sandy Creek and bought land. He made several moves in the town, owning different farms. The mother of subject died in 1842, and Mr. Cole married Mandy Noble, sister of his first wife. Mr. Cole died in 1870, and his second wife in 1880. H. H. Cole was reared on the farm and has mainly followed farming. He purchased the farm of ninety acres, where he now resides in Sandy Creek in 1869. He carries on general farming and dairying, and keeps from thirty to forty stand of bees. In 1868 he married Arabella, daughter of James and Mariah Wilds of Sandy Creek. Mr. Cole enlisted in September, 1862, in

the 147th N. Y. Vols., and served till the close of the war. He was leader of the 8d Brigade Band, 8d Division, Sixth Corps. They were at Gettysburg, where several of his band were killed, at Fredericksburg, all through the Wilderness, and many others. A brother, L. J., was also engaged in the war three and one-half years, and was captain of Co. G, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Subject has been town collector sixteen years in succession. He and wife attend and support the Congregational church. He is a member of Post Barney No. 217 G. A. R.

Brown, Frank L., was born in Oswego June 11, 1860, a grandson of Reuben, of Massachusetts, who was killed while building a house in Canada, at the age of fifty-seven. The father of Frank L., Loyal R., was born in Cornwall, Canada, and died in this town aged eighty. He married Hannah Toomey, born in Cohoes, N. Y., now living, aged fifty-eight years. Frank L. was educated in this town, and first learned shoemaking. He worked at his trade in the store he now occupies, beginning as errand boy, and working up until he became proprietor in 1889. He handles a general line of everything pertaining to footwear, carrying a fine stock, and catering to the best city trade. He is sole agent for the Barnister Co. shoes, as well as the E. C. Burt & Co. shoes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, encampment and canton. He is a member of the drill corps of Canton Oswego, which won the first prize in the competitive drill of cantons at the World's Fair, Chicago. August 20, 1889, he married Alice, daughter of Thomas and Samantha (Hall) Newell, of Collingwood, Onondaga county, and they have these children: Leon N., born June 2, 1890, and Clara Lovina, born August 21, 1892. He was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. of this town, and has been a director and treasurer since its organization. He also served five years in the N. Y. State National Guards.

Bacon, Francis Eugene, was born in Fulton, August 12, 1851, and was the son of Dr. Charles G. and Mary (Whitaker) Bacon. Our subject was educated in the Fulton schools and at Falley Seminary. At the early age of fifteen he formed the determination to enter the mercantile life. He worked for R. J. Jones for a while, then he taught school for one winter. Later he was employed in Worden & Co.'s dry goods store, and in 1872 he formed a partnership with B. J. Dyer, under the firm name of B. J. Dyer & Co. After some years, Mr. Bacon bought out Worden & Co. and established the firm of F. E. Bacon & Co., still retaining his interest in the firm of B. J. Dyer & Co. He continued in active and successful mercantile life until about 1890, when he became associated with H. E. Nichols in the tanning business, now one of Oswego county's staple industries. In 1890 he became president of the Fulton Machine Co., and is vice-president of the First National Bank. He has been a member of the Board of Education, also its president, resigning in 1898. He is an active member of the M. E. Church and for some years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. September 22, 1872, he married Gertrude Andrews. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are still living.

Brooks, James H., was born in Bristol, England, August 18, 1860, and came to America in 1871. His father, William Brooks, dying while James was an infant, he was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age, and the honored place among men that he now occupies is due to his own labor and genius. His first independent business venture was in the insurance line at Rochester, where he remained six

years, becoming a citizen of Fulton in 1889. At that time he established a first class grocery at First and Broadway, where he is now located. His wife was Ida A. Marckland of Picton, Ont., whom he married October 29, 1884. Their children are Charles H., Ida A. and James W. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Brooks is a member of Neahtawanta Lodge No. 245, I. O. O. F., also of Fulton Encampment No. 120, and Canton Bentley No. 35 of the Patriarchs Militant.

Near, Edward W.—His grandfather was an early settler of Montgomery county; he had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, Betsey, Jacob and John, the latter the father of Edward W., who married Betsey Thompson and moved to Oneida county, where were born to them twelve children. Edward W., the tenth child, was born September 2, 1835. He lived in the western part of Oneida county until he was fifteen, when he came to Sandy Creek, Oswego county, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1858 he married Harriet A. Near, daughter of John Near of the town of Franklin, Butler county, Pa. Harriet was born January 29, 1836, and lived in Franklin until she was fourteen. She then came to Sandy Creek where she lived until 1858, when she married Edward W. They came to Orwell in 1860, where he ran a shop until 1864. During this time he entered the service in the Black Horse Cavalry, returning in 1862. In 1864 he bought a farm of 210 acres, where he now lives. Of their family of six children, three are living: Ella A., born June 2, 1859, married Frank P. Marsh, March 2, 1870, who died February 6, 1898; there was one child by this marriage, Lula B. Ella married second George E. Stowell, and they have one son, Edgar Lee. Clarence A., born March 5, 1861, died October 9, 1869. Johnny C., born November 5, 1866, died August 4, 1869. Lula B., born December 14, 1870, married Maurice J. Wyman November 16, 1887; there were three children by this marriage, Mabel O., Maurice Earl, Dayton H. Etta E., born July 3, 1873, married Charles B. Upton June 6, 1894. Charlie B., born April 11, 1875, died October 7, 1877. Mr. Near has served as justice of the peace. His family belong to the M. E. Church.

Peets.—Mrs. Elizabeth Deere Peets was born in Wales in 1814, daughter of William and Elizabeth Deere. In 1830, her father being deceased, she came to America with two brothers, who became architects and builders in New York city. In 1834 she married Mr. Burritt Peets, who was born in Connecticut, and three years later they removed from New York to Fulton. Mr. Peets was a practical and energetic builder, and was in most cases his own architect. Churches, schools, residences and business blocks of Fulton stand to-day as monuments to his skill and enterprise. He was a man of strict integrity, and of a retiring and cultivated taste, never seeking notoriety, but has been on the Board of Trustees of the village. Both himself and wife were members of the Universalist church; for a number of years he held the office of trustee and other offices of the church and society. Mrs. Peets, who survives her husband, is yet devoted to that faith. In 1845 Mrs. Peets went to Europe and spent the summer with her mother, brother and sister in Wales. Mr. Peets died in 1874. Florence, their only child, died in 1861 when sixteen years of age.

Sage, John L., is a son of Hon. Chauncey S. Sage, and was born in Verona, Oneida county, September 28, 1848. Chauncey S. Sage was also born there September 5, 1816, and came to Williamstown in 1850. He purchased the Rensselaer Burdick farm

of 100 acres, lying in the west part of the village and south of the railroad, from which he sold a number of building lots. About 1808 he removed to the railroad station, where he erected that year the Sage House, a large three-story frame hotel, which he always leased, first to G. C. Potter and subsequently others. The same year he built the present residence of his son, and erected and opened a store on the opposite side of the street. He engaged in merchandising, lumbering, etc., and for several years before his death conducted business under the firm name of C. S. Sage & Son. During his entire residence here Mr. Sage was one of the leading men of the town. He was prominently and actively identified with every public improvement, with social, charitable and business affairs, and with politics. He served as supervisor in 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1862, and represented his district as a Republican in the Assembly of 1857, of 1858, of 1871, and of 1872. He also held other local positions of trust, being postmaster about twenty-one years, and discharged the duties of each office with fidelity and strict integrity. He was also assistant assessor of U. S. internal revenue five years. He married, first, Mary E. Cummings, in 1840, who died in 1842, leaving one son, Hiram L., now of Beloit, Wis. His second wife was Lucy Lee, whom he married in 1844, and who survives him, residing with her son, John L. Their children were Mary E. (Mrs. N. H. Woodman), of Brooklyn; Lucy E. (Mrs. D. E. Cox), deceased; John L.; and Cora E. (Mrs. A. B. Powell), of Camden, N. Y. Mr. Sage died November 23, 1890. John L. Sage has also served his town in various public capacities and succeeded his father in business in Williamstown village. He was supervisor from 1878 to 1882 inclusive. January 26, 1876, he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. W. N. Lundy, of Roscoe, Ill. They have two sons, Chanucey S. and Lundy E.

Boomer, John V., late of Fulton, was born at Belleville, Jefferson county, May 23, 1829. He came to Fulton when a boy and began business life as a clerk for Palmer Kenyon, and was for years in the dry goods store of R. T. Jones. Securing a situation in the engineer's office under Maurice Kimball, civil engineer, he became an invaluable assistant in the village surveys, and in the enlargement of the canal and construction of locks. He was associated with this work for a period of fourteen years, and afterward purchased the wholesale liquor business of E. H. Lewis on Oneida street. In 1854 he married Ellen J., daughter of Alfred Sabin of Fulton, by whom he had four children: Walter J., born in 1857; Maude, born in 1868, now the wife of D. C. Highwriter, M. D.; Blanche, wife of Albert J. Aubrey, born in 1870; and Hattie born in 1878. Walter Boomer now conducts the business. His wife was Nellie, daughter of John Harrison of Fulton. John V. Boomer was a man of great force of character and benevolence, and his decease was felt as a personal loss by a wide circle of friends. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

Broadwell, Julia A., of Oswego Falls, born at Marcellus April 24, 1816, is the daughter of Asa Phillips. He might be termed the founder of the village and was during life a liberal patron of its best interests, in fact "Phillipsville" was the original designation of the village. His ancestry was English, and he was born in Connecticut in 1794. Thirty years later when he purchased and began utilizing the water power here, there was but one log house standing and dense forests covered the adjacent locality, furnishing material for various saw mills operated by Mr. Phillips. The first school house here was built by him, and the first teacher was employed at his personal

expense. He died in 1865 aged seventy-two years; his wife, Polly Barnes, having died a few days previous. Julia A. Phillips was liberally educated in the academies of Geneva and Schenectady, and in 1884 married C. L. Whiting, who died four years later, leaving one daughter, Frances, now deceased. In 1858 Julia married the late Henry Broadwell. He was a contractor and builder, doing a large business in Fulton and vicinity.

Brown, John, was born in 1830, is one of a family of ten children and a brother of A. C. Brown of Pulaski. Their father, James Brown, was born in Rhode Island in 1788, came to Oswego county in 1800, and located in Richland, where he died in 1850. He was at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. His wife was Lydia Colegrove, who died in 1853. John Brown married in 1851 Harriet E. Russell a native of Herkimer county. They resided three years in Minnesota and five years in California, and returned to Oswego county in 1864, lived in Richland two years and came to Mexico in 1866. He was a farmer and stock dealer. His children are C. Courtland, born in Oswego county in 1852, now an attorney at Denver, Col.; Levitt C., a stock dealer of Jackson county, Ia., was born in Steele county, Minn., in 1856; John C., of Platt City, Kan., was born in California in 1862; and Capitola, born in 1871 in Mexico.

Balcom.—This is a name that has been familiar in the southern part of the town of Redfield almost since its earliest settlement. Mark Balcom came from England about 1750. He had a son, Samuel, who was one of the first settlers of this town, coming here from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1816. His wife was Caroline Powell of Pittsfield, who was of Dutch descent. They raised thirteen children. Samuel's children were: George E., born in 1819; Samuel second, born in 1824; and Charles, a farmer and preacher, born in 1829. Samuel second died in 1885. The other two and Nelson, another brother, are living in the town, and Mark is in Oxford. Orin went to Ohio and died in 1898; Samuel first died in South Redfield in 1892; George F. married first Betsey Jeffries and second Ursula Mix of Camden. He raised a family of ten children. Dennis lives in Florence; Lydia, Mrs. Harmon, in Rutenburg; Samuel in Lewis county; Henry in Waterville; Chester in Illinois; Betsey, Franklin, Almira, Martha and Ada. He is one of the oldest citizens who were raised here, and is a member of the Baptist church. Samuel Balcom second married first Lydia Grant, by whom he had five children; and second Sarah Foster of Dexter. There were three sons and three daughters of this marriage. Mr. Balcom had a farm on the State road, on which his widow is now living. Franklin Balcom, fifth son of George, was born in Redfield in 1857, and has always lived here. He is a farmer and has seventy-eight acres of fine land. He married first Alice Loomis of this town, who died leaving one son, Wilbur. There were two other children who died in infancy. Mr. Balcom married second Esther A. Duggleby of Utica, foster daughter of Dr. James G. Hunt. Henry D. Balcom is a son of Samuel second by his first wife, Lydia Grant. He owns a farm of 125 acres. He married Clara I. Brower, of Lee, sister of E. J. Brower. They have two sons: Ray, born in 1885 and Leon, born in 1888. He conducts a dairy farm, and is treasurer of the Balcom Cheese Factory. The family attend and support the Free Will Baptist Church.

Coble, John Ephraim, was born December 27, 1832, in Strausburg, Germany, son of John and Matilda (Schneider) Coble of the same place. He was the youngest of

six children, Constantine, Julia, Catherine, George and Leo, and was an orphan from his birth. He was cared for by strangers until seven years of age, when he was taken by a Mr. Schuler, with whom he lived until thirteen years of age, when he was bound out by his uncle as cabin boy on a ship, on which he sailed six years. He then returned home and married his benefactor's daughter, Catherine Schuler. Three months later he shipped as a sailor to New York, thence to Syracuse, where he obtained employment in the plaster business and remained four years. From 1852 to 1862 he was engaged in various occupations. In 1862 he enlisted and served until the close of the war, participating in many engagements and being wounded four times. He was with Sherman on his march, and during the battle of New Hope Church received a severe wound from a shell and was left for dead on the field. He crawled three miles during the night and reached the Union line. Six weeks later he was with his regiment again and during the battle at Chancellorsville was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison twenty-seven days, when he and a comrade made their escape and reached their home in Brewerton. After ten days he returned to his regiment. Since the war he has devoted his time to boating and farming. His children are Oscar, John, Mrs. Julia Quereau, Charles A., Wallace and Edward. His wife died in 1872, and in October of the same year he married Catherine Jacot, a native of Oswego county. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Isaac Waterbury Post G. A. R.

Courbat, Joseph A., was born in Switzerland county, France, in May, 1842, son of Anthony and Margaret Courbat of the same place, who came to West Monroe, Oswego county, in 1845 and settled on a farm. Their children were Elexes, Joseph, John M., and Mrs. Mary Piquett of Hastings. He died in 1890, and his wife lives with her daughter, Mrs. Piquett. Subject began life as a farmer when twenty-one, and later dealt in agricultural implements. In 1886 he moved to Mallory, where he erected a saw, grist and planing mill. He and his sons also conduct a machine and blacksmith shop. He is the largest manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of lumber in this section of the county, deals extensively in portable saw mills, engines and flour roller mills and machinery of all kinds, and is the only contractor and builder in this part of the county, and deals in all kinds of building materials. In 1862 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Piquett of Cicero, and they have four children, Charles, George, Frank and Octavia. He has a large farm in West Monroe, which his son Charles conducts. He also carries a large line of second-hand and new threshers and engines in hand and deals in doors, blinds, sash and glass.

Hazzard, Noble, son of Cyrus and Mahala Hazzard, was born December 5, 1828. The father was from New Hampshire and the mother from Massachusetts. The father came to Oneida county in 1824. The great-grandfather of Noble Hazzard was a seafaring man, and his grandfather at the age of fourteen entered the Revolutionary war, serving at Bunker Hill. He settled at Springfield, N. H., at which place he acquired a large amount of land. Noble Hazzard has been a carpenter and builder for many years. He at one time kept a hardware store at Sand Bank. For the last five years he has run a saw and planing mill and wagon and blacksmith shop combined. He built the tannery now run by A. & E. Lane. In 1854 he married Caroline E. Edgar, of Albion. They have two daughters, both married. One is Mrs.

Levi Gleason, the other Mrs. Charles D. Palmer. Mr. Hazzard has filled the offices of justice of the peace, postmaster, and was president of the village for six years.

Huntington, E. L., the present supervisor of Mexico, was born in Mexico in 1830, reared at the same place and finished his studies at the Mexico Military Academy in 1856. He spent two years in Wisconsin, and enlisted in 1861 in Co. B, 24th N. Y. Infy., served two years and three months and re-enlisted in 1868 as lieutenant in Battery L, 9th N. Y. Artillery, being mustered out two years later as captain. Since the close of the war he has devoted most of his time to the drug trade in Mexico, and in 1881 was elected sheriff of the county, serving three years. In 1868 he married Florence A. Allen, and they have two children: Edith L., now Mrs. Clinton Avery of Mexico, and Lulu Adelle. His wife died in 1886, and he married Miss Mary A. Tado. Mr. Huntington's parents, Edwin and Lucy A. (Gregory) Huntington, were natives of Otsego and Oneida counties.

Russo, Joseph A., was born in Palermo, Sicily, Italy, April 28, 1858, and came to this country in 1867. He first settled in New York, then in 1874 came to Oswego. While in New York he learned the harness trade, at which he worked three years, then took a course in stenography. In 1874 his father opened a tonsorial parlor in the Doolittle House, at which our subject assisted till he had acquired the requisite knowledge of the business. After graduating in stenography Joseph A. filled the position of stenographer in a law office for about a year, then returned to Oswego and formed a partnership with his father, who died in 1891, and the son bought the entire business, which he now conducts, the place being one of the finest in northern New York. They cater largely to ladies and children in their business. The rooms are situated on the ground floor of the Doolittle House, which is very centrally located. The sister of our subject, Sara, is a musical composer, and a teacher of the organ, piano, and of the voice, standing at the head of her profession in Oswego. Antonino Russo, father of Joseph A., was also born in Sicily, was educated by private tutor, and learned the barber's trade, which in that country comprises much more than the mere mechanical part of the work. He graduated and entered the employ of Paulo Briuccia, a wealthy wholesale and retail merchant of Sicily, and was promoted until he became confidential clerk. In 1866 he determined to come to America, and his employer gave him introductory letters to prominent Italians in this country, as well as the Italian consul, and offered to keep his position open for him one year, in case of his desire to return. In less than a year, however, he sent for his family.

Austin, Zadoc B., was born in the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence county, September 4, 1837, son of Charles G. and Pamela A. Austin. His home was in town of Hammond until the late war, when he enlisted with Co. F, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and endured for three years all the perils and privations of a soldier's life. In 1865 he came to Fulton, and in 1868, he began farming in Volney, at which he is still engaged. February 16, 1868, he married Constance A., daughter of Seth C. and Jane A. Graham, who has borne him five children, Ulysses S., Clara, Warren S., Melvin S., and Maud M. In the councils of the G. A. R. and of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, Mr. Austin takes a leading part. Of the latter order he has been secretary for eight years and a director of its co-operative fire insurance.

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Bishop, John, was born near Bath, Eng. in 1835, and when seven or eight years old came to Dutchess county, and about two years later to Pulaski, Oswego county. His father, Joseph, was a weaver in Pulaski, and died on a farm in Palermo in 1873. In 1870 Mr. Bishop married Maryza, daughter of Robert Bell, and located on his present farm of 180 acres. His wife owns the Bell homestead. They have one child, R. Jay.

Pierce, Mrs. Annis R. (Young), was born in Hastings in 1842, daughter of Godfrey Young, a native of Hastings, born in 1820, whose father was John Young, a native of Germany. His wife was Mary Klock, and their children were John and Godfrey. The latter was a farmer and lived in Hastings until 1856, when he was accidentally killed by the limb of a tree. His wife was Mary Vorton, and their children were Annis R., Garrett, Matilda, Elizabeth and Mary Jane. Mrs. Pierce cared for herself from the age of fourteen until twenty-eight, when she married Emery Pierce, a native of Montgomery county, son of Joseph Pierce of Massachusetts, who was a pioneer of Hastings. Mr. Pierce received a good education, and in early life was devoted to the mercantile business in Central Square. Later he moved to Syracuse where for fourteen years he was traveling salesman and thirteen years conducted a hotel. In 1884 he returned to Central Square and purchased what is now the Johnson House, which he conducted until his death in 1887. He was a member of the Masonic order and Royal Arcanum. Since his death Mrs. Pierce has resided on her farm. Her children are Annis C., Jennie, Ella W., Lizzie and Emma, two of whom are teachers. Mrs. Pierce is a member of the Central Square Grange.

Gilson, Ward, was born in New Haven in 1867, and is the only child of Cordon C. and Abby Y. Gilson. His parents died in 1885 and 1893 aged fifty six and sixty-six respectively. He married in 1887, Lillie Coon, daughter of M. S. Coon, and a native of New Haven. Mr. Gilson owns and resides on his father's home place of 150 acres.

Dimon, Justin, was born April 12, 1834, in Hastings, son of John and Polly M. Dimon. John Dimon was one of the early settlers of Hastings, where he lived seventy years and died December 15, 1893, aged eighty-nine years. Subject was educated in Hastings, and then went to work on his father's farm. From Hastings he moved to Parish in 1859, where he purchased the farm on which he now resides. This is a fine farm of over 100 acres under splendid cultivation. He married Ursula L. Avery, daughter of Richard F. Avery of Hastings, and has four daughters, Etta, Ida, Jenny and Mary.

Hill, A. K. was born in Scriba April 15, 1832, and from 1847 to 1854 worked on the State scow in the summer and attended school during the winter, and then followed farming until 1866, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he filled four years. He then entered the Oswego police force and served twenty years, when he returned to farming. He has been on his present farm four years, and is one of the assessors of the town. In 1854 Mr. Hill married Sarah Crouch, and they have two children, Florence L., and Ada M., now Mrs. Charles Osborne. Mr. Hill's father was Asa K. Hill, and his mother Maria (Briggs) Hill. His grandfather was Ferris Hill, and his grandmother Polly Hill.

Morton, G. W. is manager of the Nettleton shoe stores at Fulton. Mr. Morton took control of this important business in 1876 and has proven a popular and efficient manager. Born in Volney in 1849, his life has been spent in that place except three

years, during which he was engaged in mercantile business in Cincinnati, O. He was for a time associated with the late C. S. Eggleston in the book-store on First street. Of the Fulton branch of the Empire Building and Loan Association he has been secretary and treasurer since its organization. In 1879 he married Miss Kate L. Spencer of Fulton. They have one son, Albert Irving Morton, now fifteen years old.

Sperbeck, Harlow, postmaster at South Granby, was born in Lysander January 1, 1859, son of Andrew D. Sperbeck, who was postmaster here at the time of his death, in 1877. Harlow, educated at Baldwinsville Academy, entered the employ of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. in 1884, having spent six months in the mail service on the route between Syracuse and New York. He is now station agent and telegrapher at South Granby, and in 1881 established a trade in groceries and drugs at the same location, beside dealing largely in coal and fertilizers. Of an unbounded popularity, his appointment as postmaster in 1888 gave general satisfaction. He married in 1886 Lizzie Herriman of Syracuse, and they have four children, Bessie, born November 30, 1887; Edna, born May 7, 1889; Ethel, born June 13, 1891; and Earl, born July 3, 1893. Mr. Sperbeck's mother, Hannah Nettleton of Pompey, now seventy-one years of age, shares his home.

Whitaker, E. C., son of the late James and Lucretia Whitaker, was born in 1840. James Whitaker was an early settler here, coming from New Hampshire. He was for many years a merchant in Fulton, in dry goods and similar lines. He died in 1876 and his wife in 1888, leaving ten children, eight of whom are living. E. C. was educated at Falley Seminary, and is now engaged in farming near the village. He married first Mary J. Gillespie, who died soon after. He married second M. Alice, a daughter of the late John C. Gillespie. They have two children, Earl and Mabel.

Waterbury Bros.—David was born in Rensselaer county in 1836 and Philip in Hastings in 1846, sons of John A. Waterbury, a native of Rensselaer county, whose father was David Waterbury, a farmer. John A. was a shoemaker by trade, and came to Hastings in 1830. His wife was Harriet Haughton, and their children were Isaac H., Cyrus, David, Sophia, Edgar, Palmyra, Philip and Mary. In 1861 Isaac, Edgar and David enlisted in Co. C, 101st Regiment N. Y. Vols.; Isaac and Edgar died in the army. The Isaac Waterbury G. A. R. Post of Central Square was named in their honor. After fifteen months David was discharged on account of disabilities. In 1864 he again enlisted in Co. H, 184th Regiment, and served until the close of the war, since which time he has been interested with his brother Philip on the farm. At the age of seventeen Philip enlisted in 1863 in Co. A, 24th N. Y. Cavalry, participated in many of the principal battles, and served until the close of the war. Since then he followed blacksmithing several years, when he returned to farming. In 1873 he married Cereia M., daughter of Lyman Kenyon, and their children are Edgar, born in 1877, and Tillie E., born in 1880. The brothers, David and Philip, are members of the G. A. R., Isaac Waterbury Post No. 418 of Central Square. Mrs. Cereia M. Waterbury is a member of the Women's Relief Corps No. 55 of Central Square. Philip served as assessor two terms and collector one term.

Sweeney, William, was born in Ireland, January 17, 1852, a son of James and Ann (Somerville) Sweeney, the mother being now deceased. William was educated in

Oswego, where he came at the age of six. He engaged on the railroad for a year, was promoted brakeman, which position he filled two years, then served as baggage-man eight years. He was next made conductor on a coal train, after which he was promoted passenger conductor between Oswego and Binghamton. He was then given charge of a train running between Detroit, Mich., and Jackson. Returning to Oswego he engaged with the R. W. & O. R. R., but resigned soon after, and in 1882 became a member of the firm of Scully & Sweeney, 208 West First street, which still continues. Mr. Sweeney is a member of the Elks. He married in 1894 Catherine McGrath, of this town.

More, M., was born in Albion February 23, 1838, son of James and Mercy C. More. The father of James More was one of the pioneers of the State. He was educated in Parish, came here when twelve years of age, worked at clearing land and lumbering, was associated with his brother and did a large business in lumber and hemlock bark for tanning purposes. He conducted this business till the bark was used up in this section of the country, then went to Pennsylvania and Michigan, and returned about 1879 to Parish and bought the farm on which he has since resided. His farm is one of the most productive in the town. He married Gratia C. Watkins, and has two children, James L., and Warren D. James L. is a physician practicing in Holmesville, Oswego county, and Warren D. is now in his second year in the Presbyterian ministry in Elmira.

Abbott, W. M., was born in Schoharie county in 1834, moved to Onondaga county, and in 1871 located on his present place near Phoenix. In 1863 he married Helen C. Soule, a native of Onondaga county, and they have four children, Chancey M., Jackson C., Henry and Mable F. He formerly dealt largely in tobacco, and makes a specialty of raising it in connection with general farming; and is also quite a horse breeder. The parents, Henry and Mary A., were natives of Schoharie county, and died in Onondaga county.

Trimble, G. D., was born June 13, 1860. His father, David H., has been a prominent man in Palermo, and is at present located there in a general mercantile business. Our subject is a man of push and energy, having in the towns of Palermo, Volney and Hannibal cheese factories, also a cheese box manufactory in Palermo. He has earned a reputation as judge of the different grades of milk, and certainly deserves the credit due a young man for the establishment of such a business. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Harman Lodge No. 144 of Fulton, and is at present town clerk.

Boyd, David, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1832 and followed the lake many years, being captain of different vessels. In 1853 he moved to Clayton, residing there till 1871, when he moved to Mexico. He was proprietor of the old Empire Hotel a short time, then kept a hotel in Parish two years. He returned to Mexico and kept the Mexico Hotel two years, and in 1879 purchased the Empire House since known as the Boyd House, which he still owns and keeps. In 1851 he married Mary Ann Johnson of Rochester, and has two sons, John, of Chicago, and Napoleon David, of Mexico.

Baker, R. H., who is engaged in buying and shipping dairy products, resides at Mexico and was born in Oneida county in 1840. He was a cheese manufacturer

many years, and also taught school fourteen years. His father, James Baker, died in 1884, and his mother, Sarah (Weber) Baker, was a native of England and died in 1883. Mr. Baker married in 1871 Alice I. Parmelee, and has two children, Jennie and Hugh.

Loomis, Martin, was born in Albion, July 20, 1847, a son of Martin Loomis, who was born in Oswego county. The father was a farmer and run a saw mill. He married Phoebe Safford, and they had eight children. Subject is now forty-seven years of age and through life has been a farmer. He enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, Battery H, February 24, 1864, and served till the close of the war. He was in twelve battles: Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Petersburg, Peeble's Farm, Gravelly Run, and others. He is a member of Bentley Post No. 263 of Sand Bank. He married in 1869 Mary Black, and their children are Walter L., Rose O. and Ethel May. Our subject at one time was postmaster.

Ross, William, a prominent mason and builder of Fulton, was born April 2, 1846, at York Mills, Oneida county. His father, James Ross, was at that time an operator in a cotton mill. Most of his life, however, was passed in the city of Oswego, where he died in 1872, aged fifty-two years. He was born in Scotland, and came to America in 1834. His wife was Charlotte Thomson. Of their seven children William is the eldest son, and after acquiring a good business education in Oswego, he entered the mills at that city as a spinner, where he remained fourteen years. Subsequently he learned the trade of mason, and as a contractor in that line, has traveled widely in the larger cities of Canada and the Eastern States. Returning to Oswego in 1882, he came to Fulton a year later, where he takes a leading part in social and business circles, also in the I. O. O. F. His wife is Emma, daughter of Morgan Dickinson, of New Haven.

Hoose, Jedediah, is a native of Parish, Oswego county, born in 1839. From 1864 to 1866 he was engaged in the introduction of school text books, and moved to Mexico in 1865. He was engaged in the grocery and crockery trade from 1867 to 1874, and has been handling dairy products from 1874 and still continues the business. Mr. Hoose has been quite successful in business.

Harrington, Frank, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, March 27, 1844, of New England ancestry. His grandfather, Calvin, was drowned in Big Sandy Creek. His father, Delos H., was born in Ellisburg June 27, 1813. He married Roxanna Howard, and their children were Jerome, born in 1837; Cordelia, born in 1840; Henry, born in 1842, and subject, Frank. The latter was educated at Ellisburg and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, serving three years in the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in front of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged in 1865, when he returned home. He married, June 28, 1866, Mary McDowell, daughter of John and Elmira McDowell, of Sackett's Harbor, and their children are Frederick J., born May 17, 1867, who is a general speculator and lives at Port Ontario. He married December 25, 1890, Nellie Hemans. Our subject moved from Jefferson county in 1887, coming to Richland, where he settled on the Twitchell farm, which he still owns.

Gibbs, George W., was born in 1861 in Schroepfel, son of Benjamin F. and Anna (Moyer) Gibbs, residents of Schroepfel. Mr. Gibbs learned stenography and from

1879 was for eleven years private secretary of C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo's great stock man. In 1890 he established the Brookdale farm, one mile north of Pennellville, making a specialty of growing trotting and coach horses and Holstein cattle. Among the several well known and finely bred horses at present on the farm may be mentioned La Grange 5,889, and Autocrat, sons of Mambrino King; Willful, by Playboy, 2.18½; Wayward, by Palo Alto Chimes, 2.17½; St. Blaze 20,796, by Mambrino King; Misty, by Mambrino King; Brookdale Queen, by Chimes 5,348, son of Electioneer, dam by Mambrino King; Miranda, dam of Hollister, 2.21½; W. H. Nichols, 2.23½; Peacock, 2.42, sire of Hartford, 2.30, by Mambrino; Patchen 58, etc.

Green, Tobias J., of Mexico, was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, in 1818. He is a graduate in medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in Syracuse in 1846. In 1847 he located in Parish, where he resided till 1884, when he removed to Mexico. In 1864 he married Emily Hayes of Parish, and they have two children, Roscoe H. and Vesta H. His father, Oliver Green, died in 1868, aged seventy-three, and his mother, Almira (Moore) Green, died in 1893, aged ninety-eight. They were both of English descent. The doctor is seventy-six years of age, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Foster, C. Frank, of Foster Bros., manufacturers of butcher knives, cleavers, steels, etc., at Fulton, was born at Whitby, Ontario, March 24, 1847. His father, J. D. Foster, came here in 1863. The knife manufacturing plant was built in 1880, and the Foster Bros. Company organized, with a paid up capital of \$40,000, and employing thirty men. Beside machine knives of all descriptions, they make several original specialties in the line of butcher's cutlery, and all their products are distinguished for peculiar excellence. Subject's home is in Oswego Falls. In 1870 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Judson, and their children are Judson, Georgietta and Lotta.

Buckley, James, son of Timothy and Margaret Buckley, was born in Ireland, April, 1849, and landed in this country at the age of three weeks. The parents settled near Albany. The occupation of the father for about twenty years was section boss on the railroad; he died at the age of fifty three years. The mother is now living in Sand Bank at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of four children. James has proved himself an efficient business man. He was employed for twenty-one years as station agent at Sand Bank. Later he entered into partnership with Mr. Helm, the firm being known as Buckley & Helm. They manufacture pine, hemlock and hard wood and deal in other kinds of lumber. In 1882 Mr. Buckley married Fanny Mead, of Madison county. They have two children, Timothy and Fannie. He is supervisor of the town, serving his third term.

Auger, Rev. Joseph Julian, pastor of St. Louis church, and manager and principal of St. Louis Parochial School and Academy, also head of the convent of the Sisters of St. Anne, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, October 6, 1838, his family being famous for the number of priests they have produced. He received his education in Quebec Seminary and in Laval University, was ordained September 24, 1864, by the archbishop of Quebec, and was first sent a missionary to the coast of Labrador, where he remained nearly five years; he then acted as parish priest of St. John the Evangelist church in Baie des Chaleurs, canon and parish priest of the Cathedral

of Rimouski, and canon and parish priest of Ste. Anne des Monts, all in Canada. In 1864 he came to Oswego and assumed charge of the above church, school, etc. During the ten years of his rectorship of St. Louis church and school both have prospered greatly.

Edick, Alonzo.—His father, Michael, was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1807, and has been a resident of Fulton for the past thirty years. His early life was spent on a farm; after leaving the farm he engaged in the insurance and real estate business. He has always been a Democrat and has filled many positions of trust in his native county. His wife was Mary Ann Hayner, still living at the age of eighty-three. Their only child is Alonzo, who was born in 1834. After completing his education at Fairfield Academy, Herkimer county, he was clerk in the post-office at Mohawk, and then in the retail drug business for himself at Richfield Springs. He spent three years in the service of the country in the late war, and after the close of the Rebellion removed to Chicago, and was engaged in different business enterprises; for the past ten years he has conducted no active business, but remained in Fulton to care for his aged father and mother.

Cox, John A., a dealer in flour, feed, coal, cement and all kinds of seeds, was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, in 1827, and settled here in 1880 with his father, Gabriel Cox, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Onondaga county when a small boy, being a son of William Cox, a native of New Jersey. John A. Cox married Ann Maria King of Vernon, Oneida county, who died aged thirty-two years. He afterwards married Emily A. Pearce of this town, and they have one son, Charles A. He was educated at the Hannibal Graded School and at the State Normal School at Oswego. Mrs. Emily Pearce Cox died May 18, 1877, and Mr. Cox married in September 1880, Della M. Lankton of Jordan. Subject held the office of justice of the peace twelve years, and assessor three years.

Crofoot, B. S., of Martville, Cayuga county, was born in that county in 1835, son of Joseph, youngest of a family of nine, a native of the East, who settled here at an early day, and died at the age of eighty-six. B. S. Crofoot married Caroline Kimball, who died in 1851 aged twenty-two, leaving two children, Annie and John. In 1854 he married second Gertrude Vine, by whom he had four children, Edgar J., Emma L., Seymour, and George B. Emma L. died aged eighteen; Seymour died aged two years; Anna married Adelbert Collins and has one child, Bert; John married Sophia Johnson and has these children, B. S., Estella, Pearl, Pernie, Anna and Cassie; Edgar J. married Emma Porter and has one son, Alfred; George B. married Lula Cooper and has two children, George and Willoughby.

Aubrey, Rev. A. J., was born at Birmingham, England, in 1835, and is the eldest of three sons of John and Mary Aubrey, who came to America in 1856. They settled at Meriden, Conn., the elder Aubrey being a silversmith by trade. Alfred served at that place an apprenticeship to the britannia manufacturing trade, and while so employed fitted himself to enter college. Graduating from St. Lawrence University in 1880, he was ordained in 1882 to the ministry of the Universalist Church. His successive pastorates were at Danbury, Conn., Ludlow, Vt., and Beverly, Mass., after which, in 1890, he came to Fulton, intending to retire from active ministry, owing to ill health. But in 1891 he accepted the pastorate of the Fulton Universalist Church.

Mr. Aubrey is a speaker of marked ability. He was appointed postmaster in Fulton in 1894 and proves a most efficient and popular official. His wife is Amelia, daughter of Thomas Cousin, of Norwalk, Conn., well known as a manufacturer of ladies' shoes. Their children are Edna L. and Florence C.

Parkhurst, James C., was born in Whitesboro, Oneida county, January 10, 1834, son of Asa and Nancy (Austin) Parkhurst. The grandfather, Josiah, came from Massachusetts. The father came from Oneida county in 1845, and settled in the town where James C. now lives. He was a farmer. In his early days James C. worked at various trades, such as coopering, sawing, hoop-making, etc. He enlisted in 1861 in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery and served nine months. In 1855 he married Caroline, daughter of Ebenezer Buell, of Albion. They have no children. He is a member of the G. A. R., E. L. Bentley Post No. 265, at Sand Bank and has held several offices in connection with this order.

Ott, Andrew, is a son of Joseph and Rosalia (Smith) Ott, who came from Germany and settled in Vernon, Mr. Ott working at his trade of blacksmith. They had seven sons and one daughter, six of the sons now living. Andrew was reared in Vernon, and learned the trade of cheese maker in the factory of G. Merry, Verona, N. Y. In 1883 he made several show cheeses of large size, in the factory of L. L. Wight, one weighing 5,238 pounds for Gass, Doe & Co., of Boston, which was one of the largest made to that date. He also made five averaging 2,700 pounds each for an English firm for an advertisement. He spent one year at Forrestville, came to Redfield in 1886 and bought the Mayflower factory, which has a capacity of 150,000 pounds of cheese annually. It employs the milk of 650 to 700 cows. The output is entirely for foreign market. Mr. Ott is assisted by Mr. J. P. Cooper. He married in 1888 Eva, daughter of Andrew S. Coey. He was elected in 1891 and 1893 for two terms as town clerk.

Lyons, John, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born in 1827. His parents, David and Catherine (Smiley) Lyons, were born in Scotland, and went to Ireland where they were well to do farmers. John, being the eldest son, would have had the property, but preferred to come to America, which he did in 1846. His wife was Ann King of County Cavan, who came to this country with a brother and two sisters when Mr. Lyons was living on Long Island and working in a wholesale store in the city. They came to Redfield, and twelve years later, nine of which were spent in Washington county, bought the farm of 400 acres now owned by them. Their children were Maggie, Mrs. Samuel Stewart living at Redfield Square; Dr. George A., at New Rochelle, where he has a large practice; Mrs. H. F. Newton, Orwell; Edward, attorney at Orwell; James S., in the lumber business in New York, and William, salesman in New York. Mr. Lyon gave his family good educational advantages. He has twice been elected justice. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church.

Hart, E. E., senior member of the firm of Hart & Webb, dealers in coal, wood and hay at Fulton, was born here April 5, 1854, and has for twenty years been closely identified with the progressive business interests of the village. His father, the late Samuel Hart, born in England and by trade a potter, came to America in 1828, and after a residence of four years in Oswego, removed to Fulton and with another

brother erected suitable buildings and began in 1833 the manufacture of stoneware. In 1840 he took exclusive control of the business, and by industry accumulated a substantial property. He married four times, and was the father of ten children, of whom our subject is the youngest. In 1878 he retired from active life, handing over to his sons the stoneware business he had built up. He died in 1891 aged eighty-six years. Elwin E. Hart in 1889 engaged in the coal trade in copartnership with George C. Webb. He married in 1879 Asenath Redman of Oswego Falls, and their children are Robert S., Clara M., Addison E. and Edward R. Hart is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He has served on the Board of Health and was village trustee.

Wilson, William S., was born in 1856 in Rutland, Jefferson county. His father, John Wilson, of Scotch descent, came from Ireland when a young man, stopping in Canada and working on the St. Lawrence River and the lakes. In 1855 he located in Watertown, and married Ellen M. Sloan, also a native of Ireland. They reared three sons, William, John and James, all of whom are living in Redfield. The family came to this place in 1858 and settled. Six years later they removed to the village, where the parents now live. William attended the village school. He learned the wagonmaker's trade of F. L. Butterfield, whom he afterward bought out in the spring of 1876. His business is wagonmaking, repairing, dealing in wagons, carriages, harnesses and implements. John was born in Redfield and has always lived here. He married Alice E., daughter of James Petrie, and they have two sons, Ward, born in 1883, and Edward, born in 1889. Mr. Wilson is foreman in Burritt's mill. He had full charge of Tonkin's saw mill for nine years before going to his present position. He was elected collector in 1882 for one term, and two terms as supervisor in 1892-93.

Stout, Frank J., was born November 13, 1854, son of Ferdinand and Mary Stout, who emigrated to this county from Germany when the father was about twenty-four years old. They settled in Ulster county. The father was in his early days an engineer, which occupation Frank took up and is now following with A. & E. Lane, who run a tannery establishment at Sand Bank, Oswego county. He was with the firm when it was Lane & Pierce; he was a superintendent of a sole leather tannery in Forest county, Pa., for eight years. June 20, 1885, he married Julia Dingman, of Orwell, by whom he has three children.

Southwick, J. A., was born in Wayne county, February 21, 1827. For thirty-three years he was engaged in the starch business at Oswego. In 1853 he married Mary E. Norton. They have one daughter, Mrs. Maria H. Edwards, of Oswego. Mr. Southwick's father was John Southwick and his mother Phoebe Libby, both of Vermont.

Tryon, Alonzo, was born in Sandy Creek May 15, 1817, a son of Levi and Polly (Bartholomew) Tryon, who came to Sandy Creek about 1800. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools, and followed fishing and farming for many years. He now owns about 200 acres of land, and follows dairying and general farming, keeping twenty-eight cows. Mr. Tryon has been twice married, first, in 1843, to Mary Clark, by whom he has these children; Ellen (deceased), Charles, Hiram (deceased), William, Emery, and Fred. Mrs. Tryon died, and he married second in 1865 Mary S., daughter of James Upton, and they have had two

sons: Daniel, born February 2, 1866, who is engaged in the nursery business in connection with farming; and Frank, born September 15, 1868, who follows fishing and farming. The family is of English descent. Mr. Tryon's grandfather lived and died in Oneida county.

Tillapaugh, James J., was born in Wisconsin March 18, 1858. He was a son of the late Frederick S. Tillapaugh, who was born in New York State. His mother was born in Illinois. His grandfather was a German. James was educated in Pulaski and Mexico Academies, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1887-88; he then went to Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in 1890. He married Jennie L. Rice; they have three children, Golda, Mary and Zada. James was the oldest of thirteen children; he left home at the age of fourteen and started out in this great world to figure for himself; for two long years he worked for a Mr. Bragdon for his board and clothes; during that time he studied diligently; many a cold winter's night he sat up all night and perused his books; after which he entered the Pulaski and Mexico Academies, and at this writing he is practicing medicine in Sand Bank, where he has been for five years.

Tilton, Levi, was born in Albion February 5, 1838, a son of Alexander Tilton. The grandfather came from England, and to this county from the east when the county was a wilderness. He cleared his land and built a log cabin. He married Betsey Elizabeth Blair of Oswego county. The father died at the age of sixty-eight years and the mother at the age of ninety-three. Their children were Louisa, Huldia, who now resides in Parish, and our subject. The latter spent his life in farming and lumbering, except while in the late war. He enlisted in the 81st N. Y. Vols., and was in nine regular engagements—Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm and others, and was discharged October 22, 1864. Subject is a member of Bentley Post G. A. R., No. 265, and has filled the office of junior vice. He married, November 13, 1864, Lana C. Adams of Parish, and they have one adopted son, Clarence.

Monroe, William, was born in Lewisborough, Westchester county, in 1828, his parents, Eri and Rachel Monroe, removing to this town in 1842. They first settled on a farm which is now his home. The father was a carpenter by trade, but his later years were devoted to farming. Of their five children but two are now living, and William is the sole representative in Oswego county. He has served the town as assessor for many years with credit. Mrs. Monroe's maiden name was Amelia Frances, daughter of Luther Hannum of Hannibal.

McCahan, Daniel, is the son of John and Elizabeth Callaghan McCahan, natives of the town of Templastrough, County Antrim, Ireland. The father came to New York in 1845, and from New York to Redfield the same year, and returned to New York the next year, where he was married and lived for twenty years, and where Daniel was born May 10, 1856. The family moved to Redfield in 1866 and bought a farm of 175 acres of Peter Cooper, sr., on what was then known as the Sturgeon road, which farm is still in the possession of the family. John McCahan died October 25, 1890. There were six children, of whom three are living—Rose and Samuel on the old farm, and Daniel on an eighty-eight acre farm on the Osceola road, which he bought in 1884, and to which he has since added making it 128 acres. He married, November 19, 1883, Nellie, daughter of William and Eunice Currie, and has three children,

Claton D., born May 11, 1886, Harrison, born July 9, 1888, and Agnes, born January 19, 1891. He has served as collector one term, and justice of the peace seven successive years.

Menter, A., was born in Cortland county, February 14, 1835. The father followed the various lines of tanner, currier and shoemaker. He is now living with our subject at the age of eighty-five years. A. Menter is one of eight children. His life has been spent at farming, except while in the army. He enlisted in 1861 in the cavalry and was stationed in Utah, Nevada and Arizona, fighting the Indians. He was discharged October 11, 1864, at Camp Douglas, Utah. He is a member of Melzar Richard Post 307, G. A. R., and has filled the offices of guard and quartermaster.

Schermerhorn, Henry, was born in Homer, N. Y., in 1821. His father, Jacob, moved from there to Richland. About 1824 he conducted a hotel on the road between Port Ontario and Oswego, and died there in 1862. Henry married Pamela A. Le Valley of Sandy Creek and went to Wisconsin, but returned again to Sandy Creek, and in 1863 moved to Boylston, settling in the central part, where he died in 1899; his widow is at present living in Smartville. They had one child, Alfred H. He grew up at home and married Libby J. Ethridge of the same town. He has spent his life in farming. Their children are Herman H., and Mina (Mrs. Leslie C. Austin), who has one daughter, Edith L. Alfred is the owner of several large farms, two of them being in Sandy Creek. He has served as assessor and excise commissioner.

Himes, John S., a resident of Orwell since February, 1872, was born in Scriba, March 27, 1853. His father, Morgan P., was born in Herkimer county, and came with his father to Scriba, where he died in 1885 aged seventy-three. His mother was Frances Borden, also of Herkimer county, who is at present living at Scriba. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church. John S. married in 1877 Sarah, only daughter of Artemus Carpenter, a farmer, who came from Herkimer county to Orwell. She was born February 26, 1858. Their children are Earnest, born July 1, 1878; Earl, born April 18, 1881; Maud, born November 4, 1884; Mable, born September 6, 1887; Mina, born June 8, 1890; and Mattie V., born October 5, 1893. The family belong to the Methodist Church. Mr. Himes is a man devoted to his family and his great ambition is to give his children fair education.

Lukentelly, A. A., son of John L. and Mary (Lemonier) Lukentelly of Lysander, was born in that town May 19, 1854. John L., the father, was a man of much prominence in the locality where most of his life was passed. Alonzo is the second son, and after the completion of his education at the Baldwinsville Academy, took charge of the homestead in Lysander until 1879, when he purchased a farm in South Granby. His wife is Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Catherine McCarthy of Baldwinsville, whom he married April 9, 1874, and by whom he had eight children: Ernest A., Frances G., Kenneth G., Reginald J., Ruth G., Donald Mc., Arthur J., and Norman M. One son, Raymond Vincent, died in infancy. Mr. Lukentelly is justice of the peace, having been elected in 1890.

Gaylord, Charles.—The family traces its history back to 1620, when three brothers came from England, landing on Plymouth Rock. In 1804 Elijah Gaylord came from Connecticut and settled in Florence. He died in 1846. Subject was born in 1807, one of three sons and five daughters, all of whom located in this State, three still

living: Hannah, Mrs. Alworth, born in 1801, and Candace, Mrs. Thompson. Charles married Catherine Mills, who was of Dutch descent. Their children were Jane, Mrs. Dr. Cox, of Williamstown; Hannah, Mrs. Henry Gibbs of Camden; Lyman H., who married Ann Reynolds of Redfield, formerly of Sandy Creek; Alonzo, who died in 1858 aged sixteen; Sidney, who enlisted as private in the 147th Regiment at the age of eighteen in August, 1872, and was killed in front of Petersburg in June, 1864. He was then second lieutenant, and had command of his company. He was buried in the Redfield Cemetery, and the G. A. R. Post is named the Gaylord in his honor. Mr. Gaylord came to Redfield in 1850 and settled where he now lives on a farm of 187 acres. His son, Lyman H., who carries on the farm, has two married daughters: Mrs. Charles Ostrander, living near Watertown, and Mrs. Edwin Burrows in Virginia. He also has an adopted son, Fred. This family is noted for longevity, no member having died under eighty-two.

Bilque, Alexander L., was born in Oswego, February 28, 1852, a grandson of Joseph, born in France, who died in this town aged eighty-eight, and a son of Alexander, also born in France, who died here aged seventy-six. The latter married Amelia Hurtubese, a native of Canada, who survives him. The grandfather was a soldier under the first Napoleon, and was wounded in the Moscow campaign. Alexander L. was educated in Oswego, and is quartermaster-sergeant of the 48th Separate Company, N. Y. S. militia. He worked at his trade fifteen years, then engaged in the shoe business with his father in May, 1897, having now an elegant store at 107 West First street, where they carry a full line of the finest and best in the footwear line and carry one of the largest stocks in the city. In 1878 Mr. Bilque married Pauline, daughter of Justine and Jane Janny, and their children are Paul, born in 1878, George, born in 1883, and Marian, born in 1890.

Allen, John R., was born in Oswego county, May 24, 1848. His father, Martin A., was born in Saratoga county and died in this county aged eighty-four. He married Augusta Greenwood, who died aged thirty, and their children were Byron E., John R., and Augusta, all deceased except subject. The grandfather was Erastus, who died in this county aged eighty. John H. was educated in the common schools and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has served as supervisor, also president of the village five years. For sixteen years he followed carriage building, then engaged in the dry goods business for three years, and was afterward interested in the manufacture of granite and marble work. He sold his interest in this in 1893, and erected the Allen building, where he engaged in the granite and marble business alone, being interested in a quarry and manufacturing business at Barre, Vt., and using this building as a salesroom. October 27, 1860, he married Ann E., daughter of Mason and Mary (Olmstead) Salisbury. Her grandfather, Reuben Salisbury, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. The children of our subject are Albert and Edna, the former a student of Rochester Business College.

Ney, Willis, of Fulton. Among the representative families of this village, a prominent place must be accorded that of Willis Ney, who was for many years a leading merchant here and who has filled many positions of official trust and responsibility. He was born in Oneida, removing to Fulton at the age of seventeen. His wife is Agnes M., daughter of George and Mary Kenyon, late of Andover, Mass., where she

was born. Both families are of old New England lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Ney were married in 1834 and have one daughter, Bertha, who married Herbert Rose, of Syracuse. Mr. Rose is now manager for the Singer Machine Co., with headquarters at Buffalo. Their children are Howard and Millicent A.

Osborn, Isaac R., of Oswego Falls, is of old English stock, inheriting the sterling qualities of his ancestry. He is the oldest son of Hurum and Olive Osborn, of Ira, Cayuga county, where he was born April 2, 1833. Amos Osborn, the father of Hurum, was one of the first settlers in Cayuga county. Isaac has devoted his attention to farming, with marked success, now owning 200 acres of choice land devoted to dairying and thoroughbred stock. He was for several years assessor of Ira, and has served Granby as overseer of the poor. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational church of Oswego Falls. Mrs. Osborn's maiden name was Jane M. Henderson of Tully, Onondaga county, where her father, John Henderson, was a pioneer and with his wife, Polly Hunt, accumulated a large property, and reared eight children. Mrs. Henderson was one of the five organizers of the first Presbyterian church established in Onondaga county. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn married October 29, 1858, and have two children, Frank H., who married Ruth Chapman of Hoosick Falls and who now conducts the old homestead in Cayuga county, and Hattie, wife of Sanford Wells, a traveling salesman, residing in Fulton. A younger son, Hiram, died when less than one year old, in 1864.

Olmstead, Samuel J.—His father, Gilbert O., is a son of Captain O. B. and brother of Arthur E. Olmstead. Samuel was born in Orwell, June 11, 1872. His mother died very soon after and he was taken to the home of his grandfather, where he has always lived. His grandfather died in 1884, the boy being generously provided for in his will. Samuel was educated at the Orwell public school and Pulaski Academy. Early in 1894 he opened a general store in the village and has every prospect of success. He has a small dairy farm running up to the village. His home is the home of his grandfather and is kept by his grandmother.

Wells, Willis M., M. D., was born at Newport, Ill., in 1851, the second son of William W. Wells, a farmer at that place. After attending Falley Seminary, he entered the University of Vermont, pursuing the study of medicine, and received his diploma in 1874. His first medical practice was at Martville, Cayuga county, where he remained four years, and came to Oswego Falls in 1879. His wife is Alice B., youngest daughter of John Edwards of Hannibal. They have two children, Floy and Leon. Dr. Wells is highly esteemed, no less for his professional ability, than for intellectual attainments and moral worth.

Wybron, Mrs. Eliza (Incedon), of South Granby, is the widow of the late John T. Wybron. Both she and her husband were born and reared in Devonshire, England, where they were married in 1840, and where two of their children were born. They made a home in Canada for four years, and came to Granby in 1850. Mr. Wybron was a blacksmith by trade. During the last two years of the Civil war he was at the front, receiving an honorable discharge in 1865. He died in 1871, aged fifty-four years, and his widow continues to reside on the farm in Granby, which is operated by her son, John S., whose wife, Mary, died in 1885, leaving one son, Frank A. Mrs. Wybron has been the mother of fifteen children, of whom ten are now living. She

has twenty-four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Now seventy-three years of age, she is still erect and vivacious with faculties little impaired by time.

Sharp, John N., is the son of John L. Sharp, a boat-builder of Albany, also engaged in the dry goods trade, who came to Fulton in 1841. He died at the age of forty-two. His wife, Adeline Oman Sharp, still lives in Fulton. John N. Sharp is the elder of six children, and one brother and sister now reside here. He married in 1871 Mary Liscom. They have one adopted daughter, Edna. Mr. Sharp has made for himself an honored place among men, and holds at present the responsible position of police judge, to which he was elected in 1890. He has also served as village president, trustee and excise commissioner.

Rumsey, George B.—His father, David Rumsey, was noted as a skilled teacher of vocal and instrumental music in the vicinity of his former residence at Victory, Cayuga county. He came to Granby about 1850. His wife, Maria J. Andrews, was the mother of three sons and three daughters. George, the oldest son was born at Victory, February 4, 1842. His wife is Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Coles of England. Mr. Rumsey is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 347. Their children are Guy Louis, Clarence David, Stelle Ceamer, Charlie Henry, Gertie Jane and Earl Clay. Guy married Cora Palmer and operates a farm at Granby Center; Clarence married Nellie Baker and resides at Lamson's. Stelle's wife is Lydia, daughter of Philo Lammman, and their daughter, Pearl Jane, was born May 2, 1890.

Reeve, Silas A., son of James and Melinda Reeve, was born at Erieville, Madison county, in 1835. In the vicinity of Cazenovia in Madison county, one of the earliest settlers was Silas Reeve, grandfather of our subject. He was in earlier days a resident of Long Island, by trade a cabinet maker, and Mr. Reeve has now in his home an arm chair made by his grandfather during the period of British occupation. It is in good preservation and highly prized by Mr. Reeve. James Reeve also began life as a cabinet maker, but in later time became an extensive farmer in Madison county. He was a prominent advocate of the abolition of slavery, and a leading spirit in the Baptist church. Silas Reeve has for a quarter of a century been an honored resident of Fulton. He still owns a farm in Volney, now operated by his son-in-law, Edward Aylesworth. March 14, 1850, Mr. Reeve married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Reese of Nelson, and Mrs. Jennie Aylesworth is their only child.

McCarthy, George D., was born in Canada, July 25, 1841, came to Oswego in 1867, and served in the Army of the Tennessee, being honorably discharged in 1865. While in Canada he learned wood working, and on coming to this town he again took up the business, which he still continues. In 1890 he formed a partnership with V. A. Converse at 106 West Second street. In 1869 he married Julia Breen of this town, a daughter of William and Margaret (Hayden) Breen, and they have had two children: Ina, born August 16, 1871, who resides in Albion; and Hallie, born August 24, 1873. The business of McCarthy & Converse, carriage manufacturers, 106 West Second street, was organized in 1890. They manufacture all kinds of carriages, sleighs, wagons, etc., and also are general blacksmiths and wood workers, doing all kinds of special order work, from the finest grade down. They carry a full line of carriage trimmings, doing everything pertaining to the manufacture of carriages. They employ from four to six men, and have one of the largest shops in the county.

Edwards, James W., was born in Jefferson county in 1844 and settled in this county in 1873, and on this farm in 1884. He is a son of O. A. and Mary (Wilson) Edwards, she a daughter of James Wilson and he a son of Hiram Edwards. The family are of Scotch origin, but the great-grandfather, James Wilson, was one of the first settlers of Jefferson county. James W. Edwards married Alwilda, a daughter of Horatio and Rosanna Fox of Clayton, Jefferson county; and they have one son, James Bert, born in 1878. Subject owns a farm of 130 acres, situated one and one-half miles east of Hannibal.

Fuller, J. M., elder son of Almarin Fuller, was born in Columbia county July 26, 1815, and when fifteen years of age his parents removed to Granby. His education was acquired at the common schools, supplemented by reading and personal research, and for a number of years was engaged in teaching. He began farming where now located in 1842, and a barn upon his premises bears the date of 1844. Mr. Fuller married first in 1842 Phoebe Berry of Lysander, who died in 1845, leaving one son, Willard C. His second wife was Martha Crawford of Granby, who died in 1869, and he married third Lucy Lewis, who died April 20 1887. September 14, 1887, Mr. Fuller married fourth Eliza Morris, who was born in Sussex, England, the daughter of the late Reuben Morris. Willard Fuller became a volunteer soldier in Co. A, 185th New York, and died in the war.

Campbell, John M., of the Fulton Machine Co., manufacturers of the Kendrick ensilage cutter, automatic engines, wood split pulleys, etc., came to America in 1855. He was born in Favelkirk, Scotland, in 1833, and learned the foundry trade in Glasgow. After two years at Fort Hope, Ontario, he settled at Auburn, remaining there until 1879, when he removed to Fulton, and for seven years was foreman for E. W. Ross. In 1886 he built the Pearman Foundry on First street, operating it three years, when he became stockholder in the Fulton Machine Co. upon its incorporation, and where his practical and thorough knowledge of the business are of great value. In 1858 he married Mary Sinclair of Kingston, Ont., by whom he had fourteen children. Mr. Campbell occupies a high position in the Masonic fraternity, having made his way to the top of the pinnacle of degrees.

Crow, Charles, was born in 1852 at Oriskany Falls. His parents, William and Charlotte (Trafford) Crow, were natives of England and came to this country in 1849. They settled in Oneida county, Mr. Crow working at his trade of wood turner. They came to Redfield in 1865, and for the past twenty-five years Mr. Crow has been an engineer. They reared ten children, of whom five are now living: Mary, Rose, living in Utica; Mrs. William Quigley in Ottawa, Canada; Eva, Mrs. Charles Williams in Camden; and George in Redfield. Two sons, George and John, were killed in the army. Charles worked in the tannery for nine years until he was twenty-five, then clerked in the tannery store five years, and in 1884 embarked in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, C. Williams. He bought out in 1887 and has since carried on a general store. He married in 1887 Jennie, daughter of James Petrie, and has two children: Harry P., born in 1887, and Ellen G., born in 1891. He was elected collector in 1884 for one term, and in 1888 and 1889, town clerk.

Church, Carlon, is remembered as having been for many years one of the successful merchants of Fulton. His parents were early residents of the village. While

Carlton did not inherit his business from his father, he was associated with him for some time. Carlton Church was a self-made man. His first wife was Martha Boardman, whom he married June 3, 1863, by whom he had two children, both dying young. His second wife, to whom he was married January 25, 1876, was Gertrude E., daughter of Samuel F. and Susan M. Merry, of Utica. By this marriage he had two children, Leila A. and Grace. Carlton died July 1, 1884.

Barber, David, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 16, 1822, son of Aaron of Connecticut. Aaron Barber removed to Herkimer county for a time and then to Albion and settled about two miles south of Pineville, which is an old historic spot. Here he conducted a chairmaking industry, some of the chairs being now in the possession of his son, David. Aaron Barber first married Betsey Thorp, of Connecticut, mother of David. He was afterwards married to Betsey Cole and Eunice Eblston, respectively. David Barber has devoted his time to various lines, lumbering, boating, and at present is a farmer. He was married in 1848 to Harriette L. Kellogg, of Onondaga, Onondaga county. By this marriage they had one daughter, Harriette L. He afterward married Caroline, daughter of Isaac and Deborah George, of Essex county, N. Y., by whom he had two children, Henry D. and William L., the latter deceased. David Barber has been excise commissioner for twelve years in the town of Albion and in politics is a staunch Democrat.

Brown, John M., son of Philip and Nancy Brown, was born March 18, 1820. This family is one of the old pioneer families of New York State. John M. has spent a life of usefulness as a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. He first read law under H. S. Nelson, of Florence, Oneida county. He has also had the degree M. D. conferred upon him. He has also followed this profession for many years. In 1847 he married Jane Coffin, of Oneida county. They were the parents of two children, Libbie, now Mrs. Holland, of Herkimer; and John C., who is in the drug business at Sand Bank. Mr. Brown has been justice of the peace several terms and notary public since 1848, being appointed by Governor Fish; town school superintendent from 1850 to 1856, in Oneida county, N. Y.

Beardsley, Almon L.—About 1829 Ephraim Beardsley, who was born in Fairfield county, Conn., and had for a time lived in Oneida county, settled at North Volney, where he engaged in farming. Almon was born June 1, 1833, at the old home near where he now resides. His first wife was Sarah Hubbard, of Volney, who died in 1870, leaving three children, Lawton D., born 1856, now one of the leading farmers of Granby; Emily L., wife of Howard Van Buren, of Volney; and Arthur M., a stenographer in the employ of a mercantile house at Utica. He was married again in 1871 to Mary J. Adams, of Richland. No children have been the result of this marriage.

Benjamin, E. P., was born in Brooklyn, June 6, 1853. At eleven years of age he was a cash boy in a store. In 1873 he entered the employ of a Boston house manufacturing shade rolls, and represented them in twenty-eight States for eight years and three years in Europe. In 1884 he became connected with the Minetto Shade Cloth Co. The business of this concern has been greatly increased, and with this growth Mr. Benjamin has been closely connected. In 1874 he married Florence I., daughter of E. C. Hume. Mr. Benjamin is a man of superior business ability and is

very popular with his friends. His parents were Edwin and M. L. (Holcomb) Benjamin. His grandfather, Daniel Benjamin, was State grand master of the Masons in Vermont, who have erected a monument to his memory. He was also a colonel in the State militia.

Whitney, Charles Fred, was born in this county December 17, 1850, a son of Cyrus and Jane E. (Brown) Whitney, the former deceased. The grandfather Brown was in the war of 1812. Charles F. was educated at the Mexico and at the Pennsylvania Military Academies, the latter located at Chester, Pa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and read law with his father, who was county judge for ten years. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, practicing in Oswego until 1877, when he went to San Diego, Tex., and to Laredo, being county attorney of Duval county, and acting district attorney, also attorney for the Mexican National Railway Co. during the entire time. In 1885 he returned to Oswego and engaged in practice with his father, which continued till the death of the latter, when he entered into partnership with Hon. C. N. Bulger, but in 1893 he opened an office in the Arcade building, where he now is. He married Mattie E. Davis of Scriba, daughter of Allen Davis, and they have one child, Jennie. The Davis family is descended from a noble French lineage.

Dilts, Frank, late a prominent iron manufacturer of Fulton, was born near Auburn, N. Y., October 17, 1824. His father was a small farmer and his advantages were limited. Having learned the moulder's trade, he became a foreman for a Fulton foundry and when it was destroyed by fire started one on his own account. During this time he had some experience in the Pennsylvania oil fields and as an army contractor. His business was at first a small one, but gradually grew into an important factor in the business interests of Fulton. Twice his plant was destroyed by fire, but was each time replaced on a larger scale. His demise in 1893 at nearly seventy years of age was mourned as a personal grief by the people of Fulton. Mr. Dilts was especially interested in temperance reform, and in his many years of fearless conflict with the liquor cause struck many a telling blow, earning nevertheless the respect of his opponents. He married twice, first in 1855 Charlotte King of Fulton, who died in 1872, and in 1873 Lydia Butler, by whom he has these children: Frank and Lucy.

Burr, J. Gilbert, was born in West Monroe December 14, 1856, on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of Freeman Burr, a native of Smithfield, Madison county, born in 1817, and of seven children of Aaron Burr of Massachusetts, of English ancestry. Freeman came to West Monroe in 1845, and has resided on his present farm forty-nine years. His wife was Alice Claxton (whose people were among the first settlers of Amboy, about 1815), by whom he had three children, Isaac A., George F. and J. Gilbert. Mrs. Burr died in February, 1894. From 1878 to 1892 our subject has followed teaching during the winter seasons, the last four years of which he taught in Caughdenoy, Constantia and Bernhard's Bay. In December, 1891, he engaged in the general mercantile and agricultural implement business in the village of West Monroe, which he still conducts. He also supervises the farm on which butter making is his specialty, caring also for his aged father. In 1882 he married Christina, daughter of John Feikert of Amboy. Mr. Burr served as justice of the peace eight years. He is a member of the West Monroe Grange.

Fillmore, Asa D., was born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, August 24, 1867,

Ames and wife were Orson, Emeline, Dorothy, Harlow, George, Cheeny, Edwin, Harriet, Henry (deceased), Leonard, Minerva, Henry 2d, and Milton. The father was in the war of 1812. Leonard was educated at Mexico, and followed farming till the age of twenty-four. He came to Oswego in 1844, and with others opened a store, handling plaster and lime. Later with others he opened a pork packing plant in Delphi, Ind. (in 1846), and next returned to Oswego and with others bought the Ontario Mills. In 1864 he started the Second National Bank, and also bought with others the Ames Iron Works. Mr. Ames was elected to the Assembly in 1857, was supervisor and United States assessor under Lincoln, and has taken a prominent part in politics. He married Charlotte, daughter of Nathan Tanner, of New Haven, Oswego county, and they had these children: Leonard, William (deceased), Cornelia (deceased). His wife died, and he married second Anna M., daughter of William Allen, of Connecticut, and they have had three children: Allen, Fanny, and Alfred H. Leonard married, and is in business with his father. Fanny married L. N. Dewing, of Hartford, Conn.

Bennett, Charles T., late editor and publisher of the Patriot and Gazette, was born in Westport, Conn., in 1841, and five years later his parents removed to Peekskill, N. Y. During his boyhood at this place and while attending Peekskill Academy, his strong bent for the business was evinced by his voluntary apprenticeship to the office of the Peekskill Republican. In 1855 his family removed to Lyons, where he soon became an attache of the Lyons Republican, under William Tinsley, and soon after becoming an expert compositor and mastering the minutia of the trade, he went to Clyde, and in partnership with a friend named Daly established the Clyde Commercial, his maiden venture in journalism. In 1862 he first became associated with the Patriot as foreman, three years later taking the position of city editor on the Oswego Advertiser. In 1865 he returned to Fulton and purchased the Patriot and Gazette, since which time he has been not alone a journalist and editor, but a leader and molder of public opinion. An active member of the M. E. church, an earnest and effective advocate of the temperance cause, an ardent Republican, devoted to the advancement of all that was best in its platform and principles, Mr. Bennett was a personal type of ideal citizenship and an example worthy of emulation. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Fulton, holding that position at the time of his death, August 14, 1877, aged thirty-six. His wife, who survives him, was Mary L., daughter of Joshua Richards, an evangelist of local fame. She has one son, Charles R., born November 8, 1871, inheriting and already exhibiting many of the attributes which made his father a man of note, but at present wedded to the activities of a commercial life.

Curtis, Charles L., was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, February 22, 1853, son of Reuben S. and Eunice (Danforth) Curtis. The family was originally from Massachusetts. The father was born in Saratoga county. He followed the mill business, and died at the age of seventy-three years. He was the father of nine children, Frederick, Frank, Ella M., Rev. E. Danforth, Charles L., Henrietta, Frederick, Anna H., and Henry A. The life of Charles has been spent mostly in the mercantile business. He was educated in the Watertown select schools. After this he was weigher clerk in the custom house at New York. He then conducted a grocery and undertaking business; this he soon sold out. He then spent one year in

Clinton, retiring to Sand Bank in 1882. He again engaged in business and later sold out. He then spent one year in Watertown, then retired to Sand Bank and engaged in business, the firm being Costello & Co. He is now in Sand Bank in partnership with Mr. Steel. He married Anna, daughter of Dr. A. M. Van Ostram, of Jefferson county. They have four children, Louzon D., Carrie H., Dexter, and Kate. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pulaski Lodge No. 415.

Summerville, F. A., was born in Granby, April 29, 1868. His father, the late William H., was the oldest of six children of Edward and Lovina Summerville. The family is of Irish nativity. William was a man of considerable note in this town, where he was born in 1843, and where all of his life was spent. His mother was Lovina, daughter of William Draper, esq., one of the first settlers in this locality. William H. Summerville married in 1863 Sarah M. Fowler of Lysander, who survives him. Their children are Mrs. Addie E. Wells, George, Fred. A., Mary L., Ella L. Williams, Satie, Willie J., and Lyman L. Of the M. E. church of West Granby William Summerville was for many years a trustee, and of all good works an advocate and supporter. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company I, 103d N. Y. Vols., serving one year. He served as commissioner of highways two years, 1888 and 1889. His death occurred July 29, 1893, and his memory will long be cherished by his numerous descendants as well as by the community at large.

Scully, C. J., was born in the fifth ward of Oswego where he now resides. His parents were Irish, born in County Tipperary, Ireland; they came to this country in 1845, and settled in the fourth ward in 1852, where they were burned out at the time of the big fire, when they moved to the third (now the fifth) ward, where they since have lived. C. J. Scully passed through the senior school and three years in the unclassified. At the age of fifteen he left school and began work in the Kingsford box factory, where he remained five years (the only place where he ever worked). In May, 1876, he engaged in the liquor business, which he has followed to the present time. In 1881 he was elected alderman of the fifth ward and held the office two years. He is a Democrat, and was several times made delegate to the State convention. For four years he was connected with his brother Edward in the plumbing business. In 1882 he took as a partner Wm. Sweeney, and the firm of Scully & Sweeney has been doing business at 206 West First street as wholesale liquor dealers, and have been successful. Mr. Scully is connected with several social societies; he is a member of St. John church, county president of the A. O. H., member of the C. M. B. A., and one of the founders of the Ontario Liberal League and Protective Association. He was born December 25, 1855 (Christmas), and in recognition of his natal day he was named Christopher. On January 21, 1891 (the day David B. Hill was made senator), he married Anna Lynn, daughter of the late Francis and Margaret Lynn. They have two children, Frances M., born November 21, 1892, and Margaret J., born July 15, 1894. Mr. Scully is the second youngest of five boys and one girl. His father died April 6, 1891, and his mother is still living. His father's name was James Scully and his mother's Nora Burns.

Harding, Gilbert N., was born in Sandy Creek, January 4, 1843, son of Truman C. and Dolly (Tuttle) Harding, both born and died in Sandy Creek. The grandfather, Solomon S., died in Sandy Creek at the age of forty-two years. They are of English descent. The father was a farmer, merchant, and a captain in the State

militia. The children were Solomon S., Gilbert N., James B. and Frances E. Solomon S. was a soldier in the Civil war. Gilbert was educated in the common schools, Mexico Academy, and Eastman's Commercial College, of Rochester. He first entered the employ of the R. W. & O. R. R. at Sandy Creek as a clerk. He then clerked in a store until 1861, when he took an interest in the store with J. S. Robins & Co., which continued until 1874. Mr. Harding then engaged in the insurance business until 1881, when he bought half interest in the Salisbury flour mill. In 1886 he bought out the whole concern and now runs it alone. He has held the offices of president and trustee of the village of Lacona, supervisor, assessor and postmaster. He is at present postmaster at Lacona, the distributing office for Greenboro, Boylston, North Boylston, and Swartville. In October, 1870, he married Kittie E., daughter of Henry and Marie (Hanchett) Wright, of Sandy Creek. They have one child, Tad W., born in 1871, who is in the employment of his father.

Gilmour, Rev. James, M. A., late owner and principal of Falley Seminary for twelve years, was born in Paisley, Scotland, December 18 1822, where he was reared, and came to this country in May, 1845. After preparing at Ogdensburgh Academy he entered Union College, from which he graduated with high honors in June, 1850. He then traveled abroad for over a year. On his return he spent three years in Princeton Theological Seminary. He first assumed a pastoral charge as a Presbyterian clergyman, but the insidious pulmonary difficulty which finally cut short his usefulness compelled him to relinquish preaching. Various educational and business vicissitudes marked his career, until he purchased the Falley Seminary at Fulton in 1869. September 5, 1855, he married Mary J. Veeder, who survives him and by whom he had seven children, four of whom are now living. Falley Seminary is now closed perhaps forever as an educational institution, but the memory of its builders of brain and lives will never perish. Its massive wings still domicile Mr. Gilmour's family, but the halls remain intact, and the various apparatus is in place. As an institution it has gone into history indelibly.

Jennings, Joseph, is a well known farmer and veteran, born in the town of Wooster, Otsego county, in May, 1830. He is a son of Calvin Jennings, born 1797 in Otsego county, who is a son of Isaac Jennings, who was born in England and was a Revolutionary soldier. Calvin, the father, was a farmer and came to the town of Parish in May, 1837. He married Abigail, daughter of Joshua Irish, of Otsego county, who was born in 1800. Their children were Isaac, Jotham, Stephen, Joseph, Jonathan, and Mary Jane, all living but Isaac. At the age of fifteen the subject learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1864, when he enlisted in Company K, 184th N. Y. Regiment, and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he removed to Boylston, and from that time until 1881 was engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs. He then bought the farm of fifty-five acres on which he now resides. In 1849 he married Lucretia, daughter of Jesse Williams, of Parish. Their children are Sally A. (deceased), Mary A., wife of Zimri Brownell, and Clarissa A. (deceased), and Joseph Calvin, who is married and has six children, Jotham A., Mary J., Sally A., Clarissa, Charles, and Flora. Mr. Jennings served as constable continuously from 1879 to 1893. His son now holds that office. He is a member of the Barney Post, G. A. R., of Sandy Creek.

Langan, John T. M. D., was born in Lowell, Mass., December 9, 1855. His grand-

father, Captain Albert Langan, was born and died in England. He was an officer in the English army. His father, John M. Langan, was born in Bolton, England, and died in Lowell, Mass., aged thirty-three. The latter married Anna M. Doherty, a native of Ireland, who survives; he was educated at the military academy and came to this country in the fifties and served as a soldier on the Union side through the late war. John T. was educated in Lowell and graduated when eighteen years old. He then went to Old Mexico with a surveying party, remaining three years, then went to Nicaragua, Central America, in the same business, where he stayed one year. Returning to Lowell, he read medicine with Dr. F. C. Plunkett, then went to Europe, remaining two years. Returning, he graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, and began practice in Lowell, Mass. He came to Oswego in 1889, and began regular practice, but in 1891 went again to Europe, visiting the principal hospitals and medical colleges in all civilized countries. Dr. Langan makes a specialty of surgery, though has a regular practice. He is one of the staff of physicians of the Oswego Hospital. In 1889 he married Catherine L. Conway, of Lawrence, Mass., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (McGugin) Conway, and they have one child, Paul C., born October 27, 1892.

Keeney J. Harvey, M. D., was born in the village of Keeney Settlement, Cortland county, N. Y., August 10, 1859. His grandparents were among the first to settle in that section, coming there in an early day from Connecticut. Dr. Keeney was educated in Hamilton, N. Y., after which time he read medicine with Dr. Hutchins of Batavia, and matriculated at the Homeopathic Medical College in New York, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1883. He practiced medicine in Batavia for two years, coming to Oswego in 1885, where he has since remained. He is president of the Oswego County Homeopathic Medical Society; he is also a member of the State Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Place, C. C., of Fulton, whose grandfather came from Rhode Island at an early date, is the eldest son of the late B. B. Place of Oswego. The latter was a citizen of much note, holding important official positions, such as justice of the peace and railroad commissioner. His business was the manufacture of brick on the old "No. 9 Road." He died in 1874, leaving four sons and one daughter. Chauncey, the eldest, first entered the office of Jenkins, Hoover & Co., a milling firm at Oswego, and was afterward bookkeeper in the National Marine Bank. Closing up in 1879 the affairs of the bank under Mr. Kingsford's vice-presidency, he then became associated with Thompson Kingsford, managing the latter's foundry and machine works for several years. In 1886 Mr. Place engaged in the manufacture of railway car springs at Oswego, removing to Fulton in 1892, where his ability and energy have made themselves felt in business circles. He remains associated with the Place Manufacturing Company of Oswego, a business established by himself in 1880 for the production of lathe chucks, pipe wrenches, and machine tools. In 1875 he married Caroline, daughter of Dr. Alfred Rice, of Hannibal.

Petrie, William, is a native of Redfield and was born in 1851. His father is James Petrie, an honored resident of the town since 1846, where he came immediately on his arrival in this country from the Orkney Islands, where he was born in 1819. His

wife was Jessie Guthrie, of Kirkwell, Scotland. He, in company with a brother, cleared a farm of 120 acres, which was afterward traded for other property, when Mr. Petrie purchased the 200 acre farm on which William now lives. He purchased the Burkitt farm of 200 acres in 1872. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living except Walton, who died in 1872 at the age of twenty-two. Five married daughters live in or close to the village: Mrs. G. G. Simons, Mrs. Charles Crow, Mrs. George S. Thompson, Mrs. John Wilson, and Mrs. J. R. Warren. James Petrie is at present living with his daughter, Mrs. Crow, his wife having died in 1893. William married on Christmas, 1874, Afsa A., daughter of George Sexton, of Lee, and in the following spring went to live on the old Petrie farm of 200 acres. He has a dairy of forty-five cows, and is known as one of the successful farmers in his locality. His children are Madge E., Ellen G., Blanche B., James, Sexton, Donald K., Eliza A., McKenzie W., and Elsie L. He served one term as collector.

Barthel, Frank, was born in Altenstatt, State of Alsace, then belonging to France, January 4, 1823. His father, Sebastine Barthel, was the father of five children: Martina, Christina, Mary, Henry and Frank. The latter being the youngest child, remained at home till seventeen years of age. In the spring of 1838 he apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade, serving three years. January 1, 1843, he was drafted as a soldier by the French government, and served under Louis Philippe, king of France, and then under President Caveneau and Louis Napoleon until December 1, 1850, when he received his discharge. January 28, 1851, he was married to Elizabeth Baumann, a native of the same place and only daughter of Michael Baumann, whose wife died when Elizabeth was but two years old. On May 15, 1853, he sailed for this country, leaving his wife and two children behind, making the voyage in twenty eight days. He landed in New York city and remained there two years working at his trade. In June, 1855, he came to Camden, Oneida county, and worked there till June, 1857, when he came to Sand Bank and worked for James McGarvey. In the spring of 1858 Mr. McGarvey sold out to him, and he then started in business for himself in the basement of the Riker House, where the Costello block stands at present. May 15, 1859, he moved to Pineville, then a thriving little village, and started a boot and shoe store. In June of the same year his wife and two children came to this country, and he then purchased a house and built a shop where he has ever since lived. They have had nine children of whom only three are living: Michael of Henderson, Jefferson county; Mrs. Mary E. Foreman of Ellisburg, Jefferson county; and Charles T., who lives at home, and at present is conducting the farm. He is a Democrat, and has been a resident of the town of Albion for thirty-six years.

Cogswell, Joseph, V. S.—In May, 1635, Sir John Cogswell, his wife, Elizabeth, and their three sons and five daughters, embarked from England to America and settled in Ipswich, Mass. From this distinguished family sprang a numerous posterity, some of whom have risen to eminence. Joseph Cogswell is of the ninth generation, and was born in Orwell in March, 1857, the son of Charles W., also a native of Orwell, born in September, 1831, whose father was George W., born in South Coventry, Conn., in 1795, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer in the town of Orwell. To his memory, his oldest son, Dr. H. D. Cogswell, of San Francisco, Cal., erected in that town a public drinking fountain and monument, at an expense of several thou-

sand dollars. Charles W. was a glazier and painter by trade, and was for many years constable and tax collector. His wife was Catherine A. Plantz, born in Herkimer county, and they had four children who grew to maturity, Joseph, Charles W., Sarah B., and Henry L. Joseph received his education in Orwell and prepared himself for the profession of veterinary surgeon, in which profession he has distinguished himself. In the fall of 1894 he was successful in the treatment of a malignant disease prevalent among cattle, known as anthrax fever, on which he furnished a treatise to the State Agricultural Department, which was extensively published by that body. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Springbrook Lodge in Richland, the Knights of Maccabees, and the Empire State Fraternity. In October, 1880, he wedded Helen R., daughter of Jacob E. Loatwell, of Redfield. She was born in Blackhawk, Blackhawk county, Iowa. Their children are Ida H., Henry D., Charles J., Catherine R. and Samuel J.

Cooper, Peter W., was born in Sterling, Cayuga county, in 1831, and settled in Hannibal in 1858. He is the son of John Cooper, whose father, John, senior, was one of the first settlers in Sterling, and the oldest son of the latter was a colonel and led a volunteer regiment in defense of Oswego at the time it was invaded by the British. John, the father of Peter W., married Fanny, daughter of Joseph Bunnell, who was also one of the first settlers of Sterling. Of the six children born to them, three sons survive: Joseph, who has always been an invalid; Alvah, who is a lawyer and a prominent business man of Osage, Kan., a graduate of the Ann Arbor University of Michigan; he has served one term in the Kansas Legislature and also several years as police justice of Osage. Peter W. Cooper enlisted in Co. F, 110th N.Y. Vols. and served in that regiment until it was discharged on the 28th of August, 1865. The 110th had but small opportunity to distinguish itself in battle, but it was marched and countermarched over a large portion of the State of Louisiana, suffering untold hardships and privations in that malarious climate, thereby decimating its ranks, some of the time faster than on the battlefield. It, however, participated in the siege of Port Hudson and was there at its surrender. Mr. Cooper was when he enlisted one of the most rugged men in the town of Hannibal, but he came home at the close of the war full of malaria, and never was able to regain his former health; still, he counted the cost when he enlisted, and has the satisfaction of the recollection that he always tried to do his duty as a soldier.

Case, George Marcus, was a native of Fulton, born in a dwelling which stood opposite the bank of which Mr. Case is now president, August 29, 1827, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Ferguson) Case. Jonathan Case is remembered as having been one of Volney's foremost men, a merchant and contractor and a man deeply interested in local enterprises. George M. was brought up to work in his father's store, and in 1850 associated in trade with his brother, S. F. Case. After ten years he sold out and turned his attention to contracting work on the canals and elsewhere, under both State and general governments; and for nearly two years was extensively engaged in large operations in various parts of the country, building and superintending canals—government work, carrying on dredging enterprises in important streams and harbors, and with his brother built the Phoenix dam. One of his partnerships was in the firm of Case, Van Wagenen & Co., removing rock in the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Ill. In 1869 S. F. Case died, upon which our subject was

made cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, and soon after was elected to succeed his brother in that institution. This office he still holds, and his duties have been of such a character that he was compelled to close out his former interests and devote himself to the financial affairs of the bank; still he has twice represented the county in the Assembly, and as a delegate to the memorable National Convention in 1880, was one of Grant's most firm supporters and a member of the historic 306. September 11, 1850, he married Vandelia M., daughter of Henry French of Fulton, and they have three children; Eva D., wife of Dr. Charles R. Lee; Solon F., cashier of the Citizens' Bank, and Edwin F., who died aged eight years.

Coon, S. Mortimer, was born in Hastings, Oswego county, April 18, 1845. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Rhode Island and the Hudson River Valley. He was brought up on a farm, attending district schools until he was fifteen. He attended the Mexico Academy several terms, beginning in 1861. He prepared for college at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. He graduated from the University of Rochester, classical course, in 1870 and from Hamilton College Law School in 1873. He has practiced law since 1874. Previous to that time he was a teacher for several years. He was city attorney for the city of Oswego from 1870 to 1882, and was a member of the State Legislature for the two years 1888 and 1889, declining a re-election.

Getman, Crawford, was the grandson of George Getman, one of four brothers whose homes were in Fulton, then Montgomery county, town of Ephratah. The family is of German origin, the Getmans of this county being, so far as is known, descendants of these four brothers. George was the father of six sons, one of whom, Benjamin, was born in Ephratah. He lived to be ninety years of age, dying in 1870. His wife, Mary Van Antwerp, was Holland Dutch and also a resident of Montgomery county. She died in 1883 at the age of eighty-eight. Benjamin and Mary Getman were the parents of twelve children: Eliza, Washington, Jane, Chauncey, Delia, Rachael, Oliver, Kate, William, Asa, Crawford and Mary. These children all grew to maturity and are now living, with the exception of William, Eliza and Jane. So long as the parents lived, all of the children met at the old home on July 5th, to celebrate the wedding anniversary of father and mother. Crawford, the youngest son, now sixty-one years of age, received a common school education, worked on the farm when a boy, clerked in a country store for three years, and until 1857 clerked in the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer until the bank closed. He came to Cleveland in 1858, where he kept books for the Union Glass Company, remaining in this position until September 1, 1863, when the firm of Caswell & Company was formed, the members of the firm being William Foster, Forrest Farmer, H. J. Caswell and Crawford Getman. Mr. Getman's life for the remaining thirty-one years is the history of the glass manufacturing industry of Oswego county, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Getman has never married. His sister, Kate, lives with him, caring for his home.

Green, Norman, was born in Richfield, May 13, 1807, settled in Hannibal in 1824, and bought 114 acres in the woods, which he cleared and lived there forty-eight years, building a stone house, three barns and other buildings on it. He married in 1837 Clarissa Waters of Otsego county, who died aged fifty-one years, leaving eight children: Nathan T., a farmer of Hannibal; Marion Armstrong, of Topeka, Kan.; Ogden

N., of Lincoln, Kan., who enlisted in 1802 in Co. F. 110th Regiment, and served during the war; Mrs. Ada J. Van Auke, of Hannibal; Cassius M., a lawyer of Green, Iowa; he is a graduate of the Normal School at Oswego; Mrs. Addie Cox, of Hannibal; Benjamin and Eva of Hannibal. Norman married Lydia Harriet Petit, who died, leaving one son, Walter V., a bookkeeper for the Northern Steamship Company, Buffalo. He married second Mrs. Susan Palmer, who died, and he married his present wife, Mrs. Adelia Henderson. Subject held the office of commissioner of highways. Walter V. Green was educated at Chaffee's Shorthand School, Oswego. Silvis Green, father of Norman, was a soldier in the Revolution, and a cousin of General Greene.

Gardner, De Witt, was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, March 28, 1819, son of Benjamin and Polly (Allen) Gardner. He lived on his father's farm until sixteen, when he came to Fulton where two of his sisters were then living, Mrs. Frederick Seymour, and Amanda, a teacher in the Fulton schools. He found employment in the general store of Almon Tucker about two years. He was next employed by Lewis Falley, for about two years, after which he returned to Mr. Tucker. Two years later Mr. Tucker and Mr. Gardner became partners in business in the store. In 1841 Mr. Gardner withdrew and began business alone, and was a successful merchant of Fulton about twelve or thirteen years. During the latter part of this period he had as partners L. C. Seymour and E. J. Carrington, who had been his former clerks. In 1855, with others, Mr. Gardner organized the Oswego River Bank, Mr. Wolcott being its president, while subject was cashier. After ten years of successful business as a State bank, the institution was reorganized as a national bank, Mr. Gardner still retaining the cashiership and practically directing its affairs. This position he held for twenty years and was then elected its president, in which capacity he still serves. Among his many other business interests we may mention that in 1805 Mr. Gardner and Mr. Seymour established a merchant flouring mill, which is now the St. Louis Mills, and we may further note the fact that Mr. Gardner has been an extensive builder in Fulton, and some of the largest structures, both public and mercantile, and as monuments to his enterprise. His first wife was Elizabeth Simmons, by whom he had two children: Frances, wife of Henry Silkman, and Abbott. His second wife was Jane Townsend, and they had one child, Charles, who died in 1891 aged forty years. Mr. Gardner married third Sarah Smith, by whom he has one daughter, Alice May.

Gilbert, Hiram and Andrus, removed from Oneida county about 1830, and were pioneers in the locality named in their honor—Gilbertsville, and later Gilbert's Mills. They took up a large tract of land bordering on Six Mile Creek and proceeded at once to build a dam and grist mill, which Hiram, being a practical miller and millwright, operated in his own name for more than fifty years. A few years later he built a saw mill, which exists at the present time. Andrus built a store and ashery, which he successfully operated, the former being still in operation. They soon drew about them numerous settlers with thrifty habits, laid out and built up an enterprising village, with schools and churches. Each was the father of nine children, four boys and five girls, nearly all of whom were married in their native town and have made good citizens. The children of Andrus moved into Western States many years ago. The father died at Niagara Falls in 1890, at the ripe age of ninety-two

years. The sons of Hiram settled in Fulton, and together have built and operated four of the seven flouring mills. Henry H. and Horace N., in 1855, first built the mill on the site of the Quartus Rust tool factory, now known as the Gage mill. A few years later H. N., in company with John J. Wolcott, built on the site of E. R. Redhead's paper mill; with this mill he was connected during the war. Mr. Gilbert volunteered in the service, but was not accepted. His next enterprise was rebuilding the burned Telegraph mill, which, in company with Thomas R. Wright, he operated for about ten years; after which he traveled in pursuit of pleasure and information. Returning to Fulton, he introduced cable power in the town, and assisted his younger brothers in building the Oswego Mills, now owned by True Brothers. After several years he sold out and has since devoted his time to travel and literary pursuits. Mr. Gilbert has also built many fine dwellings in and about Fulton since his retirement from active business. He married first, in 1857, Sarah Parker, and they had one child, Edith, now Mrs. King, of Washington, D. C. He married second, September 3, 1884, Caroline L. Gardner.

Drew, J. Graeme, leading bookseller and stationer of Fulton, also dealing largely in wall paper and fancy goods, located his business on Oneida street in 1890 and already commands a large patronage. He was born 1858 at Jacksonville, Fla., where his late father, Columbus Drew, was a man of note, having been a confederate commissioner during the war, and State comptroller from 1876 to 1880. J. Graeme in 1877 left the University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.) on account of his mother's death, and turned his attention to pharmacy, taking a position as prescription clerk with L'Engle & Dell, at Jacksonville, Fla., where he remained until 1883. He then became associated with two brothers in his present line of business, and in the store first opened by his father in 1852. Soon after becoming a resident of Fulton, Mr. Drew allied himself with one of the first families of the village, by marriage to Grace Howe.

Rice, Arvin, son of Arvin and Lydia (Dada) Rice, was born March 23, 1845. The mother of our subject was formerly the wife of Amos C. Cowles. By her marriage with Mr. Rice one child, Arvin, jr., was born. He was brought up on a farm and educated at Falley Seminary, read law with Hon. G. W. Cowles of Clyde, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Mr. Rice at once began practice in the office of H. C. Howe of Fulton with whom he afterward formed a partnership which continued until Mr. Howe's death in 1889. In September following, the law firm of Piper & Rice was formed. In 1868 he married Libbie Giddings, who died in 1869, and in 1873 he married Fannie S. Howe, by whom he had four children. Mr. Rice is an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church and for eighteen years has been one of its elders. He has held the offices of town clerk, justice of the peace and supervisor.

Gurley, George, the son of Artemas and Martha Shepard Gurley, of Mansfield, Conn., was born in Mansfield, April 6, 1809, in the homestead yet standing, the birthplace of his father. His grandfather, Jacob B. Gurley, was third in descent from William Gurley, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1665 and came to America in 1670. Jacob B. married, May 19, 1776, Hannah Brigham of Coventry, Conn. Of their ten children, Artemas, the eldest, was a native of Mansfield. March 29, 1792, he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Steel, the first settled minister of Tolland,

Conn. There were born four children: Lavina, Sarah, Abigail and Uriah B. By a second marriage with Mrs. Martha Shepard Hovey of Plainfield, Conn., there were born four children: Artemas S., George, Charles A. and Mary, the first and last dying in infancy. Artemas Gurley was a farmer and much engaged in public business. He was several times elected to the Legislature, and in 1818 to the convention that framed the constitution annulling the taxation of all for the support of any one religious sect. He was subsequently appointed judge of Windham county for two terms of three years each. He died in 1822 in his fifty-third year, leaving a wife (who died in 1847), four daughters and three sons; no death occurred among the children for fifty-two years. The second son, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common and high schools of Mansfield and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the cabinet making trade at Windam Center, Conn. In 1832 he came to Pulaski and engaged in the manufacture of furniture, doing a steady, lucrative business and devoted his time to administering estates and attending to personal matters. In 1835 he married Melissa, daughter of Ward Dimock of Coventry, Conn.; one child, Martha, was born, who still survives. In 1841 he married Sophia A., daughter of Roderick and Anna Brigham Dimock of Coventry; their children are Mary R., Charles D., Anna B., Henry S., Roderick A., all of whom survive but one, Henry S., who died in 1879. In 1873 he married Mrs. Rebecca Frary of Pulaski; she died in 1891. Mr. Gurley has been deeply interested in educational affairs; he was one of the founders of Pulaski Academy, treasurer at the time of its erection, and was an active member of the board of trustees for twenty consecutive years, a portion of this time acting as president of the board. He has held many offices of trust in the community in which he has resided for over sixty-five years, and filled them to the entire satisfaction of those who reposed confidence in him—honest in purpose, true to right and just convictions, inflexible in honor, wide reaching in intelligence. He now resides in the house he built and moved into fifty-eight years ago, carries the infirmities of age well, and still devotes his time to the good of his surroundings enjoying the greater part of it in reading. His name is one of the household words of the vicinity in which he has so long resided, and will live with the truest and noblest who have won its chief honors.

Rudd, David, was born in Boylston, May 7, 1845, son of Rosel, who was born in Middletown, Vt., in 1809. Rosel A. Rudd was the eldest of five sons and three daughters of Samuel Rudd of Connecticut and was a farmer. He came to Boylston in 1844 where he settled on a farm and was for many years overseer of the poor. He married Adelia, daughter of Ethni Fillmore, Vermont, by whom he had seven children, Ellen M., Hiram D., Wm. H. H., George W., Eli J., and Chester F. When David was twenty-one years old he began to work on a farm and has continued that vocation up to the present. In 1879 he purchased the farm he now lives on. He makes a specialty of potato raising. In March, 1868, he married Nettie M. Larmouth of Boylston, by whom he had two children, Mary E., deceased, and Leonard J. In 1884, Mr. Rudd married Mrs. Mary (Fredrick) Fry, of Worth, Jefferson county. They are both members of the M. P. Church, of which Mr. Rudd has been one of the trustees since 1884.

Wells, Eugene.—One of the first farms cleared in the town of Boylston was the one now owned by Eugene Wells at North Boylston. It was cleared by Mr. Wells's grand-

father, a Welshman, who, with his wife Sally, came to Boylston in 1820. To him was born five children. He died in 1854 aged sixty-nine years. Of three sons, Luke, father of Eugene, married Delira Case of Williamstown, a cousin of J. I. Case, who went west and located in Racine, Wis., and became one of the largest manufacturers of the West. To Luke was born seven children. When Eugene was eight years old his father moved to Munnsville, Jefferson county, and later to Watertown. Eugene, at the age of twenty-one, with his father returned to North Boylston and purchased the old farm. Eugene married Sally Huffstater of North Boylston (the Huffstater having settled in Boylston when it was a new country) and has three children, Edward, Arthur and Ada. Later Eugene became the sole owner of the old farm, his father going to North Freedom, Wis., where he died in 1888. Eugene built one of the largest and best cheese factories, with store and dwelling, at North Boylston in 1888, in which he now resides. A second factory with store will be built at Smartville on the place Mr. Wells lately purchased from the Dyk Brothers, on which he now has a blacksmith shop and dwelling house. Mr. Wells is recognized as one of the best farmers in the town. He was elected justice of the peace in 1892.

Brando, M. H.—His father, James H. Brando, born in Greene county, the adventures of whose youthful days included a runaway voyage on a whaling ship, married Nancy Jocelyn, who was of Herkimer county birth and by whom he had four children, of whom Marlon is the eldest. James Brando was a master mechanic, a genial gentleman, and a fearless advocate of the abolition of slavery. This belief and practice led him into personal and friendly relations with the great leaders of abolition of those days. His home was then at Parish, where he was engaged in the practice of the blacksmithing trade, and at which place Marlon was born August 14, 1843. Marlon was educated at the public schools of Rome, and owing to the early death of his father and to the reduced state of the family finances, entered when a boy the grocery of A. Ethridge & Co. at Rome, where he remained two years. In 1859, soon after his father's death, he walked from Parish to Fulton in search of employment, which he soon found in the general store of Birdseye & French. In 1862 he was acting as deputy postmaster at Fulton, and since that time his versatile abilities have made an assured success of his commercial life. At the closing of the E. J. Carrington store at Fulton, of which he had been head clerk for a period of ten years, he subsequently represented the firm of Ostrander, Loomis & Co. of Syracuse for thirteen years on the road. During the years he was intrusted with the New England representation of a New York tea house, his home was at Providence, R. I., returning to Fulton in 1891. He is now in the tea business, associated with George B. Kester & Co. of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and domiciled in a charming home on the park near Falley Seminary. His daughter, Belle, is his only child. Her mother, Mary E. Taylor, died in 1868. In 1872 Mr. Brando married Ellen, daughter of Ziba Kendall, who settled in Volney at a period when the ox team was the prevailing mode of locomotion, and who founded a family escutcheon highly prized by his descendants.

Woodard, Charles B. was born in Boylston in 1837, his father's family having moved there the year before from Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y. His father, John Woodard, originally came from Vermont. He married Phebe Brown, also of Vermont. They had one daughter, who died in infancy, and seven sons, three of

whom served in the Civil war. Orson J., now living in Mannsville, Jefferson county, served as lieutenant in the 147th N. Y. Vols.; Ezra, now residing in Buena Vista, Col., served in the 110th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; Otis, now living in Webster City, Ia.; and William in Saguacha, Col.; Melvin in Sandy Creek, N. Y.; Orestus at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., who died December 10, 1888. Charles B. enlisted in the 147th Regiment in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war. He received a serious injury and was transferred to the Invalid Corps and did garrison duty afterward. He married Harriet J., daughter of Barnum Ostrum, in 1859. Their children were Edgar J., Fred B., and Naomi. Edgar married Jennie, daughter of J. A. Oderkirk; they reside in Ellisburg, and have one son, Merton. Fred B. died in 1878. Naomi married Orla, son of James Tilton, October 3, 1894, and now lives at her father's home in Boylston.

Simons, George G., was a son of Paul G., born in Florence in 1805, who was a son of Abner, who came from Connecticut. In 1849 Paul came to Redfield and settled on a farm in the north part of the town. He married Jane Sweet, of Camden. Her daughter, Frances, by a former marriage married Jacob Shorey and went to Iowa. Paul spent his life on a farm and working at the trade of cooper. He died in 1878, and his widow afterward married Sylvester Williams of Oneida county. George G. was born in 1846, attended the district school, and learned the cooper's trade. He enlisted in Company E, 180th Regiment, in September, 1864. His first experience at the front was at City Point. He was at Petersburg and Appomattox, in the Weldon Railroad raid, and finally in the Grand Review at Washington. He then came home and worked at his trade of cooper, making cheese boxes, and worked in the tannery. In 1869 he went into the mercantile business in a small way, Burkitt & Simons being the style of the firm. This was changed to Sexton & Simons, and in 1876 Mr. Simons was alone. His success in business has been marked. He has a large store, deals in land, carries on a dairy farm of 487 acres, and is one of the leading men of the town. He was once collector of the town, and postmaster under Harrison. He married Eliza J., daughter of J. James Petrie, and has three children: Walton G., Andrew G., and Hallie J.

Bacon, Dr. Charles J., one of Camden's leading physicians, was born in Fulton, Oswego county, in 1844, and is a son of the well known Dr. Charles G. Bacon, of Fulton, who was born in Trenton, Oneida county, in 1814, and who has for over fifty years been in active practice in Fulton. His wife was Mary M. Whitaker, by whom he has two children living, Dr. Charles J. and Francis E., of Fulton. Charles attended the Hobart and Geneva Colleges and later graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1864. The last year of the war he was examining surgeon in Oswego, and after the close of the war he practiced his profession two and one-half years in Fulton. The following ten years he practiced in Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county. The next ten years he practiced in Williamstown, where he served as supervisor. Since 1886 he has been a resident in Camden, where he has established an extensive practice. He has taken an active interest in the welfare of the village; has been trustee and is at present health officer. Dr. Bacon has been president of the Oswego Medical Society, of which he is a member, also a member of the Oneida Medical Society and of the New York State Medical Association, member of several secret societies, and he is president of the Commercial Union Co-operative

Bank at Camden. In 1863 he married Mary March, a niece of Prof. Alden March, president of the Albany Medical College, and they had one daughter, who died when she was two years of age.

Bacon, Charles G., was born in Trenton, Oneida county, October 20, 1814, son of Heman and Olive Boss Bacon. After receiving an academic education he taught school some eight years. He read medicine with Dr. Smith in Syracuse, and Dr. N. R. Tefft of Onondaga Hill, where he had the benefit of practice and post mortems in the poorhouse of the county. He also attended the Albany Medical College, and was licensed to practice by the State Medical Society in February, 1841. In the June following Dr. Bacon settled in Fulton to practice his profession, and has since been a resident of the village. Early in his practice his office was well supplied with library, instruments, etc., for that early day in a new country, and by his untiring devotion to his calling his practice soon became large, extending into adjoining towns. In 1846 he attended a term of instruction in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. In 1852 he was a delegate to the New York State Medical Society from the Oswego County Medical Society for four years, and was made a permanent member of the State Society in 1858, and was one of its censors for many years. In 1856 he received the degree of M. D. from the Regents of the State of New York. In 1842 he was commissioned as hospital surgeon with rank as major in the 48d Brigade of Infantry of the State of New York by the governor, Wm. H. Seward. In 1856 Dr. Bacon became a member of the American Medical Association at its meeting in Philadelphia, and still remains a member. In the New York Central Medical Association he has been a member since 1869 and has acted as one of its chairmen. He became a member of the Oswego County Medical Society in 1842, is now its oldest member, and has held all its offices at various times. Dr. Bacon has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church for some sixty years. He has been an ardent supporter of the schools in the village, acting as trustee many years; was quite prominent in building and supporting the Falley Seminary of Fulton. In May, 1848, Charles G. Bacon married Miss Mary M. Whitaker, of Fulton, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, Charles J., now a physician in Camden, N. Y.; Francis E., a business man of Fulton, and Mary, who died aged sixteen.

Fitzgerald, Frank W., is a son of Joseph who came from New York and settled on a farm in Lorraine, Jefferson county, in 1837. He served in the Mexican war. He has held the office of inspector of election and overseer of the poor. He was always active in church matters and was the principal assistant in having the church built, which is one mile east of his home. He has held the office of senior warden ever since. Frank was born in Lorraine in 1852, and was brought up on the farm. He married Drucilla, daughter of James Fisher, of Orwell. He moved to Orwell in 1883, living a year and a half in the village and then moved to his present farm in the northern part of the town. He has a farm of ninety-two acres. His family consists of Arthur, born November 4, 1879, and Ada, born July 14, 1882.

Higgins, John D., was born in Oswego city, June 9, 1858, and educated in Oswego public schools and Oswego State Normal School. In 1877, at the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of law in the office Rhodes & Richardson, composed of Charles Rhodes and Charles T. Richardson, both able and noted lawyers. He was admitted

to the bar in October, 1890, and continued in Rhodes and Richardson's office, and upon the death of Mr. Richardson in 1892 a new firm was formed by Mr. Rhodes associating with himself Hon. S. Mortimer Coon and John D. Higgins, under the firm name of Rhodes, Coon and Higgins. The firm during its existence had an extensive law practice. It was dissolved in March, 1890, by the withdrawal of Mr. Rhodes, who died in February, 1891. The business was continued under the firm name of Coon & Higgins until September 1, 1891, when Mr. Higgins withdrew from the firm and the practice of the law, to engage in the active business of the Oswego Starch Factory, in which corporation he had been a trustee since June, 1888, and is now connected with the management of the company. In March, 1887, he was appointed city attorney and served one term. In March, 1894, he was elected mayor of the city of Oswego on the Republican ticket. In 1889, June 6, he married Virginia May Kingsford, only daughter of Thomson Kingsford, of Oswego.

Hinman, William M., was born in Richland January 13, 1841. His grandfather, William E., of Connecticut, came to Richland, where he died aged ninety-six. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Henry father of William M., was born in Richland in December, 1810, and is still living. He married Ursula Fox, also born in Richland, and who died there aged sixty-five. Their children were Martha, Melissa, William M., Luke J., and Dora F., of whom Luke and Martha are deceased. William M. was educated in Richland common schools and Union Academy, Bellville, Jefferson county, and in 1862 enlisted in the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, from which he was discharged on account of sickness. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Grange. In 1866 he married Frances A., daughter of William H. and Mary Lester of Richland. Their children are Mary, born in 1867; Nellie, born in 1869; Henry, born in 1870; Mattie, born in 1872; Albert, born in 1874, who died in infancy, and Florence, born in 1877. Mary married Charles Field; and Henry is a farmer on the homestead. Mr. Hinman now owns and resides on the old homestead, where father, son and grandson, three generations, all live in the same house.

Brown, F. N., was born in Jefferson county, February 23, 1834, and came to New Haven, Oswego county, in 1843. In 1856 he married Ellen E., daughter of Mark Smith, of Mexico. In 1865 he came to Scriba, where he has since lived. His principal occupation has been farming. They have two children: Laura E., wife of Frank J. Switzer, of Oswego Falls, and Harriette E., wife of Thomas O. Turner, of Scriba. Mr. Brown's father was Avery O. Brown, and his mother was Eliza M. Whitney.

Snow, Col. Aaron, was born in North Conway, Mass., a son of Moses Snow of Puritan connection. Aaron came to New York about 1807 and settled at Constantia, where he married Zilpah, daughter of Major Warring, and their children were Ephraim, Electa, Nathan, James, Leonard, Orris, Anna and Mary, the first and last surviving. January 12, 1830, Ephraim married Electa Rose and by her had these children: Albert J., Helen A., George W., Edwin O., Roxie A., and Franklm. Albert J. was born in Hastings May 5, 1848. He was educated in the district school, and at Mexico Academy and when eighteen years old was employed in a store at Brewerton. After about four years he took a half interest in the business and was so engaged at the outbreak of the war. September 3, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 149th N. Y. Vols., and served three years. At Chancellorsville he was severely wounded and after

leaving the hospital was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and assigned to duty at General Halleck's headquarters at Washington, where he remained as clerk fifteen months. He was mustered out of service September 1, 1865. Mr. Snow went to Philadelphia and engaged to travel in the South and West for two years, after which he was for three years bookkeeper in a Philadelphia hardware house. He then went to Saltville, Va., in the private bank of George W. Palmer, where he remained ten years, spending the following three or four years in the manufacture of tobacco at Abington, Va. Returning to Fulton he bought the hardware stock of John H. Woodin which he has since successfully conducted. In 1868 Mr. Snow married Louise E. Palmer, by whom he had five children.

Youmans, Amos, was born in Coxsackie, April 15, 1843, and about six months later with his parents, Lewis and Isabel Youmans, became, and has ever since remained, a resident of Fulton. He was educated at the common schools and at Falley Seminary. At the age of fourteen he began work in a starch factory at Battle Island and was afterwards for several years employed as a clerk by the late Hon. John J. Wolcott. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. A, 184th N. Y. Infantry, participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 10, 1864, and in December, 1864, was detailed as a clerk to the adjutant of his regiment, acting in that capacity until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to Fulton and became bookkeeper in the First National Bank, was made teller in 1868, assistant cashier in 1872, and in 1880 was appointed cashier, which position he now occupies. Mr. Youmans has held the offices of town clerk, village trustee and treasurer, was for several years secretary of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society, and is now serving his third year as commander of Daniel F. Schenck Post, G. A. R., having previously served one year as senior vice-commander. He has been connected with the Board of Education since 1874 and is now its secretary and treasurer. April 24, 1867, he married Mary L. Croake, of Fulton. They have had four children, three of whom are living.

Vowinkel, Christopher J., was born in Oswego, October 27, 1861, son of Christopher, born in Germany and died in Oswego at the age of forty-one, and Barbara (Snyder) Vowinkel, who was born in Germany and died in Oswego at the age of fifty-three years. The father served in the Crimean war in the German army. Christopher J. was educated in Oswego, took a course in Long Island Medical College, also took a degree as licensed pharmacist in the State Board. When thirteen years old he began in the drug store, after leaving school, and worked about a year. After this he sailed one year. Then he read medicine with Dr. Mease, assisting him for nine years. In 1888 he was made coroner of Oswego and still holds that office. In 1889 he opened a drug store on East First street, remaining there until 1891, when he removed to 21 W. Bridge street, which he still occupies, doing a large prescription business, besides carrying a large line of patent medicines, etc. He is a member of St. Joseph's Society and secretary and manager of the 48th Separate Co. Band. In October, 1883, he married Marie L., daughter of James Sears, of Oswego. They have one child, John H., born November 8, 1885. Her father was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Vowinkel is the possessor of no ordinary degree of musical talent, and has been for years a member of the John R. Pierce Quartette, also a member of the German Saengerbund Society.

Sherman, Albert E., was born in Sandy Creek July 19, 1846, a son of Elijah, born in Little Falls, N. Y., who died aged thirty-seven, and Prudence Cole, born in Marietta, Ohio, who died aged sixty-nine. Their children were: Franklin O., Hymeneus E., Sarah E., Albert E., Oscar G. and Julia P. Albert was educated in Sandy Creek, and was a clerk until 1864, when he enlisted in the 180th N. Y. Vols., Co. E, serving till the close of the war. He was present at Lee's surrender, and was discharged at Washington and mustered out at Elmira, N. Y. He clerked for a time, then went to Mannsville, where he had charge of the post-office for two years. Returning to Sandy Creek he began working in the marble yards of Warriner & Soule, then in 1871 managed a drug store for two years, the firm being A. E. Sherman & Co. He then bought an interest in the marble yard, and with the marble business commenced the manufacturing of granite memorial work, which he has continued to the present time, the different firms being Wright & Sherman; Wright, Sherman & Wart; Wright & Sherman; Sherman & Allen, and Sherman & Hollis, the present firm. They have several salesmen on the road and ship their goods all over New York State, turning out annually about \$25,000 worth, the principal granites used being Barre and Quincy and some coming from Scotland. Mr. Sherman is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 217, and Sandy Creek Lodge No. 564 F. & A. M., also Pulaski Chapter. May 7, 1876, he married Frances H., daughter of Major Minot A. and Helen (Wood) Pruyn, the former a soldier in the late war. The children of Mr. Sherman are Maude, Hattie and Nora. Maude married Fred N. Sargent, a merchant of Sandy Creek; Hattie married Chena A. Powers a printer; and Nora is a graduate of Sandy Creek High School, residing at home. Mr. Sherman has served as president of the village, trustee, water commissioner, and a director in the gas company.

Snyder, Daniel A., was born at Boylston in 1832. His grandfather, John, and a brother came to this country from Germany when young men. Both served in the war of the Revolution. After the war, John married and settled in Herkimer county. He raised a family of six, among whom was Abraham, who married Lena Shoecraft and came to Boylston. He was a farmer and carpenter. Some years later he moved to the center of the town where he died. His children were Matthew, Margaret, Abraham, John W., Sally M., Rachel, Henry J., Daniel A., William A. Daniel has always lived in Boylston, except seven years spent in Wolcott. He married Anna M., daughter of Rev. Allen Ridgeway. Their children are Allen D., who married Anna E. Ridgeway and has two children, Daniel and Ruby; Martha, Mrs. E. J. Dingman, Syracuse; Mina, Mrs. James English, E. Boylston; Minnie, Mrs. J. W. Crandall, Orwell; and Maggie, Mrs. Ely Craft. Mr. Snyder enlisted in 1862 in the 110th Regiment and served until the close of the war. He has held the office of town collector and postmaster.

Stephens, John D., was a native of Otsego county, born at Cooperstown, August 25, 1798. He came to Volney in 1837 and located in Fulton in 1839. He worked at his trade, wool carding and cloth dressing, for several years in Fulton, and afterwards was in the grocery business. He was county superintendent of the poor two or three terms, and was justice of the peace of Volney for sixteen years. He died in 1877 aged seventy-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Abigail F. Crombie, died in 1881 aged eighty-two years. They had five children who grew to maturity:

Emiline O., wife of Capt. John De Forest, 81st N. Y. Vols.; Melvin F. and William C., both lawyers in Fulton; Elizabeth, who married Dr. Scollard of Clinton, N. Y.; and John J., now in the second auditor's office of the United States Treasury Department. Melvin F. Stephens was born October 11, 1826, received an academic education, read law with J. Ames Crombie and also with Judge Tyler, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 12th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, served three years, and was mustered out as quartermaster-sergeant July 10, 1865. While residing in the village of Oswego Falls after the war Mr. Stephens served two terms as police justice and justice of the peace. He is now a resident of Fulton, and in the practice of his profession. In 1868 Mr. Stephens married Electa D. Peer. They have no children.

Stranahan, Nevada N., was born in Granby February 27, 1861, and was the oldest of three children of Smith and Lucela (Huggins) Stranahan. He is of Irish extraction. The grandfather of our subject came to Oswego county from New England early in the present century and was one of its pioneers. Mr. Stranahan was brought up on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools and Falley Seminary at Fulton. He read law with Pardee & Piper; attended Columbia Law School, and was admitted to practice January 11, 1884. Soon afterward he formed a law partnership with Sheldon B. Mead, and when the latter was elected district attorney Mr. Stranahan was made his assistant, serving three years. In 1890 the law firm of Mead, Stranahan & Spencer was formed and continued about one year. In 1891 Mr. Mead withdrew and the present firm of Stranahan & Spencer was formed. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Stranahan was elected to the Assembly, representing the first Oswego district, and during the session of 1890 was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and also served as member of other committees of the House, among them the judiciary. Re-elected for the session of 1891, and again in 1892, Mr. Stranahan served on the judiciary, codes and claims committees, and was prominently connected with the Maynard investigation and proposed impeachment. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Stranahan was elected district attorney of the county, which office he now holds. April 30, 1885, he married Elsie, daughter of H. H. Merriam of Granby, and they have had three children, one now living, Daniel M.

Stevens, James, retired confectioner and paper hanger in Oswego Falls, is a native of London, England, where he was born in 1838 and where his father, William Stevens, followed the business of butcher and retailer of meats. Esther Stevens, the mother of James, is still living in the village of Fulton, and is now eighty-two years old. Of her ten children, five came to America, two sons dying in Utica. One daughter, Mrs. Wm. Turner, resides in Utica, and another, Mrs. Edward Breads, in Fulton. Leaving London at ten years of age James Stevens resided in Utica until 1861, where he learned the trade of confectioner, which business he followed at Fulton for more than twenty-one years. In 1883 he closed out his business in Fulton and purchased property in Oswego Falls, building a residence at No. 31 First street. March 2, 1857, he married Mary Breads, also born in England. She died in January, 1894, and May 4, 1885, he married Rhoda Cole, of Phillipsville, Canada. Mr. Stevens is at present one of the Board of Health, and for eleven years was secretary of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 144; Fulton Chapter, R. A. M., No. 167 for ten years; and has held other elective offices in the same. He joined the Neahtowanta Lodge, I. O.

O. F., No. 245, in January, 1873, in which he has also held all the elective offices, being now permanent secretary. He is a charter member of Fulton Encampment I. O. O. F., and secretary and charter member of Canton Bentley, of Fulton. He was a member of Konoshiona Encampment of Oswego for seventeen years, withdrawing when the Fulton Encampment was started. He was a representative to Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. in New York and again in Syracuse. He was representative to Grand Encampment in Ithaca, and to Odd Fellows' Home in Lockport. He is also a trustee of the Congregational Church of Oswego Falls, and clerk of the board.

Talcott, Cyrus Sayles, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1836. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Bennington county, Vt., where they resided for fifteen years, when they removed to Constantia, Oswego county, N. Y. In 1851 Mr. Talcott married Catharine, daughter of John C. Warn, and in May, 1864, moved to Parish where he has since resided. During the early days Mr. Talcott kept a hotel in Constantia and later was the proprietor of the Martin House in this place. He was also with a Syracuse business firm for four years in the capacity of traveling salesman. In 1877 he established a wholesale liquor business in Parish. Mr. Talcott is one of the prominent merchants of Oswego county, whose trade is not confined to that but extends over half a dozen adjoining counties. He has two sons, both of whom are in business with him; serving at the start as clerks, they have earned and secured a partnership entirely through their own industrious and intelligent efforts. Mr. Talcott is prominent in Masonry, being a member of the York Scottish and Egyptian Rite, and in addition belongs to the Order of the Mystic Shrine. Prominently identified with Republican politics, his efforts are greatly appreciated by his party, in whose highest counsels he is a trusted confidant. Mr. Talcott is a man of large and comprehensive ideas who impresses his individuality on those with whom he comes in contact. His successful mercantile career has afforded him an ample fortune. He has two sons: Frank Nelson, and Claude F., both in partnership with him in his business.

Tremain, Charles, was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, April 23, 1843. His father was Porter Tremain, his grandfather Judge Tremain. After completing his education he was engaged in business on Wall street, New York city. He then embarked in the manufacture of paper at Manlius, N. Y., and later in Springfield, Mass. In 1879 he came to Oswego to take an active partnership in Minetto Shade Cloth Company, located at Minetto. In the past fifteen years this concern has grown from a modest beginning to very extensive proportions. In 1883 he married Esther H. Jackson, daughter of Peter A. H. Jackson of New York. He is a thirty-two degree Mason, Scottish Rite. He has been a member of Assembly from Onondaga county.

In May, 1885, there was celebrated at their home in Fulton the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Calvin S. Osgood and Dolly (Howe) Osgood. Calvin S. Osgood was born at Vernon, Oneida county, December 7, 1810. He removed to Pulaski, N. Y., in the year 1840, and was engaged in the manufacture of wagons at that place. In later years he was the owner of a large farm in Volney. He came to reside in Fulton in 1854, becoming a pillar of society and a deacon of the Baptist church, which could impose no burden too heavy for his cheerful acceptance. He was a trustee of the village, and also one of the original trustees of the Fulton Savings Bank. His

death occurred December 5, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years. As a man, a Christian man, a neighbor and a citizen, he was respected by all who knew him. His end was blessed. The faithful partner of his joys and sorrows survived him until May 24, 1892, she being then eighty-three years of age. Of her devoted and unselfish life no eulogy is needed. Their two daughters, Jane Frances and Elizabeth J., who of six children alone remain, cherish the pleasant home on First street, where their parents lived and died, as eloquent with tender reminiscences.

Olmstead, Gilbert Orrimel, was born in Orwell, June 5, 1848, son of Orrimel Olmstead, of Delaware county, whose father was Samuel. Orrimel came to Orwell in 1835, and engaged in farming, and was also a merchant in the village of Orwell for many years. He served as supervisor several years and held other minor offices. By his first wife he had two children, Permelia and Prudence. By his second wife, Betsey E. Crocker, he had five children, Celia M., Samuel M., Gilbert O., Arthur E., and Etta, deceased. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 110th N. Y. Infantry, as captain. Upon his return home he resumed his mercantile business until a few years before his death, when his son Arthur succeeded him in the business. Gilbert began life as a farmer, which vocation he has followed for many years. In 1882 he removed to Orwell and devotes his time between his farming and engineering. Mr. Olmstead has served as town clerk. He is a member of Welcome Lodge No. 680, I. O. O. F., in Orwell, and the Pulaski Encampment of the same order, also a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. In February, 1869, he married Teresa, daughter of Weaver and Mary A. Snyder, of Boylston, born in 1838, and died in 1876, leaving two children, Samuel J., born June 21, 1872, and Etta, born June 7, 1875, died May 10, 1888. In March, 1877, he married Mary, daughter of J. N. and Sarah A. Stowell, of Orwell. They have two children, Ruth, born March 27, 1886, and Bessie, born May 1, 1889.

O'Keefe, Thomas E., was born in Oswego, June 19, 1842. His father and mother were both born in Kilkenny, Ireland. Both came to this country in the year 1814, where they have ever since resided. His mother died three years ago at the age of seventy-seven years. His father is still living, aged eighty years. In May, 1869, he started in the wholesale liquor business in a small way at his present stand, Nos. 114 and 116 East First street, which has continued to grow in size until the present time, and it is now conceded to be one of the largest establishments of this kind in the State of New York. He is the distiller and sole owner of the following brands of Nelson county, Kentucky, whiskies: "Woodcock" and "Beaver Run" Bourbons; "Monteagle" and "Hazelwood" Ryes.

Wilcox, H. Dwight, one of the leading men of Granby and representative of an old pioneer family, is the son of the late Morgan Wilcox, who with his brother, David Wilcox, removed from Onondaga county to Granby at a very early date, and to the personal influence of whose family the present state of advancement of civilization in that vicinity is largely due. Morgan Wilcox lived to be nearly eighty years of age, and David lived to nearly ninety-seven years. His wife was Caroline Satterlee, by whom he had five sons, Almon, Leroy (deceased), Dwight, Henry, and Morgan, half brother. Dwight was born in Granby, June 7, 1838, and has for most of his life been engaged in farming, having but recently retired from active business and become a

resident of the village of Oswego Falls. He married in 1860 Ann E. Fox, of Fort Plain, by whom he has three children, John M., born December 26, 1862; Lena, born April 16, 1868, and Howard Albert, born January 15, 1870. The elder son died in Missouri, June 21, 1891; Lena died in early infancy, and Howard, only surviving child, is now an employee of F. J. Whitecomb of Granby.

Wheeler, Fred D., was born in Oswego, a son of Morgan, born in Jefferson county, who died in this county aged forty-four, and of Margaret Glosford, his wife, a native of Ontario, Canada, who survives him. The great-grandfather was one of the men who assisted in unloading the tea from the British ships in Boston Harbor at the time of the Revolution. The father of our subject was a vessel owner, was city alderman, and a prominent man in the affairs of his town. Fred D. was educated in Oswego, and first engaged in superintending his father's interests. He then conducted a grocery store three years, and for the next four years was foreman of the Kingsford Supply Store. He was elected alderman in 1886-87, appointed deputy collector of internal revenue in March, 1894, serving four months, when the Oswego Division was consolidated with the Auburn District, and is now holding the position of city clerk. January 29, 1880, he married Eleanor M. Crippen, of Elba, Genesee county, at Batavia, N. Y., a daughter of John and Roxanna Crippen, and their children are Mabel E., born December 29, 1880; Raymond W., born October 29, 1888; and Pauline, born March 6, 1886.

Upton, E. C., was born in Sandy Creek, November 30, 1840, a son of Elijah and Nancy (Vincent) Upton, natives of Vermont, who came to Sandy Creek at an early day. Elijah Upton was a farmer by occupation and located at an early day on the farm now owned by our subject, where he died in 1863, and his wife in 1872. Subject was reared on the farm and has always followed farming on the homestead, which he now owns. He has 150 acres where he resides, and sixty acres in the town of Richland, and carries on general farming and dairying. He has represented the town as supervisor two years, commissioner eleven years, and is at present highway commissioner. In 1863 he married Victoria J., daughter of Lewis and Sarah C. Carr, of Richland, by whom he has five sons: Clarence E., farmer in Nebraska; Charles B., a farmer in Sandy Creek; Jay L., Malcolm J., and Earl D., at home. They give their support to the M. E. church.

Stiles, Francis, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1847. His father, Francis Stiles, sr., a manufacturer of edge tools, removed from Boston to Leicester, Mass., in 1853. During the succeeding eighteen years Francis not only acquired an academic education at Leicester, but thorough technical training in mechanic arts, supplemented by a commercial course at Springfield, Mass. At Riegelsville, N. J., in 1870, he embarked in business life as a manufacturer of knives and edge tools, and during the twenty-two years so engaged built up an important and lucrative business. In 1891 he disposed of the New Jersey plant and removed to Fulton, becoming associated with F. S. Taylor, R. A. Skinner, and G. C. Webb, in the Fulton Paper Company, in the manufacture of wood pulp, Mr. Stiles being president of the company. During his short residence in Fulton Mr. Stiles has made hosts of friends by his genial and unassuming character.

Remington, Rufus E., was born in Ellisburg November 16, 1850, the oldest of three

children of Allen and Susan (Shoecraft) Remington, natives of Ellisburg and Boylston, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Jonathan Remington, a native of Massachusetts, and one of the first settlers of Ellisburg. The maternal grandfather was Matthew Shoecraft, one of the first settlers of Boylston, who was also in the war of 1812. The father of our subject was a prominent man in town affairs, having served as assessor several terms, and he and wife were active members of the M. E. Church. Rufus E. was educated in Ellisburg and has resided nearly all his life in Oswego county as a farmer, excepting four years spent in the milk business in the city of Oswego. He came to the farm he now owns in 1892, buying 140 acres of the Oyer homestead, and also a part of the Tift farm, and keeping a dairy. He is a member of Sandy Creek Grange. In 1874 Mr. Remington married Ruth C., daughter of Walter Pierce, and they have three children: Virgil E., Dora J. and Kate R.

Moss, J. S., was born at Volney Center in 1855. He was the second son of the late King Moss, who died in 1867, whose wife was Susannah H. Taft, and who died in 1891. There were three sons, Herbert G., Joseph S., and Elbert K. H. G. died in 1887. Joseph finished his education at Falley Seminary at the age of seventeen and commenced the business. At the age of twenty-one he found himself several hundred dollars worse off than nothing and his home was sacrificed. He then began as a produce dealer and later engaged in market gardening, which he has carried on successfully to the present time. In 1880 he married Flora A. Caston of Oswego, who died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Mabel, now thirteen years old. His present wife was Jennie A. Burkhardt of Oswego. In 1892 he purchased the old homestead, and refitted and converted it into a model truck farm. Some of his specialties are gold leaf sauerkraut, fancy pickles and vinegar. His wife has contributed valuable aid in his business, and been instrumental in its success and in beautifying their home. He is not only an energetic and successful business man, but a genial and whole-souled gentleman, and deserves the fullest measure of success.

Millot, John B., was born in Leraysville, Jefferson county, September 11, 1838, son of Louis, born in France, and Martilla (Bader) Millot, born on the Atlantic Ocean. The father was a physician of forty years' practice, and died in Jefferson county, aged sixty-eight. The grandfather, John, was born in Paris and died at the age of one hundred and four years; he was a surgeon in the French army. John B. was educated in Jefferson county; he worked on the canal for thirteen years, and in 1865 came to Oswego and opened a restaurant. In 1874 he started the Oswego City Brewery, located on the Oswego River, which he still conducts. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1865 he married Henrietta, daughter of David and Sally (Penfield) Doolittle of Oswego. They had five children: Norman F., born May 28, 1866, deceased; Maud E., born July 21, 1869, married Owen K. Khac of Lyons June 6, 1893; Mabel C., born May 24, 1879; Genevieve, born January 27, 1882; and Henrietta, born October 30, 1884. The latter three are in the High School. Mr. Millot has one brother, George R., who enlisted in the 35th N. Y. Vols. at Watertown, served two years, and receives a pension; he was born in Leraysville in 1840.

Tilton, James B., was born in Hammond, St. Lawrence county, in 1847. His grandfather, Peter, came from Dutchess county to Oneida county, where he married Nancy Atkins, who came from England when nine years of age. Joseph A., son of

Peter and Nancy, was born in Oneida county. He was one of a family of twelve children, and moved with his parents to Hammond, where he married Cecilia, daughter of James and Margaret Battell. Joseph and Cecilia raised four children: Rozell, married Rachel, daughter of C. J. and Catharine Huffstatter of Boylston; Elizabeth A. (Mrs. John Helms) of Spring Valley, Rockland county; Margaret (Mrs. Warren Horton) of Hopewell, Dutchess county; and James B. The family moved to Boylston in 1858 and settled on the farm where James now resides. The two boys cleared up the farm, which was almost a dense forest, their father being in poor health. In 1869 James married M. Alice, daughter of Adam and Sally Coppernoll of Boylston; she was born September 30, 1849; her father was born in Oneida county and her mother in Boylston, she being a daughter of Abram Snyder. In 1872 Joseph B. died. The family were members of the M. E. church. James raised a family of three children: Orla A., born October 24, 1871, married Naomi, daughter of Charles B. and Harriet Woodard; W. Rozell, born July 19, 1873; and Nina A., born April 29, 1879. Mrs. James Tilton died August 3, 1894, leaving Nina to care for the home. Politically James is a Republican, and has held several town offices, and his motto is to do as he would be done by.

Hutchins, Lewis H.—As early as 1808 John Hutchins, of English descent and New England parentage, bought 200 acres of timber land of lot 11, now Bower's Corners. Ten years later he removed to the town of Oswego, on the Grayridge road, three miles from then Oswego village. About 1835 he removed to Ohio, where he died some ten years later. His second son, David Hutchins, remained here, becoming before his majority a soldier in the war of 1812, serving until the close in the 28d Regiment of Infantry. In 1830 he married Electa Finch, and in 1835 purchased the farm which he occupied until his death, which occurred in 1873 at the age of eighty-one, at that time being the oldest pioneer in the town. To Lewis H., his only son, he left the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and the example of a life well done. March 26, 1894, the subject married Eliza F., daughter of John H. and Sophia Harris, by whom he has one daughter, Geneva E., born August 9, 1876; and the daughter of a deceased sister, Ethel A. Dix, now eleven years old, has been adopted into their heart and home. He has been justice of the peace and notary public, having held the latter office fifteen years. Mrs. Hutchins taught school in town a number of years; she is the granddaughter of Dr. Augustus Harris, one of the original members of the Albany County Medical Society, which was organized in 1806; in 1820 he removed to Van Buren, Onondaga county, where he resided until his death in April, 1857, aged eighty-one years.

McCaffrey, Henry D., was born on Island Noah, Canada (on Lake Champlain), June 14, 1841, a son of Charles, born in the city and county of Armagh, Ireland, who died in Centerville, Canada, aged seventy-nine, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was a lifelong Mason. Mary (Davis) McCaffrey, his wife, was born in Bath, England, and died in Centerville, Canada, aged seventy-two years. The father was in the British service, connected with the Engineer Department at the time of our subject's birth. The latter first attended a military school at Kingston, Ontario. He came to Oswego, N. Y., when quite a young boy, and worked at different vocations, and attended school when possible during the winter months. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the 12th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. After the Military

Telegraph Corps was organized he entered that department and served in the line of construction of telegraph during the war, and has since, and is now connected with telegraph and telephone construction. He has been connected with all the chief lines of the United States during their construction. He crossed the continent in the sixties, and is well versed in the geographical lay of the country, having built lines over the United States territories and British America. In 1870 he came east to accept a position with the N. Y. O. & W. R. R. Co. as general lineman, having full charge of the lines between New York and Oswego. In 1873 he married Mary A. Fitzsimmons, and their children now living are Ida M., born August 5, 1874; Cora A., Laura E., Henry D. R., Frederick J., and Walter C. Mr. McCaffrey commenced constructing in a small way in 1870, and has worked his way up to be one of the largest and most successful constructors in telegraph and telephone construction in America. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the First Ward in the city of Oswego as alderman, and was elected mayor in March, 1888. Mr. McCaffrey is a Republican in politics. He is connected with all the charitable institutions of the city. He is now a trustee of the Oswego City Hospital, Oswego Orphan Asylum, Oswego County Savings Bank, also a director of the Oswego Casket Company. The family all attend and are members of Christ Episcopal Church. Mr. McCaffrey has served as vestryman of said church for a number of years. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity, is a 32d degree Mason, also an Odd Fellow. Mr. McCaffrey is at present engaged in buying telegraph poles in Canada, and supplies the various telegraph and telephone companies in the United States and Canada.

Highriter, D. C., M. D., Fulton. His father was Henry H. Highriter, who came here from Auburn in 1837. He first learned the hatter's trade with an elder brother, John, at which he worked about seven years. With the spirit of adventure and enterprise he went to sea, cruising about the South Pacific in a whaling ship, and was absent on a single voyage four years, a fact almost incredible in these days of swift steamships and brief voyages. After his return to Fulton he took up wagonmaking and the millwright trade, making of the latter his chief business in later life. November 27, 1849, he married Charlotte Robinson, by whom he had four children; Eugene, who died aged twenty-nine; Henry Arthur, of Chicago; Frederick B., of Syracuse; and Dan C. Mrs. Highriter's father, Benjamin Robinson, came here from Manlius in 1806, a pioneer teacher in Volney and Granby, and later became a farmer and reared a family of twelve children. Dr. Highriter began the study of medicine at eighteen, with Dr. Bacon of Fulton, and graduated from Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1837, beginning practice in the town of New Haven, where he remained six years. June 7, 1830, he married Miss Maude Boomer, of Fulton, who was also born here, and is the daughter of John V. Boomer. She has one daughter, Helen, born January 12, 1891. In 1893 Dr. Highriter returned to Fulton, and is associated with Dr. N. F. Hall. He has a very successful practice.

Hawthorne, Robert, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, August 14, 1814, and is the son of Robert and Jane Hawthorne. In 1822 the father came to this country, settling at Deerfield, Oneida county. Two years later the subject and his sister Jane followed their parents to America. For about five years Robert, jr., was hired out by his father, and in 1829 he came to Schroepfel where he lived for many years and became a prosperous farmer. Here he married Mary Young in 1835, by whom he

had seven children: Mary J., wife of J. J. Keller of Syracuse; Carrie V., who died in 1877, the wife of Prof. John E. Sweet of Syracuse; William, who died in childhood; Delia, wife of George Huntley of Phoenix; Margaret, wife of Henry Owen of Fulton; Kate, who remains with her in Fulton; and Robert W. of Schroepfel. Of late years Robert has retired from farming and is living in Fulton. The family is connected with the M. E. church.

Lewis, Edward H., deceased, was owner and proprietor of the Lewis House in Fulton. He resided in the village of Fulton thirteen years. He was a native of Kinderhook, N. Y., but in early childhood moved with his parents to Canada. He married Miss Mary Nichols, by whom he had seven children. About 1858 he moved to Binghamton and thence in 1863 came to Fulton, and in 1869 moved to Syracuse, N. Y., and in October, 1875, moved back to Fulton, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 19, 1876. Thomas D. Lewis, his youngest son, was born at Shannonville, Canada, July 7, 1853. At the age of nineteen he became associated with his father in business at Syracuse, N. Y., and after his father's death continued the business alone one year. In 1877 he came to Fulton and took charge of the Lewis House, which he managed until 1881. Mr. Lewis is constantly engaged with his coal, metal and real estate interests, and is one of the most active young men of the town. He has been supervisor of the town of Volney five years, and was elected last year, 1894, by the unprecedented majority of 696 to serve for two years under the new law. He was also elected the same year, president of the village of Fulton by 217 majority. He is a past master of Hiram Lodge No. 144, and at present high priest of Fulton Chapter No. 167, R. A. M.; noble grand of Neahtawanta Lodge No. 245 and a 3rd and last degree Mason of the Scottish Rite and a member of Zigara Temple, of Utica, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Harrington, Jay C., born at Granby Center February 21, 1861, is the only child now living of the late John C. Harrington; another son, Goodell, having died in 1882 when twenty-three years of age. John C. Harrington, born at Missisquoi Bay, Canada, in 1802, came to Granby about 1850 and thenceforward occupied a central position in the social and political annals of the town. Among the various enterprises which owe their success largely to his supervision, were the Chenango Canal and the old Hannibal plank road. He was a warm personal friend of Gerrit Smith and of Frederic Douglas, both of whom frequently visited at his home in Granby Center. He was not only an earnest and fearless advocate of abolition of slavery, but openly befriended fugitive slaves, and was present at the Jerry Rescue in Syracuse. Always a champion of temperance, he stood at the front of the prohibitory movement when it first assumed political significance. His wife, Mary Whitney, who survives him, is of an old Massachusetts family whose genealogy begins at Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower. Jay C. Harrington acquired a thorough business training at Rochester University, having been a student at Falley, Lima and Cazenovia. In 1882 he engaged in the grocery trade at Oswego Falls, and five years later found him across the continent at Pasadena, Cal. He is now reckoned among the progressive business men of Fulton, associated with Edward Quirk as dealers in carriages, agricultural implements, etc., but still domiciled in Granby, where he has with honor to himself and pride to his constituents served as town clerk and supervisor. In 1893 he married Elizabeth, daughter of H. H. Merriam, esq., of Granby.

Howe, Abraham, was born in Marlboro, Mass., February 18, 1823, a son of Amory and Mary (Brigham) Howe. Amory came to Granby in 1822, built a house and brought his family to the town in 1823. Abraham was educated in the district schools, after which he taught school, including three years in the Oswego city public schools. Later on he entered Oberlin College for two years. At Elyria, O., Mr. Howe read law for a time and returning to Baldwinsville, N. Y., he continued the same study with Judge Stansbury, but was never admitted to the bar. He returned to Oswego county and became surrogate's clerk and for several years following was an active factor in local politics, was deputy sheriff, etc. At length Mr. Howe engaged in real estate enterprises, and with Mr. Kennedy purchased the site of and built up Oswego Falls, by establishing the first factory in that village. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Howe was elected to the Assembly and re-elected in 1870, where he procured the charter for the Fulton Savings Bank, and has been its president since 1886. He has been its treasurer and managing officer for the last seventeen years. In Lysander he married Eunice Kennedy, by whom he had one child, Grace, wife of Graeme Drew, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Emmons, Samuel, was born in Pillar Point, Jefferson county, July 27, 1840, a son of Ebenezer and Chloe Emmons. The father came from the Eastern States and was a blacksmith. About 1869 he settled in this town, and bought a farm, which business he followed till his death, at the age of eighty-four. His wife was a daughter of Samuel McNett, a captain in the War of 1812, and for whom our subject was named. Samuel was the fourth of their seven children, and for sixteen years was a sailor. At the time the war broke out he enlisted, in 1861, in the 24th N. Y. Vols., first, and after the expiration of his time he again enlisted in the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. He was in twenty-seven regular engagements, and was slightly wounded three times. Mr. Emmons married Luella, daughter of Lyman Wright, of Albion, and they have three children: Eva J., Viola L., and Claude M. Mr. Emmons is a member of the G. A. R. post at Pulaski.

Ebbie, William A., was born in Lewis county February 13, 1863, son of William H. and Julia (Archer) Ebbie, both born in Lewis county. They were of German descent. The mother died in Lewis county at the age of seventy-four years. The father is still living at the age of seventy-six. William A. was educated in Lowville, graduating in the class of 1879. He first worked as a machinist for one year; then clerked in a clothing store for five years. After this he became manager of a store in North Adams, Mass., then manager of a store in Watertown. In 1887 he came to Oswego and opened a store for himself at 211 W. First street, which he still conducts, handling household goods and novelties, such as glass, crockery, plated and tin ware, jewelry, stationery, toys, fancy goods, confectionery, wood and willow ware. It is the only store of the kind in the county. He also has a store of the same class in Binghamton. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1887 he married Carrie M., daughter of Henry and Sarah A. Cooper, of Watertown. They have one child, Lena J., born July 29, 1889.

David, Pierre, was a native of Switzerland, though of French ancestry, and came with his parents to this country at an early day—1808—settling at Baltimore; thence to near Albany, where he afterwards lived and died. Among his children was

Louis, also a native of Switzerland, who married in Kinderhook, Columbia county, Elizabeth Saulsbury, and soon afterward came to this county, settling in Parish, where he reared a large family and where he died in 1860, and his wife in 1870. Their children were James, who died in 1893; Abram, who died in 1878; Francis, now surrogate of the county; Charles H., lawyer of Fulton; Lewis of Parish; Martin, of Hastings; Roswell, of West Monroe; Leander, who died in May, 1893; and Alphoncenc, who died in infancy. Charles H. David was born in Parish December 28, 1828, and was reared on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools and Falley Seminary, read law with the late Ransom H. Tyler, and was admitted to practice about 1859. He has always practiced law at Fulton since his admission, and for several years in company with Judge Tyler. His practice is general, though by preference inclining to real estate and office work. Since the war Mr. David has held the office of town clerk of Volney, police justice of Fulton, and has been elected to the office of justice three terms, November 16, 1871. Mr. David married Eleanor F. Hubbard of Fulton, and they have one daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth.

Dunham, Anna M., is the daughter of the late Amos Dean, who settled in South-eastern Granby nearly sixty years ago, and took up his abode in a log house for nine years, later building the one where his daughter now lives. He came here from Canaan, Columbia county, where he was born in 1809. His first wife was Harriet E., daughter of Elisha Corning, and she died in 1873 leaving one child, our subject, born December 1, 1838. Mr. Dean married second, in 1878, Cornelia Hall of Baldwinsville, who has one daughter, Cornelia A. Mr. Dean began life without capital, and by the production and sale of lumber and speculation in live stock, accumulated a large property, largely invested in real estate. He died December 10, 1893, aged eighty-four. Anna Dean was educated at Falley Seminary. She married in 1856 the late John Vedder, a man of distinction in Granby, representing his town as supervisor for three terms and serving as justice of the peace several years. He died in 1886, leaving one daughter, Harriet, wife of Elmer Hazard of Phoenix. Mrs. Vedder married in 1887, Wallace R. Dunham of Little Utica.

Chappell, Charles E., Fulton, is senior partner of the firm of Chappell, Goodjon & Co., leading dealers in dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, millinery, etc. Centrally located at First and Oneida streets, Oswego, this house does an enormous retail business, besides jobbing boots and shoes throughout Central New York. A recent and important adjunct is their dressmaking department. C. E. Chappell was born in Fulton September 15, 1861. His father, John, a long-time resident of Hannibal and a cooper by trade, now lives at Niagara Falls. Charles is his only son, two younger daughters being Mrs. Lockwood of Rose, Wayne county, and Mrs. John Bacon of South Butler. When but fourteen years of age Charles began his mercantile life in a clerical capacity at South Butler in the store of H. K. Graves & Son. He then spent seven years with George H. Davis of Jordan, N. Y., in 1882 purchasing one-third interest in that business. Four years later he sold out of the Jordan establishment and after a year at Baldwinsville where the firm name was Chappell & Tuttle, he came to Fulton in 1888, establishing with F. E. Bacon the house of C. E. Chappell & Co. Two years later Mr. Goodjon became a partner, a former employee, Mr. Bacon retiring. Mr. Chappell is intimately identified with the M. E. church of Ful-

ton, and since his connection a prime mover in its temporal and spiritual advancement. He is a Free Mason, a citizen of character, a business man of probity, and is highly esteemed wherever he is known. His wife, Ida, daughter of the late H. O. Baggerly of Savannah, is of a family of much note in Wayne county, and among the earliest pioneers of the town of Savannah. They were married May 7, 1865, and their children are Clayton B., Marion I. and Donald E.

Barnes, Evert, only surviving son of Charles E. Barnes, was born in Lysander in 1827. His parents settled in the locality where the homestead is now situated about 1835, reclaiming seventy-five acres from the primeval forest, and reared six children. February 13, 1867, Evert married Anna M., daughter of Daniel Rider of Van Buren, and their children are Emmett, Susie and May. Mrs. Barnes and Emmett are members of the First Baptist Church of Phoenix. Mr. Barnes enlisted in Co. C, 185th N. Y. Vols., September 3, 1865, and was discharged May 30, 1865, at the close of the war, and may point with pride to his record as a man and a citizen, having resided here sixty years.

Blakeslee, Sanford, was a pioneer settler at South Granby, his residence there dating from 1836, at which time he was twenty-four years old. He was born at Windham, Greene county, December 22, 1812. His first wife was Amanda Brown of Greenville, Greene county, whom he married in 1845. They came to Granby in 1836. She died in 1870, and he married Mary Huntington in 1877, she being a member of the well-known family of that name of Elbridge, N. Y. His elegant home at Granby bears evidence of the artistic training of the present Mrs. Blakeslee, she having been a student in painting of Miss Franc Griffin of Falley Seminary.

Brower, Edgar J., was born in Lee, Oneida county, in 1854, son of George G., who was also born in Lee. His paternal grandfather, John Brower, of Dutch descent, moved from Schuectady to Lee, where he died in 1881. George G. died in 1870, his wife Elizabeth Gue, having died in 1859. Edgar was fifteen years old at the time of his father's death, and came to live with his uncle, John M. Brower, in Redfield, where he has lived since with the exception of five years at Lee. He was educated at Sandy Creek High School and Lee Center Union Free School. In 1878 he secured the Williamstown and Redfield mail route, and came back to Redfield to attend to it. He married in 1870 Lydia, daughter of Dexter Grant. Mr. Grant was a native of New Hampshire and came to Redfield when a small boy, his father being one of the earliest settlers in the town. Edgar J. has had a long experience as teacher, twenty-eight terms in West Lee, Delta and Belcher, Oneida county; Osceola and Lewis, Lewis county, in Richland and fifteen terms in Redfield. He was excise commissioner, overseer of the poor and justice of the peace many years. He has a brother, George G. Brower, B. S., who is professor of mathematics at Cascadilla School, Ithaca. He is a graduate of Syracuse University. He also has two sisters, Margaret, Mrs. William Kenyon of Lee, and Clara I., Mrs. Henry Balcom of South Redfield.

Sullivan, John R., postmaster of Oswego Falls and a leading merchant, was born in Holyoke, Mass., in 1863. His father, John J., emigrated from Ireland in 1860 and died in 1876, aged thirty-eight years. The subject came to Oswego Falls when but a small boy, and has been closely identified with the business interests of the place; first as salesman for Howe & Dexter, and assistant postmaster under B. R. Howe,

which position he held for five years, receiving arduous and thorough training for his present position. His politics are Democratic, and he has taken an active interest in the counsels of his party. The success of Grover Cleveland's election in 1884 resulted in his appointment as postmaster when only twenty-one years old. In 1899 he was elected village treasurer, and in 1890 elected town clerk and re-elected in 1891 and 1892. In 1893 he received his present appointment as postmaster. He started in business in 1886 in the Emery block, handling a choice stock of dry goods, etc., and in 1889 erected a handsome brick block on the corner of Broadway and Second streets, which he now occupies. Mr. Sullivan's mother is still living aged sixty years.

Gardner H. Clinton, notary, bank director, and retired merchant at Fulton, was born at De Ruyter, N. Y., June 19, 1842. His father, Henry A. Gardner, a carriage manufacturer, established his business at Lower Oswego Falls in 1847, where his widow Minerva (Calkins) Gardner, still resides at the age of seventy-four years. After a full course of study at Falley Seminary, he spent two years at the business college, Poughkeepsie. He then engaged in the retail drug business, having associated himself with W. B. Shaw, remaining from 1861 to 1864. Soon after he formed a copartnership with Prof. C. S. Eggleston in the sale of books, stationery, wall paper, etc., which he continued until 1876. He was at one time president of the village of Oswego Falls, and has been for ten years a notary public.

Henderson, Washington T., was born in Albion, May 26, 1826, a grandson of Peter, born in Scotland, who died in Jefferson county, aged eighty-nine, and a son of Thomas, also a native of Scotland, who died in this county aged eighty-four. Thomas married Eliza Jacobs, born in Connecticut, who died aged thirty-eight. The grandfather Jacobs was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was educated in this county, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He began business in Albion, owning a lumber mill, and also timber land, and conducted business there till 1868, also operated a general store in connection with S. A. Comstock. In 1868 he joined Mr. Post, and conducted business under the firm name of Post & Henderson, owning 6,000 to 8,000 acres of timber land, and operating four mills, as well as a grist mill, the output being about 15,000,000 feet yearly. He owns the homestead in Albion, has served as supervisor in Albion and Oswego, and is one of the managers of the State Hospital at Ogdensburg. January 7, 1846, he married Ellen A., daughter of Richard and Mary (Taft) Simons of Albion. Their children are Victor, who died April 25, 1874, leaving a wife and one child; Mary; George (deceased); James D., who married Jennie Thomas, and is in business with his father. He has one child.

Hamlin, Charles V., was born in Williamstown, March 15, 1866, son of William D. Hamlin, who was a native of Fulton county, born in 1833, son of Israel Hamlin of Connecticut, who was a farmer, and came and settled in Williamstown, Oswego county about 1850. William D., the father, was a carpenter and farmer. While in Fulton county he served some years as constable. His wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Vernon, of England. To them were born six children, Libbie Charles V., Mrs. Mina Bradley, of Williamstown, Tressa, Ellen and Ralph. Charles V. received his education in Sandy Creek and Pulaski Academy. In 1892 he took a course in shorthand in Oswego. Since 1884 he has devoted his winters to teaching

school in Orwell, Williamstown and Redfield, and his summers to carpentry and painting. His industry and integrity can not but place him in the front ranks of the young men of the country.

Stevens, William Jay, was born at Cleveland, Oswego county, June 12, 1840, son of Samuel H. and Susan K. (Wood) Stevens. The father was born in New England and died in Oneida county at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was born in England, but died in Oswego county, at the age of fifty-three years. They were the parents of twelve children, all deceased except William Jay. The grandfather, William B., was born in New England and died in Oswego county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father was a farmer, merchant, speculator, and captain in the artillery. William Jay was educated in Oneida county, and first taught school there. He studied law in Camden and Rome. He was made station agent for the R. W. & O. R. R. at Sandy Creek Station, in January, 1863, where he continued for thirty years. He was freight and passenger agent, telegraph operator, express agent, yard master, etc., and until the consolidation, he also represented the Syracuse and Northern Railroad. In 1870 he opened a coal yard, which he has since continued, and later adding agricultural implements, etc. He has held the offices of village trustee, village president, and was a member of the Board of Education for twelve years. July 9, 1863, he married Lydia, daughter of John H. and Clara (Stansel) Casler. The children were Maud, born September 18, 1868, who lives at home; and Etta, born July 27, 1864, and died September 29, 1865. Maud is a graduate of the Sandy Creek High School. Mr. Stevens is a Mason, Knight Templar, 32d degree, and Mystic Shrine.

Pratt, John W., son of Timothy and Hannah (Raynor) Pratt, was born at Manlius Square, August 4, 1818. His father was a farmer during the youth of our subject but was engaged in many business pursuits besides. He was the owner of a boat, and when only ten years old, John W. went with his father on the canal; at sixteen he had charge of a boat and managed it, his father transporting lumber to Albany. In the spring of 1832 the family came to Fulton, where Timothy became a prominent business man, having large mercantile and milling interests, besides a considerable tract of land. At the age of twenty-seven John W. began business for himself, renting from his father a portion of his mill property. He built boats extensively; he afterwards went to Tonawanda and continued in this line. While actively engaged in building and milling, he has also a large farming interest. He was one of the organizers of the old citizen's bank, of Fulton, and for years was one of its directors and principal advisers. He has also been a director of the Fulton Savings Bank since its organization. On March 3, 1847, Mr. Pratt married Harriet E. Slauson of Lysander, Onondaga county, and to them these children were born: Charles, deceased; Frederick, deceased; James T., of Fulton; and George L., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Doolittle, Benjamin, was born in Madison county, December 29, 1825, a son of Francis W., who died in that county aged thirty-seven, and of Olive Lee, his wife, who died aged seventy-eight. The grandfather, Joel Doolittle, was born in New England and died in Onondaga county aged sixty. His father was a soldier (major) in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin Doolittle came to Oswego at the age of twenty-one, and engaged in the general commission business with his uncle, with whom he

next took an interest in a retail store. He afterwards began the manufacture of barrels, and later was in the hardware business. He then bought the Empire Mills, which he still conducts. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He has served as president of the Board of Education, as member of the Normal School Board, as alderman, mayor, etc., and has been police commissioner for twenty-four years. He was elected assemblyman in 1868, and then State senator. Mr. Doolittle married Susan Hitchcock, of Madison county, in 1849, and she died February 8, 1852. September 20 of that year he married Laura J. Mayer, of Madison county, adopted daughter of Hon. George B. Rowe, and by her he had these children: Catharine A., born July 20, 1853; George L., born February 15, 1856; Fanny L., born April 1, 1858 (died in infancy). Mrs. Laura Doolittle died May 14, 1858, and March 23, 1859, he married Roxy, daughter of Harry Wilcox, of Onondaga county, and their children are: Henry W., born August 11, 1860; Laura J., born September 10, 1861; Lizzie W., born October 14, 1864; Annie H., born August 21, 1866; Sylvester B., born December 26, 1867, and Florence M., born July 5, 1870. Of his children, Catharine, Fanny, Henry and Sylvester are deceased. Sylvester Doolittle, an uncle of our subject, was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, January 11, 1800, and died October 11, 1881. He built and commanded the first loaded canal boat that ever reached Albany from Rochester. He was also the discoverer of the Deep Rock Spring, whose water has a world-wide reputation, and he built the Doolittle House over this spring. Mr. Doolittle was also the first man to introduce screw propellers on the great lakes, and the contract between him and Ericsson is still in existence, authorizing him to build and operate five vessels.

Hastings, C. Wesley, son of C. D. G. Hastings, a carpenter and cabinet maker of Middlebury, Schoharie county, was born at that place in 1826. His mother was Lavina Conklin. The children were Asenath M., Byron W., Harriet L., Lucinda J., Katherine E., Charles Wesley, Augusta A., and Lester. At eighteen years of age Charles came to Fulton, first working at his trade, that of a carpenter, and then engaged in various business ventures in the West, being five years in the hardware trade at Owassa City, Mich., also connected for a time with a furniture house, and was member of the common council several years. He returned to Fulton in 1877. In 1854 he married Adelia Jones, who died in 1870, leaving five children, George, Ella, Charles, Henry, and Helen. His present wife was Edna Allen, of Oswego.

Cole, Harrison H., a native of Sandy Creek, born October 8, 1840, is a son of Joseph and Fannie (Nobles) Cole, natives of Hebron, Washington county, who came to Adams, Jefferson county, in 1818; bringing his parents, Benjamin and Mary Cole, with him. Joseph purchased a farm and his parents resided with him until a few years before his death, when they went back to their old home in Washington county, where they died. In 1846 Mr. Cole came to Sandy Creek and bought land. He made several moves in the town, owning different farms. The mother of subject died in 1842, and Mr. Cole married Mandy Noble, sister of his first wife. Mr. Cole died in 1870, and his second wife in 1889. H. H. Cole was reared on the farm and has mainly followed farming. He purchased the farm of ninety acres, where he now resides in Sandy Creek in 1869. He carries on general farming and dairying, and keeps from thirty to forty stand of bees. In 1868 he married Arabella, daughter of James and Mariah Wilds of Sandy Creek. Mr. Cole enlisted in September, 1862, in

the 147th N. Y. Vols., and served till the close of the war. He was leader of the 3d Brigade Band, 8d Division, Sixth Corps. They were at Gettysburg, where several of his band were killed, at Fredericksburg, all through the Wilderness, and many others. A brother, L. J., was also engaged in the war three and one-half years, and was captain of Co. G, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Subject has been town collector sixteen years in succession. He and wife attend and support the Congregational church. He is a member of Post Barney No. 217 G. A. R.

Brown, Frank L., was born in Oswego June 11, 1860, a grandson of Reuben, of Massachusetts, who was killed while building a house in Canada, at the age of fifty-seven. The father of Frank L., Loyal R., was born in Cornwall, Canada, and died in this town aged eighty. He married Hannah Toomey, born in Cohoes, N. Y., now living, aged fifty-eight years. Frank L. was educated in this town, and first learned shoemaking. He worked at his trade in the store he now occupies, beginning as errand boy, and working up until he became proprietor in 1889. He handles a general line of everything pertaining to footwear, carrying a fine stock, and catering to the best city trade. He is sole agent for the Barnister Co. shoes, as well as the E. C. Burt & Co. shoes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, encampment and canton. He is a member of the drill corps of Canton Oswego, which won the first prize in the competitive drill of cantons at the World's Fair, Chicago. August 20, 1889, he married Alice, daughter of Thomas and Samantha (Hall) Newell, of Collingwood, Onondaga county, and they have these children: Leon N., born June 2, 1890, and Clara Lovina, born August 21, 1892. He was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. of this town, and has been a director and treasurer since its organization. He also served five years in the N. Y. State National Guards.

Bacon, Francis Eugene, was born in Fulton, August 12, 1851, and was the son of Dr. Charles G. and Mary (Whitaker) Bacon. Our subject was educated in the Fulton schools and at Falley Seminary. At the early age of fifteen he formed the determination to enter the mercantile life. He worked for R. J. Jones for a while, then he taught school for one winter. Later he was employed in Worden & Co.'s dry goods store, and in 1872 he formed a partnership with B. J. Dyer, under the firm name of B. J. Dyer & Co. After some years, Mr. Bacon bought out Worden & Co. and established the firm of F. E. Bacon & Co., still retaining his interest in the firm of B. J. Dyer & Co. He continued in active and successful mercantile life until about 1890, when he became associated with H. E. Nichols in the tanning business, now one of Oswego county's staple industries. In 1890 he became president of the Fulton Machine Co., and is vice-president of the First National Bank. He has been a member of the Board of Education, also its president, resigning in 1898. He is an active member of the M. E. Church and for some years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. September 22, 1872, he married Gertrude Andrews. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are still living.

Brooks, James H., was born in Bristol, England, August 18, 1860, and came to America in 1871. His father, William Brooks, dying while James was an infant, he was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age, and the honored place among men that he now occupies is due to his own labor and genius. His first independent business venture was in the insurance line at Rochester, where he remained six

years, becoming a citizen of Fulton in 1889. At that time he established a first class grocery at First and Broadway, where he is now located. His wife was Ida A. Marckland of Picton, Ont., whom he married October 29, 1884. Their children are Charles H., Ida A. and James W. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Brooks is a member of Neahtawanta Lodge No. 245, I. O. O. F., also of Fulton Encampment No. 120, and Canton Bentley No. 35 of the Patriarchs Militant.

Near, Edward W.—His grandfather was an early settler of Montgomery county; he had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, Betsey, Jacob and John, the latter the father of Edward W., who married Betsey Thompson and moved to Oneida county, where were born to them twelve children. Edward W., the tenth child, was born September 2, 1835. He lived in the western part of Oneida county until he was fifteen, when he came to Sandy Creek, Oswego county, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1858 he married Harriet A. Near, daughter of John Near of the town of Franklin, Butler county, Pa. Harriet was born January 29, 1836, and lived in Franklin until she was fourteen. She then came to Sandy Creek where she lived until 1858, when she married Edward W. They came to Orwell in 1860, where he ran a shop until 1864. During this time he entered the service in the Black Horse Cavalry, returning in 1862. In 1864 he bought a farm of 210 acres, where he now lives. Of their family of six children, three are living: Ella A., born June 2, 1859, married Frank P. Marsh, March 2, 1870, who died February 6, 1888; there was one child by this marriage, Lula B. Ella married second George E. Stowell, and they have one son, Edgar Lee. Clarence A., born March 5, 1861, died October 9, 1869. Johnny C., born November 5, 1866, died August 4, 1869. Lula B., born December 14, 1870, married Maurice J. Wyman November 16, 1887; there were three children by this marriage, Mabel O., Maurice Earl, Dayton H. Etta E., born July 3, 1873, married Charles B. Upton June 8, 1894. Charlie B., born April 11, 1875, died October 7, 1877. Mr. Near has served as justice of the peace. His family belong to the M. E. Church.

Peets.—Mrs. Elizabeth Deere Peets was born in Wales in 1814, daughter of William and Elizabeth Deere. In 1830, her father being deceased, she came to America with two brothers, who became architects and builders in New York city. In 1834 she married Mr. Burritt Peets, who was born in Connecticut, and three years later they removed from New York to Fulton. Mr. Peets was a practical and energetic builder, and was in most cases his own architect. Churches, schools, residences and business blocks of Fulton stand to-day as monuments to his skill and enterprise. He was a man of strict integrity, and of a retiring and cultivated taste, never seeking notoriety, but has been on the Board of Trustees of the village. Both himself and wife were members of the Universalist church; for a number of years he held the office of trustee and other offices of the church and society. Mrs. Peets, who survives her husband, is yet devoted to that faith. In 1845 Mrs. Peets went to Europe and spent the summer with her mother, brother and sister in Wales. Mr. Peets died in 1874. Florence, their only child, died in 1861 when sixteen years of age.

Sage, John L., is a son of Hon. Chauncey S. Sage, and was born in Verona, Oneida county, September 28, 1848. Chauncey S. Sage was also born there September 5, 1816, and came to Williamstown in 1850. He purchased the Rensselaer Burdick farm

of 100 acres, lying in the west part of the village and south of the railroad, from which he sold a number of building lots. About 1868 he removed to the railroad station, where he erected that year the Sage House, a large three-story frame hotel, which he always leased, first to G. C. Potter and subsequently others. The same year he built the present residence of his son, and erected and opened a store on the opposite side of the street. He engaged in merchandising, lumbering, etc., and for several years before his death conducted business under the firm name of C. S. Sage & Son. During his entire residence here Mr. Sage was one of the leading men of the town. He was prominently and actively identified with every public improvement, with social, charitable and business affairs, and with politics. He served as supervisor in 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1862, and represented his district as a Republican in the Assembly of 1857, of 1858, of 1871, and of 1872. He also held other local positions of trust, being postmaster about twenty-one years, and discharged the duties of each office with fidelity and strict integrity. He was also assistant assessor of U. S. internal revenue five years. He married, first, Mary E. Cummings, in 1840, who died in 1842, leaving one son, Hiram L., now of Beloit, Wis. His second wife was Lucy Lee, whom he married in 1844, and who survives him, residing with her son, John L. Their children were Mary E. (Mrs. N. H. Woodman), of Brooklyn; Lucy E. (Mrs. D. E. Cox), deceased; John L.; and Cora E. (Mrs. A. B. Powell), of Camden, N. Y. Mr. Sage died November 23, 1890. John L. Sage has also served his town in various public capacities and succeeded his father in business in Williamstown village. He was supervisor from 1878 to 1882 inclusive. January 26, 1876, he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. W. N. Lundy, of Roscoe, Ill. They have two sons, Chauncey S. and Lundy E.

Boomer, John V., late of Fulton, was born at Belleville, Jefferson county, May 22, 1829. He came to Fulton when a boy and began business life as a clerk for Palmer Kenyon, and was for years in the dry goods store of R. T. Jones. Securing a situation in the engineer's office under Maurice Kimball, civil engineer, he became an invaluable assistant in the village surveys, and in the enlargement of the canal and construction of locks. He was associated with this work for a period of fourteen years, and afterward purchased the wholesale liquor business of E. H. Lewis on Oneida street. In 1854 he married Ellen J., daughter of Alfred Sabin of Fulton, by whom he had four children: Walter J., born in 1857; Maude, born in 1868, now the wife of D. C. Highwriter, M. D.; Blanche, wife of Albert J. Aubrey, born in 1870; and Hattie born in 1878. Walter Boomer now conducts the business. His wife was Nellie, daughter of John Harrison of Fulton. John V. Boomer was a man of great force of character and benevolence, and his decease was felt as a personal loss by a wide circle of friends. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

Broadwell, Julia A., of Oswego Falls, born at Marcellus April 24, 1816, is the daughter of Asa Phillips. He might be termed the founder of the village and was during life a liberal patron of its best interests, in fact "Phillipsville" was the original designation of the village. His ancestry was English, and he was born in Connecticut in 1794. Thirty years later when he purchased and began utilizing the water power here, there was but one log house standing and dense forests covered the adjacent locality, furnishing material for various saw mills operated by Mr. Phillips. The first school house here was built by him, and the first teacher was employed at his personal

expense. He died in 1865 aged seventy-two years; his wife, Polly Barnes, having died a few days previous. Julia A. Phillips was liberally educated in the academies of Geneva and Schenectady, and in 1884 married C. L. Whiting, who died four years later, leaving one daughter, Frances, now deceased. In 1858 Julia married the late Henry Broadwell. He was a contractor and builder, doing a large business in Fulton and vicinity.

Brown, John, was born in 1830, is one of a family of ten children and a brother of A. C. Brown of Pulaski. Their father, James Brown, was born in Rhode Island in 1788, came to Oswego county in 1809, and located in Richland, where he died in 1859. He was at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. His wife was Lydia Colegrove, who died in 1853. John Brown married in 1851 Harriet E. Russell, a native of Herkimer county. They resided three years in Minnesota and five years in California, and returned to Oswego county in 1864, lived in Richland two years and came to Mexico in 1866. He was a farmer and stock dealer. His children are C. Courtland, born in Oswego county in 1852, now an attorney at Denver, Col.; Levitt C., a stock dealer of Jackson county, Ia., was born in Steele county, Minn., in 1856; John C., of Platt City, Kan., was born in California in 1862; and Capitola, born in 1871 in Mexico.

Balcom.—This is a name that has been familiar in the southern part of the town of Redfield almost since its earliest settlement. Mark Balcom came from England about 1750. He had a son, Samuel, who was one of the first settlers of this town, coming here from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1816. His wife was Caroline Powell of Pittsfield, who was of Dutch descent. They raised thirteen children. Samuel's children were: George E., born in 1819; Samuel second, born in 1824; and Charles, a farmer and preacher, born in 1829. Samuel second died in 1885. The other two and Nelson, another brother, are living in the town, and Mark is in Oxford. Orin went to Ohio and died in 1888; Samuel first died in South Redfield in 1892; George F. married first Betsey Jeffries and second Ursula Mix of Camden. He raised a family of ten children. Dennis lives in Florence; Lydia, Mrs. Harmon, in Rutenburg; Samuel in Lewis county; Henry in Waterville; Chester in Illinois; Betsey, Franklin, Almira, Martha and Ada. He is one of the oldest citizens who were raised here, and is a member of the Baptist church. Samuel Balcom second married first Lydia Grant, by whom he had five children; and second Sarah Foster of Dexter. There were three sons and three daughters of this marriage. Mr. Balcom had a farm on the State road, on which his widow is now living. Franklin Balcom, fifth son of George, was born in Redfield in 1857, and has always lived here. He is a farmer and has seventy-eight acres of fine land. He married first Alice Loomis of this town, who died leaving one son, Wilbur. There were two other children who died in infancy. Mr. Balcom married second Esther A. Duggleby of Utica, foster daughter of Dr. James G. Hunt. Henry D. Balcom is a son of Samuel second by his first wife, Lydia Grant. He owns a farm of 125 acres. He married Clara I. Brower, of Lee, sister of E. J. Brower. They have two sons: Ray, born in 1885 and Leon, born in 1888. He conducts a dairy farm, and is treasurer of the Balcom Cheese Factory. The family attend and support the Free Will Baptist Church.

Coble, John Ephraim, was born December 27, 1832, in Strausburg, Germany, son of John and Matilda (Schneider) Coble of the same place. He was the youngest of

six children, Constantine, Julia, Catherine, George and Leo, and was an orphan from his birth. He was cared for by strangers until seven years of age, when he was taken by a Mr. Schuler, with whom he lived until thirteen years of age, when he was bound out by his uncle as cabin boy on a ship, on which he sailed six years. He then returned home and married his benefactor's daughter, Catherine Schuler. Three months later he shipped as a sailor to New York, thence to Syracuse, where he obtained employment in the plaster business and remained four years. From 1852 to 1862 he was engaged in various occupations. In 1862 he enlisted and served until the close of the war, participating in many engagements and being wounded four times. He was with Sherman on his march, and during the battle of New Hope Church received a severe wound from a shell and was left for dead on the field. He crawled three miles during the night and reached the Union line. Six weeks later he was with his regiment again and during the battle at Chancellorsville was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison twenty-seven days, when he and a comrade made their escape and reached their home in Brewerton. After ten days he returned to his regiment. Since the war he has devoted his time to boating and farming. His children are Oscar, John, Mrs. Julia Quereau, Charles A., Wallace and Edward. His wife died in 1872, and in October of the same year he married Catherine Jacot, a native of Oswego county. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Isaac Waterbury Post G. A. R.

Courbat, Joseph A., was born in Switzerland county, France, in May, 1842, son of Anthony and Margaret Courbat of the same place, who came to West Monroe, Oswego county, in 1845 and settled on a farm. Their children were Elexes, Joseph, John M., and Mrs. Mary Piquett of Hastings. He died in 1890, and his wife lives with her daughter, Mrs. Piquett. Subject began life as a farmer when twenty-one, and later dealt in agricultural implements. In 1866 he moved to Mallory, where he erected a saw, grist and planing mill. He and his sons also conduct a machine and blacksmith shop. He is the largest manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of lumber in this section of the county, deals extensively in portable saw mills, engines and flour roller mills and machinery of all kinds, and is the only contractor and builder in this part of the county, and deals in all kinds of building materials. In 1862 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Piquett of Cicero, and they have four children, Charles, George, Frank and Octavia. He has a large farm in West Monroe, which his son Charles conducts. He also carries a large line of second-hand and new threshers and engines in hand and deals in doors, blinds, sash and glass.

Hazzard, Noble, son of Cyrus and Mahala Hazzard, was born December 5, 1828. The father was from New Hampshire and the mother from Massachusetts. The father came to Oneida county in 1824. The great-grandfather of Noble Hazzard was a seafaring man, and his grandfather at the age of fourteen entered the Revolutionary war, serving at Bunker Hill. He settled at Springfield, N. H., at which place he acquired a large amount of land. Noble Hazzard has been a carpenter and builder for many years. He at one time kept a hardware store at Sand Bank. For the last five years he has run a saw and planing mill and wagon and blacksmith shop combined. He built the tannery now run by A. & E. Lane. In 1854 he married Caroline E. Edgar, of Albion. They have two daughters, both married. One is Mrs.

Levi Gleason, the other Mrs. Charles D. Palmer. Mr. Hazzard has filled the offices of justice of the peace, postmaster, and was president of the village for six years.

Huntington, E. L., the present supervisor of Mexico, was born in Mexico in 1839, reared at the same place and finished his studies at the Mexico Military Academy in 1856. He spent two years in Wisconsin, and enlisted in 1861 in Co. B, 24th N. Y. Infy., served two years and three months and re-enlisted in 1863 as lieutenant in Battery L, 9th N. Y. Artillery, being mustered out two years later as captain. Since the close of the war he has devoted most of his time to the drug trade in Mexico, and in 1881 was elected sheriff of the county, serving three years. In 1868 he married Florence A. Allen, and they have two children: Edith L., now Mrs. Clinton Avery of Mexico, and Lulu Adelle. His wife died in 1886, and he married Miss Mary A. Tudo. Mr. Huntington's parents, Edwin and Lucy A. (Gregory) Huntington, were natives of Otsego and Oneida counties.

Russo, Joseph A., was born in Palermo, Sicily, Italy, April 28, 1838, and came to this country in 1867. He first settled in New York, then in 1874 came to Oswego. While in New York he learned the harness trade, at which he worked three years, then took a course in stenography. In 1874 his father opened a tonsorial parlor in the Doolittle House, at which our subject assisted till he had acquired the requisite knowledge of the business. After graduating in stenography Joseph A. filled the position of stenographer in a law office for about a year, then returned to Oswego and formed a partnership with his father, who died in 1891, and the son bought the entire business, which he now conducts, the place being one of the finest in northern New York. They cater largely to ladies and children in their business. The rooms are situated on the ground floor of the Doolittle House, which is very centrally located. The sister of our subject, Sara, is a musical composer, and a teacher of the organ, piano, and of the voice, standing at the head of her profession in Oswego. Antonino Russo, father of Joseph A., was also born in Sicily, was educated by private tutor, and learned the barber's trade, which in that country comprises much more than the mere mechanical part of the work. He graduated and entered the employ of Paulo Briuccia, a wealthy wholesale and retail merchant of Sicily, and was promoted until he became confidential clerk. In 1866 he determined to come to America, and his employer gave him introductory letters to prominent Italians in this country, as well as the Italian consul, and offered to keep his position open for him one year, in case of his desire to return. In less than a year, however, he sent for his family.

Austin, Zadoc B., was born in the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence county, September 4, 1837, son of Charles G. and Pamela A. Austin. His home was in town of Hammond until the late war, when he enlisted with Co. F, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and endured for three years all the perils and privations of a soldier's life. In 1865 he came to Fulton, and in 1869, he began farming in Volney, at which he is still engaged. February 16, 1868, he married Constance A., daughter of Seth C. and Jane A. Graham, who has borne him five children, Ulysses S., Clara, Warren S., Melvin S., and Maud M. In the councils of the G. A. R. and of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, Mr. Austin takes a leading part. Of the latter order he has been secretary for eight years and a director of its co-operative fire insurance.

Bishop, John, was born near Bath, Eng., in 1835, and when seven or eight years old came to Dutchess county, and about two years later to Pulaski, Oswego county. His father, Joseph, was a weaver in Pulaski, and died on a farm in Palermo in 1873. In 1870 Mr. Bishop married Maryza, daughter of Robert Bell, and located on his present farm of 180 acres. His wife owns the Bell homestead. They have one child, R. Jay.

Pierce, Mrs. Annis R. (Young), was born in Hastings in 1842, daughter of Godfrey Young, a native of Hastings, born in 1820, whose father was John Young, a native of Germany. His wife was Mary Klock, and their children were John and Godfrey. The latter was a farmer and lived in Hastings until 1856, when he was accidentally killed by the limb of a tree. His wife was Mary Yorton, and their children were Annis R., Garrett, Matilda, Elizabeth and Mary Jane. Mrs. Pierce cared for herself from the age of fourteen until twenty-eight, when she married Emery Pierce, a native of Montgomery county, son of Joseph Pierce of Massachusetts, who was a pioneer of Hastings. Mr. Pierce received a good education, and in early life was devoted to the mercantile business in Central Square. Later he moved to Syracuse where for fourteen years he was traveling salesman and thirteen years conducted a hotel. In 1884 he returned to Central Square and purchased what is now the Johnson House, which he conducted until his death in 1887. He was a member of the Masonic order and Royal Arcanum. Since his death Mrs. Pierce has resided on her farm. Her children are Annis C., Jennie, Ella W., Lizzie and Emma, two of whom are teachers. Mrs. Pierce is a member of the Central Square Grange.

Gilson, Ward, was born in New Haven in 1867, and is the only child of Cordon C. and Abby Y. Gilson. His parents died in 1885 and 1893 aged fifty six and sixty-six respectively. He married in 1887, Lillie Coon, daughter of M. S. Coon, and a native of New Haven. Mr. Gilson owns and resides on his father's home place of 150 acres.

Dimon, Justin, was born April 12, 1834, in Hastings, son of John and Polly M. Dimon. John Dimon was one of the early settlers of Hastings, where he lived seventy years and died December 15, 1893, aged eighty-nine years. Subject was educated in Hastings, and then went to work on his father's farm. From Hastings he moved to Parish in 1859, where he purchased the farm on which he now resides. This is a fine farm of over 100 acres under splendid cultivation. He married Ursula L. Avery, daughter of Richard F. Avery of Hastings, and has four daughters, Etta, Ida, Jenny and Mary.

Hill, A. K. was born in Scriba April 15, 1832, and from 1847 to 1854 worked on the State scow in the summer and attended school during the winter, and then followed farming until 1866, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he filled four years. He then entered the Oswego police force and served twenty years, when he returned to farming. He has been on his present farm four years, and is one of the assessors of the town. In 1854 Mr. Hill married Sarah Crouch, and they have two children, Florence L., and Ada M., now Mrs. Charles Osborne. Mr. Hill's father was Asa K. Hill, and his mother Maria (Briggs) Hill. His grandfather was Ferris Hill, and his grandmother Polly Hill.

Morton, G. W. is manager of the Nettleton shoe stores at Fulton. Mr. Morton took control of this important business in 1876 and has proven a popular and efficient manager. Born in Volney in 1849, his life has been spent in that place except three

years, during which he was engaged in mercantile business in Cincinnati, O. He was for a time associated with the late C. S. Eggleston in the book-store on First street. Of the Fulton branch of the Empire Building and Loan Association he has been secretary and treasurer since its organization. In 1879 he married Miss Kate L. Spencer of Fulton. They have one son, Albert Irving Morton, now fifteen years old.

Sperbeck, Harlow, postmaster at South Granby, was born in Lysander January 1, 1859, son of Andrew D. Sperbeck, who was postmaster here at the time of his death, in 1877. Harlow, educated at Baldwinsville Academy, entered the employ of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. in 1884, having spent six months in the mail service on the route between Syracuse and New York. He is now station agent and telegrapher at South Granby, and in 1891 established a trade in groceries and drugs at the same location, beside dealing largely in coal and fertilizers. Of an unbounded popularity, his appointment as postmaster in 1888 gave general satisfaction. He married in 1886 Lizzie Herriman of Syracuse, and they have four children, Bessie, born November 30, 1887; Edna, born May 7, 1889; Ethel, born June 13, 1891; and Earl, born July 3, 1893. Mr. Sperbeck's mother, Hannah Nettleton of Pompey, now seventy-one years of age, shares his home.

Whitaker, E. C., son of the late James and Lucretia Whitaker, was born in 1840. James Whitaker was an early settler here, coming from New Hampshire. He was for many years a merchant in Fulton, in dry goods and similar lines. He died in 1876 and his wife in 1888, leaving ten children, eight of whom are living. E. C. was educated at Falley Seminary, and is now engaged in farming near the village. He married first Mary J. Gillespie, who died soon after. He married second M. Alice, a daughter of the late John C. Gillespie. They have two children, Earl and Mabel.

Waterbury Bros.—David was born in Rensselaer county in 1836 and Philip in Hastings in 1846, sons of John A. Waterbury, a native of Rensselaer county, whose father was David Waterbury, a farmer. John A. was a shoemaker by trade, and came to Hastings in 1830. His wife was Harriet Haughton, and their children were Isaac H., Cyrus, David, Sophia, Edgar, Palmyra, Philip and Mary. In 1861 Isaac, Edgar and David enlisted in Co. C, 101st Regiment N. Y. Vols.; Isaac and Edgar died in the army. The Isaac Waterbury G. A. R. Post of Central Square was named in their honor. After fifteen months David was discharged on account of disabilities. In 1864 he again enlisted in Co. H, 184th Regiment, and served until the close of the war, since which time he has been interested with his brother Philip on the farm. At the age of seventeen Philip enlisted in 1863 in Co. A, 24th N. Y. Cavalry, participated in many of the principal battles, and served until the close of the war. Since then he followed blacksmithing several years, when he returned to farming. In 1873 he married Cereia M., daughter of Lyman Kenyon, and their children are Edgar, born in 1877, and Tillie E., born in 1880. The brothers, David and Philip, are members of the G. A. R., Isaac Waterbury Post No. 418 of Central Square. Mrs. Cereia M. Waterbury is a member of the Women's Relief Corps No. 55 of Central Square. Philip served as assessor two terms and collector one term.

Sweeney, William, was born in Ireland, January 17, 1852, a son of James and Ann (Somerville) Sweeney, the mother being now deceased. William was educated in

Oswego, where he came at the age of six. He engaged on the railroad for a year, was promoted brakeman, which position he filled two years, then served as baggage-man eight years. He was next made conductor on a coal train, after which he was promoted passenger conductor between Oswego and Binghamton. He was then given charge of a train running between Detroit, Mich., and Jackson. Returning to Oswego he engaged with the R. W. & O. R. R., but resigned soon after, and in 1882 became a member of the firm of Scully & Sweeney, 206 West First street, which still continues. Mr. Sweeney is a member of the Elks. He married in 1894 Catherine McGrath, of this town.

More, M., was born in Albion February 23, 1838, son of James and Mercy C. More. The father of James More was one of the pioneers of the State. He was educated in Parish, came here when twelve years of age, worked at clearing land and lumbering, was associated with his brother and did a large business in lumber and hemlock bark for tanning purposes. He conducted this business till the bark was used up in this section of the country, then went to Pennsylvania and Michigan, and returned about 1879 to Parish and bought the farm on which he has since resided. His farm is one of the most productive in the town. He married Gratia C. Watkins, and has two children, James L., and Warren D. James L. is a physician practicing in Holmesville, Oswego county, and Warren D. is now in his second year in the Presbyterian ministry in Elmira.

Abbott, W. M., was born in Schoharie county in 1834, moved to Onondaga county, and in 1871 located on his present place near Phoenix. In 1863 he married Helen C. Soule, a native of Onondaga county, and they have four children, Chancey M., Jackson C., Henry and Mable F. He formerly dealt largely in tobacco, and makes a specialty of raising it in connection with general farming; and is also quite a horse breeder. The parents, Henry and Mary A., were natives of Schoharie county, and died in Onondaga county.

Trimble, G. D., was born June 13, 1860. His father, David H., has been a prominent man in Palermo, and is at present located there in a general mercantile business. Our subject is a man of push and energy, having in the towns of Palermo, Volney and Hannibal cheese factories, also a cheese box manufactory in Palermo. He has earned a reputation as judge of the different grades of milk, and certainly deserves the credit due a young man for the establishment of such a business. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Harman Lodge No. 144 of Fulton, and is at present town clerk.

Boyd, David, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1832 and followed the lake many years, being captain of different vessels. In 1853 he moved to Clayton, residing there till 1871, when he moved to Mexico. He was proprietor of the old Empire Hotel a short time, then kept a hotel in Parish two years. He returned to Mexico and kept the Mexico Hotel two years, and in 1879 purchased the Empire House since known as the Boyd House, which he still owns and keeps. In 1851 he married Mary Ann Johnson of Rochester, and has two sons, John, of Chicago, and Napoleon David, of Mexico.

Baker, R. H., who is engaged in buying and shipping dairy products, resides at Mexico and was born in Oneida county in 1840. He was a cheese manufacturer

many years, and also taught school fourteen years. His father, James Baker, died in 1884, and his mother, Sarah (Weber) Baker, was a native of England and died in 1883. Mr. Baker married in 1871 Alice I. Parmelee, and has two children, Jennie and Hugh.

Loomis, Martin, was born in Albion, July 20, 1847, a son of Martin Loomis, who was born in Oswego county. The father was a farmer and run a saw mill. He married Phoebe Safford, and they had eight children. Subject is now forty-seven years of age and through life has been a farmer. He enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, Battery H, February 24, 1864, and served till the close of the war. He was in twelve battles: Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Petersburg, Peeble's Farm, Gravelly Run, and others. He is a member of Bentley Post No. 265 of Sand Bank. He married in 1869 Mary Black, and their children are Walter L., Rose O. and Ethel May. Our subject at one time was postmaster.

Ross, William, a prominent mason and builder of Fulton, was born April 2, 1846, at York Mills, Oneida county. His father, James Ross, was at that time an operator in a cotton mill. Most of his life, however, was passed in the city of Oswego, where he died in 1872, aged fifty-two years. He was born in Scotland, and came to America in 1834. His wife was Charlotte Thomson. Of their seven children William is the eldest son, and after acquiring a good business education in Oswego, he entered the mills at that city as a spinner, where he remained fourteen years. Subsequently he learned the trade of mason, and as a contractor in that line, has traveled widely in the larger cities of Canada and the Eastern States. Returning to Oswego in 1882, he came to Fulton a year later, where he takes a leading part in social and business circles, also in the I. O. O. F. His wife is Emma, daughter of Morgan Dickinson, of New Haven.

Hoose, Jediah, is a native of Parish, Oswego county, born in 1839. From 1864 to 1866 he was engaged in the introduction of school text books, and moved to Mexico in 1865. He was engaged in the grocery and crockery trade from 1867 to 1874, and has been handling dairy products from 1874 and still continues the business. Mr. Hoose has been quite successful in business.

Harrington, Frank, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, March 27, 1844, of New England ancestry. His grandfather, Calvin, was drowned in Big Sandy Creek. His father, Delos H., was born in Ellisburg June 27, 1813. He married Roxanna Howard, and their children were Jerome, born in 1837; Cordelia, born in 1840; Henry, born in 1842, and subject, Frank. The latter was educated at Ellisburg and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, serving three years in the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in front of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged in 1865, when he returned home. He married, June 28, 1866, Mary McDowell, daughter of John and Elmira McDowell, of Sackett's Harbor, and their children are Frederick J., born May 17, 1867, who is a general speculator and lives at Port Ontario. He married December 25, 1890, Nellie Hemans. Our subject moved from Jefferson county in 1897, coming to Richland, where he settled on the Twitchell farm, which he still owns.

Gibbs, George W., was born in 1861 in Schroepfel, son of Benjamin F. and Anna (Moyer) Gibbs, residents of Schroepfel. Mr. Gibbs learned stenography and from

1879 was for eleven years private secretary of C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo's great stock man. In 1890 he established the Brookdale farm, one mile north of Pennellville, making a specialty of growing trotting and coach horses and Holstein cattle. Among the several well known and finely bred horses at present on the farm may be mentioned La Grange 5,689, and Autocrat, sons of Mambrino King; Willful, by Playboy, 2,184; Wayward, by Palo Alto Chimes, 2,174; St. Blaze 20,786, by Mambrino King; Misty, by Mambrino King; Brookdale Queen, by Chimes 5,348, son of Electioneer, dam by Mambrino King; Miranda, dam of Hollister, 2,214; W. H. Nichols, 2,234; Paddock, 2,42, sire of Hartford, 2,80, by Mambrino; Patchen 58, etc.

Green, Tobias J., of Mexico, was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, in 1818. He is a graduate in medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in Syracuse in 1846. In 1847 he located in Parish, where he resided till 1884, when he removed to Mexico. In 1864 he married Emily Hayes of Parish, and they have two children, Roscoe H. and Vesta H. His father, Oliver Green, died in 1868, aged seventy-three, and his mother, Almira (Moore) Green, died in 1893, aged ninety-eight. They were both of English descent. The doctor is seventy-six years of age, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Foster, C. Frank, of Foster Bros., manufacturers of butcher knives, cleavers, steels, etc., at Fulton, was born at Whitby, Ontario, March 24, 1847. His father, J. D. Foster, came here in 1863. The knife manufacturing plant was built in 1880, and the Foster Bros. Company organized, with a paid up capital of \$40,000, and employing thirty men. Beside machine knives of all descriptions, they make several original specialties in the line of butcher's cutlery, and all their products are distinguished for peculiar excellence. Subject's home is in Oswego Falls. In 1870 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Judson, and their children are Judson, Georgietta and Lotta.

Buckley, James, son of Timothy and Margaret Buckley, was born in Ireland, April, 1849, and landed in this country at the age of three weeks. The parents settled near Albany. The occupation of the father for about twenty years was section boss on the railroad; he died at the age of fifty three years. The mother is now living in Sand Bank at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of four children. James has proved himself an efficient business man. He was employed for twenty-one years as station agent at Sand Bank. Later he entered into partnership with Mr. Helm, the firm being known as Buckley & Helm. They manufacture pine, hemlock and hard wood and deal in other kinds of lumber. In 1882 Mr. Buckley married Fanny Mead, of Madison county. They have two children, Timothy and Fannie. He is supervisor of the town, serving his third term.

Auger, Rev. Joseph Julian, pastor of St. Louis church, and manager and principal of St. Louis Parochial School and Academy, also head of the convent of the Sisters of St. Anne, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, October 6, 1838, his family being famous for the number of priests they have produced. He received his education in Quebec Seminary and in Laval University, was ordained September 24, 1864, by the archbishop of Quebec, and was first sent a missionary to the coast of Labrador, where he remained nearly five years; he then acted as parish priest of St. John the Evangelist church in Baie des Chaleurs, canon and parish priest of the Cathedral

of Rimouski, and canon and parish priest of Ste. Anne des Monts, all in Canada. In 1864 he came to Oswego and assumed charge of the above church, school, etc. During the ten years of his rectorship of St. Louis church and school both have prospered greatly.

Edick, Alonzo.—His father, Michael, was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1807, and has been a resident of Fulton for the past thirty years. His early life was spent on a farm; after leaving the farm he engaged in the insurance and real estate business. He has always been a Democrat and has filled many positions of trust in his native county. His wife was Mary Ann Hayner, still living at the age of eighty-three. Their only child is Alonzo, who was born in 1834. After completing his education at Fairfield Academy, Herkimer county, he was clerk in the post-office at Mohawk, and then in the retail drug business for himself at Richfield Springs. He spent three years in the service of the country in the late war, and after the close of the Rebellion removed to Chicago, and was engaged in different business enterprises; for the past ten years he has conducted no active business, but remained in Fulton to care for his aged father and mother.

Cox, John A., a dealer in flour, feed, coal, cement and all kinds of seeds, was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, in 1827, and settled here in 1830 with his father, Gabriel Cox, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Onondaga county when a small boy, being a son of William Cox, a native of New Jersey. John A. Cox married Ann Maria King of Vernon, Oneida county, who died aged thirty-two years. He afterwards married Emily A. Pearce of this town, and they have one son, Charles A. He was educated at the Hannibal Graded School and at the State Normal School at Oswego. Mrs. Emily Pearce Cox died May 18, 1877, and Mr. Cox married in September 1880, Della M. Lankton of Jordan. Subject held the office of justice of the peace twelve years, and assessor three years.

Crofoot, B. S., of Martville, Cayuga county, was born in that county in 1825, son of Joseph, youngest of a family of nine, a native of the East, who settled here at an early day, and died at the age of eighty-six. B. S. Crofoot married Caroline Kimball, who died in 1851 aged twenty-two, leaving two children, Annie and John. In 1854 he married second Gertrude Vine, by whom he had four children, Edgar J., Emma L., Seymour, and George B. Emma L. died aged eighteen; Seymour died aged two years; Anna married Adelbert Collins and has one child, Bert; John married Sophia Johnson and has these children, B. S., Estella, Pearl, Pernie, Anna and Cassie; Edgar J. married Emma Porter and has one son, Alfred; George B. married Lula Cooper and has two children, George and Willoughby.

Aubrey, Rev. A. J., was born at Birmingham, England, in 1855, and is the eldest of three sons of John and Mary Aubrey, who came to America in 1856. They settled at Meriden, Conn., the elder Aubrey being a silversmith by trade. Alfred served at that place an apprenticeship to the britannia manufacturing trade, and while so employed fitted himself to enter college. Graduating from St. Lawrence University in 1880, he was ordained in 1882 to the ministry of the Universalist Church. His successive pastorates were at Danbury, Conn., Ludlow, Vt., and Beverly, Mass., after which, in 1890, he came to Fulton, intending to retire from active ministry, owing to ill health. But in 1891 he accepted the pastorate of the Fulton Universalist Church.

Mr. Aubrey is a speaker of marked ability. He was appointed postmaster in Fulton in 1894 and proves a most efficient and popular official. His wife is Amelia, daughter of Thomas Cousin, of Norwalk, Conn., well known as a manufacturer of ladies' shoes. Their children are Edna L. and Florence C.

Parkhurst, James C., was born in Whitesboro, Oneida county, January 10, 1834, son of Asa and Nancy (Austin) Parkhurst. The grandfather, Josiah, came from Massachusetts. The father came from Oneida county in 1845, and settled in the town where James C. now lives. He was a farmer. In his early days James C. worked at various trades, such as coopering, sawing, hoop-making, etc. He enlisted in 1861 in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery and served nine months. In 1855 he married Caroline, daughter of Ebenezer Buell, of Albion. They have no children. He is a member of the G. A. R., E. L. Bentley Post No. 263, at Sand Bank and has held several offices in connection with this order.

Ott, Andrew, is a son of Joseph and Rosalia (Smith) Ott, who came from Germany and settled in Vernon, Mr. Ott working at his trade of blacksmith. They had seven sons and one daughter, six of the sons now living. Andrew was reared in Vernon, and learned the trade of cheese maker in the factory of G. Merry, Verona, N. Y. In 1883 he made several show cheeses of large size, in the factory of L. L. Wight, one weighing 5,233 pounds for Gass, Doe & Co., of Boston, which was one of the largest made to that date. He also made five averaging 2,700 pounds each for an English firm for an advertisement. He spent one year at Forrestville, came to Redfield in 1886 and bought the Mayflower factory, which has a capacity of 150,000 pounds of cheese annually. It employs the milk of 650 to 700 cows. The output is entirely for foreign market. Mr. Ott is assisted by Mr. J. P. Cooper. He married in 1888 Eva, daughter of Andrew S. Coey. He was elected in 1891 and 1893 for two terms as town clerk.

Lyons, John, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born in 1827. His parents, David and Catherine (Smiley) Lyons, were born in Scotland, and went to Ireland where they were well to do farmers. John, being the eldest son, would have had the property, but preferred to come to America, which he did in 1846. His wife was Ann King of County Cavan, who came to this country with a brother and two sisters when Mr. Lyons was living on Long Island and working in a wholesale store in the city. They came to Redfield, and twelve years later, nine of which were spent in Washington county, bought the farm of 400 acres now owned by them. Their children were Maggie, Mrs. Samuel Stewart living at Redfield Square; Dr. George A., at New Rochelle, where he has a large practice; Mrs. H. F. Newton, Orwell; Edward, attorney at Orwell; James S., in the lumber business in New York, and William, salesman in New York. Mr. Lyon gave his family good educational advantages. He has twice been elected justice. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church.

Hart, E. E., senior member of the firm of Hart & Webb, dealers in coal, wood and hay at Fulton, was born here April 5, 1854, and has for twenty years been closely identified with the progressive business interests of the village. His father, the late Samuel Hart, born in England and by trade a potter, came to America in 1828, and after a residence of four years in Oswego, removed to Fulton and with another

brother erected suitable buildings and began in 1833 the manufacture of stoneware. In 1840 he took exclusive control of the business, and by industry accumulated a substantial property. He married four times, and was the father of ten children, of whom our subject is the youngest. In 1878 he retired from active life, handing over to his sons the stoneware business he had built up. He died in 1891 aged eighty-six years. Elwin E. Hart in 1889 engaged in the coal trade in copartnership with George C. Webb. He married in 1879 Asenath Redman of Oswego Falls, and their children are Robert S., Clara M., Addison E. and Edward R. Hart is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He has served on the Board of Health and was village trustee.

Wilson, William S., was born in 1856 in Rutland, Jefferson county. His father, John Wilson, of Scotch descent, came from Ireland when a young man, stopping in Canada and working on the St. Lawrence River and the lakes. In 1855 he located in Watertown, and married Ellen M. Sloan, also a native of Ireland. They reared three sons, William, John and James, all of whom are living in Redfield. The family came to this place in 1858 and settled. Six years later they removed to the village, where the parents now live. William attended the village school. He learned the wagonmaker's trade of F. L. Butterfield, whom he afterward bought out in the spring of 1876. His business is wagonmaking, repairing, dealing in wagons, carriages, harnesses and implements. John was born in Redfield and has always lived here. He married Alice E., daughter of James Petrie, and they have two sons, Ward, born in 1885, and Edward, born in 1889. Mr. Wilson is foreman in Burritt's mill. He had full charge of Tonkin's saw mill for nine years before going to his present position. He was elected collector in 1882 for one term, and two terms as supervisor in 1892-93.

Stout, Frank J., was born November 13, 1854, son of Ferdinand and Mary Stout, who emigrated to this county from Germany when the father was about twenty-four years old. They settled in Ulster county. The father was in his early days an engineer, which occupation Frank took up and is now following with A. & E. Lane, who run a tannery establishment at Sand Bank, Oswego county. He was with the firm when it was Lane & Pierce; he was a superintendent of a sole leather tannery in Forest county, Pa., for eight years. June 20, 1885, he married Julia Dingman, of Orwell, by whom he has three children.

Southwick, J. A., was born in Wayne county, February 21, 1827. For thirty-three years he was engaged in the starch business at Oswego. In 1853 he married Mary E. Norton. They have one daughter, Mrs. Maria H. Edwards, of Oswego. Mr. Southwick's father was John Southwick and his mother Phoebe Libby, both of Vermont.

Tryon, Alonzo, was born in Sandy Creek May 15, 1817, a son of Levi and Polly (Bartholomew) Tryon, who came to Sandy Creek about 1800. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools, and followed fishing and farming for many years. He now owns about 200 acres of land, and follows dairying and general farming, keeping twenty-eight cows. Mr. Tryon has been twice married, first, in 1843, to Mary Clark, by whom he has these children; Ellen (deceased), Charles, Hiram (deceased), William, Emery, and Fred. Mrs. Tryon died, and he married second in 1865 Mary S., daughter of James Upton, and they have had two

sons: Daniel, born February 2, 1866, who is engaged in the nursery business in connection with farming; and Frank, born September 15, 1868, who follows fishing and farming. The family is of English descent. Mr. Tryon's grandfather lived and died in Oneida county.

Tillapaugh, James J., was born in Wisconsin March 18, 1858. He was a son of the late Frederick S. Tillapaugh, who was born in New York State. His mother was born in Illinois. His grandfather was a German. James was educated in Pulaski and Mexico Academies, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1887-88; he then went to Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in 1890. He married Jennie L. Rice; they have three children, Golda, Mary and Zada. James was the oldest of thirteen children; he left home at the age of fourteen and started out in this great world to figure for himself; for two long years he worked for a Mr. Bragdon for his board and clothes; during that time he studied diligently; many a cold winter's night he sat up all night and perused his books; after which he entered the Pulaski and Mexico Academies, and at this writing he is practicing medicine in Sand Bank, where he has been for five years.

Tilton, Levi, was born in Albion February 5, 1838, a son of Alexander Tilton. The grandfather came from England, and to this county from the east when the county was a wilderness. He cleared his land and built a log cabin. He married Betsey Elizabeth Blair of Oswego county. The father died at the age of sixty-eight years and the mother at the age of ninety-three. Their children were Louisa, Huldia, who now resides in Parish, and our subject. The latter spent his life in farming and lumbering, except while in the late war. He enlisted in the 81st N. Y. Vols., and was in nine regular engagements—Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm and others, and was discharged October 22, 1864. Subject is a member of Bentley Post G. A. R., No. 265, and has filled the office of junior vice. He married, November 13, 1864, Lana C. Adams of Parish, and they have one adopted son, Clarence.

Monroe, William, was born in Lewisborough, Westchester county, in 1828, his parents, Eri and Rachel Monroe, removing to this town in 1842. They first settled on a farm which is now his home. The father was a carpenter by trade, but his later years were devoted to farming. Of their five children but two are now living, and William is the sole representative in Oswego county. He has served the town as assessor for many years with credit. Mrs. Monroe's maiden name was Amelia Frances, daughter of Luther Hannum of Hannibal.

McCahan, Daniel, is the son of John and Elizabeth Callaghan McCahan, natives of the town of Templestraugh, County Antrim, Ireland. The father came to New York in 1845, and from New York to Redfield the same year, and returned to New York the next year, where he was married and lived for twenty years, and where Daniel was born May 10, 1856. The family moved to Redfield in 1866 and bought a farm of 175 acres of Peter Cooper, sr., on what was then known as the Sturgeon road, which farm is still in the possession of the family. John McCahan died October 25, 1880. There were six children, of whom three are living—Rose and Samuel on the old farm, and Daniel on an eighty-eight acre farm on the Osceola road, which he bought in 1884, and to which he has since added making it 128 acres. He married, November 19, 1883, Nellie, daughter of William and Eunice Currie, and has three children,

Claton D., born May 11, 1886, Harrison, born July 9, 1888, and Agnes, born January 19, 1891. He has served as collector one term, and justice of the peace seven successive years.

Menter, A., was born in Cortland county, February 14, 1835. The father followed the various lines of tanner, currier and shoemaker. He is now living with our subject at the age of eighty-five years. A. Menter is one of eight children. His life has been spent at farming, except while in the army. He enlisted in 1861 in the cavalry and was stationed in Utah, Nevada and Arizona, fighting the Indians. He was discharged October 11, 1864, at Camp Douglas, Utah. He is a member of Melzar Richard Post 367, G. A. R., and has filled the offices of guard and quartermaster.

Schermerhorn, Henry, was born in Homer, N. Y., in 1821. His father, Jacob, moved from there to Richland. About 1824 he conducted a hotel on the road between Port Ontario and Oswego, and died there in 1862. Henry married Pamela A. Le Valley of Sandy Creek and went to Wisconsin, but returned again to Sandy Creek, and in 1863 moved to Boylston, settling in the central part, where he died in 1888; his widow is at present living in Smartville. They had one child, Alfred H. He grew up at home and married Libby J. Ethridge of the same town. He has spent his life in farming. Their children are Herman H., and Mina (Mrs. Leslie C. Austin), who has one daughter, Edith L. Alfred is the owner of several large farms, two of them being in Sandy Creek. He has served as assessor and excise commissioner.

Himes, John S., a resident of Orwell since February, 1872, was born in Scriba, March 27, 1853. His father, Morgan P., was born in Herkimer county, and came with his father to Scriba, where he died in 1885 aged seventy-three. His mother was Frances Borden, also of Herkimer county, who is at present living at Scriba. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church. John S. married in 1877 Sarah, only daughter of Artemus Carpenter, a farmer, who came from Herkimer county to Orwell. She was born February 26, 1858. Their children are Earnest, born July 1, 1878; Earl, born April 18, 1881; Maud, born November 4, 1884; Mable, born September 6, 1887; Mina, born June 8, 1890; and Mattie V., born October 5, 1893. The family belong to the Methodist Church. Mr. Himes is a man devoted to his family and his great ambition is to give his children fair education.

Lukentelly, A. A., son of John L. and Mary (Lemonier) Lukentelly of Lysander, was born in that town May 10, 1854. John L., the father, was a man of much prominence in the locality where most of his life was passed. Alonzo is the second son, and after the completion of his education at the Baldwinsville Academy, took charge of the homestead in Lysander until 1879, when he purchased a farm in South Granby. His wife is Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Catherine McCarthy of Baldwinsville, whom he married April 9, 1874, and by whom he had eight children: Ernest A., Frances G., Kenneth G., Reginald J., Ruth G., Donald Mc., Arthur J., and Norman M. One son, Raymond Vincent, died in infancy. Mr. Lukentelly is justice of the peace, having been elected in 1890.

Gaylord, Charles.—The family traces its history back to 1620, when three brothers came from England, landing on Plymouth Rock. In 1804 Elijah Gaylord came from Connecticut and settled in Florence. He died in 1846. Subject was born in 1807, one of three sons and five daughters, all of whom located in this State, three still

living: Hannah, Mrs. Alsworth, born in 1801, and Candace, Mrs. Thompson. Charles married Catherine Mills, who was of Dutch descent. Their children were Jane, Mrs. Dr. Cox, of Williamstown; Hannah, Mrs. Henry Gibbs of Camden; Lyman H., who married Ann Reynolds of Redfield, formerly of Sandy Creek; Alonzo, who died in 1858 aged sixteen; Sidney, who enlisted as private in the 147th Regiment at the age of eighteen in August, 1872, and was killed in front of Petersburg in June, 1864. He was then second lieutenant, and had command of his company. He was buried in the Redfield Cemetery, and the G. A. R. Post is named the Gaylord in his honor. Mr. Gaylord came to Redfield in 1850 and settled where he now lives on a farm of 187 acres. His son, Lyman H., who carries on the farm, has two married daughters: Mrs. Charles Ostrander, living near Watertown, and Mrs. Edwin Burrows in Virginia. He also has an adopted son, Fred. This family is noted for longevity, no member having died under eighty-two.

Bilque, Alexander L., was born in Oswego, February 28, 1852, a grandson of Joseph, born in France, who died in this town aged eighty-eight, and a son of Alexander, also born in France, who died here aged seventy-six. The latter married Amelia Hurtubese, a native of Canada, who survives him. The grandfather was a soldier under the first Napoleon, and was wounded in the Moscow campaign. Alexander L. was educated in Oswego, and is quartermaster-sergeant of the 48th Separate Company, N. Y. S. militia. He worked at his trade fifteen years, then engaged in the shoe business with his father in May, 1887, having now an elegant store at 197 West First street, where they carry a full line of the finest and best in the footwear line and carry one of the largest stocks in the city. In 1878 Mr. Bilque married Pauline, daughter of Justine and Jane Janny, and their children are Paul, born in 1878, George, born in 1883, and Marian, born in 1890.

Allen, John R., was born in Oswego county, May 24, 1848. His father, Martin A., was born in Saratoga county and died in this county aged eighty-four. He married Augusta Greenwood, who died aged thirty, and their children were Byron E., John R., and Augusta, all deceased except subject. The grandfather was Erastus, who died in this county aged eighty. John H. was educated in the common schools and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has served as supervisor, also president of the village five years. For sixteen years he followed carriage building, then engaged in the dry goods business for three years, and was afterward interested in the manufacture of granite and marble work. He sold his interest in this in 1893, and erected the Allen building, where he engaged in the granite and marble business alone, being interested in a quarry and manufacturing business at Barre, Vt., and using this building as a salesroom. October 27, 1869, he married Ann E., daughter of Mason and Mary (Olmstead) Salisbury. Her grandfather, Reuben Salisbury, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. The children of our subject are Albert and Edna, the former a student of Rochester Business College.

Ney, Willis, of Fulton. Among the representative families of this village, a prominent place must be accorded that of Willis Ney, who was for many years a leading merchant here and who has filled many positions of official trust and responsibility. He was born in Oneida, removing to Fulton at the age of seventeen. His wife is Agnes M., daughter of George and Mary Kenyon, late of Andover, Mass., where she

was born. Both families are of old New England lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Ney were married in 1854 and have one daughter, Bertha, who married Herbert Rose, of Syracuse. Mr. Rose is now manager for the Singer Machine Co., with headquarters at Buffalo. Their children are Howard and Millicent A.

Osborn, Isaac R., of Oswego Falls, is of old English stock, inheriting the sterling qualities of his ancestry. He is the oldest son of Hurum and Olive Osborn, of Ira, Cayuga county, where he was born April 2, 1833. Amos Osborn, the father of Hurum, was one of the first settlers in Cayuga county. Isaac has devoted his attention to farming, with marked success, now owning 200 acres of choice land devoted to dairying and thoroughbred stock. He was for several years assessor of Ira, and has served Granby as overseer of the poor. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational church of Oswego Falls. Mrs. Osborn's maiden name was Jane M. Henderson of Tully, Onondaga county, where her father, John Henderson, was a pioneer and with his wife, Polly Hunt, accumulated a large property, and reared eight children. Mrs. Henderson was one of the five organizers of the first Presbyterian church established in Onondaga county. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn married October 29, 1858, and have two children, Frank H., who married Ruth Chapman of Hoosick Falls and who now conducts the old homestead in Cayuga county, and Hattie, wife of Sanford Wells, a traveling salesman, residing in Fulton. A younger son, Hiram, died when less than one year old, in 1864.

Olmstead, Samuel J.—His father, Gilbert O., is a son of Captain O. B. and brother of Arthur E. Olmstead. Samuel was born in Orwell, June 11, 1872. His mother died very soon after and he was taken to the home of his grandfather, where he has always lived. His grandfather died in 1884, the boy being generously provided for in his will. Samuel was educated at the Orwell public school and Pulaski Academy. Early in 1894 he opened a general store in the village and has every prospect of success. He has a small dairy farm running up to the village. His home is the home of his grandfather and is kept by his grandmother.

Wells, Willis M., M. D., was born at Newport, Ill., in 1851, the second son of William W. Wells, a farmer at that place. After attending Falley Seminary, he entered the University of Vermont, pursuing the study of medicine, and received his diploma in 1874. His first medical practice was at Martville, Cayuga county, where he remained four years, and came to Oswego Falls in 1879. His wife is Alice B., youngest daughter of John Edwards of Hannibal. They have two children, Floy and Leon. Dr. Wells is highly esteemed, no less for his professional ability, than for intellectual attainments and moral worth.

Wybron, Mrs. Eliza (Inledon), of South Granby, is the widow of the late John T. Wybron. Both she and her husband were born and reared in Devonshire, England, where they were married in 1840, and where two of their children were born. They made a home in Canada for four years, and came to Granby in 1850. Mr. Wybron was a blacksmith by trade. During the last two years of the Civil war he was at the front, receiving an honorable discharge in 1865. He died in 1871, aged fifty-four years, and his widow continues to reside on the farm in Granby, which is operated by her son, John S., whose wife, Mary, died in 1885, leaving one son, Frank A. Mrs. Wybron has been the mother of fifteen children, of whom ten are now living. She

has twenty-four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Now seventy-three years of age, she is still erect and vivacious with faculties little impaired by time.

Sharp, John N., is the son of John L. Sharp, a boat-builder of Albany, also engaged in the dry goods trade, who came to Fulton in 1841. He died at the age of forty-two. His wife, Adeline Oman Sharp, still lives in Fulton. John N. Sharp is the elder of six children, and one brother and sister now reside here. He married in 1871 Mary Liscom. They have one adopted daughter, Edna. Mr. Sharp has made for himself an honored place among men, and holds at present the responsible position of police judge, to which he was elected in 1889. He has also served as village president, trustee and excise commissioner.

Rumsey, George B.—His father, David Rumsey, was noted as a skilled teacher of vocal and instrumental music in the vicinity of his former residence at Victory, Cayuga county. He came to Granby about 1859. His wife, Maria J. Andrews, was the mother of three sons and three daughters. George, the oldest son was born at Victory, February 4, 1842. His wife is Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Coles of England. Mr. Rumsey is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 347. Their children are Guy Louis, Clarence David, Stelle Ceamer, Charlie Henry, Gertie Jane and Earl Clay. Guy married Cora Palmer and operates a farm at Granby Center; Clarence married Nellie Baker and resides at Lamson's. Stelle's wife is Lydia, daughter of Philo Lampman, and their daughter, Pearl Jane, was born May 2, 1890.

Reeve, Silas A., son of James and Melinda Reeve, was born at Erieville, Madison county, in 1835. In the vicinity of Cazenovia in Madison county, one of the earliest settlers was Silas Reeve, grandfather of our subject. He was in earlier days a resident of Long Island, by trade a cabinet maker, and Mr. Reeve has now in his home an arm chair made by his grandfather during the period of British occupation. It is in good preservation and highly prized by Mr. Reeve. James Reeve also began life as a cabinet maker, but in later time became an extensive farmer in Madison county. He was a prominent advocate of the abolition of slavery, and a leading spirit in the Baptist church. Silas Reeve has for a quarter of a century been an honored resident of Fulton. He still owns a farm in Volney, now operated by his son-in-law, Edward Aylesworth. March 14, 1859, Mr. Reeve married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Reese of Nelson, and Mrs. Jennie Aylesworth is their only child.

McCarthy, George D., was born in Canada, July 25, 1841, came to Oswego in 1867, and served in the Army of the Tennessee, being honorably discharged in 1865. While in Canada he learned wood working, and on coming to this town he again took up the business, which he still continues. In 1890 he formed a partnership with V. A. Converse at 106 West Second street. In 1869 he married Julia Breen of this town, a daughter of William and Margaret (Hayden) Breen, and they have had two children: Ina, born August 16, 1871, who resides in Albion; and Hallie, born August 24, 1873. The business of McCarthy & Converse, carriage manufacturers, 106 West Second street, was organized in 1890. They manufacture all kinds of carriages, sleighs, wagons, etc., and also are general blacksmiths and wood workers, doing all kinds of special order work, from the finest grade down. They carry a full line of carriage trimmings, doing everything pertaining to the manufacture of carriages. They employ from four to six men, and have one of the largest shops in the county.

Edwards, James W., was born in Jefferson county in 1844 and settled in this county in 1873, and on this farm in 1884. He is a son of O. A. and Mary (Wilson) Edwards, she a daughter of James Wilson and he a son of Hiram Edwards. The family are of Scotch origin, but the great-grandfather, James Wilson, was one of the first settlers of Jefferson county. James W. Edwards married Alwilda, a daughter of Horatio and Rosanna Fox of Clayton, Jefferson county, and they have one son, James Bert, born in 1878. Subject owns a farm of 150 acres, situated one and one-half miles east of Hannibal.

Fuller, J. M., elder son of Almarin Fuller, was born in Columbia county July 26, 1815, and when fifteen years of age his parents removed to Granby. His education was acquired at the common schools, supplemented by reading and personal research, and for a number of years was engaged in teaching. He began farming where now located in 1842, and a barn upon his premises bears the date of 1844. Mr. Fuller married first in 1842 Phoebe Berry of Lysander, who died in 1845, leaving one son, Willard C. His second wife was Martha Crawford of Granby, who died in 1869, and he married third Lucy Lewis, who died April 20 1887. September 14, 1887, Mr. Fuller married fourth Eliza Morris, who was born in Sussex, England, the daughter of the late Reuben Morris. Willard Fuller became a volunteer soldier in Co. A, 185th New York, and died in the war.

Campbell, John M., of the Fulton Machine Co., manufacturers of the Kendrick ensilage cutter, automatic engines, wood split pulleys, etc., came to America in 1855. He was born in Favelkirk, Scotland, in 1833, and learned the foundry trade in Glasgow. After two years at Fort Hope, Ontario, he settled at Auburn, remaining there until 1879, when he removed to Fulton, and for seven years was foreman for E. W. Ross. In 1886 he built the Pearman Foundry on First street, operating it three years, when he became stockholder in the Fulton Machine Co. upon its incorporation, and where his practical and thorough knowledge of the business are of great value. In 1858 he married Mary Sinclair of Kingston, Ont., by whom he had fourteen children. Mr. Campbell occupies a high position in the Masonic fraternity, having made his way to the top of the pinnacle of degrees.

Crow, Charles, was born in 1852 at Oriskany Falls. His parents, William and Charlotte (Traford) Crow, were natives of England and came to this country in 1849. They settled in Oneida county, Mr. Crow working at his trade of wood turner. They came to Redfield in 1865, and for the past twenty-five years Mr. Crow has been an engineer. They reared ten children, of whom five are now living: Mary, Rose, living in Utica; Mrs. William Quigley in Ottawa, Canada; Eva, Mrs. Charles Williams in Camden; and George in Redfield. Two sons, George and John, were killed in the army. Charles worked in the tannery for nine years until he was twenty-five, then clerked in the tannery store five years, and in 1884 embarked in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, C. Williams. He bought out in 1887 and has since carried on a general store. He married in 1887 Jennie, daughter of James Petrie, and has two children: Harry P., born in 1887, and Ellen G., born in 1891. He was elected collector in 1884 for one term, and in 1888 and 1889, town clerk.

Church, Carlon, is remembered as having been for many years one of the successful merchants of Fulton. His parents were early residents of the village. While

Carlton did not inherit his business from his father, he was associated with him for some time. Carlton Church was a self-made man. His first wife was Martha Boardman, whom he married June 3, 1863, by whom he had two children, both dying young. His second wife, to whom he was married January 25, 1876, was Gertrude E., daughter of Samuel F. and Susan M. Merry, of Utica. By this marriage he had two children, Leila A. and Grace. Carlton died July 1, 1884.

Barber, David, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 16, 1822, son of Aaron of Connecticut. Aaron Barber removed to Herkimer county for a time and then to Albion and settled about two miles south of Pineville, which is an old historic spot. Here he conducted a chairmaking industry, some of the chairs being now in the possession of his son, David. Aaron Barber first married Betsey Thorp, of Connecticut, mother of David. He was afterwards married to Betsey Cole and Eunice Eblston, respectively. David Barber has devoted his time to various lines, lumbering, boating, and at present is a farmer. He was married in 1848 to Harriette L. Kellogg, of Onondaga, Onondaga county. By this marriage they had one daughter, Harriette L. He afterward married Caroline, daughter of Isaac and Deborah George, of Essex county, N. Y., by whom he had two children, Henry D. and William L., the latter deceased. David Barber has been excise commissioner for twelve years in the town of Albion and in politics is a staunch Democrat.

Brown, John M., son of Philip and Nancy Brown, was born March 16, 1820. This family is one of the old pioneer families of New York State. John M. has spent a life of usefulness as a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. He first read law under H. S. Nelson, of Florence, Oneida county. He has also had the degree M. D. conferred upon him. He has also followed this profession for many years. In 1847 he married Jane Coffin, of Oneida county. They were the parents of two children, Libbie, now Mrs. Holland, of Herkimer; and John C., who is in the drug business at Sand Bank. Mr. Brown has been justice of the peace several terms and notary public since 1848, being appointed by Governor Fish; town school superintendent from 1850 to 1856, in Oneida county, N. Y.

Beardsley, Almon L.—About 1829 Ephraim Beardsley, who was born in Fairfield county, Conn., and had for a time lived in Oneida county, settled at North Volney, where he engaged in farming. Almon was born June 1, 1833, at the old home near where he now resides. His first wife was Sarah Hubbard, of Volney, who died in 1870, leaving three children, Lawton D., born 1856, now one of the leading farmers of Granby; Emily L., wife of Howard Van Buren, of Volney; and Arthur M., a stenographer in the employ of a mercantile house at Utica. He was married again in 1871 to Mary J. Adams, of Richland. No children have been the result of this marriage.

Benjamin, E. P., was born in Brooklyn, June 6, 1853. At eleven years of age he was a cash boy in a store. In 1873 he entered the employ of a Boston house manufacturing shade rolls, and represented them in twenty-eight States for eight years and three years in Europe. In 1884 he became connected with the Minetto Shade Cloth Co. The business of this concern has been greatly increased, and with this growth Mr. Benjamin has been closely connected. In 1874 he married Florence I., daughter of E. C. Hume. Mr. Benjamin is a man of superior business ability and is

very popular with his friends. His parents were Edwin and M. L. (Holcomb) Benjamin. His grandfather, Daniel Benjamin, was State grand master of the Masons in Vermont, who have erected a monument to his memory. He was also a colonel in the State militia.

Whitney, Charles Fred, was born in this county December 17, 1850, a son of Cyrus and Jane E. (Brown) Whitney, the former deceased. The grandfather Brown was in the war of 1812. Charles F. was educated at the Mexico and at the Pennsylvania Military Academies, the latter located at Chester, Pa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and read law with his father, who was county judge for ten years. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, practicing in Oswego until 1877, when he went to San Diego, Tex., and to Laredo, being county attorney of Duval county, and acting district attorney, also attorney for the Mexican National Railway Co. during the entire time. In 1885 he returned to Oswego and engaged in practice with his father, which continued till the death of the latter, when he entered into partnership with Hon. C. N. Bulger, but in 1893 he opened an office in the Arcade building, where he now is. He married Mattie E. Davis of Scriba, daughter of Allen Davis, and they have one child, Jennie. The Davis family is descended from a noble French lineage.

Dilts, Frank, late a prominent iron manufacturer of Fulton, was born near Auburn, N. Y., October 17, 1824. His father was a small farmer and his advantages were limited. Having learned the moulder's trade, he became a foreman for a Fulton foundry and when it was destroyed by fire started one on his own account. During this time he had some experience in the Pennsylvania oil fields and as an army contractor. His business was at first a small one, but gradually grew into an important factor in the business interests of Fulton. Twice his plant was destroyed by fire, but was each time replaced on a larger scale. His demise in 1893 at nearly seventy years of age was mourned as a personal grief by the people of Fulton. Mr. Dilts was especially interested in temperance reform, and in his many years of fearless conflict with the liquor cause struck many a telling blow, earning nevertheless the respect of his opponents. He married twice, first in 1855 Charlotte King of Fulton, who died in 1872, and in 1873 Lydia Butler, by whom he has these children: Frank and Lucy.

Burr, J. Gilbert, was born in West Monroe December 14, 1856, on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of Freeman Burr, a native of Smithfield, Madison county, born in 1817, and of seven children of Aaron Burr of Massachusetts, of English ancestry. Freeman came to West Monroe in 1845, and has resided on his present farm forty-nine years. His wife was Alice Claxton (whose people were among the first settlers of Amboy, about 1815), by whom he had three children, Isaac A., George F. and J. Gilbert. Mrs. Burr died in February, 1894. From 1873 to 1892 our subject has followed teaching during the winter seasons, the last four years of which he taught in Caughdenoy, Constantia and Bernhard's Bay. In December, 1891, he engaged in the general mercantile and agricultural implement business in the village of West Monroe, which he still conducts. He also supervises the farm on which butter making is his specialty, caring also for his aged father. In 1882 he married Christina, daughter of John Feikert of Amboy. Mr. Burr served as justice of the peace eight years. He is a member of the West Monroe Grange.

Fillmore, Asa D., was born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, August 24, 1867,

son of Albert D. and Margaret (Treenham) Fillmore, who came from Oneida county and Oswego county respectively. The father spent most of his life farming, except two years in the milling business at Pulaski. He at present resides in Connecticut. They became the parents of three children, Bertha M., Lillie, and Asa D. The latter has always followed farming up to within the last two years, since which time he has conducted a grist mill at New Centreville. The mill runs by water power entirely. February 24, 1891, he married Rose, daughter of Joel M. Stewart, of Richland, Oswego county, who is a prominent farmer in that place.

Whitcomb, James D., fourth son of the late Jasper H. Whitcomb, was born on the old Whitcomb homestead at South Granby, March 29, 1863. Jasper Whitcomb, born in Vermont in 1822, of old English descent, came first to Granby in 1827. His wife was Louise Harris of New England birth, and they reared a large family of children, of whom five are still residents of Oswego county. James D. Whitcomb succeeds his father in the management of the homestead farm at South Granby. He was educated at Fulton Union School. His wife is Emma Cook of South Granby, and a daughter of Carlon Cook. They have one daughter, Ethel, born May 7, 1891. A son, Jasper, born in 1893, died in infancy.

Husted, Charles, was born July 22, 1843, in Hastings, Oswego county, son of Abram and Betsey Husted. Abram was born in Johnstown July 4, 1809, and came with his parents to Parish at the age of eighteen. He took up a farm in this county and cut the first tree. He went from there to Hastings where he married Betsey Herrick, returned to Parish and settled on the homestead, where he has lived for forty-five years. They had two children, Francilia, who died aged fifteen, and Charles, our subject. He has lived on the homestead since he was five years of age, received his education in the district school at Parish, and helped his father till he was married, December 31, 1867, to Susan Lothridge, by whom he had one son, Harmon. Since Mr. Husted's marriage he has conducted the homestead farm. His father is still living, aged eighty-five. Subject is a member of the M. E. Church of Parish, of which he is steward and trustee.

Matteson, Judson E., was born in New Haven, Oswego county, February 10, 1846, son of Charles M., born in Herkimer county. The grandfather was Stephen A. Matteson of Herkimer county, born in 1790, son of Jesse, a native of Vermont. Charles M., while a young man, taught school, was a prominent man in his town, served in all the highest town offices, was colonel in the N. Y. State militia, and while at Washington on business was a guest of General Scott. He came to Hastings in 1844, but died in Herkimer in 1855. His wife was Clarissa A. Loomis, who died in 1887. Their children were Judson E., and Ellen. Subject was educated in Whitestown Seminary, later taught school six years, and from 1869 to 1875 was engaged in the lumber business in Midland, Mich. He returned to Hastings, where he has since been engaged in farming. In 1870 he married Alice, daughter of Derias and Mercy Britton of Caughdenoy, and they have one child, Charles D., born in Midland, Mich., in 1875. Our subject is a member of the Central Square Grange, Masonic Order, Oswego River Chapter, in Phoenix. Mrs. Matteson is a member of the Eastern Star of Syracuse.

Taylor, L. P., was born in Otsego county, April 15, 1841. He studied law in

Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He practiced in Albany for twelve years, then came to Oswego and engaged in farming. He was elected supervisor of the town of Oswego in 1887, and again in 1894. Mr. Taylor married, in 1863, Mary J. Davy.

Whitcomb, Frank J., was born in South Granby, January 1, 1859. His late father, Jasper H. Whitcomb, who died aged sixty years, was widely known and not less widely regretted as one who contributed a full share towards the growth and prosperity of the town. Frank Whitcomb in 1888 purchased a farm of 100 acres adjacent to the village of Oswego Falls, devoting his attention to the manufacture of butter and with such marked success, that his product demands a premium above the market price in New York and elsewhere. His chief product, however, is sweet cream, which he markets in Syracuse and New York, buying of others in this county and in Onondaga, to supply his trade. For the separation of cream Mr. Whitcomb employs the famous De Laval centrifugal machine, which may be said to have effected a revolution in the dairy business. The introduction of about twenty-five of these separators into Oswego county since 1880 has been largely due to his personal effort. Mr. Whitcomb married Luella, daughter of C. C. Wilcox of Granby, and their children are Bertha M., born December 29, 1889, and Ralph J., born January 9, 1891.

Acker, Dr. Dillon F., physician and surgeon, has held the office of supervisor, postmaster and town clerk of Hannibal. He was born in Hannibal in 1845, and read medicine with his father, Dr. W. J. Acker, whom he succeeded in practice. He attended lectures at the University of Ann Arbor, Mich., graduated at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and is now in practice here. He married Vina E. Barrett, in 1867, and they have two children, Nellie M., and Dr. W. B., a physician in practice in New York city, whose grandfather, Dr. W. J. Acker, was a native of Schodack, N. Y., who commenced the practice of medicine in Hannibal in 1842, and continued nearly until his death in 1894. His father, Nicholas Acker, served in the war of 1812 and his grandfather in the Revolutionary war. Dr. D. F. Acker was ten years examining surgeon for the United States Pension Department. He was a member of the 84th Regiment N. Y. Inf. during the Rebellion. After the war he joined the 48th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. of Oswego, holding commissions as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, assistant surgeon, and surgeon, and also surgeon of the 29th Separate Co., serving twenty-three years.

Olmstead, Arthur E., was born in Orwell June 20, 1850. His father, Orimel B., was born in Delhi, Delaware county, February 14, 1806. When Arthur was seventeen years old his father died, and he, being the oldest of seven children, assumed the duty of caring for the family. In 1838 he moved to Orwell and engaged in farming; in 1840 he opened a store, and carried on both farm and store. In 1844 he furnished the ground and built the Orwell Union church. In 1862, as supervisor, he was called to Oswego to devise means for raising men for the Union forces, and, returning home, within ten days enlisted Company C, 110th Regiment N. Y. V., going himself as captain. After a few days at the barracks at Oswego the regiment was forwarded and arrived at Baltimore September 1, 1862. The Second Bull Run battle had been recently fought, and his son, Melvin S., a member of the 24th Regiment, was wounded in the engagement on Saturday; he lay upon the field where he fell

until Tuesday, when he was found by a nurse who cared for him until he died, when he was buried in his blanket. A letter from his mother disclosed his identity, and the nurse sent the sad news to his mother at home. His father, at Baltimore, obtained a furlough, went to Washington, found the nurse, and going to the battlefield, obtained the remains of his son, and by driving day and night with an ambulance, brought them to Washington, and on to Orwell. The next night he started on his return to his regiment at Baltimore. The journey and exposure brought on a fever, and the regiment being ordered to the front, he was taken to a private residence in Baltimore. His wife hastened to his bedside, and ministered to him day and night, until fatigue, anxiety and loss of sleep brought on insomnia; opiates were administered by the physician, and she fell into a sleep from which she never awoke, her death occurring November 17, 1862. Her remains were brought home by her brother Erastus of Brooklyn, and after their interment the oldest daughter went to Baltimore to care for her father. When convalescent he was taken to Washington, and as there was no probability of his being able to join his regiment, he was discharged January 1, 1863, and returned home, to again resume business as his strength would permit, continuing until 1874, when he sold his store to Arthur E. He died in October, 1884. When the Grand Army Post was formed at Orwell it was named S. M. Olmstead Post, and the veterans insisted that Mr. Olmstead should be its commander. Arthur E. is one of nine children, namely: S. M., deceased; Gilbert C. of Orwell; Mrs. H. N. Weed, deceased; Mrs. T. C. McKenna, who died in 1898; Mrs. A. H. Bean of Orwell; Etta, who died in 1865, aged seven; Mary and Samuel, deceased. Arthur E. was educated in the public schools at Orwell and engaged in the mercantile business in 1874 at that place. In 1883 he built a brick store on the old site where his father began business, the store being 101 by 35 feet, three stories including basement, which he now occupies with a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc. He is also heavily engaged in farming and lumbering, having a cheese factory and steam saw mill at Orwell village, a dairy farm of 230 acres near Richland Station, and 500 acres in dairy farms in Orwell, which he carries on. He is a Republican, and has served as supervisor three terms, also town clerk and assessor. The Orwell chair factory is one of his enterprises. In 1887 he bought the tannery property, which he converted into a chair factory, and successfully conducted it until 1882, when he sold it and bought the Ontario Iron Works at Pulaski, which he now is conducting, manufacturing portable engines, boilers, plows, etc. Mr. Olmstead takes great interest in the G. A. R., and was instrumental in the erection of the handsome soldiers' monument in Orwell. In 1876 he married Ida J. Davis of Clinton, Mich., and they have two sons, Orimel B., born October 16, 1880, and Fred L., born November 19, 1881.

Murphy, Cornelius S., was born in the city of Oswego August 15, 1846. His father, Cornelius, and his mother, Bridget Sheehan, were both born in County Cork, Ireland, where they married and whence they came to this country in 1840. He first landed in Canada, and lived at Picton, and was engaged in what was known as the Windmill fight. He came to Oswego and from there to Fulton about 1850, and where he died in 1873. Cornelius S. was the youngest of five children, four boys and one girl. He worked with his father and brothers in the flouring mills, packing flour in barrels, until the war broke out, when his two brothers, Michael and Daniel, en-

listed—Michael in Co. E, 12th N. Y. V., and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run. Daniel enlisted with Major Joseph Kenyon in Scott's 900 Cavalry, and died in the service from exposure in 1865. When Cornelius was scarcely seventeen he enlisted in Co. E, 79th N. Y. V. and did faithful service at the headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps in front of Petersburg until the evacuation of that city and was at the finish when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. The following August he returned home and worked for W. S. Nelson in his flour mill for a number of years, and then opened a retail meat market. He has been constable ten years and deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Beadle, Van Buren, Amos Allport and the present sheriff, Wilber H. Selleck. Mr. Murphy has been identified with the Fenian movement to invade Canada, and was one of the circle in Fulton; he was the first president of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society of Fulton and was a delegate to the State convention of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society held in Syracuse in 1874, and was one of the vice-presidents. He is a member of Branch 86 of the C. M. B. A., and for a number of years has been a trustee of the Catholic church; he is a member of Post Schenck No. 271, G. A. R., of this village, and has represented the post in department encampment as commander and delegate. In 1879 Mr. Murphy was married to Julia A. Burke of Oswego, and they have three children: Robert C., William J., and Alice M. He lives in a pleasant home, 33 Erie street. When Mr. Murphy first moved to Fulton there was no street open north of Erie—it was almost a wilderness. The Catholics had no church or regular pastor, but occasional services were held in private houses. He in company with Patrick Cullen, Peter Conley and forty others walked to Oswego to be confirmed in St. Paul's church, where the late Cardinal McCloskey, who was then bishop of Albany, held confirmation services.

Howell, William H., was born in Sterling, Cayuga county, in 1834, a son of John and Sarah Howell. Their children are Mrs. Ann Cooper, Mrs. Charlotte Burr, William H. and David. The grandfather, John Howell, was a native of Scotland, came to America and was in the war of 1812, and was lost on Lake Ontario while in the service of the United States. William H. enlisted in Co. E. 184th Regiment N. Y. Vols., August 29, 1864, and served in that regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out at City Point in 1865. He married in 1858 Elizabeth, a daughter of Zenas Barlow. They have two children living: Mrs. Nettie R. Ottman and Elmer Z. Mrs. Sarah Bradfoard was the grandmother of our subject. The grandfather, Hosea Bradfoard, was in the war of 1812. William H. and David Howell were both in the war of the Rebellion. David enlisted in 1862 in Co. G, 110th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. The great-grandfather Bradfoard was in the war of the Revolution.

Fisher, Urbane, one of Orwell's prominent young men, was born in Boylston, in 1853, son of James E. Fisher, a native of England, born in 1821. He was one of twelve children born to Edward Fisher, who was a farmer. James E. came to the United States in 1844 and settled in Schenectady, where he engaged at farm work. In 1850 he removed to Boylston and purchased a farm. Five years later he removed to Orwell and settled on the farm now owned by Urbane, where he and his wife, who was Cordelia Chapman, of Knox, Albany county, now live. They have four children: Lodema, Urbane, Josie, and Drucilla. Urbane began life as a farmer, which voca-

tion he has successfully followed. He has always devoted considerable time to the carpenter and blacksmith trades, and has made a specialty of breeding fast horses, Hamiltonian and Gold dust. Mr. Fisher has served as excise commissioner. He is a member of the Orwell Grange No. 66.

Delong, Philando H., was a son of Cornelius and Nancy (Hall) Delong, who were natives of Herkimer county and went in 1837 to St. Lawrence county, settling in Hammond. In 1853 they moved to Boylston and settled on a farm in the central part. They reared five children, all now living in Boylston. Mrs. Delong died in 1871, and Mr. Delong in 1885. Philando married Mary D. Sweet of St. Lawrence county, and they have lived on the farm occupied by them since 1865. Their children are Alice, now Mrs. Edwin Mead of this town; Ellis E. G., who married Hattie Dunlap of Holmesville and lives in Brownville; Olin P., and Howard H. B. Mr. Delong has been assessor of his town seventeen years, and auditor three years.

Brackett, Levi, was born in Cortland county in 1828, and settled on his present farm in 1838. He is a son of James A. Brackett, who bought the grist mill at this place in 1828, and conducted it until 1836, when they removed to their present home and farm. He was supervisor of this town one year and justice of the peace for twenty-five years. The family were formerly from Massachusetts. Levi married Elizabeth L. Schenck of Granby, and they have three sons, James, John and Jay. James and John are at home with their father, and Jay is at Frankfort in the lumber business. Subject is justice of the peace, having held the office for about forty years.

Sivers, Henry, was born in England, February 27, 1834, and came to America in 1851. He learned the butcher's trade in Oswego, but in 1863 moved to his present farm where he has followed market gardening, and recently the culture of tobacco. In 1855 he married Frances McLean, who was born in the West Indies, of Scotch parentage, her father being a British officer. They have a family of four sons and two daughters. Mr. Sivers's uncle, Charles Crocker, of Chichester, Sussex, Eng., was a noted English poet, also sacristan of the Chichester Cathedral and bishop's verger, born in 1797.

Stewart, Thomas T., of Massachusetts ancestry, was born in Richland, November 23, 1822, a son of Alexander of Massachusetts, who died here aged ninety years. He married Sarah Taylor of Connecticut, who died aged sixty-seven years. Their children were Rhoda (deceased), Thomas T., and Abigail. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the grandfather of the Revolutionary war. Subject was educated in Richland and has served as town assessor thirty years, constable six years, collector three years, and is a dairyman. December 10, 1855, he married Mariah Joslyn, who died in 1866, and their children were Fred A., Mary L., Ella V., all of whom survive. October 23, 1867, he married second, Susannah, widow of A. B. Taylor, and daughter of Hiram and Mary Smith of Onondaga county, and their children are Carrie M. (married Chas. Jewell), Cora M., Fred A. (who married Mattie Rood), Mary L. (who married Andrew Holmes), Ella V. (who married Fred Calkins). Mrs. Stewart had one child by her first husband, Lizzie Taylor, who married S. R. Butterworth. Mr. Stewart is a Mason, and a Granger. Mrs. Stewart had one brother who was in the late war.

Whitney, M. S., son of the late Jared Whitney of Kirkland, Oneida county, was

born at that place, June 20, 1859. A younger son, Fred, remains at Kirkland with the widowed mother, Mary F. (Miller) Whitney, and the daughter, Cora M. Miller, resides in Augusta, being now twenty-three years of age. In 1880 Morris married Rose L. Hastings of Fulton, and in 1881 purchased a farm at Volney Centre near Bristol Hill, one of the pleasantest localities in town. Their children are Rubie and Junie, aged respectively thirteen and eleven, and Jessie and Bessie, twins, born in 1886.

Sabin, A. A., son of the late Vincent Sabin of Southwest Oswego, was born July 3, 1846. His father located upon the farm which he now occupies in 1858; it is the same farm originally owned and reclaimed from the wilderness by his grandfather, the late Stephen Tilden; it contains eighty-four acres. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C, 184th N. Y. V., serving till the close of the war. In 1867 he married Mary J. Chase, daughter of the late J. J. Chase, for many years postmaster at Southwest Oswego. Six children have been born to them—three sons and three daughters: one son and three daughters survive. Mr. Sabin was a charter member of John Stevenson Post No. 609, G. A. R., in which he has served as commander, quartermaster, adjutant and officer of the day, having held office ever since its organization. He is also a member of Hope Grange No. 115, P. of H., having joined the organization in April, 1875, and has held the office of master, overseer, treasurer, etc. He is also justice of the peace, having been elected in 1890 and re-elected in 1894.

Robbins, George J., was born in Pulaski in 1838, and lived there until seventeen years of age when he went for two years to Peoria, Ind. Returning to Oswego county, he married Rosina, daughter of Marcus Stowell of Orwell. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Co. G, 24th N. Y. Cav., and served till the close of the war. He was wounded April 5, 1865, at Burkeville Station, but was able to rejoin his regiment, and was in at the final surrender of Lee. After the war he returned to Orwell and worked at farming and in the bark woods. In 1876 he bought his present farm of ninety-seven acres in the southern part of the town. They reared a large family of children, seven of whom are living: Mary, Mrs. James Domeburg of Sandy Creek, who has one child, Foster; Ella, Mrs. Nelson Waldon of New Haven, who has two children, Edwin and Nina; Nettie, Mrs. Charles Filkins of Syracuse, who has three children, Bessie, Leon and Berton; Frank and Berton live in Sandy Creek, while Newton and Vera live on the home farm. One daughter died in 1864, and the eldest son, Henry, in 1865, soon after the father's return from the war. Mr. Robbins's father, Philip, married Elizabeth Rogers, and they had but one child, the subject, Mrs. Robbins dying soon after he was born. Mr. Robbins married a second wife, and died in Pulaski in 1889.

Allen, Joel, was born in Sandy Creek May 25, 1846, a son of Octavus and Ruah (Reynolds) Allen, he a native of Vermont, born June 1, 1867, and died in this town July 16, 1881, and she of Medina, N. Y., born November 23, 1814. The father of Octavus was Erastus Allen, and the family descended from a brother of Ethan Allen. Octavus Allen came to Sandy Creek when about thirteen years of age, where he died. Mrs. Allen's father was Lyman Reynolds, a native of Rhode Island, who went to Medina and finally to Oswego county, where he died about 1860. His wife was Ruth Purse, a native of Rhode Island, who died in Sandy Creek. Subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he began sailing on fresh water lakes, and has been thus employed since. He owns a farm of six-

ty-four acres, on which his father settled. He married in 1877 Lavina Fitch, a native of Sandy Creek and daughter of Gilbert Fitch, who came to Sandy Creek in an early day, but died in Ellisburg November 12, 1883, and his wife, Eunice Lindsey, in Sandy Creek, February 8, 1889. Our subject is a member of Sandy Creek Lodge No. 564, F. & A. M. Octavus E. Allen, jr., a brother of Joel, died in Sandy Creek October 15, 1894.

Bell, William, was born near his present home in Volney, July 29, 1832. His parents, Minor and Polly (Dean) Bell, came here from Massachusetts among the earliest settlers of the locality. Mr. Bell has in his possession some of the hay forks brought by his grandfather from Massachusetts, and used by his father, which bear every evidence of having antedated the present century in their manufacture. Minor Bell was born June 14, 1797, in Massachusetts, and came to Oswego county in 1815 with his parents, two brothers and one sister, and located on the farm where our subject now resides. November 16, 1820, he married Polly Dean, by whom he had four children: Melissa, Melinda, William and Mary, of whom three survive. He spent eight years in farming at Palmero, but otherwise has been a life-long resident of this town. In 1858 he married Nancy Stanton, of Volney, by whom he had two children, Fred-eric, who died September 7, 1867, and Minerva, who was born October 7, 1868, and who in 1888 married C. S. Henderson, then of Phoenix, but now of Volney.

Sutton, Reuben, was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, July 5, 1818. His parents came to Oswego county in 1819 and settled in the town of Schroepfel (then part of Volney). They were the first permanent residents of the town, where they cleared four farms. Reuben was educated in the district schools of that day, much of his education being at home in the chimney corner by the light of a tallow candle. His first night in Oswego county was spent on an ox-sled, stalled in the snow about two miles from their destination, beneath the broad canopy of heaven with only the boughs of the forest intervening. At the age of nineteen he was commissioned lieutenant in the 48th N. Y. Inf., serving three years. He was commissioned captain, served one year, and resigned at the age of twenty-three. He also served two years as a member of the board of court martial. At twenty years of age he was elected clerk of his school district and served as clerk or trustee for thirty years. At the age of twenty-one he was elected inspector of common schools, and re-elected each year until school commissioners and inspectors were superseded by town superintendents. He was the first superintendent elected of the schools in the town of Schroepfel, has served two terms as commissioner of highways, and nearly half his life as overseer of highways. In his earlier years he was frequently elected inspector of elections, and in later years has often been called upon to serve as executor of estates, etc. Most of his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits, lumbering, etc., having also taught school three terms. He has reared a family of two sons and two daughters, all living. Mr. Sutton was a Democrat as construed by Jefferson and Jackson, a free soiler as construed by Polk, Cass, and Pierce, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religion he is liberal in his views, though belonging to no sect.

Sweet, Menzies M., was born in Providence, R. I., February 21, 1855. He took a course in mechanics in Providence, and also in Oswego. In 1878 he entered the employ of the Minetto Shade Cloth Co., and has been their superintendent since 1890.

In 1893 he married Elsie Ostrander, by whom he has one daughter, Leah. Mr. Sweet's father was James Sweet, his grandfather Menzies Sweet, both of Rhode Island.

Rowlee, A. A.—Since 1827 Esquire Rowlee has been a resident of Volney. At that time, he being eight years old, his parents, Nathan and Dorothy Rowlee, came here from Groton, Tompkins county, where he was born, April 8, 1819. In 1844 Esquire married Polly Graham, and has three children, Albert A., Burdette D., and Byron E. Burdette is principal of a normal school at Orange Grove, Fla. Byron is in the hardware trade at Wichita, Kansas, and Albert manages the homestead farm. His first wife was Addie E. Bentley, of Mannsville, who died in 1884, leaving two children, Laura A., now Mrs. George H. Wright, of Oswego; and Edith E., a student at Chaffee's School, Oswego. In 1891 he married Addie, a daughter of Gordon D. Ball, of Fulton.

Snow, Henry Alfonzo, was born in Hastings in November, 1859, on the farm he now owns, son of Leonard Snow, born in the block house at Brewerton in March, 1820, whose father was Aaron Snow of Connecticut, who built the first frame house between Central Square and Brewerton. Leonard was an industrious farmer. His wife was Geraldine Ramsey of Onondaga county, whose parents were Scotch. They had two children, Seward and Henry Alfonzo. Subject has always remained on the farm of 100 acres, making a specialty of dairying. In 1887 he married Carrie, daughter of Charles and Adaline (Devendorf) Breed of Hastings, by whom he has one child, Charles, born in March, 1894. Subject is a member of the Masonic order.

Stevens, Mortimer, justice of the peace and postmaster at Pennellville, was born in Onondaga county in 1844, and located at Pennellville in 1865. He married in 1866 Hellen Owen, and has three children, Nettie, Timothy and Walter. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. E, 149th N. Y. S. Vols., was wounded on the 17th day of April, 1863, the ball passing through the right shoulder and lung. He was taken prisoner May 8, 1864, at Buzzards Roost, Ga., and held eleven months and twenty-two days in Andersonville, Dalton and Savannah.

Smith, Samuel P., was born in Westchester county, N. Y., March 7, 1843, son of Isaac and Annis Smith. The family was originally from Rhode Island, but settled in Westchester county when the country was new and took up farming. John Smith, the grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Isaac Smith, the father, came to Albion in 1866. He followed both farming and lumbering, and was the owner of a saw mill. Isaac and Annis Smith were the parents of eleven children. Isaac married the second time, Louisa Burdsell, by whom he had four children. Samuel, in his early life, followed lumbering, but since then has devoted his time to farming, and at present owns a farm of eighty-eight acres, mostly under cultivation. In 1866 he married Julia, daughter of John Fry. The children are Gertie and Jennie C. Samuel P. is a member of the Grange. The grandmother of Mrs. Smith lived to be one hundred and eight years old.

Tucker, J. Cooley, Mrs. was born at Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1824. She was the daughter of Darius Chapman, who was at that time a farmer. The late J. C. Tucker was born in the town of Fenner near Peterboro, Madison county in 1818.

In the Tucker family were seven sons and two daughters and all but one eventually removed to Fulton, ranking among the leading families of the place. Almon Tucker, the eldest son, came to Fulton when there were very few inhabitants, and conducted the first store here. Mr. Tucker conducted for nearly half a century a crockery store, which was the first store devoted exclusively to that line, and after his death in 1887 was for seven years conducted by his widow. There were three children, Solon E., Grace J. and Willard C. The elder son is a government employee in New York and the younger, Willard, is in the railway mail service, between Syracuse and New York.

Vant, V. V., is the proprietor of the celebrated "Spring Brook" garden farm, of Fulton, producing and distributing the largest and most complete variety of vegetables grown in Oswego county. He is the son of Fred Vant, who was born in England in 1824. He came to America in 1829, locating first in Palermo, where he remained until 1854, and then purchased a farm of one hundred acres near Chicago. In 1865 he returned and purchased the old homestead near Mt. Pleasant, once the home of Ephraim Beardsley, and where he now resides. His wife, who was Rachel Beardsley, is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living. Volkert V. Vant was born August 28, 1857, at Chicago and was eight years old when they returned here. Acquiring the basis of a good education in the common schools, he brings into his business large experience and industry, and fully deserves his large measure of success. His wife is Gertrude, daughter of John C. Hill of Volney, and their children are Don, born in 1899; Richard, born in 1891; and Max, born 1894.

Jenkins, William, builder and carpenter of Oswego Falls, was born at Ira, Cayuga county, May 10, 1831. His parents, Benjamin and Jane Jenkins, were among the pioneers at Phoenix, the former dying in 1890 aged eighty-four years. William Jenkins engaged first in the lumber business near Phoenix, but has since become a citizen of Oswego Falls, where he takes an active part not only in the business interests of the place, but in temperance and church work. August 18, 1860, he married Sarah, daughter of Mead Hutton, of Yorkshire, England, and has six children living, four having died in their infancy. Mr. Jenkins went to the front with Co. A, 184th N. Y. S. Vols., making an enviable record for personal bravery at Cedar Creek and other important engagements.

Smith, Nelson, is one of Redfield's well known and successful men, born in Steuben, Oneida county, 1824, son of Henry Smith, who was a native of Dillenborough, Schoharie county, born April 10, 1793. He was a son of George and Hannah (Hall) Smith, born 1748 and 1758 respectively. They removed to Steuben in 1803, where George cleared a large farm. Henry, the father, and his brother John were soldiers in the war of 1812. Henry was a shoemaker during his early life, and later he followed coopering and farming. His wife was Harriet, daughter of Charles Weed, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Their children were Sarah, Mary, Charles (deceased), Susan, Nelson, and Hannah. In 1863 they came to Redfield, where they lived until their deaths in 1876. Nelson Smith began life as a cooper, and through his industry and integrity has acquired quite a little property. In 1863 he came to Redfield, and purchased a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, on which he has erected large and commodious buildings. During his first years in Redfield he did considerable coopering and lumbering. He now makes dairying his specialty.

Adsit, Samuel B., is the youngest of nineteen children of Sylvanus Adsit, who was reared in Oneida county, of Dutch parentage, served in the war of 1812, and came to Redfield in 1844. He bought and cleared a farm east of the village, where he lived until 1879, when he came to the village and died in 1881. He married twice, first Catherine Cramer, by whom he had sixteen sons and one daughter. His second wife was Hannah Bronson, who was the widow of J. Reed, by whom she had one son, James, now living in Wisconsin. There were two sons by the second marriage, Samuel and Ebenezer C., who died in 1898 from the effects of wounds received in the war of the Rebellion. Samuel married Millie R., daughter of Rolon Fox, who came from Osceola, and they have seven children: Ralph B., Elida E., Minnie M., Delbert S., Effie R., Lura M. and Fern De L. Mr. Adsit has a farm of 200 acres, and a good deal of wood land. He also runs a saw mill. Another line of business is gathering and dealing in spruce gum, of which he has handled no less than three tons in one season. He has been town clerk three years. On the 13th day of January, 1894, he followed three grown black bears, overtook them on still hunt, shot and killed the whole three. They were all kicking at the same time. The three netted him \$71.18.

Breed, Oliver, was born in Halifax, Windham county, Vt., in 1810, and in February, 1822, his father, Henry G., moved to Litchfield, Herkimer county, with his family of eight children, where he remained two years. In 1824 they came to the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, hiring a farm of T. M. Wood, where they remained four years. From there they came to Volney, Oswego county, in 1828, and the father died that year on July 3. He was born March 10, 1781, and married, June 10, 1801, Eleanor Fish, who was born January 15, 1783, and died January 4, 1845. Both were born in Stonington, Conn. Oliver was educated in the common schools, and at first followed farming, then began the milling business, which he has followed for sixty years. He has resided in Schroepfel most of the time, and has served as town clerk and supervisor. Mr. Breed has three sons by his first wife, Juliet Alvord. Clark resides in Fulton, and Frank and Charles live in Phoenix. By his present wife, Cordelia Bradley, he has had two children, Joseph J. and William, both deceased.

Barker, Albert S., was born in Albion, February 17, 1846, son of James Barker, a native of Bridgewater, Oneida county, son of Ebenezer Barker, who was a farmer and a native of Massachusetts. James, the father, was engaged in the mercantile business for eight years and for many years in the law practice in Albion. He served as justice of the peace and postmaster. Since 1884 he has resided with his son in Orwell. His wife was Hannah M. Stearns of Camden, Oneida county. Their children are James R., Albert S., Mary E., Helen M., and Edward W. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Co. K, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. From the fall of 1865 to 1874 he was engaged in the mercantile, coopering and farming business. At the age of twenty-one he was elected collector of Albion. In 1874 he moved to Orwell. The following year he was elected justice of the peace and served eight consecutive years, he also served as justice of sessions two terms, and in 1878 was elected justice and in 1882-84 was supervisor. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Orwell. July 4, 1866, he married Nancy A., daughter of Henry Jones of Albion. Their children are Oscar, Minnie (both deceased), Charles, who is now in the adjutant-general's office in Albany, Mrs.

Dora Graham, of Oriskany, Oneida county, Cora, Jennie, Albert, Alice M., and Rollo. Mr. Barker is a member of the Olmstead Post, G. A. R., in Orwell, the I. O. O. F. and Knights Templar of Oswego.

Bonner, John F., was born in Orwell in 1846, son of John Bonner, who was a native of Floyd, Oneida county; son of John Bonner, a son of John Bonner, a native of England, who came to America during the Revolution. He was the founder of a numerous posterity in America. John, the grandfather, was a farmer. He came to Orwell about 1835. John, the father, was a blacksmith, and from 1846 to 1863 resided in Redfield, but in 1863 he returned to Orwell and served in many of the town offices, and where he still resides. His wife was Maria Burkett. Their children were Frances E., Hannah M., Mary E. (deceased wife of Dr. George W. Nelson, of Orwell), John F. and Ephraim. John F. has always devoted his time to farming. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 180th Regiment Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Bonner has served his town as commissioner of highways, town auditor and inspector of elections. In 1868 he married Hannah E., daughter of Amos and Betsey M. Beadle, of Orwell. Their children are Mrs. Francis E. Hadley of Sandy Creek, Clarence W., Ephraim, Mamie, and Lucus H., deceased. Mr. Bonner is a member of the S. M. Olmstead Post, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F.

Brower, Nicholas B., attorney and counsellor at law, was born in the city of New York, February 1, 1828, and settled in Hannibal in 1859. He was educated in the public and grammar schools of his native city, studied law with Weston Bros., New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1858 he went to Forrestville, N. Y., and formed a partnership with E. S. Spencer, under the firm name of Spencer & Brower, and remained in practice there until 1859, when he removed to Hannibal, where he has since resided. His great-grandfather was Adolphus Brower, who resided at Hackensack, N. J. The grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war, living at that time in Fishkill, N. Y., where Nicholas B., father of the subject, was born. At an early age he made New York city his home, entering and continuing in the mercantile business there until his death. Nicholas B. married Lodursky, a daughter of Col. Perry A. Jenks of Erie county, by whom he has two children living, Clarence B., publisher of the News & Reveille, Hannibal, N. Y.; and Mrs. B. N. Hinman of Hannibal.

Brackett, William H., resides at Hannibal Centre, Oswego county, is a farmer and owns sixty-five acres of land, which is one of the representative farms of Hannibal. He has held the office of commissioner of highways for that town, and was a soldier, enlisted in the 81st Regiment N. Y. Vols. in 1861 and served until the close of the war. He was born in Hannibal in 1841, and is a son of William W. Brackett, who came from Cortland county to this town, and was for forty years one of the leading business men of the town. He was engaged in the fulling mill and cloth manufacturing business, and after that was a merchant at Hannibal Centre for about forty years. He married first Julia Flower; they had one daughter, Rebecca, wife of the late A. Hulett of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for his second wife he married Sally Ann, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Teller, a Methodist minister of some note. They had six children: Isaac T., William H., James W., Franklin T., Anna E. and C. H. Our subject married Mary E., a daughter of P. Sherman, and they have three children: Eva M., Lynn S. and Lucy Belle.

Bennett, Roswell W., was born October 20, 1823, in the town of Richland. He was the youngest son of a family of ten children, of whom only three are living: Philo S. Bennett of Appleton, Wis., Mrs. Nancy Trumble of Pulaski, N. Y. His parents, Reuben and Elizabeth Bennett, came to this county about the year 1800 and settled in the town of Richland, then a wilderness, and cleared off the farm now owned by William Woods. He also fought in the war of 1812; also his father, Roswell Bennett, fought in the Revolutionary war, in the battle of Bunker Hill and also other battles. He died at the home of his son in the town of Richland at the age of eighty years. Reuben Bennett died in March, 1859, at the age of seventy-eight years. Roswell W. in his early life followed boating, but for many years has devoted his attention solely to his farm, which consists of seventy-five acres under good cultivation. On April 5, 1865, he was married to Loretta White, by whom he had two children, George W., an engineer at Norwich, N. Y., and Charles W., who is in a wholesale grocery in Chicago, Ill. He was drafted as a soldier on the 28th day of February, 1865, but was never called out for service. His wife died February 23, 1886, at the age of fifty-three years. On the 23d day of January, 1889, he was married to Mrs. Jane Letts, daughter of Ansel H. and Keziah Morse of the town of Hastings, and a member of an old and prominent family.

Douglas, Rev. James, of the ancient Douglas family of Scotland, descended from the New London family, was a son of Amos, born in Stephentown, N. Y., June 21, 1779, and died March 19, 1857. Amos graduated from Williams College and was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1801. He commenced practice in Franklin, N. Y., and held the offices of surrogate and county judge. James Douglas was born May 7, 1823, in Franklin. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1845, and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1850. For three years following he was professor of Latin and Greek in Genesee College, Lima, N. Y. He resigned this position and was ordained August 15, 1853, and installed in Rutland, N. Y. In 1864 he accepted a call to Pulaski. He entered upon his labor here in the prime of life, and with great enthusiasm the society at once commenced the erection of a new house of worship, which stands as a monument to his memory and to his enterprise, perseverance and fidelity. He was zealous in the cause of temperance and education. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause in the war of the Rebellion, exerting his influence by voice and purse for the cause of freedom. The returning soldier always received his heartiest welcome, and the soldiers' widows and fatherless children received his kindest attention. He delivered the orations on the occasions of obsequies of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield in this town. When he resigned, January 9, 1868, he left a church united and free from debt. In 1866 he accepted a lectureship in the theological seminary of Oberlin College. Here his lectures were upon Divine Immanence and Comparative Religions, and he found a most congenial field of labor in speaking on the most profound and vital questions of life to students who were soon to go forth as the world's religious teachers. He also wrote articles for the *Bibliotheca Sacrae* and *Methodist Review*. His manner was earnest and sympathetic, winning the convictions and hearts of his audience. As a pastor he was devotedly attached to his people, which devotion was fully returned by them. His death occurred April 11, 1891, at Oberlin, O. September 14, 1853, at Ithaca, he married Mary J. Burt. Their children were George William, born January 1, 1856, and Ellen,

born December 22, 1861. George William married, January 6, 1880, Mary Curry. Ellen married, November 1, 1883, Sylvanus C. Huntington.

Larabee, Willis, of New England ancestry, was born in this county May 9, 1857, a grandson of John of Vermont, who was drowned in Lake Ontario in 1840. The father, John, was born in Oswego county, where he died aged sixty-seven. He married Margaret Leslie, who died aged thirty-three, and their children were John H., born May 11, 1855, died September 10, 1883, and our subject. The father was a carriage manufacturer by trade. Willis was educated in Pulaski Academy and has always followed farming. He married Sarah Battles of New Haven, this county. She was a daughter of Lincoln and Amy Battles, and they have these children: Charles, who was born February 18, 1880; Fred, born May 16, 1883, died November 15, 1883; Ida E., born June 21, 1878, died April 14, 1879; Johnnie, born October 14, 1884, died April 26, 1885.

Moody, Delano G., of New England ancestry, was born in Jefferson county August 31, 1841, a grandson of Anson, who died in this county aged eighty-six. The father of our subject, Harry O., was born in Jefferson county, and died aged seventy-four. He married Caroline Biffins of Saratoga county, who is now living aged ninety. Their children are Anson, Arthur, Henry, Seymour, Ellen, Carrie, Pamela, Arolasman, Candice, Delano G., Eliza M. Of these Seymour, Anson, Pamela and Candice are deceased. The father was a Royal Arch Mason. Our subject was educated in Oswego county, and in 1864 enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols., serving in the army of the Potomac. His brothers Anson, Henry and Seymour also served in the war, and Anson was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. The grandfather, Anson Moody, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Delano G. married Annie Burk May 17, 1882, and their children are May, Delano and Lena.

Matteson, G. L., was born in the town of Albion, December 29, 1863. Like the other members of his family, he is a first class farmer and owns a well stocked farm of one hundred and forty acres. September 14, 1884, he married Myrtie, daughter of Alonzo Thorp, of Albion, and to them were born five children, three now living: Lulu M., Ada L., and Reba L. Our subject is a member of the Grange.

Ferris, Thomas, has been for twenty three years a resident of Fulton, and for the same length of time connected with the mill of Gardner & Seymour as bookkeeper. His father was Peter Ferris, of Carlisle, Schoharie county, long a deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church, and a colonel of militia. Born in 1833, Thomas was thoroughly educated in Carlisle Seminary and East Bloomfield Academy, completing his knowledge of bookkeeping under a private tutor. In 1859 he entered the employ of Breed, Sprague & Co., afterward changed to Glass, Breed & Co., of Phoenix as bookkeeper, remaining with them most of the time for thirteen years, removing permanently to Fulton in 1871. In 1861 Mr. Ferris united with the Presbyterian Church of Lima, N. Y., evincing a special talent for Sunday school work, being superintendent of the Congregational Church, Phoenix, for over five years. E. Louise Ferris, his daughter, is also interested in the same line and is corresponding secretary of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Fulton Presbyterian Church.

Fancher, Isaac M., was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, May 25, 1844, son of George R. and Elizabeth Enos Fancher. The grandfather was from Connecticut.

The father was a blacksmith and farmer. As far back as can be traced all the family have been blacksmiths. He came to Albion from Herkimer county in 1845 and carried on his trade; he also run a saw mill and a cooper shop. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David McLaughlin, of Herkimer county. Her father was originally from Ireland. They had seven children. Isaac learned the blacksmith trade, but on account of a wound received in the war can not follow that trade. He is now a farmer. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. under Colonel Littlejohn and Captain Garrett, and served three years. In September, 1866, he married Arabella J., daughter of John Downes of Vermont. They had two children, George D. and Oneretta M., both deceased. Mr. Fancher is commander of Bentley Post No. 265 at Sand Bank, and has filled the office of adjutant and commander; he has also been commissioner of highways and is now justice of the peace. He is a member of Pulaski Lodge No. 415, F. & A. M.

Ford, James P., was born in Oneida county, September 8, 1846 a grandson of William, born in England, where he died aged sixty, and a son of William, a native England, who died in this country aged seventy-six. The latter married Susanna Hedge, also of England, who died here aged sixty-two. Their children were William, John, Ebenezer, Henry G., Jabez, Mary C., John H., James P., Susanna F., and Smith T., of whom John, Ebenezer and John H. are deceased. Their father was a Baptist clergyman for forty years. Our subject was educated at Camden, N. Y. He is a member of the Board of Education, and has taught school for several years, having also been a farmer. He was a traveling salesman four years in the interest of school supplies, covering five States. Later he formed a partnership with D. R. Fritts of Parish in the hardware business. Selling his interest in this, he bought of C. D. Rounds his stock of hardware in Lacona in 1891, and in 1892 erected the store now occupied by him, carrying the largest stock of hardware in this section of the county, embracing stoves, cutlery, wood and hollow ware, tools, agricultural implements, etc. May 5, 1871, he married Maria L., daughter of John and Julia (Curtis) Whiffin of Utica, and their children are Mary E., Flora G., and Uridge W. Minnie E. is employed in the millinery business, and Flora G. and Uridge W. are in attendance at Sandy Creek High School at this writing.

Hutchins, F. F., was born in Franklin county, July 10, 1859. He was engaged in the dry goods business two years in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence county, and in the town of Moira, Franklin county, for five years. He then traveled a year for a New York grocery house, then came to Oswego and conducted a restaurant for three years. Then he opened a hotel in Fruit Valley in 1892. Mr. Hutchins was formerly very active in political affairs, and was supervisor at the age of twenty-six. In 1881 he married Jennie M. Dow, and they have one daughter, Ethel M. His parents were Erastus and Lois (Drake) Hutchins.

Newell, Charles S., was born in Oswego county November 5, 1844. At the age of seventeen he took up the trade of bricklaying and masonry, which he followed till the age of twenty-five. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C, 184th Regiment, and served till the close of the war. In 1865 he married Addie E., daughter of Madison J. Blodgett, and they have one daughter, Cora E. Mr. Newell's father was George S., and his mother Catherine McCoy. His grandfather was one of the first settlers in this county. Mr. Newell has been superintendent of the poor in Oswego since 1880. He

represented the 4th Ward of Oswego as alderman for the years 1875-76. He was first lieutenant in Separate Troop Cavalry, 24th Brigade, 8th Division, National Guard, State N. Y., from December 7, 1874, until the troop was disbanded by order of Adjutant-General in 1882.

Emens, Dr. George V., is a native of Seneca county, where he was born October 14, 1836, the son of William I. Emens, whose grandfather, also William Emens, was a noted captain in the Revolution. In Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., Dr. Emens's ancestors were born for three generations back. In 1857 he entered the office of Dr. La Boyteaux, and the practical knowledge of dentistry acquired during three years spent there was of great service towards the future prosecution of more technical studies. He afterwards received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and Master of Dental Surgery. In 1860 he opened an office at Hannibal, where his professional skill soon gained a large patronage, and in 1879 he located in Fulton where he stands at the front as a master of dental surgery. He is a member of the Fifth District Dental Society, and for the past eight years has represented that body in the State Dental Society. Prominent both in society and church, he is also of high degree in the Masonic order, being master of Hannibal Lodge during the latter years of his residence there. Of Fulton Chapter, Knights Templar, Ontario Consistory of Scottish Rites, and Ziyara Temple of Utica, he is an honored member. He is a member of Post Schenck No. 271, G. A. R., and was recently made an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Alger, commander-in-chief. It is worthy of mention as illustrative of his versatile talent and scholarship, that in 1868 he established at Hannibal the Reveille, continuing the practice of his profession in conjunction with editorial duties, for seven years until his removal to Fulton.

Conterman, Dr. William Henry, one of Constantia's prominent physicians, was born in West Monroe February 20, 1862, a son of William and Hannah (Leonard) Conterman of West Monroe, and grandson of Rev. W. Leonard, who was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1800, and graduated from Williams College for the ministry. He was highly esteemed and prominent in church affairs. He dedicated the first Presbyterian church in Cleveland, also established the Presbyterian church in West Monroe and in Constantia, and at his death in 1886 was the oldest Mason in Oswego county. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in Central Square. He then followed teaching until he entered the Albany College to study medicine in 1883. In the spring of 1885 he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont (Burlington) from which he graduated with honors in the class of '86. In the spring of 1887 he located in the village of Cleveland, where his success as a physician and surgeon has established him a lucrative and extensive practice. In April, 1888, he married Florence, daughter of Henry C. Beeby of Central Square, by whom he has two children, Frankie and Fred. Mr. Conterman was elected president of the village in the spring of 1894, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Cobb, Charles H., was born in Orleans, Jefferson county, July 16, 1838. His grandfather, William, was born in Oneida county, where he died aged eighty-five; he was a soldier in the Revolution. His father, Stevenson, was born in Lee, Oneida county, June 18, 1800, and died in Richland, Oswego county, June 6, 1881. He married Zoa Pennyman of Barre, Vt., who was an excellent weaver of linen in her day. She died in Richland, January 17, 1884, aged seventy-eight. Their children were Charles H.,

William B. and Mary M. Charles was educated in Jefferson county, and in 1862 enlisted in the 147th N. Y. Vols., serving in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and was wounded in three battles. He returned in 1865 and began farming. July 4, 1866, he married Mary C., only daughter of William and Elizabeth (Steele) Easton of Sandy Creek, and they had one child, Lovina C., who married William D. Bootle, and they have two children, Julia C. and Dayton C. William B., in 1864, enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols. He returned in 1865, and soon began farming. In October, 1869, he married Emma R., daughter of Spencer and Jane (Weed) Bentley of Richland, and they have two children, Anna D. and John W. The maiden sister lives with William. He is a member of the G. A. R., as also is Charles.

Cooper, James F.—His father, Peter, came from Scotland to this country in 1836 and to Redfield twelve years later, having lived that time in New York. He married Jeanette Petrie, born in the Orkney Islands. Taking up some wild land in the west part of the town, they cut out a farm of 175 acres. Selling in 1866, they bought again on the Orwell road the farm now owned by their son, Charles. They reared seven sons, three of whom enlisted in the New York Artillery. William died at Annapolis from the effects of six months in a southern prison; David was wounded in Piedmont, was taken prisoner and died; Robert was wounded in the same battle, was also taken prisoner and was nine months in Andersonville prison. He is now living in Camden. John died in 1877, aged twenty-nine. His widow and two sons live in Rome. Peter is a farmer in Williamstown. James was born in 1850, and has always lived in Redfield, a farmer, but later a carpenter and builder. He married Lizzie, daughter of David and Mary J. Lewis, formerly of Boonville, N. Y., and has two children, Jesse B. and Fanny M. He was elected commissioner of highways in 1889, re-elected in 1891, and was one of the highway commissioners who bought the first iron bridge for the town of the Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Co. of Groton, N. Y.

Parkhurst, William B., son of Gilbert, was born in Hastings in 1830, and is the oldest living resident born in the town who now lives there. The grandfather of subject, Col. Jonathan Gilbert Parkhurst, was but a boy during the Revolutionary war, but his loyal spirit and indomitable courage compelled him to join the army, and he was appointed General Washington's lifeguard, serving until the close of the war, and for some years before his death received a pension. He was a descendant of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, possessing the gold-headed cane, which through descent came to him from Sir Gilbert, and which in declining years was his constant support. Colonel Parkhurst was a royal man, possessing great conversational powers, splendid physique, of noble bearing, genial in manner, and extremely kind and generous, and of unexceptionable character. He was a native of Vermont, and came to Oswego county in 1806, engaging extensively in the timber trade with Canada. During the year of 1812, upon arriving in Kingston with a raft, his timber was confiscated and he and three of his men were given three days to leave the territory. He returned and served through the war, first as captain, then as colonel, and it was through his strategy that Oswego was saved. There being but 800 men at the fort and the British fleet approaching, he was ordered to prepare his men for battle.

At his suggestion the small army was marched out and around the hill appearing and re-appearing. The Britishers thinking the woods were full of men, returned to Canada. He was also a soldier in the Revolution, and the first tax collector in the town of Mexico, which at that time included Hastings. He would collect the tax, and with gun on his shoulder and money on his back, he would then wend his way to Utica, where he had to report. Gilbert, the father of subject, built and conducted the first and only hotel in what is now Hastings Centre. His wife was Lucy, daughter of William Brewster of Rome, and their children were Mrs. Maria Devendorf of Hastings; Mary, second wife of Harvey Devendorf; William B., James (deceased), Jeanette (deceased), Mrs. Lavina B. Hall of Rome, and Jonathan G. At the age of twenty-three subject began the lumber and farming business. Since 1836 he has devoted his time to farming, dealing in real estate, and money loaning. He has served as assessor and poormaster, and for twenty-five years has been railroad commissioner. In 1848 he married Alta S., daughter of Elisha and Eunice (Brewster) Brewster, and they have one child, Wallace.

Howard, Alvin D., was born in New Haven, April 13, 1845, son of Alfred and Lucy M., who were early settlers in that town. The grandfather was a principal and one of the founders of the academy at Mexico. Alfred conducted a steam saw mill in the town of Albion, the settlement being known as Howardville, for about thirty-two years. At present he is engaged in farming. He married Lucy M. Buell, of New Haven and they had eight children. Alvin has followed both milling and farming. He enlisted in 1863 in the 14th Heavy Artillery, at Petersburg and was engaged in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court house, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Crater, Weldon Railroad, Fort Haskel, capture of Petersburg, and was wounded at Weldon Railroad. His brother John was killed in the same battle. He has been connected with the Bentley Post. In 1867 he married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Jothan Jennings, of Parish. They had two children, Alma M. and George C. He married his second wife in 1884. She was the widow of Dr. O. Howard of West Amboy.

Clark, Joseph A., was born in Richland, March 28, 1848, son of Chauncey R., born in Vernon, Oneida county, who is still living aged seventy-eight years. His wife was Lavina M. Patten, born in Manlius, Onondaga county, and died in Pulaski, Oswego county, aged forty-eight. Their children were Elizabeth, Charles A., deceased; our subject and Silas H. Subject was educated at Richland, and enlisted in 1863 in the 24th N. Y. Cav., then in the 54th N. Y. Vol. Inf., served under General Gilmore in South Carolina, was in the siege of Charleston, was on Folley and Morris Islands, and assisted in the final-capture of the entire city. He was discharged at the close of the war, returned home and commenced farming and dairying, which he still continues. He married, April 13, 1873, Abbie M., daughter of Marcus and Almada (Snow) Crooks of Volney, Oswego county, and their children are Myrtle L., and May C., students in Pulaski Academy in class of '96; May is professor in music. Subject's brother, Charles, was a soldier in the civil war, and served in the Army of the Potomac. Subject is a member of the G. A. R.

Soper, George E., grocer and custom miller, was born at Oswego city in 1844. He followed civil engineering prior to the war, and in 1864 enlisted in the 124th Regiment, serving about one year. His wife, formerly Celia F. Button, is a native of

Lewis county. They have one child, William. His father, Edward, was a native of Utica, and died in Michigan, where the mother is still residing. George E. was elected overseer of the poor in 1884, receiving a re-election to the same office for five terms, or five years. He has been since 1875 a member of the I. O. O. F., Beacon Light Lodge, and also belongs to Mexico Lodge No. 136, F. & A. M. having joined in 1877.

Case, Jonathan H., a central figure in the commercial life of Fulton, is the son of Samuel F. Case, born in Amsterdam, N. Y., who came here from Utica with Jonathan Case, the paternal grandfather of our subject. Jonathan first was born in Hoosick, N. Y., and was one of the prominent men of his time. To him was awarded the contract for widening the Oswego Canal, and that and other public works of magnitude owe their success largely to his genius and practical ability. S. F. Case inherited the qualities which had made his father a leader of men, and was associated with him as a contractor and otherwise. He was largely interested in public work, was for a year or more engaged upon the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, also a longer time upon the Great Western in Canada. He built the road into Windsor for twenty-five miles, and completed the terminus of that road; also excavated the bottom of the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island. He was himself a practical mechanic and civil engineer, personally executing the survey of Fulton at the period of its greatest growth. He was engaged in mercantile business in Fulton with his brother, George M. Case. He entered the Citizen's National Bank about 1860 and continued in that place until his death in 1869, having served as president and cashier. His brother, G. M. Case, then took his place, which he has filled up to the present time. George M. is the only survivor of his father's family of nine children. The widow of Samuel F. Case is still living at Fulton. Of her five children but two survive—Jonathan H. and Mrs. Thomas D. Lewis. Jonathan H. has for many years been vice-president of the Citizen's Bank, and associated with public affairs about Fulton.

Ransom, Herbert F., was born in Richland February 26, 1850. His grandfather, Samuel Porter, was born in Vermont and died in Oswego county aged seventy-four. Francis, father of Herbert, was born in Richland and died in Oswego county aged sixty-five. Francis married Lucy E. Hinman, and their children were: Herbert F., Charles A., Clarence, Porter, William L., and Mary Belle. Of these Charles, Porter and Mary Belle are deceased. Our subject was educated in Pulaski and after completing his studies for six years worked in a large saw mill and lumber yard in Pulaski. He then bought the old home farm where he now lives with his family. He married Nettie, daughter of Joseph and Betsey Litts of Richland, and their children are: Francis H., born in 1873, and Mary Belle born in 1875.

Loomis, H. W., was born in Herkimer county in 1829, and came with his parents to Oswego county in 1835. In 1866 he moved from Palermo to Mexico. In 1856 he was the first elected school commissioner, being elected for three years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1863-4, and president of the village of Mexico in 1893. He was in the employ of the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford from 1870 to 1891. His wife was Adeline S., daughter of John Sayles. Their oldest child, Ira S., died in 1889 aged thirty-four; Elmer H., was born in 1861, graduated from Colgate University in 1883, taught in Colgate Academy seven years, and in 1890 entered Strausburg University (Germany), graduating in 1893 as doctor of philosophy; was elected

to chair in department of physics in Princeton College, N. J., in 1894; Fred M. was born in 1863, graduated from Colgate University in 1885, was two years professor of mathematics in South Jersey Institute, and for four years principal of the Oneida Community High School. He took courses of study at Strausburg and Milan in 1891-92; in 1899 became principal of the Keystone Academy of Pennsylvania, which position he still occupies.

Wright, Abner, born in Massachusetts in 1813, came to Bowen's Corners about 1826, his father, Zenas Wright, having bought a farm at that place. He was a man of much force of character, full of purpose and originality, interested in education, and not only a book seller, but a lover of books. In 1830 he married Electa, daughter of Tristram Cathcart, of Scotch descent, by whom he had two children, Spencer, now in Michigan, and Adelia, who in 1865 married Ambrose Kellogg. Abner Wright died October 22, 1882, and his widow survives, devoting herself to her children and grandchildren, who surround her with every care that love can devise. Her daughter's husband, Mr. Kellogg, for many years a merchant at Bowen's Corners, and for three years postmaster, is highly esteemed, as a citizen of irreproachable character and moral worth. He took a front rank in the late war, volunteering in Captain Jenning's Company, of the gallant 24th Regt. His children are Lillian R., A. Birney, and Ray W. The two sons are already engaged in business in Syracuse, and the daughter, a graduate of Oswego Falls Normal School, is now a teacher in Peru, Neb.

Crossett, Monroe, a native of Herkimer county, born in 1845, in 1858 came to Orwell from Oneida. He married Fanny Miner of Orwell, who died in 1884, leaving two children, a boy who died shortly after his mother, and George, who was born in 1882. Newman S. Crossett, Monroe's father, now living in Orwell, served in the 180th Regiment during the war. Monroe was in the 5th U. S. Regulars, enlisting in 1861, serving three years. Henry, son of Newman Crossett, enlisted in the 103d Infantry, and died in the service of his country, March 4, 1865. One of the most startling events in the history of Orwell was connected with the Crossett family. In 1863, one of the boys, Newman, aged eleven, went with some other boys up the Geary Brook fishing. His companions lost track of him and supposed that he had gone home. He was never seen after that time. For days all the people of Orwell and the surrounding towns hunted through the woods. His father spent forty days and nights in the woods, but the mystery was never cleared up.

Clark, William, was born in Oswego, July 5, 1843, and excepting for the time spent in the army has been engaged in farming all his life. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C, 184th Inf., and served till the close of the war. In 1869 he married Sophia Robarge, and they have four sons and one daughter. The parents of Mr. Clark were Seldon P. and Eliza Clark, the father having served in the late war. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution.

King, George R., was born in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, September 24, 1824. He was the oldest of a family of four. His father, Amos King, was a ship carpenter and builder, and his mother was Mahalah (Edmunds) King, a native of Jefferson county. During his early life he worked with his father, of whom he learned his trade of ship carpenter and builder; he came to New Haven with his parents in 1840, and settled on the Lake road about one mile and a half west of Texas; the

country at that time was nearly a vast wilderness. At the age of nineteen he went to Oswego city, where he worked at his trade, and June 27, 1844, was united in marriage with Diantha S. Parks, of New Hartford, Oneida county, and returned to Oswego, where he followed his trade of ship carpenter and builder about thirty years, working part of the time as foreman and builder for James A. Baker, and the remaining part for Samuel Miller. June 17, 1864, he enlisted as a member of the National Guards, where he served seven years and received an honorable discharge. April 23, 1869, he located on his present farm of seventy-five acres in the town of New Haven. To Mr. and Mrs. King were born three children, Mary E., Emma M., and George R. Mary E. is now the widow of Norman Manwarren; George R. died in infancy, and Emma M. is now the widow of Wilbert Smith; they had two children, Ida E. and George F.

Phelps, Henry De Witt C., was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 5, 1852, son of De W. C. and Barbara A. (Allen) Phelps, both now deceased. He has one sister, Barbara A., born August 20, 1854. De W. Clinton was a physician, and for over four years practiced in the South, one year in a hospital in New Orleans and over a year on President Jackson's plantation, and in other portions of the South. He also practiced at Honeoye Falls, Ontario county. After his return to Cayuga county from the South he was married and located in Rochester, where he died when Barbara was but three weeks old and Henry not three years. The subject with his mother and sister then went to Seneca county near Waterloo, to live with his grandmother, Mrs. Alleman, attending district school and working on the farm. For two years with his mother he lived with his uncle, Dr. A. J. Alleman of Fayette. When fourteen he was taken with a severe illness in August, which kept him in the house until the next summer. Unable to work, he then attended school in Waterloo at the academy, teaching his first term in the winter when he was sixteen. He clerked at intervals and during vacations to obtain means, with which to clothe himself and proceed with his studies. Meantime, having moved to Waterloo, Henry began the study of medicine in 1869 with Dr. A. A. Alleman of Waterloo, and attended his first course of lectures at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in the class of 1871-72. Returning the next summer, he studied with Dr. S. P. Johnson, formerly of Oswego, Dr. A. A. Alleman having died. He returned to Ann Arbor in the fall and graduated from Michigan University in the class of 1873. He began practice in Palermo in September of that year, and removed to South Scriba in the fall of 1880. He received an injury from a gunshot in 1885, which was severe enough to nearly disable him for eighteen months. His wife died during this time, and having sold out, he came to Oswego in the fall of 1888, where he has since remained, doing a general practice. He married August 14, 1877, Libbie M., daughter of G. F. Shattuck, an old lake captain and vessel owner of Scriba, and well known in this vicinity. Her mother, Amelia, was a daughter of Capt. John Davis of this county. She died in 1886 leaving one child, Ione Libbie, born November 14, 1883, who for the past five years has resided with her father's sister on a farm in Seneca county near Waterloo, and but a short distance from the farm which Jacob and Nancy A. Alleman (grandparents of subject and sister) settled and cleared. Dr. Phelps is a member of the medical societies, and for a number of years of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M. of Fulton. He joined the I. O. O. F. in October, 1887, and has taken an active part in this order since; is a member of the Encamp-

ment, has been deputy G. P. of his district for four terms; also of Canton Oswego, No. 18; with others he represented that body at the first annual department council of the State and instructed that body according to the new laws of S. G. Lodge governing the P. M. Branch, and held in Syracuse in May, 1894.

Mitchell, Edward, of French ancestry, was born in Canada, January 29, 1837, son of Francis, born in France, who died in Oswego aged sixty-four. He married Frances Langdeau, born in France, and now living, aged eighty-four. Our subject came to the United States at the age of seven. He was educated in Oswego and learned coopering, which business he conducted for twenty-five years, with his brother, under the firm name of E. & O. Michell. After that time, they engaged in building vessels at Alginac, Mich. They built the following: the Oliver Mitchell, the Belle Mitchell, the I. G. Jenkins and the John R. Noyse; and for several years they conducted the East-side Dry-Dock. For some years he has been engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 153 and 155 West First street, and handles a general line of liquors of all kinds, exclusively at wholesale, shipping goods to all parts of the State. In 1864 he married Caroline Hanzelman of Oswego, by whom he had five children. In 1890 he was elected Democratic mayor.

Deming, George J., was born on his present farm in 1839, a son of Timothy, a native of Redfield, who settled on this farm at the age of sixteen. The latter was a son of Jonathan, one of the first settlers of Redfield, and later assistant postmaster of Oswego city, under Mr. Sage. He was also member of Assembly for this district. Timothy Deming married Sarah Prouty, and they had four children: Mrs. Mary R. Skilling, Mrs. Charlotte A. Padden, Mrs. Eveline Lester, and George J. Deming, who has one daughter, Jennie S. Deming.

Wallace, William, was born December 14, 1833, a son of Alvin and Sally (Bennett) Wallace, natives of Hoosick, N. Y., and Rhode Island, respectively. Alvin came to Sandy Creek with his parents when young, and both the paternal and maternal grandparents of our subject were pioneer settlers of Sandy Creek. Alvin died in 1880, and his widow still survives him, aged eighty-nine years. William was reared on the farm, and has always followed this calling, except during the time spent in the war having enlisted in the first regiment that went from this county, the 24th N. Y. Vols. (April, 1861). He remained in service two years when he was honorably discharged for disability. His regiment was in what was known as the "Iron Brigade," and participated in the battles at Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1870 Mr. Wallace married Esther Ellen, daughter of William and Eliza A. Delapp, of Ellisburg. Mrs. Wallace is a member of the Congregational Church.

Greene, Albert W., M. D., was born February 26, 1853, in Northamptonshire, England, son of William and Sophia Greene. With his parents he came to this country in 1856 and settled in Fulton, Oswego county. William Greene was a member of the 147th N. Y. Infantry, and with them was in the numerous battles they fought. His children were Ann, Mariah, Sarah, James and Albert, all deceased except the latter and Sarah. In his early life Albert was a teacher, having taught seventeen terms. In 1881 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., graduating in the spring of 1884. The same year he settled in the town of Palermo, where he built up a fine practice, but his health failing, in the spring of 1894 he dis-

continued practicing there, and October 1, removed to Oneida Castle. He married first, in 1874, Flora, daughter of Nelson and Salinda Cross, and second, Carrie E., daughter of Deloss Snell. Dr. Greene is a member of Lodge No. 144, F. & A. M., of Fulton, N. Y.

Taylor, E. A., was born in Chenango county in 1827, son of Cyprian and Amelia (Anderson) Taylor, and came to Sandy Creek with his parents when a year old, and moved with them to Scriba and later to New Haven. He married in 1852 Ellen R. Smith, and has a son, Dewitt, the only one surviving of six. He located on his present farm in 1852, and for eighteen years operated a steam saw mill.

Patchen, John E., was born in 1819 in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, son of John and Anna Patchen, whose family consisted of six sons: John E., Philander, R. D., Daniel, Lafayette, Aaron, and four daughters, Harriet, Matilda, Rhoda and Mary, who were grandchildren of Zebulon Patchen, who came from Connecticut about 1816 and settled in the town of Clay, Onondaga county. John Patchen was born in Connecticut in 1789; he enlisted in the U. S. army in 1812, and was discharged in June, 1815. In 1816 he married Anna Hulon of Rome; they began housekeeping in Pompey, where John E. was born; they remained there about two years and removed to the town of Clay, where they purchased a farm, upon which they lived until 1830, when they removed to Amboy, Oswego county, where John E. now lives. He married Hannah Manwarren in 1849; his family consists of two children, Sarah A., who married Harvey J. Faulkner of Camden, Oneida county, and Charles J., who married Anna Selleck of Palmyra, N. Y., and who now succeeds his father as one of the enterprising farmers of Amboy.

Andrews, Dorr, is the youngest of two sons of the late Dr. S. D. Andrews of Granby, a physician for more than forty years in that town, whose decease at the age of sixty-eight years, in 1896, was widely mourned. His widow still survives at the old home, which is now managed by the elder son, Rush Andrews. Dorr was born at West Granby, September 13, 1860, and educated at Falley Seminary. In 1882 he purchased a farm, and his efforts have been marked by enterprise and originality in the construction of modern buildings and general improvements. June 6, 1888, Mr. Andrews married Nellie Decker of Fulton, and their two children are Harry, born December 31, 1889, and Harold, born May 5, 1892.

Cooley, R. N., A. B., M. D., was born in Jefferson county in 1835, educated at Union College, studied law with Prof. Amasa J. Trowbridge of Watertown, and graduated at Albany Medical College, also Castleton Medical College, Vermont. He came to Oswego in 1860, where he commenced the practice of medicine about the time of the breaking out of the war. He was several times drafted, and in 1864 was examined and placed on the roll of surgeons for the hospital department as major, and was after that several times called into the field in the capacity of hospital surgeon. His father was John, a son of John Cooley, formerly of Massachusetts, who was also a son of Reuben Cooley of Revolutionary fame, a colonel in that war. R. N. Cooley is a brother of Judge Cooley of Northern New York. His wife, H. I. Cooley, is a native of Cayuga county, by whom he has two sons, Emir D., M. D., of San Francisco, surgeon in the hospital at that city; and Frank L., M. D., now of Oswego. The subject of this sketch has been and is a member of the Oswego County Medical So-

ciety, N. Y. C. Medical Association, and N. Y. S. Medical Association, and is also honorary member of several other societies and associations. He has written many papers on medical subjects, and was one of the very first, if not the first, to operate for appendicitis, the patient fully recovering, being alive and well at this time, the operation being performed April 1, 1870. Since that time he has operated successfully quite a number of times. More than twenty years since he operated successfully for ovariectomy and in a large number of ovariectomies has only lost a single case. Several years since he was appointed to a chair of clinical surgery in the medical department of Harvard University, which position he now holds. He was commissioned as postmaster in the hamlet where he resides in July 1892.

Lee, Moses Lindley, was born in Orange county, May 29, 1805. He graduated from Union College in 1827 and afterward attended the Albany Medical College and also the medical college at Fairhaven. Dr. Lee practiced for some time at Havana, N. Y., and in 1824 became a permanent resident in Fulton, and from that time he became associated with the interests of the county. About 1850 he retired from active practice on account of ill health. He held at various times the following positions: member of assembly, State senator, loan commissioner, representative in Congress and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. October 2, 1832, he married Ann Case, who bore the following children: Albert L., a banker in New York city, Horace G., now in Kansas, Antoinette, wife of George A. Sanders, and Mary F. Lee of Fulton. Dr. Lee died May 10, 1876, and his wife November 29, 1883. Both were members of the Presbyterian church.

Potter, Albert, was born in Cortland county, August 9, 1830, son of Harris and Elmira (Bowen) Potter. The family were originally from Connecticut. They settled in Cortland county for a few years and then came to Oswego county in 1850, and settled in Albion. The father was a carpenter by trade. They had two children, Albert and Ada A., deceased. Our subject has always followed farming. In 1863 he married Mary A. Thorp, of Albion, and they had one son, who was drowned at the age of twenty-three years. Albert enlisted in the Scott's 900, who were then Gen. Scott's body guard, but a short time afterwards they were reorganized under the name of the 11th New York Cavalry. He served until 1865, and was in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, and several skirmishes. He is a member of Bentley Post 265, G. A. R., and has held the office of quartermaster-sergeant.

Williams, Wilbert, a native of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, born in 1849, is the son of Daniel and Eliza Williams. Our subject was reared on the farm and has always followed farming, also stock dealing. He, in partnership with his brother Ezra, bought the farm of 127 acres in Sandy Creek in 1880, where they have since carried on general farming. February 12, 1880, subject married Eliza F. Gilbert. Mrs. Williams is a member of the M. E. church of Sandy Creek, which they attend and support.

Langdon, William T., was born in Fulton county in 1838, son of Riley Langdon, born in Herkimer county in 1807. The grandfather, Thomas Langdon, was born in Connecticut, a farmer and pioneer of Herkimer county. Riley was one of seven children; in early life he was a shoemaker and tanner, and later a farmer. He now resides with his only child, William. His wife was Rheda Grinold. Subject came to

Hastings with his father and settled on their present farm in 1858. In 1871 he married Ellen, daughter of Lewis Bly of Hastings. She died in 1873, and he married second Eunice, daughter of Jacob Bauder of Schroepfel, and they have two children, B. Arelien and Vaughn.

Soule, A. P., was born in Richland, April 8, 1842, a son of Stephen and Sarah E. (Porter) Soule, he a native of Richland, born December 8, 1812, and she of Sandy Creek, born February 22, 1813. The father of Stephen was Constant Soule, a native of Vermont, who came to Richland about 1800, where he died near the farm he settled and near the Soule's Church, which took its name from this family. The father of our subject spent his days in his native town, and was a farmer. Subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He went to work for Mr. Kingsford March 10, 1864, worked two and one half years, then bought the farm that he now owns, where he lived for two and one half years; then left his farm to superintend the Kingsford farm of Oswego, which position he held for seventeen years. He came on the farm he now owns in 1887. He follows dairying, making a specialty of breeding Hamiltonian horses, and owns a grandson of "Hamiltonian 10," seven years old, by "Duroc," and is named "Young Duroc." He married in 1866 Clarie E. Forbes, a native of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, by whom he has one daughter, Annie F. Mr. Soule owns 163 acres, keeps a dairy of twenty-one cows, and also has twenty-three head of horses. Subject worked for Mr. Thomson Kingsford of Oswego on the same farm, without having a day of lost time charged to him, until he earned over \$11,000.

Rhines, Wallace D., is a descendant of John Rhines, whose father, a native of Cologne, Germany, came to America at the age of thirteen. John married and reared a family of seven children, of whom Philip came to Schroepfel, and bought a farm. His three children were: William, Martin and Mary, all now living in Caughdenoy. Martin married Allathema Sitts in 1858, and of these parents Wallace D., our subject was born in 1859. He has one sister, Flora, who married Miner Van Auken, of Caughdenoy. Wallace attended the first grade district school at "the Ridge," and at the age of sixteen years began teaching in the River district school in Hastings. He taught three years at Sand Ridge, attending school at Central Square during spring and fall. In 1878 he married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Peacock, who came from England and settled in Geddes, Onondaga county, later removing to Collamer. From 1879 to 1884 Mr. Rhines taught school in Caughdenoy, and in the latter year went to Constantia, where he has taught continuously ever since, excepting two years in Cleveland, and he is regarded as a very successful teacher. For the past nine years he has held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Rhines owns a pleasant home and is a close student. He has one son, Wallace M.

Huntley, James W., highway commissioner of Schroepfel, was born in Onondaga county in 1851, and when ten years old came to Schroepfel with his parents, Hugh and Rhoda. The father died in 1866 aged fifty-one, and the mother resides in Phoenix. Mr. Huntley married in 1875 Mary E. Brundage, and has four children.

Jamieson, Fred, was born in 1852, son of John 3d, the grandson of John and great-grandson of John, who lived in Glasgow, Scotland. The father of our subject was one of the prominent men in the early days in Amboy. He died in 1887, leaving five

sons, the oldest son living being Fred, who owns the homestead and is a farmer. His older brother died some years ago. His wife is Pauline, daughter of Charles Le Clair of Parish, and they have four daughters, Arabell, Lillie, Emma and Cap-tolia. Mr. Jamieson has held several offices of trust, having been elected commissioner of highways in 1891, and serving as overseer of the poor during the years 1892, '93 and '94.

Sanford, Asa B.—In 1631 John Sanford, son of Samuel and Eleanor Sanford, of Lincolnshire, England, sailed for America in company with John Eliot, the missionary, and John Winthrop, jr., afterward governor of Connecticut. John was a man of note in his township. His will, executed in 1653, and preserved by Prof. H. H. Sanford of Syracuse, a cousin of Asa Sanford, is a model of conciseness and care. Samuel, grandson of John, married and settled in Tiverton, R. I. He resided there until his death, which occurred in 1738. Asa Sanford, sr., grandfather of Asa Bradford, was born in Tiverton in 1781. In 1797 he came with his parents to Madison county, N. Y.—The old homestead occupied by him is still standing at Bouckville. He died in 1873, having lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two years. Bradford, his son, and father of Asa Sanford, jr. was born in Georgetown, Madison county, in 1817. In 1840 he married Lavinia Peckham, who was born at Hamilton, in 1818. Soon after their marriage they came to Volney. Four children were born to them, of whom three are still living. The beloved wife and mother was taken to the arms of her Saviour in 1879. Asa, their youngest son, and whose name is at the beginning of this sketch, was born in Volney, October 25, 1855. He was liberally educated at Falley Seminary and Oswego Normal School, and the number and character of the books that embellish his home bespeak the taste and cultivation both of himself and of his wife. His wife, Mary Sanford, is the daughter of C. E. Ward of Volney. She was born November 28, 1860, and was principally educated by her mother. She was married to Asa Sanford February 13, 1877. Four children, Emogene, Elmer, Ernest and Erwin, have been born to them. Two of these, Elmer and Ernest, died in infancy. Mr. Sanford is a farmer and has a productive farm and happy home near Mt. Pleasant. Himself and wife have been active members of the church at Mt. Pleasant since childhood.

Hughes, James, was born November 4, 1857, one of nine children of Robert J. and Hannah (Madison) Hughes, the latter being a daughter of Peter Madison, who was a second cousin of President Madison. Robert Hughes came from the southern part of Wales, and was a farmer by occupation. Our subject now resides on one of his father's farms. James was educated in the common schools of Rome, and married, October 20, 1876, Anna Daunt, who is of Scotch and Irish ancestry, her parents being settlers of Rome, Oneida county. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have three children: Helen Ruth, Katie M., Alice S., and one daughter, Ella, by a former marriage of Mrs. Hughes to James Conningham. Ella is now married to Walter F. Barnard, and resides in Rome.

Wilson, Norman L., born in Granby, Oswego county, in 1820, and was the son of William, a native of England, born in 1797, whose father was William of England, who came to Granby in 1810 and settled on what is now the Aaron Stranahan farm. The father of our subject was drafted in the war of 1812, was a farmer in Granby for many years, and removed to Allegany county where he and his wife died in 1875 and

1889 respectively. Subject learned the trade of cloth dresser when seventeen. In 1853 he moved from Oswego to Fulton, where he followed carding and cloth manufacturing. Since 1859 he has lived in Hastings, where he has devoted his time to his trade. In 1864 he purchased his farm where he now lives. He was notary public ten years, also inspector and collector. In 1845 he married Elsie, daughter of Elder William Lake, and their children are Mrs. Sarah Dawley, Marcus, William L., Edward, Frank and Mrs. Hattie Rill. Mr. Wilson is a member of Hastings Grange, of which he is chaplain. His wife died in 1882. He is the oldest man now living who was born in Granby.

Lane, Hudson, of German ancestry, was born in Pulaski February 6, 1861, son of John D., born in Canajoharie, Montgomery county, January 10, 1801, died in Pulaski February 6, 1877. His wife was Harriet Draper, born in Rodman, Jefferson county, May 30, 1823, died in Pulaski November 16, 1890. They had these children: Henry Frey, born May 5, 1848; Wilfred I., born December 8, 1844; William Henry, born April 26, 1847; Roderick D., born July 30, 1850; George E., born October 4, 1852; Robert, born October 28, 1855; Harriet Elizabeth, born December 21, 1857; and Hudson. The deceased are Henry Frey, drowned November 30, 1846; Robert, died July 18, 1856; Harriet Elizabeth, died May 26, 1859; William H., died April 2, 1880. The father was in the mercantile business in Pulaski in the early part of his life, and was commissioner of highways of the town of Richland a number of years. Hudson was educated in Pulaski, and began life by driving team, and also worked a large market garden in Pulaski. He has been a member of the Pulaski fire department eight years.

Rucker, Manfred M., was born in Albion, Oswego county, September 21, 1826, a son of Joseph, who died in Sandy Creek, aged eighty-nine. The latter married Sarah R. Merrell for his first wife, January 30, 1806, who died February 15, 1820; their children were Charles C., Sidney M., Julius C., Fidelia Emaline. He married for his second wife Elinor Stuyvesant, who died at Sandy Creek October 26, 1872; their children were Lewis M., Sarah Jane, Manfred M., Anna E., Harriet L., Mary F. and Sarah A. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a tanner and harness manufacturer. Manfred was educated at Pulaski, and learned his father's trade, opening a shop and harness store at Sandy Creek in 1852, which he still conducts, it being the largest business of the kind in the county outside of Oswego; he keeps a large stock of trunks, hand bags, whips, robes, horse clothing, etc. October 17, 1854, he married Amarilla Woodruff, daughter of Wm. Woodruff of Sandy Creek. She died in 1863, leaving two children, Edmund W. and Fred E.; the latter was drowned at Point Peninsular November 28, 1886, in an effort to save the perishing crew of the wrecked vessel Comanche. In 1863 Mr. Tucker married second Cornelia K., daughter of Jasper and Filena Jellett Taylor of Mexico, and their children were Frank A. and Burton A., both living. Frank married Flora B. Newton and is a druggist at Sandy Creek. Burton is in business with his father and resides at home. Edmund Tucker married Emma Lucas of Three Mile Bay, Jefferson county. Mr. Tucker is an Odd Fellow.

Dimon, Justus, was born April 12, 1834, in Hastings, son of John and Polly M. Dimon. John Dimon was one of the early settlers of Hastings, where he lived seventy years and died December 15, 1893, aged eighty-nine years. Subject was educated in Hastings, and then went to work on his father's farm. From Hastings he

moved to Parish in 1859, where he purchased the farm on which he now resides. This is a fine farm of over 100 acres under splendid cultivation. He married Ursula L. Avery, daughter of Richard F. Avery of Hastings, and has four daughters, Etta, Ida, Jenny and Mary.

Carpenter, Dewitt, son of Artemas and Nancy Carpenter, was born in the town of German Flats, Herkimer county, June 4, 1848, and moved with his parents into the eastern part of the town of Orwell in the winter of 1849, which at that time was a wilderness. His boyhood days were spent with his father in clearing land, and, when he could be spared from home, attending the district school. At the age of fifteen years he entered the U. S. service as a member of Co. G, 24th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Cavalry and served until the close of the war. On the 12th of September, 1867, he married Abby A. Stevens, daughter of Ezra and Hulda Stevens. His family consists of Flora, born September 8, 1868; Charles, born October 15, 1871; Cora B., born July 30, 1873; Ralph, born August 17, 1879; Lilly, born June 24, 1883. Mr. Carpenter is a Republican in politics, and has for many years been prominently connected in all matters of interest to his town, in which he has served as a justice of the peace for several years. He has also been supervisor for the last five years. He lives on a farm in the eastern part of the town. He also has an office and does a large business in prosecuting all manner of claims against the United States.

Royce, William S., treasurer of the Victoria Paper Mills Co. Prior to 1892, at which date he assumed the duties of his present position, he was bookkeeper in the Citizen's National Bank of Fulton. He was born at Morrow, O., May 21, 1867. His wife is Carrie B., daughter of K. F. Salmon and granddaughter of the late George Salmon, a family closely connected with Fulton from the period of its earliest growth. Mr. Royce is highly esteemed for his sterling worth and character.

Lester, Henry, son of Nicholas, was born near Troy, N. Y., in 1814. He came when a child with his grandparents to Sandy Creek. At an early age he commenced to earn his own living learning the trade of carpenter. He married Jane Bartlett, daughter of Emery Bartlett, and settled in the southeastern part of the town, building two saw mills and clearing a farm of 114 acres. Four children were born to them: Frances W., wife of J. A. Alden, who died in Lawrence, Mich., in 1876; Harriet E., wife of Elijah Rowe, who resides in Boylston; Emery B. of Orwell; Emerson D. in Boylston. His wife, Jane, dying in 1872, he married Amy Calkins Snyder, by whom he had a son, Henry W., who resides in Mannsville, Jefferson county. Henry Lester was much respected by his townsmen, holding the office of superintendent of schools, justice of the peace twelve years, and supervisor five years. He died in 1878. Emerson D. was born on the homestead where he now resides in 1851; he was educated in the district school, Pulaski Academy and Lawrence (Mich.) Union School. He was married in 1878, and has two children, Ray, aged fifteen, and Harry, aged five. He was elected supervisor in 1893 and re-elected in 1894 without opposition; is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. O. T. M. lodges.

Richards, Melzar C., superintendent of the Mexico Military Academy, is a native of Oswego county born in 1855. He was reared and received his education in his native county and at Whitestown Seminary, Oneida county. He graduated from West Point in 1881, and has since that time been continually in the service of the Government, receiving an appointment to Mexico Military Academy in 1893.

Baker, William H., was born in Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., January 17, 1827. Samuel P. Baker, his father, a native of Marcellus, N. Y., was a son of Joseph Baker, who was born in Massachusetts, and whose wife was Phoebe Elliott, of Pompey Hill, Onondaga county. In 1821 he married Mary H., daughter of Samuel Atherton and Betsey Henny, natives of Massachusetts and Chesterfield, N. H., respectively. In 1829 he settled permanently in West Monroe, where he lived at the time of his marriage and where all but their second and third children were born. Of the family seven attained maturity and six are now living: Mary M. (Mrs. John Rill) deceased; Olivia L. (widow of James Armstrong, of New Hartford, N. Y.); William H.; George O. (first), who died aged four; S. Park, a lawyer of Youngstown, Niagara county; George O., a lawyer of Clyde; Alonzo E., a manufacturer of New Hartford; and Ashley Delos, a lawyer (and ex-county judge), of Gloversville. Samuel P. Baker died in Gloversville, April 21, 1888. His wife's death occurred in West Monroe, October 4, 1892. William H. Baker, the eldest of the sons, was educated in the common schools and at the academies of Red Creek and Mexico, attending one term at Red Creek and one half a term at Mexico. He was at first a salt barrel cooper, and then a carpenter and joiner. He also taught school four winters, his last term being at Pulaski. He studied law with Judge Cyrus Whitney of Mexico, and finished with Seth Burton of Fulton, being admitted to the bar at Syracuse in November, 1851. The following January he began practice in Cleveland, N. Y., but in August, 1852, removed to Constantia where he has since resided. He continued the active practice of law until 1874, since which time he has devoted his attention mainly to his farm of 400 acres on the west side of the village, and bordering on the north shore of Oneida Lake. In a political capacity Mr. Baker has been specially prominent. "Sired by a Whig and nursed by a Whig mother," he naturally became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He was elected district attorney of Oswego county in 1862, appointed to a vacancy by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton in 1866, and re-elected in the fall of that year, serving until December 31, 1869. In 1874 and again in 1876 he was elected to Congress from the 24th Congressional district, comprising the counties of Oswego and Madison and served in the 44th and 45th Congresses. In 1893 he was elected a delegate from the 22d Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention, which met in Albany in May, 1894. October 27, 1859, Mr. Baker married Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Boots) Barnes, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes settled in Constantia in 1830 where the former still resides. Mrs. Barnes died October 25, 1893. Mrs. Baker was born in Constantia December 15, 1834. The children of Mr. Baker are as follows: Sarah C., wife of Selah W. Hallenbeck, of Gloversville, born February 22, 1864; William Barnes, born January 30, 1869, admitted to the bar at Syracuse in April, 1894, now a practicing lawyer in Oswego; and Mary Adeline, born May 21, 1873, now a student at Syracuse University.

Wilcox, C. C., who has achieved the very summit of success in his chosen vocation while yet in middle age, was born December 19, 1838, in Granby near the site of his present palatial residence. This locality was in 1834 an unbroken wilderness, when his father, the late David Wilcox, removed from Onondaga county to this place. David originally purchased 400 acres here, adding at various times 500 more, the clearing of at least half of which was due to his personal effort. His wife was Sally Starr of New England ancestry, who reared a family of ten children, of whom six

sons are now living. She was a living example of all that is best of womanhood, and her memory is enshrined in the hearts of her children. She died in 1857, her husband attaining the remarkable age of ninety-seven years, and died June 22, 1894. He was in most ways a remarkable man, and the purity of the name he bequeathed is not the least of his legacies to his descendants. His longevity is somewhat characteristic of his family, and was also a matter of note on his wife's side. Cyrus Wilcox spent four years of his early manhood in California, thereby no doubt enlarging the somewhat insular ideas incident to a more settled life, and his surroundings now indicate the breadth of view, and fixity of purpose which have been factors in the growth of his material prosperity. Operating nearly 300 acres of land, his specialty is the manufacture of butter, which product was awarded the highest honors at the World's Fair of 1893. The buildings recently erected by Mr. Wilcox are in every way models of their kind, and attest the real genius, not less than the energy of their owner. A centrifugal machine in the dairy room run by steampower, separates the cream from the milk from his dairy of cows, and the ultimate result in the form of gilt-edge butter commands an invariable premium in the markets of the larger cities. January 10, 1865, Mr. Wilcox united in marriage with Miss Martha A., daughter of John and Elenor Hall of Granby, and their children are Luella, Fred A., and Cyrus Arrie. Luella married F. J. Whitcomb of Granby; Fred A. married Miss Aletha Ingomeals of Volney, and operates a part of the home farm. In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox united with the Congregational Church of Oswego Falls, of which they are at present members.

Ives, F. C., of Fulton, manager since 1882 of the United States Express Co.'s office, was born at Volney Centre, April 18, 1854. His parents, Hiram J. and Sarah Ives, are still residents of Volney Centre on the old homestead, where also their eldest son, Henry, lives. Friend Ives was educated in Fulton and began business life as book-keeper for a hardware house there, before taking charge of the express business. March 27, 1870, he married Carrie A. Rice of Fulton, by whom he had four children, Edith M., Don H., both deceased, Leland F., born 1890, and Homer C., born 1894.

Tuttle, Henry H., a native of Sandy Creek, born January 25, 1856, is a son of Joseph and Catherine M. (Snyder) Tuttle, he born in Ellisburg August 30, 1818, and she in 1829. Joseph is a son of John Tuttle who died in 1870. The father of John was Eli Tuttle. Joseph, father of our subject, has retired from active work, and his son Henry now conducts the farm which contains 140 acres of the finest land in Sandy Creek. Mrs. Tuttle died December 5, 1883, and in 1884 Mr. Tuttle married Deborah W. Curtis of Ellisburg. He has served as highway commissioner. Henry H. was educated in the common schools and Union Academy of Sandy Creek. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping an average of twenty-five cows. He married in 1882 Millic, daughter of Justus B. Fox of Richland. Mr. Tuttle is a member of Sandy Creek Grange and of Sandy Creek Lodge No. 564 F. & A. M. Mr. Tuttle's sister, Betsey, born January 12, 1853, married, October 25, 1871, Mervin Salisbury; and his brother, Joseph J., married, June 22, 1880, Izora Casler.

Paine, Oliver, of South Granby, was born in Camillus, N. Y., May 11, 1830. His father was Captain Seth Paine, a man of much note in earlier days. The military appellation was due to his captaincy of a company of militia. He was for a long term superintendent of schools. A saw mill of his own erection at Horseshoe Dam

was operated by him for nearly five years, after which he purchased nearly 200 acres at South Granby, a portion of which is still in the possession of Oliver Paine, who occupies a handsome residence upon it. Seth Paine was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, Lury (Brewster) Paine, was a lineal descendant of William Brewster, of Mayflower fame. Oliver Paine's wife is Sarah E., daughter of Andrew Works of Granby, and their children are Fred B., at home; and Clara E., wife of Verner Shattuck of Fulton. Subject has filled various positions of responsibility.

Mehegan, Daniel, jr., born December 13, 1864, is the eldest son of Daniel and Rose Mehegan. He received his early education in the district school of Dexterville, afterward finishing at Fulton Academy. He taught several schools in Dexterville and North Hannibal and has been for the past three years principal of the Oswego Falls Graded School. In August, 1891, he married Miss Nellie E. Hartnett, daughter of Wm. Hartnett. Their marriage has been blessed with two children, Allen A. and John F. His position as a teacher is one of which few people consider the great responsibilities, moulding as he does the lives and character of future citizens.

Richardson, L. T.—Prominent among the group of men who were outspoken in their advocacy of the abolition of slavery, was the late Samuel Richardson of Fulton. He removed to this town in 1838, kept Temperance Hotel for some time, then went into the grocery business, afterwards tending toll gate on the old bridge, and later on the Bowens Corners plank road. Of the Baptist church he was a life long pillar, and of the temperance cause a practical and earnest supporter. For several years before his death he lived with his son, L. T. Richardson. The latter was born at Delphi, Onondaga county, in 1830. During his life he has been largely connected with various public works, a contractor upon the lakes until 1881, when he was appointed superintendent of canals, which position he filled with credit for eight years.

Howard, Orsemus B., was born in Clayville, Oneida county, in 1855, son of Dr. Orsemus B. Howard. He came to Oswego county in 1858, and was a practicing physician in Dugaway and West Amboy until he died in December, 1892. He married three times, first Rosina Cogswell who was the mother of our subject, second Helen Frye by whom he had one child, Henry. His third wife was Margaret Cole, by whom he had three children: George, who died aged seven years; Frank and Raymond. Our subject at eighteen began his business life as a salesman of sewing machines, which he followed twelve years, when he established a business for himself in Constantia village, having removed to this place in 1880. He added to his stock of sewing machines, pianos, organs, carriages, wagons, bicycles, etc. He has served the town one term as collector, in 1893 received his commission as postmaster of the Constantia office, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1873 he married Celia A., daughter of Peter and Maria A. (Fellows) Muckey, of Constantia. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have five children: Menzo Lee, Lillian Rosina, Forest Clinton, Blanche May and Freddie Fay.

Coe, Reuben C., was born at Palermo, October 20, 1848. His father, Charles Coe, long prominent in the M. E. Church, died in 1890 at the age of seventy-two. Reuben was for eight years of his married life a lumberman at Palermo. He then removed to a farm at Volney and is at present operating a dairy farm. He has been for a number of years notary public, an office for which he is eminently fitted by education

and aptitude. His first wife was Lucy Bowen, who died in 1888, leaving two children, George and Arletta, the elder of whom died August 3, 1894, aged twenty-one years. His present wife, who was Hattie Squires, is the mother of two children, Nellie and Frank.

Case, Daniel C., younger son of the late Ransford Case, was born in Hannibal, January 8, 1855. Ransford was three times married and the father of six children, of whom our subject is the younger of four sons. Ransford Case was born and reared in Skaneateles, a blacksmith by trade, and in later life a farmer; also becoming a prominent man of affairs holding the office of justice of the peace and postmaster. Daniel C. received an academic education at Fulton and Cazenovia, fitting himself for teaching, which profession he followed until the purchase of a farm in 1877, consisting of 160 acres. His wife is Elizabeth, daughter of John Cole of Granby, whom he married October 27, 1875, and they have had these children: Bertha A., Clare D., Lena A., Alvin R., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Case has not lost his interest in educational matters since becoming a farmer, but devotes his time and talent largely to the advancement and improvement of schools and is trustee of Oswego Falls school. He was president of the village in 1887 and 1888, and has also served as trustee of the village.

Emeny, Geo. J., born in Herkimer county in 1830. In 1842 his parents moved to Oswego county where he has since resided (excepting six years spent in Illinois). He is the only son of James and Elizabeth Emeny. Mr. Emeny was educated at Falley Seminary, and is known as an energetic and successful contractor and builder, having built large business blocks for himself and others, besides over 100 dwellings in Fulton and Oswego Falls. April 25, 1870, he married Maria Van Wagenen, daughter of the late F. D. Van Wagenen, and they have one daughter, Georgia, wife of H. C. Howe of Fulton, and one son, Frederick, who is taking a course in mechanical engineering at Cornell University.

Reynolds, Chas. A., is the eldest living son of the late James G. Reynolds, who settled in Northern Granby in 1828. Besides extensive farming interests he conducted a large lumber business, shipping principally to Troy, Albany, Syracuse and Oswego. In this way he acquired a competency. In 1850 he married Antoinette, daughter of the late Seth Severance, a prominent early settler of New Haven, N. Y. Mr. Reynolds was public spirited, broad minded and a genial companion. He was a well known politician and held various offices of trust, and received nomination for assemblyman in 1870. His honorable and useful life closed November 24, 1886, aged seventy-five. His son, Chas. A. Reynolds, was educated at Falley Seminary, Fulton; he has devoted his time chiefly to extensive farming and the raising of full-blooded stock. The youngest son, William G. Reynolds, is a graduate of Amherst College, class of '90; also of Bellevue Medical College, and is now acting senior doctor at St. Mary's College, Brooklyn, N. Y. James G. Reynolds was one of a large family of children; the two oldest, Morgan Z. and Mariah H., wife of Roland P. Crossman, being well known old residents of Oswego.

Fuller, C. S., was the son of Almira and Abigail S. Fuller, who came here from Columbia county about 1830. Almira was a mason by trade. He was a man of much character, and filled the offices of assessor, justice and supervisor. He died in

1864, aged eighty-four. C. C. Fuller's residence of sixty-four years at South Granby has been uninterrupted. In early manhood he taught school during the winter seasons, in which profession he was very successful. He also learned the mason's trade from his father. His wife is Lucy, daughter of the late Seth Paine. She was born in Camillus in 1826, and traces her ancestry to the Mayflower. She has one daughter, Clarissa P., wife of William G. Betts of Fulton. Mr. Fuller was born in Columbia county September 18, 1818.

Jennings, Capt. O. J., was born in Fulton village November 4, 1837. His father, Z. P. Jennings, a descendant of old New England stock, came here from Berkshire county, Mass. His business was manufacturing wooden ware. He died in 1856, aged fifty-four years. Our subject, the younger of two sons, had only the advantage in education of the public schools of Fulton, together with several winters' study with the late Rev. T. M. Bishop. He engaged before his majority in the retail drug business in Fulton. When the first call for volunteers was made by President Lincoln, Jennings personally formulated a muster roll and affixed thereto his signature—the first volunteer soldier of Oswego county; he went to the front as captain of Co. E, 24th N. Y. Vols., and although severely wounded at the Second Battle of Bull Run, maintained his position till the suspension of hostilities. In 1863 he married Adelaide A. McCrea, and has one daughter. Mr. Jennings was appointed town clerk of the town of Volney to fill vacancy when twenty years of age, and was the following year elected as a Republican to the same office; from 1880 to 1883 he was superintendent of the Oswego Canal. At times he has been extensively engaged in the dredging business together with general contracting work on the great lakes. In politics he is a Republican.

Cary, E. G., traveling salesman (since 1885), representing the Minetto Shade Cloth Co., is the son of William P. Cary of Oswego Falls. He was born at Osceola, Wis., May 29, 1850. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He graduated from the High School at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., after which he entered the best of training schools. After three years spent in teaching he engaged in mercantile business in Milwaukee, Wis., with T. A. Chapman & Co., where he remained for three years. His first experience on the road was in the employ of a St. Paul dry goods house, afterward traveling for the New York Slate Roofing Co. In his present vocation he has achieved a marked success. His wife, Isadore, is a daughter of J. W. Cornell, and they have two children: Edna M. and Harold W. Mr. and Mrs. Cary are members of the M. E. church, of which he has long been a trustee and superintendent of the Sabbath School.

O'Brien, John C., the leading dry goods merchant of Fulton, received his education and commercial training in the city of Oswego, where he was born January 26, 1860. His father, John O'Brien, formerly an attache of the Northern Transportation Company, is now engaged in the life insurance business in Oswego. John C., who is the eldest of four sons, was a valued employee for eight years in a leading dry goods house, but in 1885 established himself independently in business in Fulton. Through keen commercial intuition, natural shrewdness and careful management, Mr. O'Brien's business, which had a comparatively small beginning, has grown to its present proportions. He was united in marriage to Miss Frances O'Hare of Fulton, and two children, Charles and Helen, have blessed their union.

Dutton, Grove H., was born in Granby July 5, 1846. Orson H., his father, came to Fulton about 1834, operating a saw mill as well as a farm. His wife was Sophia Church of Connecticut ancestry, and of her six children but two are now living: our subject, and Maria, now Mrs. Strickland of Ottawa, Ill. Orson Dutton died in 1884 aged seventy-six. Our subject was in the war of the Rebellion, going to the front at the age of sixteen in Co. D, 147th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and took part in all of the great battles from Chancellorsville that the Army of the Potomac was engaged in from that time to the close of the war. Twenty-five years after the war, after three amputations, he lost an arm from a wound received at Gettysburg; he was also wounded at Five Forks, Va., near the close of the war. Since the war he has been engaged principally in farming, besides serving the town in various official capacities. He was two years in the custom house as inspector under the appointment of H. H. Lyman. His wife is Betty, a daughter of Milo Austin of South Granby, and their children are Ralph, Bruce, Bessie, Orson, Grove, Cort and Ruth.

Chapman, E. D., was born at Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., June 3, 1826. Besides various town offices, Mr. Chapman has been for sixteen years since its organization president of Oswego County Fire Relief Association, with a membership of 1,500 and carrying risks of over \$2,500,000; three successive years master of County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, and nine years master of the subordinate grange. His wife, Louisa, whom he married in 1849, died in 1891, leaving five children: Emeline, wife of Charles R. Rogers of Oswego Falls; Jane, wife of Fred Surdam of Oswego Falls; Alman, Isaac and Orson. Mr. Chapman's present wife is Anna Speer of Swedish birth. His father is still living, a resident of Hebron, Washington county, N. Y.

Spafford, G. Fred.—On October 2, 1894. John Milton Spafford, long an active and honored citizen of Fulton, passed away after a long and useful life. He was born April 25, 1815, at Saquoit, Oneida county, and came to Fulton in 1820, where he has resided with few exceptions up to the time of his death. In 1839 he married Jennette Green in Madison county. Mrs. Spafford died June 10, 1875, and in 1879 he married Mrs. Vandalia Van Valkenburg of Fulton. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Chester Jinks, Mary Ann, Louisa Sophronia, Edgar Delos, Susan Elizabeth, Martha Deatta, Frances Amelia, Ella Archele, and George Frederick. Of these children Fred and two daughters, Mrs. Theo Bellinger of Deansville, and Mrs. David Cole of Kirkville, survive him, as does also his wife. Mr. Spafford was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and for many years owned and operated a saw mill just east of Fulton village, and as an evidence of his thrift it may be stated that at one period of his life he worked at his trade by day and operated his saw mill at night. He enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, and the family have the sympathy of a host of his personal friends and admirers. G. Fred Spafford was born May 6, 1856, and has always resided in Fulton. He is now engaged in the ice business, a superior quality of which is produced upon his own premises in the suburbs of the village. February 9, 1878, he married Louise, daughter of Felix Cholet, of Syracuse. Mr. Spafford inherits largely the genial and manly qualities which distinguished his late father.

Pease, Levi, was born November 23, 1816. His father was Daniel Pease, one of the first settlers in Oswego. His mother was Miriam Rice, the daughter of Asa Rice

the first settler (in 1797) in the town of Oswego, outside the State Reservation. He married in 1848 Mrs. Mary Bishop Rhodes, who died July 5, 1894, leaving two sons, Leroy and Ira, and one daughter, Mrs. C. P. Smith of Burlington, Vt. Leroy Pease was born March 2, 1850, and married in 1869 Laura E. Alexander. Ira Pease was born June 20, 1856, was educated in the Oswego Normal School, taught four years, and in 1880 married Marcia E., daughter of John A. Place of Oswego. Levi Pease and his sons are engaged in successful farming and fruit-raising in the town of Oswego.

Ould, John, was born in England July 5, 1828, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Truscott) Ould, also natives of England, where the mother died aged thirty-three years. John came to America when twenty years of age, settling in Wampsville, Madison county, N. Y., where his father died aged fifty-six years. Our subject learned tailoring in England, at which he has ever since been engaged. He resided in Madison county seven years, then removed to Syracuse, where he remained four years. Coming to Oswego in 1858 he associated himself with Lyman Strong in the merchant tailoring and clothing business, the firm name being Strong & Ould. This firm dissolved in 1861, but the business, at first under the name of Klock & Ould (with some intervening changes in the style of the firm), now John Ould & Co., has continued to the present time, in all thirty-three years. They carry a full line of clothing, men's furnishings, and merchant tailoring goods. Mr. Ould has the reputation of being the finest cutter in the county. His wife was Susan M. Shepard of Madison county, a daughter of Ira and Mary Shepard, and their children are: Harris Truscott, born July 27, 1858, who is in business with his father; Sophia S., born January 26, 1860, who married James M. Hart; and John A., born December 10, 1867. Mrs. Ould died in 1882.

Jacobs, Jacob M., jr., of German and English ancestry, was born in Oswego October 23, 1830, son of Jacob M. Jacobs, who was born in Baltimore, Md., and who died in Oswego, aged over 100 years, formerly a midshipman in the navy, also clerk for the U. S. fleet on Lake Ontario under Commodore Chauncey and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor during the late war with Great Britain in 1812 and 1813; was also lighthouse keeper at Oswego for several years; he married Mary Tarble of New Hampshire, who died aged ninety years; the fruit of this union was nine children, five sons and four daughters: Charles W., Jacob M., Edward, Henry C., Edwin T., Eliza A., Nellie, Sarah and Mary, all living now except Edward, who died in 1843 from the effects of a fall on the ice. Jacob M. Jacobs, jr., in 1845, opened a wholesale and retail cigar store; also manufactured cigars until 1881; since that time he has been exclusively engaged in the manufacture of cigars; his brands of cigars are the Frontier City, Gauntlet, Golden and The Best. In 1850 he married Caroline A. Smith of Syracuse, daughter of John and Sarah T. Smith, and their children are Myer, who has dental rooms in the Neil block in Oswego; Monroe, who died at The Dalles, Ore.; and May Jacobs, who married Lorenzo Dowd, of New Haven, Oswego county, where they now reside. J. M. Jacobs, jr., is a member of Frontier City Lodge No. 422, F. & A. M. He was storekeeper and inspector at the bonded warehouse of Gaylord, Downey & Co. during the collectorships of D. G. Fort, J. J. Lamaree and H. H. Lyman, at the port of Oswego.

Calkins, Jesse W., born in Richland, Oswego county, N. Y., August 7, 1817, grand-

son of Samuel of Connecticut, who died in this county aged eighty-three, and son of Samuel born in Connecticut and died in this county at age of eighty-two. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married Ruth Weldon of Connecticut, who died in this county aged eighty-two. Their children were Elisha, Aurelia, Roswell, Alva, Sylvia, Benjamin, Sarah, Daniel, Ransom, Betsey, Phoebe, Julia and Jesse W., all of whom are deceased except Daniel and Jesse W. Jesse W., retired farmer, ex-assessor and member of State Grange, educated at Mexico Academy and afterwards taught school in different counties in the State. In 1845 married Nancy Gillespie, daughter of Henry Gillespie, who died 1846. In 1848 married Lydia Gillespie, daughter of Hugh Gillespie, born 1820. Their children are Estella R., married L. L. Virgil, both deceased; Gertrude A., graduate of Ingham University, married Rev. C. N. Severance, residence Wichita, Kansas; Jeanne A., graduate of Oberlin College, married G. Percy Smith, merchant, Mason City, Iowa; Robert L., claim agent, Grand Central Station, New York, married Frances C. Graves of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Flora A., graduate of Oberlin College, married Rev. W. L. Tenney of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.; Frederick G., real estate and insurance agent, Los Angeles, Cal., married Rosamond Simpson of Oswego, N. Y.; H. Flavius and Cora L. deceased.

Rudd, Hiram, was born in the western part of Boylston in 1842. His father, Russell A., came to the town in 1834, and four years later bought and located on what has ever since been known as the Rudd farm of ninety-five acres, which adjoins the county line on the west side of Boylston. His farm was deeded by his father-in-law, Mr. Filmore. Mr. Rudd died in 1886, and his wife in 1892. They had five sons and one daughter, Ellen, Mrs. William Barker; Hiram, David and George W. are farmers of Boylston; William lives in Loraine; Chester F. died on the old farm in 1892, aged thirty-two years. Hiram married Jennie, daughter of Hugh Lermouth, and they have one daughter, Rose L., who was educated at Sandy Creek High School and became a successful teacher. Mr. Rudd served as assessor three years.

Bennett, Gill H., is of the fifth generation of Bennetts in the State. His father, Isaac W., was a son of Gill, son of Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, who came from New England and settled in Rensselaer county. Here Gill was born in 1804, and in 1808 he came with his father and grandfather to Orwell. This was the first settlement in the town. Gill lived on a farm until 1878. His family consisted of three children, Janette, Mrs. John Wright; Kate, Mrs. Robert Thomas; and Isaac W., who married Helen M. Henderson, of Sand Bank. The Henderson family was the first to settle Albion. They had a family of two sons, Gill H., born August 17, 1854; and Thomas H., who is superintendent of the Oswego Water Works. Gill H. was born on the farm now owned by him, as was his father before him. He attended school at Pulaski Academy two years and the Adams Collegiate Institute for three years. He married Nettie J., daughter of Nathaniel Lewis, formerly of Orwell, but later of Adams. They live quietly on their farm of 375 acres. Their children are Helen D., born August 26, 1877, who has attended the High School at Sand Bank; Bert B., died July 1, 1881; Charles C., born April 16, 1884; Victor T., born January 1, 1888, and Lottie L., born April 22, 1893.

Matteson, Milton, was born May 26, 1842, in Mexico, a son of Wright Mattesou, who died aged fifty-six. The latter married Sallie Pond, who died aged eighty-three,

and their children were Andrew, Loyal, Julia, Lyman, Milton, Algernon and Judson. The father was an officer in the State militia. Milton was educated at Mexico, and was first employed in a tannery, after which he was in the government employ at Washington, D. C., one year as mail carrier between Washington and Alexandria, Va. Returning home he enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols. and served in the Army of the James one year. He had three brothers who also served during this war. He married Addie Chamberlain in 1867, a daughter of George and Harriet Chamberlain of Richland, and their children are George, Lloyd, Nettie F. and Stanley.

House, Charles W., justice of the peace at Colosse, was born in 1854, educated at Pulaski and Mexico Academies, and in 1878 married Emily, daughter of John Webb. They have one child, Ethel L. Mr. House was appointed justice of the peace in 1880, elected in 1890 and re-elected in 1893. The father, Joseph M., was born in Otsego county in 1813, son of Abraham and Nancy (Mabie) House, and came to the town of Parish when a boy. He taught school seven years in Pennsylvania and fourteen years at Bound Brook, N. J. He lived thirteen years at Holmesville, where he farmed and taught school, and afterward moved to the town of Mexico.

Webb, George Chandler and Theodore Herbert. In the annals of Mexico must be accorded a prominent place to the family of the late Charles Loring Webb, who settled in that vicinity in 1830 and who was long a leading merchant in that village. A spirit of adventure led him to enter the United States navy in 1854 where he served as assistant paymaster and acting paymaster on the U. S. brig "Bohio" during the civil war. At the opening of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad he became station agent at Mexico, a position he held until 1878, the date of his retirement from active life. His wife, Mary Chandler Allen of Pomfret, Windham county, Conn., and five of her eight children are living. Mrs. Webb is still a resident of Mexico and now aged seventy-four years. George C., born 1854, received a commercial education at Mexico Academy and was first employed in a clerical capacity by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Co. in the general freight office, Watertown, N. Y., and has since filled many offices in connection with the New York, Ontario & Western and West Shore Railroads. In 1889 he established with James A. Foster the "Fulton Paper Co." for the manufacture of wood pulp, one of the most important industries of Fulton. Of unlimited enterprise and public spirit, he occupies an enviable position among the substantial citizens of that thriving village. In 1884 he married Charlotte Lansing Boyd of Middletown, N. Y., and their children are Marnette Boyd, Henry Chandler, George Chandler, jr., and Bayard Boyd. Theodore H., the youngest son of Charles L. and Mary C. Webb, was born in 1858 at Mexico at which place he was fitted for a commercial life. He succeeded his father in the railroad business, then spent ten years in the city of Oswego, filling important positions in the Second National Bank and Ames Iron Works, coming to the village of Fulton in 1891, at which place he assisted in organizing the Eurka Paper Co., of which he is secretary and treasurer; he has assumed in society and church as well as in business circles a leading position. In 1883 he married Elizabeth Hare Smith of Oswego, N. Y.; their daughter Dorothy was born September 19, 1891. Both brothers are earnest supporters of the best interests of the town.

Pardee, Daniel, the eldest son of Dr. Stephen and Mary A. Pardee, was born in Volney, November 30, 1833. He was educated in the common schools, at Fulton

Academy, and at the age of fourteen entered Hamilton College, where he remained for two years. He then entered Union College and graduated in 1851. Thus provided with an excellent education, Daniel began the study of medicine under the direction of his father, after which he attended lectures in New York and Albany and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1855. He began practice in partnership with his father, and during the war was surgeon in Battery F, 1st New York Light Artillery. Returning to Fulton, Dr. Pardee resumed practice, but in 1868 he retired from active life on account of ill health. After this he traveled for a while, visiting the Bermudas, West Indies, Spain and the Mediterranean Sea. Being greatly improved in health he returned to Fulton and engaged for a time in the drug business, gradually resuming his practice. He died on the 26th of August, 1891. Dr. Pardee was an active and earnest worker. He was specially prominent in the Masonic order and advanced to the thirty-second degree. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. At Waterville, in October, 1856, Dr. Pardee married Mary L. Stevens, who bore him one child.

Van Buren, Lawrence, son of an old and representative family, whose personal history is closely interwoven with that of Fulton and of the town of Volney, was born here May 4, 1846. He is the elder of the sons of the late James Van Buren, who was also born here, and whose father was Jacob Van Buren. James Van Buren was a carpenter and boatman, but in 1849 he went to the gold mines of California. His death occurred in 1876 at the age of fifty-four years. His wife was Maria Stevens, of Fulton. Lawrence also followed boating for a period of twenty years. In 1890 he engaged in the paper-making industry at the Victoria Mills. His wife is Ellen M., daughter of the late James F. Simons of Fulton. Their children are Burt, born April 19, 1876; and Ralph, born January 10, 1880. Mr. Van Buren was at one time assessor. He is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 144.

Hall, Llewellyn J., is a native of Oswego city, where he was born in 1845. His father, Daniel M., was a native of Norway, Herkimer county, a cooper by trade. His mother was Roxey Hines. His grandfather was Daniel Hall, who was born in Rhode Island and came to Herkimer county at the age of twenty-three; from there he went to Lee, Oneida county; from there he went to Scriba, Oswego county, about 1834; he was a blacksmith by trade; he was married twice; by his first wife he had five children, one son and four daughters; and by his second wife four children, two sons and two daughters, subject's father being the oldest by the second marriage. Llewellyn moved to Mexico in 1862, and from there he enlisted in Co. I, 147th N. Y. Vols., and was with his regiment all through until the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, where he was wounded and lost his left leg below the knee; he was there taken prisoner and carried to Lynchburg, and from there to Libby prison in Richmond, and was kept a prisoner five months, and finally discharged March 18, 1865, at Philadelphia. He married in 1869 Mary O'Raffarty of Oswego, who died May 9, 1870. His second wife was Sarah A. Boschan, daughter of Lorenzo Boschan, and their children are Andrew E., George E., Bertha, Frank, James and Clarence. Llewellyn came to Boylston in 1878, and settled on a farm one-half mile east of Town Hall and lived there until 1887, and then moved to the farm of twenty-five acres he now owns. One brother, Herbert S., lives with him; another, Andrew, lives in Albion, Orleans county; James died in 1889, aged thirty-five years; Colon L., eldest

brother, enlisted in 1862 in Co. I, 147th N. Y. Vols., and served his time with the regiment, afterwards in the 16th Infantry and 9th Cavalry, regular army. He died in 1877, aged thirty, after fifteen years continuous service, and only twelve days before the expiration of his term. Sarah, his only sister, married Frank Reiley and lives in Watertown, Jefferson county.

Jefferson, Franklin Hopkins, was born in Caughdenoy, January 16, 1858. His father, John Hopkins, was the son of Ebenezer Hopkins of Madison county, who was a farmer and noted as a breeder of fast horses. John Hopkins was married to Elizabeth Everson in 1838, and moved to Hastings about 1848, and kept wagon, blacksmith and cabinet shops, and was also interested in the fisheries on Oneida River. They had ten children. John Hopkins died in 1864, and Jefferson, being the youngest son, remained with his mother till her death, which occurred in 1874. In 1878 he was married to Lettie Rhines of Caughdenoy, who died in 1888. During this period Mr. Hopkins was engaged principally in the fisheries. In 1880 he entered the mercantile business, and is at present interested in a large general store, coal yard and steamboat. In 1891 he was again married to Mary O'Connor, daughter of Thomas and Margaret O'Connor of Oswego. Two children were born of this marriage, John T., born May 24, 1892; and Thomas Wells, born August 2, 1894. In 1892 Mr. Hopkins was elected supervisor of the town of Hastings, and made such a good record that he was the unanimous choice of the Republican party in 1893, and was re-elected by the largest majority ever given in that town, and was again elected in 1894 to represent the town for 1894 and 1895.

Redhead Edwin R., was born in Brownville, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 6, 1851, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Barker) Redhead; the father a clergyman of the M. E. Church, and who in 1892 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ministerial life. Both parents were of English birth and came to the United States after their marriage. Edwin R. graduated from Fairfield Seminary in 1869 and then entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., but was forced to leave on account of illness. Later he entered Syracuse University as a sophomore from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1874. He then began reading law with Judge Howland at Port Byron, N. Y., but after one year failing eyesight compelled him to abandon study, and he then went to Skaneateles where his father was stationed, and soon afterward was employed as traveling salesman for F. G. Weeks, which continued five years. Purchasing part of what is now the Victoria Paper Mills Company, Fulton, N. Y., our subject became secretary, treasurer and manager, with his former employer, Mr. Weeks, as president. Many improvements and additions to power facilities and factory buildings were afterwards made by the company, in all of which Mr. Redhead was the foremost. After several years this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Redhead is now president of the company and its largest stockholder, and is associated with J. H. Howe and W. S. Royce. Mr. Redhead is known to be a public spirited and generous man, especially devoted to church work. He was a delegate to the M. E. General Conference at Omaha in 1892, is one of the trustees of Syracuse University, and was one of the founders of the State street M. E. church at Fulton. May 23, 1877, at Port Byron, he married Sarah A., daughter of Israel Petty.

Allen, Harry A., senior partner of the firm of Allen & McKinstry, men's furnishing house, who carry an elegant line of all goods in their line, has led a life of adventure

in the far west. Born in Brooklyn in 1867, when his father, the late James M. Allen, was then a tea merchant, much of his boyhood was spent in New Mexico, where his father had become interested in mining, traveling widely for pleasure as well as profit. During the several years he was engaged in the shipment of cattle, Mr. Allen donned the traditional cowboy suit and learned by personal experience some of the rougher phases of life on the great plains.

King, Alexander, has for nearly half a century been a resident of Fulton, highly esteemed as a citizen and as a man of character and worth. His early life was one of much adventure. He spent the years 1849 and 1850 in the gold mines of California, among hardships and real perils, the magnitude of which is difficult of realization in these days of transcontinental palace cars. Born at Cambridge, Washington county, in 1825, he was the eldest of eight children of Ira and Eliza King, who were of Connecticut ancestry. His earlier years were spent in teaching school, in which noble vocation he was eminently successful. Mr. King's first wife was Mary J. Smith of Washington county, who died without issue after two years of wedded life. He next married Emeline T. Chapman of Hannibal, who became the mother of three daughters, Edna A., Florence M., and May L. Florence died when about three years of age; the other daughters have been successful as teachers. Edna is the widow of the late H. E. Moore, coal and lumber merchant at Lyndonville, N. Y. May L. is the wife of Victor Loomis of Fulton, who is associated with the Fulton Machine Co as bookkeeper and shipping clerk. During the late war Mr. King spent three years in the volunteer service, enlisting as a private in Co. D, 147th Regt., was at once appointed orderly sergeant, and about a year later was promoted to first lieutenant, serving in that capacity until just before the close of the war, when he received captain's commission; was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and was in the last strategic move when Lee was compelled to surrender. After the war he was for eight years engaged in the business of raising flax. At one time he served as town superintendent of schools. At present he holds the position of school tax collector in Fulton. It goes without saying that his political adherence is to the party that looks after the good of all without regard to sex, sect, color or location, equal rights to all; in fact a real American citizen.

Gage, William G., who was for many years known as one of Fulton's successful business men, was born in Madison county, February 17, 1823. His father died when William was an infant and the latter was brought up among relatives until he was fourteen years old. He learned the tanner's trade, but never followed it. After a while he came to South Hannibal and engaged in farming and later in the mercantile business in Hannibal. In 1849 he came to Fulton and was clerk for Palmer Kenyon, later with R. T. Jones, and finally formed a partnership with C. B. Hancock under the firm name of Gage & Hancock. Later becoming sole proprietor, he continued until the close of the war. He engaged in flour milling in 1868 with Isaac A. Graves, but soon succeeded to the entire business and later associated with D. M. Perrine, whom afterward he also bought out. His next partner was E. J. Carrington. The firm of W. G. Gage & Co. which is still recognized as one of the first in importance on the river, was formed in 1874 and comprised William G. Gage, Orin Henderson and Frederick A. Gage. William died July 5, 1892. Mr. Gage was a man of firmness and integrity and especially kind and liberal toward all poor and

suffering humanity. He married in 1846 Julia A. Smith of Cambridge, N. Y., and their children were Florence M., who married Adolphus Bennett and died in 1879, leaving two children (William G. and Bert W.), and Frederick A. Gage, who married Helen Tucker June 19, 1872, and has one daughter, Dorothy.

Looker, Fred Austin, Mt. Pleasant, son of Oliver Looker of North Volney, was born at Burke, Franklin county, March 11, 1852. He is the younger of two sons; Frank, the elder, being a resident of New Haven. Mr. Looker's father removed to Volney about 1866. July 5, 1877, he married Ella, daughter of Andrus Ives, of Volney. In 1886 he bought and removed to the S. P. Root farm at Mt. Pleasant, where he is still engaged in farming. Their children are Grace, born March 1, 1879, and Floyd, born September 10, 1888.

Seymour, Harry T., son of Lindley A. Seymour of Volney, was born January 16, 1862. His mother is of English birth. She was Hepsibah Hewitt, daughter of a Methodist clergyman, and came across the water when ten years old. There are two sons, Harry and Willard, the latter a farmer of Volney. In 1881 Harry Seymour was the choice of the Republicans of Volney for the office of highway commissioner, acquitting himself so creditably that he was re-elected in 1892, and the next year elected collector. Always loyal to his friends, no young man could be more popular than he, or boast a wider circle of warm personal friends. Of his first wife, Eunice S. Osborn of Volney, he was deprived by her untimely death March 24, 1885, after less than one year of married life. He was again married March 16, 1887, to Liza M. Foster, daughter of Darius Foster of Volney. They have one daughter, Mabel M., born July 27, 1889.

Bogue, John, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1839. His father, James Bogue, came to Montreal in 1846, with his wife, who was Lucy Lavelle, and their children. Three years later they came to Fulton. James Bogue was by trade a millwright and carpenter, and although a very modest and reserved man, was widely known as a master workman. He was long a trusted employee of Duryea & Co., both here and at Glen Cove, and foreman for various large contractors upon works of magnitude in the North and West. John Bogue has been a resident of Fulton since six years of age, and having learned the mason's trade has acquired a competence by its practice. He laid the first stone of the magnificent Presbyterian church just completed, and the last brick also, having become famous for fearless scaling of lofty spires and stacks. In Oswego, August 15, 1859, Mr. Bogue married Anna Cummins, who is also of Irish birth, emigrating to America in 1849 at the age of seventeen years. Her living children are Henry, Frances, Annie E., Winifred, James W., and William J. One daughter, Mary F., died in 1864 at the age of three years. The children are very proficient in music as professionals and teachers, one daughter being a graduate of the Boston Conservatory.

Armour, O. E., was born in Volney in 1837, son of John and Caroline, of Scotch and Irish descent. Mr. Armour inherits the sterling qualities which distinguish the best of both races. He is a cousin of Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, and his only son. Fred E., who was born August 20, 1866, is now a valued employee of the Chicago magnate, having entered the office in 1892 as clerk. Mrs. Armour was Marietta

Cole before her marriage. A daughter, Carrie L., died October 2, 1863. Mr. Armour has been town assessor for several years.

Wilber, Albert, son of Samuel and Louisa (Huggins) Wilber, was born in Granby in 1851. Samuel Wilber was one of the earliest settlers here. He was born in Dutchess county, and died here in 1874 aged sixty-two, leaving three daughters and two sons, Willard, the younger brother, being a resident of Hannibal. September 18, 1870, Albert married Nettie, daughter of James J. Fort of Bowen's Corners. Their oldest daughter, Linnie, is the wife of Bert Ware of Oswego Falls, the four younger children being Belle, Arlon, Leah and Fred.

Clark, Robert A., was born in Minetto, Oswego county, February 14, 1853, son of Myron S. and Mary J. (Weed) Clark. The father died at the age of thirty-nine. Robert A. was educated in Ballston, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt., and taught school at the latter place for two years. He then conducted a grocery store in Oswego for three years. After this he opened a carpet and upholstery business which he still continues, occupying the store at 198 West First street for the the past thirteen years. He is a member of Frontier City Lodge F. & A. M., Lake Ontario Chapter and Commandery, Oswego Consistory, and Media Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In 1878 he married Isabella, daughter of Robert and Jane (Rassmuser) Calvert of Cayuga county.

Cooley, Frank L., was born in Hannibal Centre, Oswego county, June 23, 1806, a son of Dr. Ricardo N. Cooley, who was born in Lewis county, and of Harriet I. Pasco Cooley, his wife, born in Cayuga county. The paternal grandfather, John Cooley, was born in Massachusetts, and the great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war and is mentioned in history. Frank L. was educated in the University of Buffalo, where he obtained the degree of M. D. in 1888. He practiced medicine with his father till July, 1889, when he removed to Oswego city, where he still remains and is well known as a successful physician. He has been intimately associated with the Oswego County Medical Society, being its secretary for three years; he is also one of the Board of U. S. Pension Examining Surgeons.

Post, Robert G., was born in Ontario, Canada, August 28, 1841, the oldest son of Matilda E. Bates and Jordan Post. His forefathers were Americans from Connecticut and Virginia, and both grandfathers served with distinction in the war of 1812. Robert G. was educated in Ontario; he came to Oswego in 1864 and commenced his business career as a lumberman in the office of Smith & Post. In 1866 he formed the firm of McChesney & Post, which continued two years, when a partnership was entered into with Washington T. Henderson, under the firm name of Post & Henderson, which still exists. Mr. Post served in the 48th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y. as captain and inspector of rifle practice, and later as major of the regiment. He was one of the founders of the Home Electric Light Co., is president of the Oswego Board of Trade; also the Orphan Asylum, and secretary of the Oswego Gas Light Co. January 9, 1868, he married Mary W. Harmon, oldest daughter of Mary L. Warner and Orville J. Harmon. Their children are Robert and Harold deceased, and Anna W., a student at Vassar Coliege.

Owen, Chas. H., a resident of Volney for half a century, was born in Onondaga, Onondaga county, April 28, 1827. He is a son of Daniel H. and Priscilla J. Owen,

who removed from Onondaga to Hastings in 1835. Charles was engaged in the transportation of grain by canal from Oswego to New York until 1861, when he joined the army and served until the close of the war. Since that time he has been principally engaged in farming, and is now operating a dairy farm of 333 acres with W. S. Nelson of Fulton. In 1850 he married Harriet Curtis, daughter of the late Abner H. Curtis of Fulton, who was well known as a boot and shoe dealer in Hannibal and Fulton. They had one daughter, Idaletta, who was born in 1856 and died in 1858. They have by adoption one daughter, Mary Lois. Charles has always been a Democrat.

Laney, Elias, was born in Oneida county, town of Lee, April 12, 1828, a son of William, a native of Connecticut, born June 22, 1777, and served in the war of 1812. The grandfather Laney was killed in the Revolutionary war. William was a tanner and currier, and married Rachael Seymour of Connecticut, born May 12, 1783, by whom he had six children, our subject being the youngest and only survivor. He was educated in the district schools of Oneida county, and has always followed farming, having taken also a prominent part in local politics. He has filled the offices of assessor and excise commissioner. March 14, 1852, he married Martha E. Perry, born in Lee, a daughter of Gideon and Eliza Perry, a family of prominence in their town. The children of our subject are James W., born November 20, 1853; Gideon A., born July 10, 1855; Carrie M., born September 23, 1864, who died April 11, 1866. Gideon A. is now in California in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe business. An uncle of Elias Laney was at one time governor of Connecticut.

King, Henry, one of the most substantial and respected citizens of the town, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1854 and came to America in 1874. Beginning as a butcher in Granby, he now owns 300 acres of choice land, and still operates a large business in the shipment of various live stock to the principal markets, having been very successful in his business ventures. In 1878 Mr. King married Lydia, daughter of the late Martin Vandelinder of Granby, who was one of the earliest settlers in this region, and whose family name is one found often in the annals of Holland and Scotland. The children of Henry and Lydia King are Henry, born in 1880; Mary, born in 1882; Joseph, born in 1883, and Frederick, born in 1885.

Austin, W. H., was born at South Albion, Oswego county, April 2, 1846. His paternal grandfather was Jeremiah Austin, a native of Vermont, where his father, Jonathan Austin, was born January 26, 1809. He removed to South Albion in early boyhood, was a farmer, and died September 30, 1871; at Sand Bank. His maternal grandfather was David Cowing, a native of Massachusetts, whose ancestors were New Bedford whalers. When his daughter, Deborah, born March 10, 1808, was a young girl he removed to a farm in Mexico, where she resided till her marriage to Jonathan Austin, March 6, 1834. They had eight children: David Penfield, born January 17, 1835; Lucy Helen, born March 12, 1837; Mary Elizabeth, born November 26, 1839; John Wesley, born November 11, 1842; an infant son, born November 1, 1844; William Henry, born April 2, 1846; Thomas Jefferson, born August 5, 1848; and Harriet Newel, born January 7, 1851. Of these eight four survive: D. P., a physician in New York; Lucy H. (Mrs. William Brown), of Pulaski; Mary E. (Mrs. G. M. Bumpus), of Holmesville, N. Y.; and William H., of Pulaski. The parents were members of the M. E. church; the father was a Democrat, but voted for Lin-

coln in 1860. After his death his widow lived with William H. until her death, April 29, 1889. William H. was educated in the public school at Sand Bank; at the age of eighteen he began teaching, which he followed for several successive winters, attending Pulaski Academy the fall and spring terms and working on the farm through vacations. He was valedictorian of his class, July, 1867. After leaving school he followed farming several years, and then entered the employ of the R. W. & O. Railroad and after earning promotion through several grades, he was appointed station agent at Pulaski, which position he now holds. He is a Republican, but has at times acted with the Prohibitionists. He is a Mason, a member of the lodge and chapter at Pulaski; he has been master of the Lodge and E. K. of the Chapter, and is also a member of Lake Ontario Commandery K. T. of Oswego and Media Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Watertown. He is also a member of the Sons of Temperance, and of the Congregational church, of which he has been trustee and deacon; is at present a member of the Board of Education. October 12, 1882, he married Alta J., daughter of C. R. Maltby, whose ancestors came from England. On her mother's side she is descended from the Scotch Campbells. She is actively engaged with her husband in church and temperance work. They have one daughter, Ruth Maltby, born August 23, 1883.

Birdsall, J. B., proprietor of the Birdsall Bakery in Fulton, which was established in 1864 by his father, Morgan L. Birdsall, who was also born here and was the pioneer manufacturer of tubs and pails in this place. J. B. Birdsall was born in Fulton in 1855, and educated at Falley. He at one time conducted a confectionery business in Chicago. In 1889 he located at 9 Cayuga street, and is a leader in that line. He married Miss Jennie E. Bradt of Oswego in 1886.

Pentelow, W. J., born in New York city, May 8, 1841, and at the death of his parents, before he was eleven years old, he found a home with his uncle, Jacob C. Thompson of Granby, and for several years followed the rather hard life incident to the farmer boy of that period, attending school at Falley Seminary at such times as he could be spared from the farm. When about seventeen went to learn harness making with M. W. Pruyne & Co., remained with the firm until May, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, of the 24th Infantry; was sent to the hospital in September, 1862, and was discharged from there two months before the expiration of his time. In 1865 went to Syracuse and learned trunk making, which trade he followed until 1877, when he entered the county clerk's office as recording clerk; in 1878 was promoted to deputy. From 1880 to 1885 he was engaged in various clerical capacities at Fulton until appointed under sheriff, January 1, 1885; held the office until July, 1886, when he was again appointed deputy county clerk, holding that office during two administrations; and in January, 1892, took possession of the office as county clerk. At the expiration of his term was again appointed deputy, January 1, 1895. Mr. Pentelow was married to M. Gertrude Van Buren in 1873, and now resides in the village of Fulton.

Rowlee, J. N., was born in Fulton, January 23, 1847, son of George W. and Jane (De Mott) Rowley, who came here at an early date from Groton, Tompkins county. Of their five children, Jasper is the only one living. In 1867 he married Sarah, daughter of Eli Distin of Volney. Their children are Willard, a professor of botany

in Cornell University, his own alma mater; George, a farmer at Niles, Mich.; Melvina, wife of Lewis Ives of Volney; Eugene and Delos, who are yet at home. Of the Grange and the M. E. Church of Mt. Pleasant, Mr. Rowlee is an honored and influential member.

Taylor, William E., late of Fulton, was the founder of one of its most important industries, the Taylor Brothers Knife Works. He was born at Windsor, Vt., in 1817. He first located at Chicopee Falls, Mass., making their various specialties in edged tools. During the late war he received large government contracts for swords and small arms. In 1863 he came to Fulton and began the manufacture of machine knives at the upper bridge, removing the plant three years later to its present location, and during the succeeding twenty years built up and operated a large and increasing business, in which his eldest son, H. L., is now associated. Mr. Taylor retired from the factory to a farm in Volney in 1886, where his latter years were spent. His death in 1889 was mourned by Fulton as a personal loss. His first wife was Susan Whiting of Bellows Falls, Vt., mother of four children, of whom H. L. alone survives. His second marriage, in 1867, was to Sarah Lambert Moss, who was born at Bethlehem, Conn. Their only child is William E., born in 1872, who is engaged in business as a machinist and repairer of bicycles near his home on Fourth street.

Gillespie, W. W., was born at New Haven, March 27, 1859, son of the late John C. Gillespie, born at Richland, Oswego county, in 1810. John first came to New Haven, and then to Volney in 1867, where he purchased and improved the farm now occupied by his son, which consists of forty acres of the choicest land in the locality. He died April 13, 1888. He was a man of mark, prominent in church and society. He held the offices of supervisor and justice of the peace. His widow, now living with her son, William, was Martha W. House, of an old Connecticut family. William, like his father, is a devoted adherent to the Republican platform. In 1883 he married Charlotte J. McCracken. Their children are Albert McC., John C., William W., Helen E., and Florence M.

Davis L. F., of Oswego Falls, is the son of the late Peleg Davis, who settled in New Haven as early as 1801. L. F. Davis married Belle M., daughter of Henry Stacy, who kept the hotel in New Haven for thirty years, and was also proprietor of various other hotels, and a man of much prominence in the community, having served as justice of the peace for a long term of years. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were married December 8, 1869, and for many years conducted the Broadway Hotel at Oswego Falls. They have had two children: Eva Belle, who died August 2, 1883, aged seven years; and Fannie L., wife of Erwin L. Van Buskirk of Syracuse, by whom she has two sons, William F. and Charles E. Mr. Davis is now a traveling salesman, representing a New York furnishing house, and his family occupies a pleasant home on Fourth street in Oswego Falls.

Albring, Joseph, was born in Butler, Wayne county, in 1841, and came to Hannibal in 1870. He enlisted in Co. H, 81st Regiment, N. Y. Vols., September 13, 1861, and was with that regiment three years and was discharged in September, 1864. He went out as first corporal, and was promoted to second sergeant. He married Catherine E., daughter of Henry Van Sanford of Sterling Valley, Cayuga county, and they have two children, Elmer S. and Adella D. Elmer S. married Bertha Clark.

Our subject is a son of Joseph Albring, sr., who is a son of Henry Albring, who was married in Philadelphia, Pa., and came to Wayne county at an early date. Joseph Albring, sr., died December 17, 1892. He married Betsey Potter of Butler, Wayne county, and they had eleven children—Mary, Abigail, Joseph, Elizabeth, Eliza, Altson, Harriet, Freeman, Rose, Riley, and William, of whom Rose and William are deceased. Subject has held the office of deputy sheriff four years.

Austin, Edgar, whose ancestors were from this State, was born in Lewis county, November 14, 1847. His father was King Austin, born in Lewis county, and died in Jefferson county, aged seventy-five years. He married Jane Hodge, also a native of Lewis county, and their children were Minnie, Catharine, Charles, Dunsbe, Palmer, Harriet E. and Edgar, all living. Palmer and Charles were soldiers in the Rebellion. Edgar was educated in the common schools of Jefferson county, and married, July 4, 1867, Mary E. Wells of Jefferson county, a daughter of Luke and Deba (Case) Wells. Her grandfather Wells served in the Revolutionary war. The children of our subject were William, born June 24, 1877, who resides at home, and a son who died in infancy.

Allen, George, was born in Hastings in March, 1844, son of James Allen, native of Otsego county, born in 1818, whose father was James Allen. The father of our subject was a cooper by trade, but later devoted himself to farming. He came to Hastings in 1840, where he has since resided. His wife was Hannah Carr, and their children are George, Peter, Mary Ann, Willis, Alice and Adelbert. His wife died in 1893 aged seventy-four. Our subject enlisted in Co. D, 110th Regiment, in 1862, served three years and mustered out at Albany. From 1865 to 1873 he was in the Western States engaged in railroad contracting and public works, since which time he has resided in Hastings. He now conducts the homestead and cares for his aged father. Mr. Allen is a member of the Johnson G. A. R. Post of Grand Junction, Iowa.

Allen, Clinton, was born in West Monroe, November 26, 1855, son of Orson F. and Almeda Oyer Allen, father was born in West Monroe, mother was born in Herkimer county. His father served in the late civil war. He enlisted in Iowa and went to the front with the 4th Iowa Cavalry. The subject of this sketch was educated in West Monroe; then went to work on his father's farm. Worked on the farm till he was married in 1879 to Ella Palmer of Parish, daughter of Stephen Palmer, who was one of the early settlers of Parish, and also a prominent Mason. Mr. Palmer's farm consists of one hundred forty acres, most of which is under cultivation, and is one of the largest and finest farms in the township of Parish. Mr. Allen has three children: Floyd aged nine, Freddie, aged four, and Fay two years old.

Arnold, Liberty, was born in Cortland county December 13, 1823. His paternal grandfather, Zebedee Arnold, was a soldier in the Revolution and his land-warrant drew lot 11 in the original township of Cincinnati, now a part of Cortland, and where our subject was born. Subject's father was Daniel Arnold. Liberty was educated in the common schools, to which he has added through life by reading and close observation. In 1853 he married Hannah Emery, a sister of George Emery of Fulton, who died in 1854 leaving one son, Daniel, who graduated from Cornell University in 1879 and is now engaged in the practice of law in New York. The present

Mrs. Arnold was Louise McCabe of Lysander, and their children are Alfred E., Albert and Stephen D., the latter postmaster and general merchant at Bowen's Corners near the paternal homestead. Subject has filled many positions of trust and honor in the town.

Avery, Hon. C. W., a native of Onondaga county, was born in 1834 and at the age of ten moved with his parents to Oswego county, locating at Hastings. He was educated at Mexico Academy, read law with J. B. Randall at Central Square, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced there ten years, and then came to Phoenix. He was appointed county judge by Gov. Cleveland, has been district attorney and was president of the Board of Education of Phoenix about twenty years. He was chairman of the Syracuse Water Works Commission appointed to award damages to the proprietors on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake. He was the first president of the Central City Knife Co., and was interested in the Phoenix Paper Mfg. Co., also one of the incorporators of the Oswego and Onondaga Insurance Co. In 1859 he married Harriet E., daughter of Rev. Peter Woodin, and has three children, Lizzie L., wife of W. H. Carrier of Phoenix; Adelaine M. and Frank K., the present postmaster of Phoenix, who has also twice served as president of the village. The Avery family are descended from Christopher Avery, who immigrated to America from England. Judge Avery's parents were Russell and Betsey E. (Williams) Avery, natives of Montgomery and Onondaga counties.

Ashby, Charles H., was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, in 1841, son of John L. and grandson of John, who came to Oneida county from Salem, Mass., in 1865, where he settled on the Arnold Seamans farm and is known as one of the thrifty farmers of the town. His wife was Sophia, daughter of John and granddaughter of John Coppard, who came to Oneida county from England. Their children are Dora, Hattie and Lloyd.

Butler, Edward R., son of Rauson A. and Pamela C. (Mathews) Butler was born in 1849 in Mexico. The grandfather, Nathaniel Butler, owned a tract of land where the village of Mexico now stands, where he died. The father was many years a dry goods merchant, and for twenty years postmaster at Mexico. Edward R. is the only survivor of a family of six, has always been a farmer, and in 1879 married Emma A. Markham, a native of New Haven. Their children are Meta May, George M. and Harold (deceased.)

Bartlett, William C., the only surviving child of Abram and Julia (Cheever) Bartlett, was born in New Haven in 1834. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 110th Regt., and served three years. He has a farm of ninety acres planted largely in grapes, fruits and berries. He has a vineyard of five acres of Niagaras and one acre of Wordens, and has grown strawberries for forty years. His father was born in Connecticut in 1804, came to Oneida in 1818, married in Oswego county, spent several years in California and died in 1893. His wife died in 1882 aged seventy-seven.

Burtis, Charles P., Palermo, was born April 20, 1845. The father, David H., was a weaver by trade, coming from Paris to this county in September, 1837. At this time the grandfather, David M., came with two sons and one daughter, settled in Hastings, Oswego county, and built a log cabin where subject was born. The mother of our subject was born in Paris, and was married May 11, 1840, he being the only

child. He worked on his father's farm until twenty-three years of age, when he married Annis Lorett Wiltze of Skaeateles, Onondaga county. They have one daughter, Myrtie C., a school teacher.

Baker, Louis W., was born in Oneida county, November 12, 1853, of German ancestry, his father having been a native of that country who came to America, dying in Oneida county aged seventy-four. He married Harriet Smith, a native of New York city, now living aged sixty-nine. Louis W. was educated in the common schools of Holland Patent and the Oswego State Normal School, class of '78. He taught four terms, was principal of Red Creek Union Seminary four years and six months, then taught one year in Soule College at New Orleans, La. During this time he devoted every opportunity to the study of law, under Judge Nutting, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1886, at Syracuse. He at once opened an office in the Grant Block at Oswego, which he still continues. He has given special attention to criminal law, but has a large general practice. In 1886 he was elected special surrogate of Oswego county, which office he still holds. September 8, 1880, he married Helen E. Cornish of Oswego, daughter of George J. and Sophia (Otis) Cornish, the grandfather of his wife having served in the war of 1812. They have one child, Harry D., born March 21, 1884.

Bradford, George T., Palermo, was born May 10, 1851. Job Bradford, his father, was born in England, came to this country in 1827, and settled in Onondaga county. He married, March 19, 1850, Arrilla, daughter of Nathaniel Miller, who took up the farm our subject now owns as government land before 1800. In 1871 George T. Bradford bought the place, which is said to be one of the best in Palermo. He also owns forty-five acres of fine hay growing land; and has in connection with his farm a large dairy. He married, March 19, 1872, Alma, daughter of Conrad Houck of Hastings, Oswego county, and they have two children, Grace and Frederick. Mr. Bradford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Central Square Lodge No. 622, and is a member of the Grange.

Ball, William A., of the town of Mexico, was born in Onondaga county in 1841, and came with his parents to Oswego county in 1850. He followed teaching a few years, and in 1864 enlisted in the service of the United States, and served with the U. S. Steamship Lancaster of the Pacific Squadron fourteen months. After the war he resumed teaching school, and married in 1867 Emeda Calkins, since which time has resided on his present place. Subject's paternal great-grandfather, Joseph, came from Connecticut to Herkimer county, where subject's grandfather, Joshua, and his father, Ora C., were born, the latter in 1804. Ora C. Ball married Nancy Austin in Herkimer county, lived there and in Onondaga county till 1850, when they located in Mexico. He died in 1877, and his wife in 1855.

Brown, Edwin, was born June 9, 1851, in Oneida county, son of Orlanso and Dolly Brown, educated in Parish, worked in the tanning business, farming and building. Married Eliza Voorhees, has two children, John and Edward, jr. Mr. Brown is at present conducting his own farm, which is entirely under cultivation. He also raises horses and cattle for market. Mr. Brown has cleared a great many acres of land in this township, more it is supposed than any other man.

Baldwin, Cyrus, was born in Massachusetts December 23, 1820, son of Jonathan

and Esther Baldwin. He was educated in Massachusetts, then engaged in farming, which he has always followed. He went to Mexico in 1846, lived there several years, and in 1867 moved to Parish where he purchased the farm of fifty acres on which he has since resided. He married twice, first Hannah N. Church, by whom he had two children, one now living, Henry M. His second wife was Melissa Bard, and they have had three children, two of whom are now living, J. C. Curtis and Ernest V. James is married and lives in Mexico; Ernest is living on the homestead and has three children, Blanche, Eulalie and Mattie.

Berry, F. H., was born May 4, 1829, in Bennington county, Vt., son of Lewis and Sarah Berry. He was educated in the Union Academy, Bennington, and came to Oswego county in 1851. He ran a tannery for a New York firm about thirty years, was school commissioner in Amboy, was justice of the peace eleven years and supervisor one year. During Mr. Berry's residence in Amboy he also managed a tannery in Pennsylvania for the same firm whose tannery in Amboy he was running. About ten years ago Mr. Berry removed to Parish, settling on the farm where he has since resided. He has been supervisor six terms. Mr. Berry has had charge of some of the largest business interests in Oswego county, and his long career as a public officer has been exceeded by that of few in the county. He married first in 1852 Ann Nelson, by whom he had three children, one now living. He married second in 1875 Kate Wilcox.

Brownell, W. S., was born in Easton, Washington county, December 8, 1837. He followed farming until thirty years of age, when he went into the flax business and ran a flax mill for four years. The next twelve years he was a potato dealer. In 1890 he purchased the flour mill at Fruit Valley, which he has conducted ever since. Mr. Brownell married Jane M. Kenyon. They have three children, Orley, Spencer, and Roscoe D. Mr. Brownell's father was John F. Brownell, and his mother was Sarah A. (Kenyon) Brownell.

Benedict, C. C., secretary and treasurer of Fulton Machine Co., was born in Fulton November 29, 1858, son of J. Gilbert and Julia (Carrington) Benedict. The elder Benedict was born at Wilton, Conn., in 1828, and came to Fulton in 1848. During his residence here of nearly forty years he was in every sense a representative citizen. Besides the important manufacturing interests he controlled, he was a leader in church and society. He was several times supervisor of Volney, and was prominent in the Presbyterian church. He died in 1885 at the age of fifty-seven. Mrs. Benedict's maiden name was Julia Carrington, an old and widely known family in the annals of Volney. Of her three children, J. Gilbert, Carrie and Cameron C., the latter is the only one now living. He acquired a liberal education at Falley Seminary and elsewhere, and early entered the active field of commercial life with the firm of Taylor Bros. & Co., of which he is a member. They manufacture machine knives of all description, making a specialty of knives for paper mill use, and of paper mill engines complete. He married in 1885 Julia Weed of Mexico, N. Y., daughter of Rev. Thomas Weed, and their children are Gilbert W., Thomas Allen and Cameron Carrington.

Bradshaw, Reuben, who for more than half a century has been identified with the business interests of Fulton, was born in Kingston, Canada, January 9, 1833, a son

of Lewis and Rebecca (Winsor) Bradshaw. When Reuben was a child his father died and at the age of nine our subject started out to earn his own living. He lived in Canada until he was seventeen, then came to Fulton for a short time, and next went to Onondaga county and worked on the salt blocks, finally engaging on a lake boat known as the "Farmer's Delight." In the following fall he visited his old Canada friends and was in the province at the time of the "patriot invasion" and war; and while there he witnessed the execution of his old employer, Chris Buckley, also Mr. Woodruff of Syracuse and Mr. Abbey of Watertown. In 1840 he returned to Fulton and carried the mails on horseback from that village to Syracuse. Later on he drove "packet" from Oswego to Syracuse, and in 1842 learned shoemaking. He worked in Fulton, New York and Syracuse, and afterward became partner with Mr. Nettleton, his former employer, in the shoe business. A later partner was Mr. White, and the business of this firm was continued until the war, when Mr. Bradshaw enlisted in Co. L of the famous "Scott's 900," otherwise known as the "Pro-vost Guard of the City of Washington." Returning after about eight months' service, he began speculating in real estate and about twelve years ago retired from active business. Mr. Bradshaw has served as assessor and excise commissioner. In 1852 he married Ruth E. Shepard, by whom he had three children; Helen, wife of J. B. Overton of New York city; Cora C., wife of G. Chauncey; and Hattie M., of Fulton.

Bartlett, Adelbert, one of the energetic and thrifty young farmers of Volney, was born there in 1862, and most of his life has been passed within its borders. His father was the late Phineas Bartlett, by trade a cooper and later a farmer. His death occurred in 1898. In 1895 Adelbert married Addie, daughter of George Ives. His farm of eighty acres is chiefly devoted to fruit and dairy products.

Bonner, E. M., is the younger son of William and Mary W. Bonner of Oswego. William Bonner was for many years a sailor on the great lakes, and later a grocer in the city of Oswego. His wife, who was Mary Waite, died in 1860. He was for two years supervisor of the first ward. E. M. Bonner at the age of eighteen engaged in farming in the town of Scriba, removing to Volney in 1879. He is allied by marriage to one of the oldest representative families of Volney, that of J. S. Markham. Isabelle Markham became his wife November 1, 1882, and is the mother of Ethel M., aged nine, and Hazel A., aged four. Mr. Bonner is one of the most genial and popular young men of Volney, and of high standing in the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

Bartlett, Eugene B., was born at Scriba July 8, 1858, son of Harry Bartlett, who died in 1890 at the age of sixty years. His widow, who was Nancy Dickinson, is still living in the old home at Scriba. Eugene was educated in the common schools, and has widened his mental horizon by thoughtful personal research. He is a practical mechanic, and learned and practiced for several years the carpenter's trade. October 5, 1881, he married Myrtie Ives, of Mt. Pleasant. In 1882 they removed to Lake Preston, S. Dakota, where he established a furniture and undertaking business, which he conducted for five years, returning to Volney in 1887. Mr. Bartlett is now engaged in farming, also in operating a blacksmith shop. He is devoted to the education and advancement of his children, who are Ethel, born in 1882; George, 1885; and Irving, 1889. At present he is a notary public.

Burt, Le Roy, one of the oldest and best known men of the town of Oswego, was born here, March 7, 1813. He has followed farming all his life. In 1842 he married Catherine Wilder. They have seven children living, C. Bradon, Le Roy, jr., Myron C., Mrs. Philo Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Bell, Hettie, and Jennie. Mrs. Burt's father was C. Bradon Burt. Her mother was Mehitabel (Baker) Burt.

Ball, Hiram J., was born in Madison county, September 2, 1822, a son of Justin and Maty (Southworth) Ball, both natives of Madison county and both now deceased. The paternal grandfather of our subject was in the Revolutionary war, as was also the maternal grandfather. Hiram J. was educated in Madison county, is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and has served his town as supervisor. He learned shoemaking, and in 1852 came to Oswego, where he has ever since resided. He opened a shop in 1863 at 35 East Bridge street, and here he does fine custom work, as well as repairing, employing about eight men. His work is all done by hand, and he makes a specialty of fitting odd shoes for cripples and doing fine work of all kinds. February 16, 1848, he married Ruth A. Blend of Otsego county, and their children are Mary (deceased); Frank L., born February 19, 1851; and Hiram J., jr. Frank L. is in business with his father, and Hiram J. jr., married Catharine McNally and resides in Oswego with his parents. Mr. Ball is the inventor of a valuable patent cement for mending rubber goods.

Brunswick, Frank M., was born in Oswego February 19, 1862, son of Matthew and Mary (Rach) Brunswick, both born in Germany. The father was a soldier in the German Revolution under Gen. Carl Schurz. Frank M. was educated in Oswego. He first learned barbering and went to Chicago for three years. In 1884 he returned to Oswego and opened a shop at 175 W. First street, which still continues, doing the largest business in the county, being fitted with all the latest improvements and one of the best furnished shops in the State. In 1894 he married Minnie, daughter of John Shuler of Oswego.

Briggs, G. Wales, is proprietor of the Summit House at Minetto. His father, Gardner Briggs, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., and came here when a young man. He was a very successful and prosperous farmer. He was for many years assessor, and was often called to Albany as a lobbyist. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who was Harriet Wales, died three months before, at the age of seventy-two years. Wales Briggs was a student at Ames Commercial College when the perils of 1861 called for young blood and brave men, and he became quartermaster-sergeant of Co. G, 149th N. Y. S. Vols., remaining three years in the service. Since the war he has been engaged in various public works and managing a line of boats, until 1883 when he opened the Summit House. Mr. Briggs's wife is Eunice, daughter of William Morse, a prominent contractor of Fulton.

Bradner, George W., attorney and author, was born in Oswego county in 1847, educated in Mexico, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was in the United States service during 1864. His parents were of Scotch and German descent. He is the author of various publications, including the following: "Rules of Pleading," "Practice and Attachments," "Practice and Supplementary Proceedings," "Rules of Cost," and "Rules of Evidence." Also of "A Key to English Vulgarisms."

Barrett, H. M., attorney and counsellor at law and insurance agent, was justice of

the peace of this town about twenty-three years. He has been railroad commissioner for this town since 1876. He was born in Newport, Herkimer county, in 1825, and came to this town in 1855. He read law with N. B. Brower of Hannibal and Judge Tyler of Fulton, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and is still in practice here. He married Pluma Ewing, who died December 11, 1893, leaving one son, H. Elbert, principal of one of the public schools of Syracuse for fourteen years. H. M. Barrett is a son of Hiram Barrett, a native of Newport, Herkimer county.

Bishop, Don C., was born in the town of Hampton, Washington county, N. Y. His early education was obtained at a district school in his own town with the exception of two years at a school in Castleton, Vt. At an early age he learned the trade of shoemaker and followed that business for several years. January 27, 1857, he married Harriet A., daughter of N. N. Bissell of Smithville, Jefferson county. After his marriage and prior to 1889 he was the proprietor of various hotels, among which were the Woodville House, Jefferson House, Pulaski House, Salmon River House, and the June House at Pulaski. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Pulaski, holding the office acceptably to its patrons until Harrison's administration. After this he held an important position in the custom house at Oswego for about one year, resigning in 1890. He was again proprietor of hotels at Dempster Beach and Mexico for three years, although residing in Pulaski. In 1893 he again received the appointment of postmaster at Pulaski. Mr. Bishop has three daughters: Ella O., who was born in Woodville, December 6, 1858, and married Benjamin D. Randall in 1873; Julia L., who was born December 9, 1864, and married George D. Smith in 1890; and Blanche, who was born December 13, 1877. Mr. Bishop is of English descent. His maternal grandfather, John Peck, was born in Rhode Island, and while a child settled in Clarendon, Vt., becoming during his early manhood a Baptist minister, devoting forty-nine years of his life to this profession. He died in 1865, aged seventy-seven years, universally esteemed as an earnest and successful minister. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Bishop, was a native of Castleton, Vt. His father was Stephen R. and his mother was Betsey C. Peck, both natives and residents of Vermont.

Bell, James, was born in England December 23, 1821, and came to America with his parents in 1827. They settled in Lower Canada on Lake Champlain, but moved to Toronto in 1836. They next moved to Scarboro, Ontario, where his father died. In 1848 Mr. Bell came to Scriba, Oswego county, and was foreman in Penfield's elevator thirty-three years. In 1848 Mr. Bell married Jane Burleigh, and they have two children, William Bell and Mrs. Dr. Wilder. Mr. Bell's father was William Bell and his mother Elizabeth (Pleus) Bell.

Baker, James E., at Butterfly Corners, was born in 1857 in Syracuse and came to New Haven in 1859 with his parents, William and Aurilla (Millard) Baker, natives of Vermont, who were married in Onondaga county. The father died in 1859 aged thirty-five, and the mother has been postmistress of Butterfly for the past sixteen years. James E. married in 1878 Jennie N. Druce and has two children, Harry J., and Ralph A. He has been a justice of the peace twelve years.

Ball, Jonathan, was born in Herkimer county in 1822, resided there till twenty-eight years old, then moved to Richland and from there to Mexico, where he lived

till 1878, when he married Mrs. Esther Gardner, *nee* Osterhout, and moved to her home in New Haven. Joseph and Lucy (Emery) Ball, his parents, were natives of New Hampshire who moved to Herkimer county and died there aged ninety-four and eighty-eight, respectively.

Bishop, Fen. L. was born in Jefferson county April 6, 1866, son of Edwin and Harriet (Lovelace) Bishop. The father was born in Vermont, and is still living at the age of fifty-two years. The mother was born in Ontario, still living at the age of fifty-six. Their children were Fen., Maud, Everett, Madge, and Stephen, who are all living. The father was a farmer, shoemaker, also a clerk. Fen. was educated in Jefferson county. He learned blacksmithing, which he carried on in Smithville, Mansville, and Sandy Creek. He also clerked in the hotel at Sandy Creek. In 1890 he started a bakery in Sandy Creek, which he still continues, it being the first and only bakery in town. In addition he carries confectionery, groceries, canned goods, cigars, tobacco, fruits, etc. In 1893 he was burned out, but afterwards rebuilt at the same place. He is an Odd Fellow. May 11, 1884, he married Mary, daughter of William A. and Sarah S. (McKee) Davis of Jefferson county. The children are Leah P., born January 16, 1888, and William E., born January 17, 1891.

Bettinger, Mason, was born in Richland, Oswego county, August 2, 1835, son of Jacob and Margaret (Harter) Bettinger of Madison county. The grandparents, Philip and Catherine Bettinger, were natives of the Mohawk Valley. They came from Madison county at an early day to Sandy Creek, and settled on the farm now owned by subject, where they died. Mr. Bettinger was at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. Jacob Bettinger was reared on the farm, and always followed farming on the homestead. He and his wife were active members of the M. E. Church. Mason was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, and has principally been engaged in farming. He has a farm of seventy acres, and carries on general farming and dairying. In 1861 he married Evelina, daughter of William and Catherine Sprague of Sandy Creek, by whom he has three children: Alfred and Lawrence at home, and Nora Ann, wife of Charles McEwin of Ellisburg. They have three sons: Mason, Maurice and Merrill. Mr. Bettinger has held some of the minor offices of the town. His oldest brother, Josiah, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and was killed in 1862. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Baldwin, Joseph, was born in Sandy Creek, January 7, 1841. He is a grandson of John, born in Vermont, who died in this town aged eighty-four, and a son of Sydney and Mary (Maxham) Baldwin, who died in Sandy Creek, aged eighty-eight and thirty-two respectively. Their children were Sewell J., Joseph, Henry C., Jacobus C., and Asa R., of whom Henry and Asa are deceased. John, the grandfather, was the first settler in this town where he came in 1809. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Joseph was educated in the public schools, and has occupied a prominent part in the affairs of the town, being a Mason, deputy sheriff, etc. He has been a blacksmith all his life, having started in business in Sandy Creek in 1884, which he still continues. In 1874 he married Jennie, daughter of William and Betsey (Burt) Havens, of this county, and their children are Cora B. and Edna. The former married Fred Tift of this town, and has one child. Edna is a student in the academy. Mr. Baldwin's business is the principal one of its kind in town, and he does general repairing, manufacturing, etc., in addition to regular blacksmithing.

Beebe, James H., the popular and genial proprietor of the Globe Hotel of Cleveland, was born in Constantia December 21, 1842, son of Glutia Beebe, also a native of Constantia, born in 1816, one of fourteen children of Nathan Beebe, a native of Vermont, who was a lumberman and miller. He came to Constantia about 1795 and cleared a farm. During the early days of his residence here he had many thrilling adventures on the lake, and in the woods with wild animals. He was noted for his daring and bravery. On one occasion about 1806 while on his way from mill one evening with his horse and homemade jumper sleigh, he was attacked by a small band of wolves. With his axe he beat them off, but they would then get in front of his horse and stop it. He would then fight them away and proceed. This battle was renewed five times with the same results, until the wolves finally retreated with howls to gather reinforcements. Mr. Beebe knowing their nature made all possible haste toward home, and had scarcely reached his destination when the wolves reappeared in large numbers, but he was safe in his cabin home. On the evening of May 10, 1827, he with six other men started to paddle a flat boat loaded with lumber across Oneida Lake from Cleveland to South Bay. At midnight, when about half way across, a storm arose and the waves washed the lumber into the lake. He and a man by the name of Cummings were washed off on seven planks. It was a cold night and six inches of snow fell; their sufferings were intense. After struggling about hopelessly with the waves, Mr. Cummings became chilled and weak and Mr. Beebe being a very large and powerful man of wonderful endurance and endowed by nature with great will power, succeeded in getting his comrade under one arm, while with the other he held the planks together. In this way he battled with the waves for their lives. At about four o'clock in the morning they drifted ashore, poor Cummings still grasped in the strong arm of Mr. Beebe, but not being able to withstand the extreme exposure had expired an hour before. Mr. Beebe died in 1884. Glutia, the father of our subject, was a lumberman, boatman and farmer. He died in 1884. His wife was Christiana Philipps, and their children are: Mrs. Eliza Wiggins of Bernhard's Bay; James, Mrs. Susan Foster (deceased); Mrs. Sarah Kramer of Manlius; Mrs. Rachael Greeley; Alfred, Nathan (deceased) and Richard. The mother now resides at Bernhard's Bay with her daughter. Our subject began life as a boatman at sixteen, and in 1866 he purchased a boat which he run twelve years. In 1878 he purchased the Globe Hotel property, which he has since conducted. In connection with his hotel he conducts a livery stable, and keeps boats for his summer guests. In June, 1865, he married Cornelia, daughter of Henry Van Tassel of Redwood, formerly of Jefferson county, and they have three sons: Henry, William and Archie. Mr. Beebe is a member of the Masonic order.

Barlow, Noah E., was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, January 1, 1834, and came to this town in 1837 with his parents, there being then only about four acres cleared. He was a son of Zenas Barlow, who married Ruth Thayer, and had four children, two of whom survive: Nora E. and Mrs. Ruth E. Howell, those deceased being Mrs. Abigail Baker, and Eliza Barlow. Noah E. married Triphena Stark, and they have one daughter, Ruth. Our subject is a farmer, owning 119 acres of fine land.

Bothwell, David, retired, was born in Jefferson county in 1834 and settled here in 1848; was with Gardner Wilson about four years, and then went sailing on the lakes

and ocean until 1864. He then went to the war of the Rebellion as second lieutenant of Co. C, 184th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He was discharged and returned to Hannibal and went into the hardware business, succeeding James Rogers until 1881; then sold out to William T. Wassop and became interested in the lumber business in Decato until the fall of 1885. Returning to Hannibal in 1886 he engaged in the hardware trade at the same place and store that he had occupied before, which he continued until the fall of 1893, when he retired and is succeeded by his son B. R. Bothwell. Mrs. Maria Bothwell is a daughter of B. R. Sykes, who was born in West Rupert, Vt., May 25, 1806, and settled here about 1812. He was constable many years, and married Augusta Elvira Wilson. Their children were Alfred S., who died in infancy; Mrs. Clarissa Cogswell, who lives in California; Helen, who died in 1864; Mrs. Cordelia Roche, now living in Minnesota; Mrs. Maria Bothwell, wife of subject, and Mrs. Minerva Paddock of Brooklyn, N. Y. B. R. Sykes was a son of Isaac Sykes, one of the first settlers of Hannibal. Subject has held the office of town clerk of Hannibal.

Brown, Albert E.—Samuel J., his father, was born in Maine and married Melissa J. Clemmans. He worked in a cotton factory in Maine. In 1850 he came to Orwell and settled on a farm in the southern part of the town. He served with the Black Horse Cavalry and later in the 128th Regiment. Albert E. was born in Orwell in 1858 at "Pine Meadows." The family afterwards lived at Williamstown and at Watson in Lewis county. Albert came back to Orwell in 1883 and the same year he married Ruethe, daughter of William Crast. He purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1888. He and his wife are very proud of a pair of twin girls, Addie and Ada, who were born November 18, 1890. Mr. Brown is an active business man, engaged in lumbering, threshing and trading.

Bonner, R. C.—His father, Joseph M., was born in Floyd, and came to Orwell in 1830, having married Dorcas Tripp, of Floyd. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom but two are living, our subject and his brother, Allen G., who lives in Richland. Joseph M. was the son of John, who was also born in Floyd, and his father, Samuel, was the first Bonner to come to America, having been pressed into military service. He came here with Burgoyne's army, which he soon left and joined the colonists. He died in Orwell at the age of one hundred and two years. R. C. Bonner was born March 10, 1840, and has lived on a farm all his life. He married Mary Vary of this town. They have two sons, Joseph M., born April 7, 1877, and Harry B., born August 28, 1881.

Burlingame, John J., was born in 1856 in Oneida county, and after living for some years in Constantia, married in 1877 Emma Hutchinson and started as hotel keeper at West Amboy for two years. He then bought a farm and was for ten years a farmer, and in 1887 opened a hotel at Amboy Centre, where he remained until 1892. In the latter year he came to Williamstown, where he is now proprietor of the Sage Hotel and livery. He has one son, Claude.

Brooks, S. C., was born in Orwell in 1839, and is the son of Rev. Samuel Brooks, who was born in 1802 and died in 1894. His grandfather, Samuel, was one of the pioneers of Redfield. Mr. Brooks followed boating for fifteen years prior to 1870, when he came to Williamstown and is a farmer. He has one son, Milford D., and two daughters.

Boyd, Edwin H., M. D., is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, and is president of the Board of Examining Surgeons, United States Pension Department, for the county of Oswego. He held the office of postmaster under James Buchanan and the first term of Cleveland's administration, and has held the office of supervisor two terms. He was worshipful master of the Hannibal Lodge F. & A. M., No. 550, for twenty years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Lake Ontario Commandery and the Lake Ontario Consistory Scottish Rite. He was captain of Co. F, 110th Regiment N. Y. Vols. He was educated at the Greenville Academy, read medicine with Dr. A. P. Hamill of Lysander, and graduated at the Medical College at Castleton, Vt. He began practice in Hannibal in December, 1852, and has still a successful practice. Subject married Angie Robinson of Weedsport, who died leaving one daughter, Mrs. Cora Wiggins of this village. He married second Sarah Titus of this town, and they have one daughter, Bessie. Dr. Boyd is a son of William Boyd of Lysander, who is the son of John Boyd of Greenville, Greene county.

Burritt, Henry A., was born in 1858 in Burritt's Rapids, Canada, a son of Major A. and Mary A. (McLain) Burritt, natives of Ottawa. The family came to Redfield in 1868, bought and cleared a farm north of the village. After three or four years they removed to the village, and the father worked in the mill now owned by Henry. In 1887 the family moved to Camden, and in 1894 to Syracuse. There were six children, five of whom are living, one in Camden the rest in Syracuse. Henry was reared in Redfield and attended the common schools. He married in 1883 Adelia, daughter of C. F. T. Locke of Camden, and widow of Samuel Penfield of Camden. They have one son, Henry A., born in 1884. In 1882 Mr. Burritt rented a saw and planing mill for one year, and then bought the Penfield mill. His business is manufacturing specialties in wood, such as mattress and cot frames, chair stock, etc., market for which is found in all eastern manufacturing towns.

Bentley, I. L., was born in Oneida county, October 4, 1837, a son of William S. and Roxie Bentley of Jefferson county, and a grandson of Elisha Bentley, for many years a resident of Pineville, where he died. When this family first came to Jefferson county it was a dense wilderness, bear and deer being plenty. They have always followed farming and lumbering. The children of William J. were brought up to farming, and our subject is the oldest now living. He enlisted in the 147th N. Y. Vols., Co. C, and served three years, participating in the battles of the Wilderness (where he was wounded), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, etc. He is a member of Bentley Post, G. A. R., and has served as commander for three years. April 7, 1874, he married Dora A., daughter of Samuel Thompson of Albion, and their children are Belle, Elisha, Inez, Eva, Samuel, James, and Isaac L., jr.

Brown, Andrew, was born in 1857, a son of William, who came to Amboy in early life and settled where Andrew now lives. He was a farmer. Andrew Brown married Jennie, daughter of David Black, and their children are Mary, Nettie, Andrew and Henry. Subject is a farmer.

Bowne, Newton Sydney, was born in Dutchess county in March, 1842, son of William and grandson of Thopelis Bowne, natives of Connecticut. William was one of seven children. In his early days he worked in a blast furnace, and later devoted his

time to farming. His wife was Amy Wetheral, and their children were John, William, Sarah, Mary, Laura, Caroline and Newton S. Subject early learned the machinist trade, and in 1801 enlisted in a regiment raised by Colonel Colt of Colt's firearms fame, which was later transformed into the Fifth Connecticut Vols., and served three years, some of the principal engagements being Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. During the retreat out of Culpepper he was captured, but managed to elude the guards at midnight and escaped, receiving a severe wound in the knee fired from ambush. From 1864 to 1872 he followed blacksmithing, from 1872 to 1884 conducted a general merchandise store in Mallory, since which time he has resided on his present farm. In 1865 he married Margaret Clune, a native of Ireland, and they have one child, Mrs. Ella Milligan of Syracuse. Subject is a member of Isaac Waterbury G. A. R. Post.

Bishop, Ira, was born June 12, 1838, in Oswego county, a grandson of Maurice W., who died aged sixty-five years, and a son of Maurice W., who died aged seventy years. The latter married Olive Goit, born in Paris, France, who died in Oswego county aged sixty-five years. Their children were: Sally, Mary Ann, Helen, Jane, Paulina, Ruth, William, Hiram, John, Ira, Daniel and Squire. Ira was educated in the common schools of Sandy Creek and began as a sailor on the lakes at the age of sixteen, continuing that vocation for thirty years, during which he commanded vessels including the Maine, Oswegatchie, Granite State, etc. In 1860 Mr. Bishop married Lucretia, daughter of Rev. Alexander Forman and his wife, Margaret Frye, the latter a daughter of Col. Frye of the United States army. Mr. Bishop is a Mason. He has one child, Somerfield F., who married Mabel Urdick.

Burns, Lawrence G., of Irish ancestry, was born in Ireland November 4, 1837. His grandfather, also of that country, died aged seventy-eight. His father, Moses, died in Oswego county aged eighty-two. The latter married Margaret Ashpole of Ireland, who died here aged eighty-four. Their children were Anna, Patrick, Margaret, Thomas, Lawrence G., and one other. The grandfather was a soldier in the British Army, and the father came to America in 1849 and settled in Oneida county where he remained ten years, then came to Oswego county where he died. In 1862 Lawrence G. enlisted in the 110th N. Y. Vols., and served three years. Retiring from the army he went into the employ of the R. W. & O. Railroad at Oswego. Later in life he bought a farm in Richland, where he still resides. He is a member of the G. A. R. April 4, 1851, Mr. Burns married Aurelia, daughter of Asel and Rebecca Sampson. Their children were Lawrence M., Thomas, Madison, Moses, Margaret, Anna and Rebecca (deceased). Mrs. Burns died in 1882, and he married second in 1885 Julia, daughter of William and Alzina (Smith) March. The grandfather of Mrs. Burns was killed by the Indians at Niagara Falls in 1812.

Butts, Hustis S., son of Jonathan and Sarah (White) Butts, is a native of Schroepfel, born in 1861, and has resided in his native county all his life except two years' residence in Onondaga county. The parents, natives of Dutchess and Oneida counties, came to Oswego county more than fifty years ago. The father filled various town offices, reared a family of seven children, and died in 1893. Hustis S. married in 1886 Lottie Wheeler, a native of Onondaga county, and they have two children, Ethel and Jessie.

Brosemer, A. E., was born in the town of Oswego, August 7, 1866. He has followed farming all his life. He resides upon the old Brosemer homestead near Minetto. His father was a German by birth and came to America when eleven years of age. His mother was Anna (Hoffman) Brosemer. Mr. Brosemer is one of the leading farmers in the town of Oswego.

Piper, Jacob, was a native of Herkimer county. He came to Volney about 1840. For many years he carried on the shoe and harness business at Volney Centre. He was appointed postmaster under Buchanan's administration and held the office for several years after. Mr. Piper was married three times, first to Elizabeth Wright by whom he had three children: H. Delos, who was in the service during the late war and was killed at Fort Gibson; Aurelia, a successful teacher who died of diphtheria at the age of about twenty, and Jay M., now residing at Fulton. His second wife was Eliza Breed and their only child was Giles S. Piper, of Fulton, who was born at Volney Centre September 20, 1849, educated at Volney, Falley Seminary and Cazenovia Seminary, studied law with E. S. Pardee, esq., was admitted to the bar in June, 1874; a member of the law firm of Pardee & Piper until the death of Mr. Pardee in 1881, after which he was associated with F. D. Van Wagenen, esq., under the firm name of Piper & Van Wagenen for about two years, and since September, 1889, has been a partner of Arvin Rice, esq., under the firm name of Piper & Rice. On June 18, 1879, was married to Helen A., daughter of La Fayette Alfred of Mexico, and has two children. His third wife was Angeline Wetmore by whom he had three children: George B., a carpenter of Fulton; Frederick G., a salesman, and Genevieve, wife of George Burnaskey of Lysander. About 1870 Jacob Piper moved upon his farm about one mile south of Volney Centre where he lived until his death, which occurred in July, 1884.

Forman, Edward Deriden, was born in Pulaski November 30, 1841, a son of Alexander Forman, who was a Methodist Episcopal preacher. The latter married Margaret E. O. Frye, whose father, Frederick Frye, was commissioned lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and later was commissioned colonel in the regular army, and was in command at Governor's Island during the war of 1812, his son, Daniel M. serving as captain in the latter war. Alexander Forman and wife had seven children, our subject being the sixth. The latter at the age of sixteen (1857) sailed on the whaleship Ortez of New Bedford, with his brother, Frederick J., who was chief officer. They were gone three years, and touched at all the prominent islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans, returning home after a prosperous voyage. Altogether Mr. Forman was twelve years in the whaling service and visited all the whaling grounds in the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Indian Oceans, the Azores, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands, etc., making New Bedford his point of departure and arrival. On his last voyage he was chief officer of the whaleship Sea Breeze of New Bedford. In 1869-70 Mr. Forman was chief officer on various fine passenger steamers plying on the great lakes. In 1871 he opened a large sale and boarding stable in Pulaski, which he has continued up to date, now having the largest and most commodious stables in Northern New York. He has been many times honored by the citizens of Pulaski with offices of public trust and responsibility. In 1870 he married Emily Adelle, daughter of John R. and Mary J. (Kilburn) Greenwood, by whom he has two children, Louisa Adelle and Marshall Eugene. The grandfather

of Alexander was Josiah Forman, who was taken prisoner during the Revolution and died in the old prison ship in New York Bay. Josiah Forman married Lucretia Conkling, who was connected with the Roscoe Conkling family, and Josiah was a cousin of Judge Forman, a prominent factor in the early history of Syracuse, as well as one of her most influential and wealthy men.

Gregg, Ambrose, was born in Madison county in 1833, a son of Rodney S. and Eunice (Rawson) Gregg, natives of Vermont. They moved to Pennellville, Oswego county, in 1836, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a carpenter and built a hotel at Pennellville, and kept the same until his death, which occurred in 1851. Ambrose has kept the hotel since his father's death. His mother died in 1886. Ambrose married Robena Parker in 1861, who died in 1887, leaving two children, Florence and Edith May. He served as postmaster thirty-five years; was revenue officer four years; commissioner of highways eight years; and quartermaster of the 88th N. Y. N. G. during its existence. He married Mrs. Emily Butts, daughter of George Conrad, in 1893.

Cooke, Col. Edward A., of New England ancestry, a son of Shubael and Harriet (Collins) Cooke, the former a native of Massachusetts, where he died aged seventy-seven. The mother was also born in that State, and is now living, aged eighty-one. Our subject was educated in his native State and came to Oswego in 1853, where he engaged in the jewelry business. He joined the 81st N. Y. Vols. September 4, 1861, and was appointed adjutant by Col. Edwin Rose September 26th of that year, being promoted to captain September 29, 1864. He participated in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown in May, 1862; battle of Williamsburgh, May 5, 1862; Bottom's Bridge, May 11, 1862; Savage Station, May 22, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 30, 1862; Seven Pines, May 31, 1862; Siege of Charleston, S. C., April 7-10, 1863; raid on Trenton, N. C., July 4-6, 1863; battle of Violet Station, Va., May 9, 1864; Kingsland's Creek, Va., May 13, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, from June 1st to 12th, 1864; Petersburg, June 15, 1864; Chapin's Farm, or Fort Harrison, Va., September 29 and 30, 1864; Fair Oaks 2d, October 27, 1864. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service November 18, 1864. He was commissioned brevet-major of New York Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war, May 11, 1867; was elected captain of the 48th National Guard of New York State June 28, 1866; appointed adjutant of the 48th Regt, N. G. June 22, 1870; commissioned brevet-major N. G. S. N. Y. May 18, 1871; commissioned lieutenant-colonel and A. A. G. 24th Brigade N. G. November 27, 1872, and later of the 6th Brigade N. G.; and was rendered supernumerary on account of the disbandment December 31, 1881. After his return from the war our subject engaged in the jewelry business until 1872, when he was appointed deputy city clerk, filling that position three years. In 1878 he became clerk of the Board of Health and Public Works, which position he now holds. August 25, 1869, he married Catharine H. Kerr of Oswego, who died in 1889. He married second Hattie W. Griswold, of Dansville, N. Y.

Tucker, Manfred M., was born in Albion, Oswego county, September 21, 1826, a son of Joseph, who died in Sandy Creek, aged eighty-nine. The latter married Sarah R. Merrell for his first wife, January 30, 1806, who died February 15, 1820;

their children were Charles C., Sidney M., Julius C., Fidelia Emaline. He married for his second wife Elinor Stuyvesant, who died at Sandy Creek October 20, 1872; their children were Lewis M., Sarah Jane, Manfred M., Anna E., Harriet L., Mary F. and Sarah A. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a tanner and harness manufacturer. Manfred M. was educated at Pulaski, and learned his father's trade, opening a shop and harness store at Sandy Creek in 1852, which he still conducts, it being the largest business of the kind in the county outside of Oswego; he keeps a large stock of trunks, hand bags, whips, robes, horse clothing, etc. October 17, 1854, he married Amarilla Woodruff, daughter of Wm. Woodruff of Sandy Creek. She died in 1863, leaving two children, Edmund W. and Fred E.; the latter was drowned at Point Peninsular November 28, 1886, in an effort to save the perishing crew of the wrecked vessel Comanche. In 1863 Mr. Tucker married second Cornelia K., daughter of Prosper and Filena Jellett Taylor of Mexico, and their children were Frank A. and Burton A., both living. Frank married Flora B. Newton and is a druggist at Sandy Creek. Burton is in business with his father and resides at home. Edmund Tucker married Emma Lucas of Three Mile Bay, Jefferson county. Mr. Tucker is an Odd Fellow.

Marsh, Homer P., M. D., was born in Granby, June 17, 1867, son of Edward C. Marsh, and grandson of Orsemus Marsh, who in 1830 removed from Greenfield, Mass., to Bowen's Corners in Granby. In the social and public affairs of that locality the Marsh family have always taken a leading part. E. C. Marsh married Martha A. Preston in 1851. Their children are Mary O., Victor E., Frank E., and our subject. Another son, Willis B., died in 1884. Victor is in New York, manager of the Dexter Folder Co., recently removed from Fulton. Frank is a physician of Brooklyn, having practiced for ten years in Fulton with great success. Homer began the study of medicine with Drs. Lee and Marsh at Fulton and graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1891. After six months of travel for a New York chemical house, during which time he married Miss Bertha Paddock of Fulton, he began practicing here, where he already ranks high in his profession. One son, Robert P., was born April 25, 1893.

Worts, Mannister, of English ancestry, was born in London October 10, 1825, a son of Mannister C., who died in Toledo, O. The latter married Hannah Smythe, also born in England, who died aged seventy-two. Our subject was educated at Oswego, to which town he came at the age of nine years. After leaving school he learned the bakery business and when only sixteen had charge of his father's bakery. This he continued until 1886, when he was succeeded by his son. Mr. Worts was elected supervisor in 1858, which he held seven years, being once chairman of the board. In 1868 he was elected county clerk for three years, and was fire commissioner four years. In 1886 he was appointed chief assessor, which position he held nine years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He has been twice married since his first marriage in 1846, and has these children: Mannister C., born January 6, 1847, is in business in Oswego; Fred, born June 9, 1851, living in Toledo; George T., born April 19, 1853, resides in Leadville, Colo., where he is engaged in mining; Charles A., born October 10, 1858, lives in Rochester where he is engaged in book-keeping; Albert K., born January 1, 1860, succeeded his father in the bakery business; and Annie L., born November 27, 1868, who is a graduate of the Normal School class of 1892.

Powell, Elisha B., was born in Saratoga, September 1, 1848, a son of George B. and Eliza (Daniels) Powell, both now deceased. The father was sheriff of Saratoga county at the time of the war. Elisha B. was educated at Williams College and graduated in the class of 1869. He first engaged in the lumber business, but in 1876 began reading law with Hon. John C. Churchill, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He began practice in Oswego, where he has ever since continued. He was city attorney in 1887 and 1888, and also superintendent of public warehouses and custom house 1877 to 1881. October 6, 1875, he married Addie M., daughter of Col. J. C. and Adeline F. (Gay) Wright, and their children are Joseph W., born February 15, 1877; George B., born March 8, 1879; and Grosvenor, born January 1, 1887, died August 23, 1890; Barclay, born December 17, 1893. Joseph W. is a student in Annapolis Naval Academy, class of 1897.

Hoff, Richard N., was born in Glen, Montgomery county, April 27, 1820, and was the youngest of eight children of Abram and Catherine Hoff. His father was a tanner, currier and farmer, but was killed when Richard was but two years old. After his death subject was brought up by an older sister, and at the age of fourteen learned the trade of miller in Amsterdam. In 1854 he became proprietor of a mill, but in 1866 first became actively engaged in the business. In 1859 Mr. Hoff left Iowa where he had been at work, and went to California where he operated the Golden Gate Mill in San Francisco, also the James Lick Mill for six months. In 1864 Mr. Hoff returned to Iowa, locating for a time at Cedar Rapids, and then came to Erie county, N. Y., where he lived till 1866. He then bought a mill in Cayuga county, and about four years later (1870) bought the old mill and privilege where now stands his large custom flour mill in Fulton. In Meridian, N. Y., in 1853, Mr. Hoff married Mary Bradt, and they have one son by adoption, H. E. Hoff, now in Buffalo.

Curtis, Willard, traces his paternal ancestry to an old Massachusetts family, and his father was one of the first settlers in the town of Hannibal, where Willard was born October 2, 1829. His mother was Emily Wheeler, whose father, then of Vermont, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Willard Curtis in early life engaged in the transportation of grain upon the canals, and continued that business until 1874, when he became a permanent resident of Fulton, and a police officer. He has been for a long time one of the Fulton Board of Health, and a village trustee. His wife was Lydia, daughter of the late Salem D. Rector of Fulton, and sister of Jerome Rector. Bell J. Curtis is their daughter by adoption.

Cain, Stephen, of Granby, was born in 1844 at the old homestead where he now lives. He is the son of Stephen Cain, who came here in 1820, making his way through the wilderness by "blazed" trees, and who reclaimed with his own axe the farm of seventy-five acres. Our subject is one of a family of twelve children. His first wife was Lovina Ostrander, of Cayuga county, and at her death in 1879 she left three children, Cora, Grace, and Nettie. Cora married Jacob Dietrich of Granby, and Nettie married Ira Marlette, of Plainville, N. Y. His present wife is Mary, daughter of John Barlow of Granby, by whom he has one daughter, Jessie, born in 1881.

Crockford, William H., was born at Phoenix, November 29, 1848. Thomas and Jane Crockford came from Somersetshire, England, in 1847, settling first at Phoenix, and came to Granby a year later. They had three children, William being the elder

of two sons. Thomas, the younger, is now a traveling salesman in the West, and Mary, the only daughter, married David Thomas of Lysander. In 1884 William purchased the farm where he now resides, and which his industry and skill in horticulture has caused to appreciate largely, both in value and appearance. He married in 1872 Sarah Pierce of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, and their children are Carrie, Nellie, Charles, George and William. Nellie is now the wife of Willis Lapham.

Crockett, Samuel James, M. D., son of Hugh and Margaret (Boyd) Crockett, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Galbraith) Crockett, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 12, 1837. His father was an elder in the old Scotch church (Covenanter) and removed his family from Baltimore to Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1838, mainly on account of his anti-slavery sentiments, which of course were not popular in a slave State. He was educated in the Red Creek Academy and Fairfield Collegiate Institute. In 1856 he went to Kentucky as a teacher, where he remained till December, 1861. He was a member of Clark County (Ky.) Home Guards, union, in 1861, and was present in the engagements at Mt. Sterling, Hazelgreen and Prestonburg (this was when Kentucky was neutral). While teaching in 1858 he began the study of medicine under the advice of Dr. B. De Witt, now of Oswego, pursuing his studies till November, 1862, when he enlisted in Troop A, First Regiment U. S. Cavalry (old First Dragoons), and while with them was present at all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to Petersburg, went with Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley, was taken prisoner of war near Winchester August 17, 1864, and paroled in March, 1865. He was never wounded, but had six horses killed under him in action. He was, however, so broken down by the privations of prison life that he was never again fit for duty, and was discharged at Jackson Barracks, La., in December, 1865, having thirty-four battles endorsed and certified to on his papers of discharge. Returning home he resumed his studies of medicine and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in March, 1867. He first located in Oswego, remaining till 1872, when he removed to Sandy Creek. Though always an invalid he has managed to perform a fair share of professional work, has been U. S. examining surgeon for nearly twenty years, having been appointed in 1874, is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, and the N. Y. State Central Medical Society. He has in his possession one of the last certificates of membership in the Society of the Army of the Potomac, signed by Gen. U. S. Grant, during his last illness; a complete set of medical and surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, and also so far as published, the official records of the Union and Confederate services. He has also the plans of battles, maps, etc., of the war. In June, 1872, Dr. Crockett married Frances C. Doolittle, and of their three sons but one, Robert Lewis, survives. The others, Robert L. and Hugh, died in infancy.

Clarke, Michael A., was born in Ireland, September 18, 1846, son of Patrick and Mary (Riley) Clarke. The father was born in Ireland, as well as the mother, and both died in New York city, the father at the age of seventy and the mother in her sixty-eighth year. Michael came to America when two years old, settling in Pulaski. When eight years old he removed to Oswego, where he attended school. After this began to learn the shoemaker's trade, but leaving this, he worked as journeyman for Dunn, Hart & Co., for three years. He then opened a shop at 98 E. Bridge st., which he still continues, doing all kinds of repairing, and makes a specialty of odd

shoes for cripples. He served in the State militia for thirteen years, and also acted as inspector of elections. He was also a fireman for six years.

Clarke, J. H., was born in Oswego, May 25, 1848. After sailing three years, he spent a year in Kingsford's packing room. He then spent sixteen years on the railroad. He was next engaged in the grocery business at Hornellsville. After this he took up farming, and makes a specialty of thoroughbred trotting stock, being the first man to bring the Wikes breed into Oswego county. His father, Roland B. Clarke, is one of the old settlers and is eighty-one years old. The mother of Roland B. lived to be one hundred and fourteen years old. Mr. J. H. Clarke's mother was Isabella (Collins) Clarke.

Chase, E. H., was born in Minetto, May 2, 1860. He was educated at the Cazenovia Seminary from which he graduated in 1887. He taught school for two years and then embarked in the general merchandise business in Minetto. In 1891 he married Addie Brown of Mexico. Mr. Chase's father was John Chase, his mother was Amelia Gautier. Mr. John Chase is postmaster at Minetto.

Curtis, Ira C., better known as Dr. Curtis, was born in Hannibal, April 12, 1849, and was the son of Ira and Amelia A. (Ormsby) Curtis. Both parents still live in Hannibal. Our subject graduated from the academy at Hannibal and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine with Dr. John Wiltsie, and later with Dr. E. H. Boyd and continued his study for two years, but never became a practicing physician. He afterward studied dentistry and graduated from the Albany Dental College in 1872. Dr. Curtis at once began the practice of his profession at Fulton and has since been a resident of the village. His professional life has been very successful. He is interested in church and Sunday school work, having a class of fifteen or twenty young men under his charge, also being a trustee of the Presbyterian church. October 19, 1874, he married Laura H. Allen, then of Atkinson, Ill., but formerly of Hannibal.

Curtis, Darwin P., born at Auburn, N. Y., December 19, 1818, has lived an active life, most of which has been spent in Granby. His paternal grandfather was Philip Van Courtlandt, not only a prominent figure in the Revolution, but at one time a large owner in this immediate vicinity, and it is upon a remnant of that estate that our subject now resides. Darwin Curtis is the son of Artemas Curtis who located in Granby in 1819. He was one of the organizers of the town and was its first clerk. Darwin married in 1847 Sarah Miller of Oswego Falls, by whom he had three children, two died in infancy, and Eugene, born January 8, 1849. He married Frances Mead of Fulton and now operates the homestead farm. Mr. Curtis has but recently secured an authentic copy of the somewhat famous painting, representing Washington's farewell to his officers, with General Van Courtlandt in the foreground.

Caldwell, Henry M., M. D., of Pulaski, was born in Oswego county June 25, 1841, was educated in the common schools, and read law with Dr. Leonard. He then took a course of study in Burlington, Vt., and graduated in Buffalo in 1866. In 1861 he enlisted in the 8th Mich. Vols. and received an honorable discharge in 1863. He was steward in the hospital during his term of service. Returning home after the war he graduated, and began practice in Florence, coming to Pulaski in 1872. Dr. Caldwell is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and has served as medical appraiser of the

Department of New York, also served on the staff of commander-in-chief several times.

Cole, James A., was born in Hannibal July 29, 1828, but has resided in the town of Oswego since he was a year and a half old. He has been forty-seven years on his present place. In 1849 he married Sarah E. Foster, and they have two children, Chauncey J. and Mary E., now Mrs. James Young of Oswego city. Mr. Cole's father was Jeremiah Cole, and his mother Betsey E. Cole. In August, 1864, Mr. Cole enlisted in the 184th Regiment, Co. C. and served until the close of the war.

Clapp, Byron G., who for many years has been identified with educational interests in Oswego county, and to whom is due much of the honor of having made the schools of Fulton take high standing among the free schools of the State, was born in Onondaga county May 30, 1838, son of Thomas J. and Almira (Rose) Clapp, his father being originally a shoemaker, later a merchant and finally a farmer in Hastings. Byron was brought up on a farm and educated in Mexico Academy under Dr. French, now dean of Syracuse University. He also attended the Syracuse University. Professor Clapp was four years principal of the school at Hannibal, fifteen years in a similar position at Phoenix, followed by a term of three years as school commissioner in the second district of Oswego county. In 1886 Prof. Clapp was called to the charge of the free school of Fulton. Reorganization was necessary, and in due time accomplished and the result of his labors in the village schools have placed them second in rank in the State. November 29, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of William Dickinson of Bernhard's Bay, by whom he has had four children, two of whom, Harriet B. and Raymond G., are now living.

Carley, Levi Birdsley, was born in the town of Hastings October 4, 1835, son of George L. and Anna Carley. He was educated in Hastings, and then went to work on his father's farm, and also assisted in the mill until he came to Parish in the fall of 1860. Mr. Carley's father cleared the homestead farm, where his son has resided for thirty-four years. Mr. Carley was married May 1, 1859, to Fannie Marie Veeder. They had three children, one died in infancy, two others are Cora A., married to Irving Parsons of Mexico, and Carrie M., married to Fred Cusick, residing in Parish. Mr. Carley has been elected assessor of the town two terms. He is a brother of William Carley, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants in Oswego county.

Crosby, Solomon H., was born in Parish October 15, 1838, son of Wilham and Nancy (Hakes) Crosby. William Crosby was one of the earliest settlers in Parish. Subject was educated in Schroepfel, Parish and Onondaga county. He began work on a farm, then went to boating and rapidly rose to the position of engineer, which he left to conduct his farm of 250 acres, which is under a fine state of cultivation. He married Celia A. Nutting, and has five children, Frank C., Kittie L., Hartie, Harley and Rex.

Cross, Nelson, of Palermo, was born September 8, 1831, son of Richard Cross. The grandfather, Henry Cross, came to this country with Bergon and settled in Saratoga county, and was a mason by trade. Richard Cross married a daughter of Aaron Hickok of Saratoga county, and their children were Nelson, Sarah A., A. Henry, Andrew J., Esther Jane and Charles. Sarah A. and Esther Jane are deceased. The maternal grandfather, Aaron Hickok, was a native of Saratoga county. Our subject

has always followed farming, and now has 160 acres, also has a dairy. He married Cylindy G. Keith, then a widow, daughter of Ransford Loomis, and they have one adopted daughter, Flora E. Subject was educated in the district schools.

Coville, Oscar, Palermo, was born May 9, 1839. His father, Nelson, was born in 1810. He came to Onondaga county in 1844 and married Annis Sabing, by whom he had these children: Luther (deceased), Edgar, Oscar, Franklin, Marion, George, Hiram, Wallace, and Francis and Celestia (deceased). He has been a resident of Oswego county about ten years. His first work in life was making salt barrels, which he followed fifteen years, then took up farming and at present has a fine farm and dairy. He was educated in the district schools of Onondaga county, and married in 1858 Sarah Clark. Their children are Willis, Franklin, and Harriet. He is a member of the Baptist church, and also of the Grange.

Cheever, William M., a representative of one of the oldest New Haven families, was born in 1844 and has always resided on the old homestead. He belonged to the Huntington Guards seven years and to the Oswego Guards seven years. William M., the grandfather, came from Oneida county to New Haven in 1828, built and operated a saw mill, was a large land owner and died in 1843 aged seventy. Charles S., father of our subject, was the youngest of ten children, was born in 1818, lived on the old homestead, and died in 1884. His wife, Urcilla (Legg) Cheever, died in 1889. They had three children, William M., Charlotte L., now Mrs. Gilbert Larkins of Scriba, and Susan M., now Mrs. Jerome Derosia of New Haven.

Cronan, Mrs. Emma (Potter), was born in West Monroe, daughter of George and Miley (Eldred) Potter, who were among the earliest settlers of West Monroe. Mrs. Cronan was educated in West Monroe and Constantia, where she married Henry Cronan, then lived in West Monroe several years, and from there moved to Parish where her husband conducted a large farm. Mr. Cronan died June 8, 1892. He was noted for his energy and industry. His death placed the management of one of the largest farms in the county entirely in the hands of his widow, who has ably conducted it ever since. Her farm is remarkable for its fine dairy products. She has one daughter, Ida May, who married George Avery and has two children, Floy Estelle and Sadie May.

Connell, F. P., senior member of the firm of Connell & Patterson, Fulton, doing a large and growing business in dry goods, carpets, and kindred lines, was born at Pulaski in 1852, and acquired a commercial education at Watertown. His first business association was with Francis Bacon in Fulton, continuing until the establishment of his own house in 1888. Mr. Connell is a business man of the best modern type, and has still found time to take among the Masons, in the M. E. Church, and in social circles, a foremost place. His first wife, M. L. Fuller of Oswego, died in 1888, leaving one son, a jeweler at Potsdam, N. Y. The present Mrs. Connell was Myra Myers of Potsdam.

Corbit, James, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1857, is the son of James Corbit, also born in Ireland, where he died. Subject was educated in Ireland and came to the United States when seventeen years of age. He came to Pulaski, where he engaged in farming. November 20, 1885, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hamilton and Susan Caldwell, and their children were Alice Louise, born December 18,

1886; and Anna Belle, born April 8, 1888. The mother of subject was Jane Frances Corbit, who came to America and died in Oswego county in 1886, at the home of her son.

Cross, Gilbert L., was born November 9, 1850, in Pulaski, a son of Charles H., who was born in New England and died in Pulaski, aged seventy-five. The latter married Melissa —, who was born in Oswego and died in Pulaski, aged sixty-three. Their children were Frank, Albert Gilbert L., Sylvia, Martha, of whom the latter two survive. Charles H. was a civil engineer and speculator. Gilbert L. married Sophia Knapp, March 14, 1871, a daughter of Arville and Lovica Knapp of Jefferson county. He died January 3, 1890, at Pulaski. His widow was born in Jefferson county January 8, 1852. Her grandfather was Henry Knapp of Vermont, who died in Jefferson county aged eighty-eight. Her father, Arville, was born in Jefferson county, and died in Pulaski aged sixty-one. He married Lovica Sheldon, who died in Pulaski aged sixty-six, and their only child was Mrs. Cross, who occupies the property in Pulaski where her parents both died.

Carl, Elmer E., of Irish ancestry, was born in Onondaga county December 6, 1860. The grandfather, Edward, was born in Ireland, and died here aged eighty-five years. The father, John, was born in Ireland and died in New York aged fifty-nine years. He married Amanda Purdy, born in Dutchess county, and their children were John, Albert, Elmer E., Arthur, Ella, Eliza and Frank, of whom Eliza, Frank and Arthur are deceased. The father was an extensive dealer in stock. Subject was educated in Onondaga county, is a farmer and teamster. In 1880 he bought the farm known as the Wheelock farm, and since then has conducted general farming and dairying. In 1890 he embarked in the agricultural implement business, which he has since pushed with vigor and is the principal dealer in the town; also deals in fertilizers. He married, June 28, 1885, Allie Atkinson of Oswego county, daughter of John and Mary (Varoh) Atkinson, and they have one son, Howard, born March 20, 1892. When a young man Mr. Carl spent four years in the Indian Territory herding cattle. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Caraher, Peter, of Irish extraction, was born in Kankakee, Ill., October 13, 1855. His grandfather was Patrick, born in Ireland, who came to this county and died in Utica, aged ninety-seven. The father of Peter, James, born in Ireland, came with his parents to this country and died in Oneida county, aged seventy-two. James married Mary —, who died in October, 1834, in Illinois. Their children were Bernard, born in 1845; Elizabeth, born in 1847; Mary Ann, born in 1849; Frank, born in 1851; Peter, as above; Arthur, born in 1857, all now living. Two brothers of James were Catholic priests, one located in Middleport, Maine, and the other in Utica. Our subject was educated in Augusta, Oneida county. He ran a threshing machine for some time and then engaged in the hop-growing business. Later he removed to Oswego county and took up farming, at which he is still engaged. December 30, 1884, he married Mary A. Lawler of Albion, daughter of James and Catharine Lawler, and their children are Elizabeth, born June 17, 1887; Peter J., born January 15, 1889; James, who died in infancy.

Chamberlain, George Fremont, son of George and Harriet Chamberlain, was born in Oswego county June 12, 1861. His grandfather, Benjamin, was born in Massa-

chusetts and died in Jefferson county, N. Y. His father, George, was born in Massachusetts and died in Oswego county, aged fifty-two, and his mother, Harriet, was born in Jefferson county, and died in Oswego county, aged fifty years. Their children were Addie, Hattie, Mettie, Frank, George F. and Emma. Frank died aged thirteen. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Pulaski Academy. He took up cheese making, and then farming, which he still follows. He married Irene Sharp in August, 1890. She is a native of Richland and a daughter of Norman Sharp. The children of our subject are Frank, Paul and Olga May.

Cushman, George, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1821, son of Henry Cushman of the same place, whose father was Nicholas Cushman of Altie, Germany. Henry, the father of George, was a farmer. His wife was Amelia Reiter, and their children were Amelia and George. The latter received a liberal education, is a man well versed in history, both ancient and modern. While in Germany he learned the cooper's trade, came to the United States in 1852, coming direct to Liverpool, where he followed his trade nine years, then came to Hastings where he purchased a small farm, and by his industry and economy soon owned seventy acres. In 1860 he married Christine Ott of Germany, and their children are Amelia, wife of Henry Mace of Palermo; Mrs. Julia Markham of New Haven; Mrs. Charlotte Baldwin of Hastings; Louise; and Emma, who is now teaching school.

Cobel, Charles Henry, was born in Hastings June 26, 1864, son of John E. Cobel, born in 1834, a native of Strasburg, Germany. He is one of six children, and came to America in 1854. He has always been a farmer, and now resides in Hastings on his farm. He was in the Union army three years. His wife is Catharine Schuler, a native of Germany, and their children are Oscar, John, Julia, wife of Ernest Querran of Syracuse, Charles H., Wallace and Edward. Subject is a prosperous young man, and at the age of twenty-one came on the farm he now owns of 115 acres. He makes a specialty of dairying. In 1890 he married Minnie, daughter of Philip Waterbury of Hastings. He has served as commissioner of highways.

Courbat, Alexis J., was born in Switzerland near the French border in August, 1840, son of Anthony Courbat of same place, a weaver by trade. He came to the United States with his family in 1845 and settled on the farm in West Monroe where his wife, Margaret (Purgey) Courbat, now resides. Their children were Alexis, Joseph, John M., and Mrs. Mary Piquett of Mallory. Subject has always been a farmer, came to Hastings in 1865, and settled on his present farm of 170 acres. In 1861 he married Eliza, daughter of Francis Germain, born on the farm where she now resides. Their children are Frank, born in 1863; Otis, born in 1870; and Emma, born in 1880. Mr. Courbat is a member of Mexico Grange, and his wife and daughter are members of the Hastings Grange. Joseph Prongey, subject's grandfather, fought under Napoleon and was with him at Moscow.

Chapman, Lorenzo, was born in Oneida county August 1, 1851, a son of Leander, who came to this county when Lorenzo was about fifteen, and settled in South Richland, coming to Albion about twenty-five years ago. He married Calista Smith of Herkimer county, and they had three children, Willard, Estella, and Lorenzo. The latter has followed farming and now owns a place of eighty-eight acres, most of which is under high cultivation. He married Susan G., daughter of John and An-

geline Allen, and they have had six children, Cora C., John, Mamie, Charles W., Julia and A. Jennie, of whom John is deceased.

Clark, Thomas, was born in Oneida county July 4, 1842. His parents, Charles and Mary Clark, came from Ireland in 1832 and settled in Oneida county where the father worked at his trade as stone cutter on public works until his death in 1843. They had five children, Michael, Mary A., Bridget, Hannah and Thomas. The latter spent his life in farming. He enlisted in the 110th N. Y. Volunteers August 6, 1862, and served three years. October 3, 1869, he married Martha J. Black, who was born in Nova Scotia. Mr. Clark owns a farm of ninety acres. He is a member of Bentley Post 265 G. A. R.

Carleton, H. M., was born in Camden, Oneida county, August 26, 1844. James W., the father, was a native of Ireland, but of English parentage. He married Jane Davis, who was of Welsh parentage. They were the parents of eight children. H. M. has spent most of his life in farming. He enlisted in 1864 in the 15th N. Y. Engineers and served until the close of the war. After his return he worked at the carpenter's and builder's trade for a number of years. In 1867 he married Frances Spiuk of Orwell. They have two sons, Herbert, agent at the depot; and Chas H., who works in the store. Mr. Carleton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pulaski Lodge 415, and is also a member of the G. A. R.

Clemens, Jacob, great-grandfather of Martin Van B., came from Germany long before the Revolution, and served in that war. Afterwards he bought a farm in Schuyler, Oneida county, on which his son Jacob and grandson Peter, father of our subject were born. The family moved to Steuben when Peter was a lad of twelve in 1823. Peter married Ruby Ann Blazier. In 1851 he moved to Osceola, Lewiscounty, his father, Jacob second, coming a little later. Jacob died in 1858, and Peter in August, 1884. Peter's wife died in 1888. They had these children: Martin, Evalida, Mrs. Roland D. Fox; George W., Mary, Mrs. Isaac Stedman; Augusta, Mrs. Alva Adams; Viola, Mrs. John Nash; Johnson R., Josephine and Martha, deceased. Martin was born at Steuben in 1833, and came to Osceola at the age of thirteen, where he was reared. In 1856 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Warren, one of Redfield's earliest settlers. He moved to Redfield in 1863, and bought a farm of 355 acres. Later he sold 150 acres of this, and still owns the remainder. In 1803 he moved into the village to take the post-office, to which he was appointed in August. He has held the office of assessor for nineteen consecutive years ending in 1889, and that of supervisor one term since. He has these children: Alice M., Mrs. James Hogan, living on Mr. Clemens's farm; Alberta O., Mrs. George Craugh of Redfield, and George E., who married Ada Thomas of Orwell.

Cooper, Prof. James F., for many years a successful and prominent teacher at Fulton and vicinity, was born at Saratoga, August 23, 1830. His parents, Jervis and Doanda (Moody) Cooper, were of the typical Quaker sect, and were farmers. They had seven children. Jervis Cooper died in 1885 at the age of seventy seven. His widow now lives with an only daughter in Michigan. James moved with his parents to Hannibal in 1843, and while a student at Falley Seminary, decided upon teaching as his life work. He has taught in Oswego Falls and Fulton for twenty-eight successive terms. When a youth he also learned the trade of carpenter and millwright,

which he has practiced to some extent. In 1857 he married Nancy Wakely, then of Hannibal, but of Connecticut birth. An only son, Samuel, died in 1862. Mr. Cooper is widely known as a teacher of vocal music and excels as a choir leader. He enlisted in Co. D, 147th N. Y. S. Vols., and served for one year. He now holds the position of village assessor.

Cole, John H., the well-known and popular proprietor of the Welden House at Constantia, was born in Germany November 22, 1850, son of Edward Kohl, a native of the same place, who was the eighth of twenty-one living children of Edward and Mary Kohl of Germany, the latter living until she was 106 years of age. Edward, sr., was a farmer and grocery man in Hesse-Cassel, Germany. Edward, the father of our subject, was a tanner, and came to the United States in 1851 direct to Salina. In 1858 he came to Constantia village, where he spent the remainder of his life working at his trade. His wife was Mary Rinish and their children were John H., Edward, Sophia, Frederick and Gustavus, of whom John H. and Gustavus are the only ones now living. Subject began life at thirteen and for twenty years followed the canal, and became owner of and conducted several boats of his own. From 1879 to 1881 he was engaged in the liquor business in Buffalo, from 1881 to 1882 ran a steamboat on Oneida Lake, when he engaged in the hotel business in Constantia. In 1891 he erected the Welden House in Constantia, which on account of its convenient and attractive location has become a popular resort for pleasure seekers. In connection with his hotel he keeps a horse and boat livery. In 1883 he married Libbie daughter of Adam Miller of Sylvan Beach, Oneida county, and they have three children: Mary, Fred and Bessie. Mr. Cole has served as collector, town clerk and constable, and is now overseer of the poor.

Corse, F. Dudley, was born at Buck's Bridge, town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, September 16, 1859, the elder of two children of Albert E. and Ellen (Spencer) Corse, his sister, Miss Ellen A. Corse being preceptress of Ives Seminary at Antwerp, N. Y. The father, Rev. Albert E. Corse, was born in the town of Sandy Creek, May 25, 1829, the eldest son of Ezra and Narcissa Corse, who were among the early settlers of the town. The family is descended from James Corse, who settled in Deerfield, Mass., where he died in 1696. Ezra Corse, a great-great-grandson of James, was born in Wilmington, Vermont, September 23, 1803. In his seventeenth year he settled in what is now the town of Sandy Creek. In 1826 he was united in marriage with Narcissa Pierce, daughter of John Pierce of the same place, and they have since resided in the same neighborhood. On January 1, 1895, they celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of their marriage, with their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, at the advanced ages of ninety-one and eighty-five years respectively. Mr. Corse served as justice of the peace several years, and in the days of the Military Training was captain of an Artillery Company. Rev. Albert E. Corse was educated at Mexico Academy and Falley Seminary. He taught at Clayton and in the Gouverneur, N. Y. Wesleyan Seminary, and entered the Black River (now the Northern New York) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857, serving the following appointments: Lisbon, Buck's Bridge, Hermon, Fort Covington, Malone, South Canton, presiding elder of Oswego and Herkimer districts, Central Square, Belleville, Mansville, and Earlville. In 1868 he was delegate to the General Conference of his church. He was editor of the Ilion Citizen from 1877 to

1881, and is now superannuated, residing at Lacona, N. Y. In 1858 he married Ellen, daughter of Dwight Spencer, of Lisbon, the mother of his children, who died in Oswego in 1872. In 1874 he married Mrs. Carolne G. Ostrander, daughter of Gilbert Green of Mohawk. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Oswego and Ilion, graduating from the Ilion Academy in 1880 and from Syracuse University in 1884, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1887 that of A. M. He became publisher of the Sandy Creek News in 1885, an eight-page local paper largely read in eastern Oswego and southern Jefferson counties, in fact no local paper in the county, outside the city of Oswego enjoys a larger circulation. In 1888 Mr. Corse married Ella B., daughter of John L. and Martha A. Nichols of Sandy Creek. Mr. Corse is president of the village, has served as member and secretary of the Board of Education for the past six years, is a member of the fire department, and of the official Board of the M. E. Church.

Springsteen, Arthur H., was born in Lewis county June 30, 1865, a son of Savillian and Luvan Springsteen, who removed to Orwell and there kept the hotel until it burned in 1888. Arthur H. resided with his parents until December 27, 1888, when he married Julia M. Thompson of Orwell, who is a graduate of Adams Collegiate Institute at Adams, and is a fine musician. Mr. and Mrs. Springsteen removed to Dexter soon after their marriage, where they conducted the Underwood House. In 1892 they took the Pulaski House, which is the principal hotel in Pulaski, and have built up a thriving business. Mr. Springsteen may well be termed a first-class hotel man, as his success in the business proves. He is a musician of considerable skill, playing on the cornet and several other instruments, and at times has been connected with local bands and orchestras.

Rigley, J. W., supervisor of Granby, was born at Palermo, Oswego county, May 24, 1856. His father, Israel Rigley, is a retired farmer, and the younger son, Samuel, now conducts the homestead farm at Palermo. Joshua was educated at Falley Seminary, and was for some years engaged in the manufacture of cheese and butter in Palermo. In 1885 he came to Oswego Falls, and deals largely in produce, making a specialty of the shipment of potatoes to New York and Philadelphia. August 7, 1888, he married Frances L., daughter of Charles Wood of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a niece of Samuel Wood of Oswego Falls. They have one daughter, Gladys, born July 15, 1892. Mr. Rigley has been four times in succession elected supervisor, a fact without precedent in the political annals of Granby.

Rogers, Charles K., builder and contractor at Oswego Falls, was born in Granby April 15, 1852. His parents were Michael and Dorleska Rogers, whose residence in Oswego county dates from 1820. Our subject is one of nine children, and is now sole representative of the family in the county. At twenty-four years of age he began life as a foreman of a mill, and in 1885 erected the mill at Fourth and Pine streets, equipping it with the best modern machinery for turning, planing, etc. Mrs. Rogers was Emeline, daughter of E. D. Chapman of Granby. They were married December 29, 1881, and have three children: Ethel E., born January 23, 1882; C. Lean, born May 15, 1884; and Manly C., born June 26, 1891. Mr. Rogers was president of the village in 1893, is a member of various charitable organizations, and is now master of Lodge No. 347 A. O. U. W.

Reynolds, Jackson, was born April 10, 1816. His father, Eli, was one of the early settlers in this town, having come about 1835, and the original possession of 100 acres is still owned by our subject. Mr. Reynolds is one of the highly respected citizens of Granby. In 1840 he married Charlotte Hewitt by whom he had two children, both deceased. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Reynolds was a major under Washington in the Revolution. He erected the second farm house in Saratoga county where Charlotte was born in 1813. Mr. Reynolds is a citizen who stands among the best element of Granby, as a representative of its best interests.

Russell, S. A., M. D., of Fulton, was born at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1850. His father, the late Stephen Russell, for most of his life operated a large machine shop at Fredonia, and in his later years retired to a farm near that village. An Odd Fellow of high degree, he was well known and highly esteemed throughout that section. Dr. Russell's medical studies began at Fredonia under the late Dr. S. F. Moore with whom he remained two years, then entered the University of Buffalo from which he graduated in 1871, the late Millard Fillmore of that city attaching his signature to the diploma as chancellor of the university. After practicing for a time in Buffalo, Dr. Russell opened an office in Toronto, Ont., and during his practice of ten years there, also purchased and operated a large woolen mill. In 1893 he came to Fulton where he has a large and increasing patronage. Dr. Russell's treatment of chronic inebriety by original and versatile methods has brought him high encomiums. His wife is Helena, daughter of Prof. James Hackett, a surgeon of high repute at Toronto. His only son, N. Gorham Russell, M. D., now resident physician to the penitentiary at Buffalo, contemplates association with his father at Fulton.

Roberts, Elizabeth, daughter of John Van Buren of Fulton, was born in Van Buren and in 1834 married Morgan Roberts. He was born in Cazenovia and was the son of Eliakim Roberts, a druggist and dry goods merchant of that place. Anne Boleyn Roberts, the mother of Morgan, was the first white woman among the settlers at Cazenovia. Morgan Roberts came to Fulton about 1832, being then twenty-one years old, and became associated in the mercantile business with the late Ahmon Tucker and afterward with Churchill Tucker. A son and daughter were born to them, Morgan and Anna E., both deceased. Mr. Roberts was at one time sheriff.

Ryan, James, was born in Ireland December 16, 1826, a grandson of Edmund of that country, who died at the advanced age of 101 years. The father of our subject, Edmund, was also born in Ireland, dying in Canada aged sixty, and the mother, Catharine Stone, died aged eighty-four. Our subject came to America at the age of six, settling with his parents in Quebec, and learned shoemaking, finishing his trade at Ogdensburg. In 1861 he enlisted in the 15th Penna. Inf., served three years, and re-enlisted in Battery A, 5th Artillery, serving till 1864. He was at Malvern Hill, Lookout Mountain, Antietam, White Oak Swamp, Savage Station, etc. He was wounded at Suffolk. He is a member of the G. A. R. After the war he returned home and worked at his trade of shoemaking until 1869, when he opened a store at his present stand, employing about fifteen men and carrying a general line and doing a good trade. September 22, 1864, he married Esther Rodigan, of Oswego, who died July 2, 1889.

Rockwood, Harmon P. His father, the late Rufus Harmon Rockwood, was born

in Madison county, December 24, 1822. He came to Volney about 1834, clearing a large part of the land where his son now resides with his widowed mother. Rufus Rockwood was a man of sterling character and highly esteemed among the sturdy men of early days. He served as assessor and commissioner of highways. In 1850, December 31, he married Susan Austin, one of an old Connecticut family, who bore him one son, Harmon P., born December 2, 1864.

Robinson, Chas. A., was born in the town of Oswego April 7, 1860. He has followed farming all his life. In 1884 he married Nellie May Marshall. They have two children, Morgan and Jessie. Charles A. and Isaac Earle Robinson constitute the firm of Robinson Bros., farmers, who own one hundred and fifty-eight acres of fine land in Oswego. Their parents were Tompkins Robinson and Matilda (Fallett) Robinson.

Root, H. W., a contractor and builder of Fulton, was born in 1849 at Mohawk, Herkimer county. His father, the late Winthrop Root, was a millwright at that place and in his later years at Fulton, where he died in 1892 at the age of sixty nine years. Henry Root was for a number of years connected with the Remington armory at Ilion, and is a practical mechanic of much experience and skill. In 1872 he married Roselpha Witherell, of Fulton. They have one daughter, Mabel, born October 3, 1878.

Rowlee, A. B., than whose family none in Volney are more widely known and universally respected, was born here September 30, 1846. His father, the late Seymour Rowlee, was also born here. His mother was Jeannette Dunsmore. Mr. A. B. Rowlee was for a period of twelve years engaged in the lumber trade, with a saw mill at Redfield in this county, and later purchased a farm devoted to dairy products and small fruits. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having been a volunteer in Co. A, of the famous old 184th Regiment. Needless to say that his sympathies are with the Republican party, to whose principles he is a devoted adherent. While a resident of Redfield he was town collector of taxes. December 18, 1867, he married Amanda, daughter of Freeman Skeel, of Fulton. They became the parents of four children, Charles, Melvin, Grace and Gertrude. The elder son, Charles, is a very successful teacher of youth.

Spencer, Charles L. was born in Herkimer county in 1822, and came to Volney when six years old with his parents, Russell and Penelope S. (Phelps) Spencer, natives of Connecticut. He was reared on a farm, learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. H, 24th N. Y. Vols., as first duty sergeant. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, first at Fredericksburg, Antietam and South Washington. After the war he returned home, and in 1865 married Harriet (Simmons) Allen, who died in 1894 leaving one child, Maud L., wife of Charles Townsend, Mr. Spencer was constable of the town several years.

Schroepfel, Albert W., the youngest of eight children, was born in 1844 in Schroepfel, and is a son of Henry W. and Anna (Knapp) Schroepfel, natives of New York and Vermont. The paternal grandfather, George Casper, came from Germany, established a large tea trade and afterward became a banker in New York, a member of the firm of Scriba, Schroepfel & Storman. At the time of George Schroepfel's demise in 1829 he owned 365 lots in the central part of New York, 40,000 acres of the

Scriba patent. He had three children, Henry W. (our subject's father); Mary H., who married Dr. Richard Pennell; and Mary Hannah, who married John H. Henman, who was mayor of Utica at one time. Our subject's parents died on the old homestead in Schroepel, he in 1858 aged fifty-nine, and she in 1886 aged eighty-six. Albert W. owns the old homestead, but resides in Syracuse. In 1865 he married Mary, daughter of C. C. Warner, and has two children, Clara Louise and Albert.

Shears, W. H., was born in Schoharie county in 1827, son of Henry and Hannah Shears, who came to Onondaga county when subject was ten years of age. The father died in Onondaga county in 1842, and the mother in Wisconsin in 1882. They had these children: John J., of Richmond, Va.; Albert A. and Ira, who reside in the State of Washington; Martha also resides in Washington; Eliza A., who resides in Iowa; Katie of South Dakota, and our subject. In 1847 Mr. Shears married Mary A. Hollenbeck, a native of Albany county, and located on his present farm in Schroepel.

Stone, G. H., was born in Scriba March 12, 1824. He has always been a farmer except five years spent in sailing on the lakes. In 1849 he married Laura, daughter of Daniel Hall, and they have one son, Dwight D. Mr. Stone's father was Erastus Stone, and his mother Alma Everts of Guilford, Conn. His father came to Oswego county from Greene county in 1804. His grandfather was Hiel Stone.

Sheldon, John A., was born in Oswego June 10, 1848, and has been a farmer all his life except one year spent in the cooper trade and eight years on the Erie Canal boating. In 1875 he married Mary F. Bartlett, and they have four children, John Paul, Maud May, Mabel June and Nora Belle. Mr. Sheldon's father was Paul Sheldon of Sheldon's Hill, Rensselaer county. His mother was Charlotte (Filkins) Sheldon. His grandfather was Paul Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon's father was a carpenter by trade, and died October 31, 1877.

Stowell, Oscar, was born in Scriba April 6, 1848, and was a boatman on the Erie and Oswego Canals until 1881, when his father died and he took charge of the farm. His father was Shubal W. Stowell, and his mother Dolly (Spencer) Stowell. His grandfather was Ozni Stowell. Shubal Stowell's children are Merrick, George, Oscar and Martha, the latter one of the most successful teachers in the county, having taught twenty-nine years.

Searles, William B., one of the assessors for New Haven, was born in Herkimer county in 1827, came to Oswego county when ten years of age and married Anna Douglas. He has followed farming in a number of towns of the county, and in 1891 moved to present place near New Haven village. His children are Cora A., Ella and Georgia.

Stacy, Henry A., son of Henry and Caroline (Kettles) Stacy, was born in New Haven in 1828. He was reared on the farm where he was born, and in 1848 married Amanda Ballinger, a native of Herkimer county, farmed a few years, traveled several years through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the South and then located on the old home place for ten years, finally moving to his present farm near New Haven village on the Mexico road. He has two children, Henry Addison and Ward. His parents were natives of Vermont and Oneida county, came to New Haven where they died in 1862 and 1838, aged sixty-one and thirty-three respectively.

Snow, Lucian, son of Daniel and Betsey (Witter) Snow, was born in 1838 at the old homestead in New Haven, and is one of five children: Cyrus, of Mexico; Julia, residing on the homestead; Lucian; Chandler, of Cleveland, Ohio; and George, who was drowned in Lake Superior in 1874 while captain of the schooner Corsair. Mr. Snow married in 1870 Martha Bort of Jefferson county. He is an extensive dealer in cattle in addition to his farming interests, and served one term as supervisor. Leander Snow, the grandfather of Lucian, came from Madison county to New Haven in 1805, locating on the farm which has since been in possession of the family. Daniel Snow was born in 1803 and died in 1881. His wife was a native of Madison county, and died in 1885 aged eighty-one.

Stevens, Frank V., supervisor of New Haven, was elected in 1892, served two years and was re-elected in 1894. He is a native of New Haven, was born in 1859, and was assessor for six years prior to 1892. He married in 1889 Almedia Parker of Mexico, and has one child, Grace. He was in the mercantile trade from 1871 to 1877, and for three years in the Salmon Creek Life Saving Station.

Spencer, Daniel, was born at Brighton, Canada, in 1835, and at the age of twenty came to New Haven and followed sailing on the lakes twenty-two years, being master of a number of vessels. He is at present engaged in farming, has a farm of 110 acres, and makes a specialty of dairying. In 1874 he married Ruth Jerrett, daughter of Richard Jerrett, who located on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Spencer in 1804. Their children are Richard J., Anna, Daniel and Hazelton.

Gardner, James, was born in Montgomery county May 12, 1827, son of Adam and Margaret (Dillenback) Gardner. His father was one of the oldest settlers of Montgomery county. James was seven years old when his father removed to Oneida county. From there they moved to Williamstown, assisting his father on the farm during that period, then moved to Rome, then returned to Williamstown and from there came to Parish in 1860. The farm upon which James resides is his wife's homestead; he married her in 1860. She was Elizabeth Jacobson. Mr. Gardner owns the stock and conducts the farm. Mr. Gardner and his wife have brought up three adopted children, who are now married and living in their own homes. The oldest, Frederick, lives in Parish. The next is Anna Davey, married to George Jacobson, and Kaliska Jacobson married to William Cylyca.

Goodwin, George H., attorney of Mexico, is a native of the place, born in 1835. He graduated from the Mexico Military Academy in 1851, and is a graduate of the Albany Law School, class of 1856. He has resided at different times in Albany, Syracuse and California. He has been president of the village of Mexico, and supervisor of the town. He married Adelaide E. (Webb) Alfred in 1863, who died the following year.

Hall, Llewellyn T., is a native of Oswego, where he was born in 1845. His father, Daniel M., was a native of Norway, Herkimer county, a cooper by trade. His mother was Roxy Himes. They went to Oswego about 1839, but now live in Mexico. Llewellyn came to Boylston in 1878, settling on his present farm in the center of the town. He was living in Mexico in 1862, and enlisted there in the 147th Regiment, was with his regiment all through until in one of the battles of the Wilderness, in May, he was wounded. He was taken a prisoner to Lynchburg and then to Libby

Prison in Richmond, was kept a prisoner five months, and finally discharged in March, 1865. He married in 1869 Mary O'Rafferty, who died the following spring. His second wife was Sarah A., daughter of Lorenzo Borden, and their children are Andrew E., George E., Bertha, Frank, James and Clarence. He owns a farm of twenty-four acres. One brother, Herbert S., lives with him; another, Andrew, lives in Albion, Orleans county; James died in 1888, aged twenty-five years. Colon S., eldest brother, enlisted in 1862 in the 147th, afterward in the 16th Inft., and the 9th Cavalry, regular army. He died in 1877 aged thirty, after fifteen years' continuous service, and only twelve days before his term would expire.

Harding, Curtiss, was born in Palermo October 31, 1832, a son of Beriah C., a native of Madison county, born in 1800, who was a son of Theodore and Betsey (Clapp) Harding, natives of Massachusetts. Theodore came to Palermo soon after the war of 1813, where he and his wife spent their last days. Beriah also spent his life in Palermo. His wife was Polly, daughter of Harlow Johnson, born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, in September, 1802. She was at the home of Dr. Tibballs at Manlius, who was captain of a company of militia at the time they received the call to march to Oswego; and by request of the captain she visited the house of Henry Seymour, father of ex-governor Horatio Seymour, and borrowed his sword for the captain. Their children are Betsey J., Riley T., Jane N., Curtiss, Henry and Frank. He died in 1869, and she in July, 1892, aged ninety-two. Curtis has devoted his time chiefly to farming. From 1857 to 1877 he resided in Herkimer and Otsego counties, returning to Palermo and Volney, and in 1884 to West Monroe and purchased his present farm. He is now serving his third term as assessor. In 1856 he married Cornelia, daughter of Cyrus Alford of Cedarville, Herkimer county, and their children are Dr. C. F., D.D.S., of Cleveland, who graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, class of '88; and Beriah C., who resides at home.

Haynes, Edward A., was born in England in 1821, is the twentieth of twenty-one children of Elijah and Jane Haynes of England. Subject at thirteen enlisted in the 7th Black Horse Cavalry of England, as trumpeter, stationed at Dover. In 1842 he was sent to China, and served in the China tea war. He returned to England in 1844, and in October of the same year he and four comrades deserted and shipped on the vessel as sailors for America. They landed in Quebec where he learned the mason's trade, which business he has since followed. In 1855 he came to Franklin county, and in 1867 to Constantia. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. H, 14th N. Y. Inft., and in 1863 the regiment was consolidated into the 98th. He served until the close of the war, was wounded five times, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor, Richmond, Petersburg, Gettysburg, and was at Lee's surrender. He served as constable in Franklin county and is now filling the same office in Constantia. In 1852 he married Catharine O'Neil of Ireland, by whom he had fourteen children, seven of whom are living. She died in 1866, and in 1867 he married Maria Loveland of Granby, by whom he also had fourteen children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Haynes is a member of Lewis Post G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Ladies Temperance Society and members of the M. E. Church.

Hall, George, was born in Constantia October 23, 1844, a son of Joshua D., born in Brookfield, Madison county, in July, 1806. He was one of nine children of Anan Hall of Madison county, a farmer who came to North Constantia in 1824 and settled

on a farm, and eight years later sent for his family. He helped make some of the first roads in the town. Joshua always followed the vocation of a farmer, and spent his last days in Constantia. His wife was Emeline, daughter of Stephen Harrington, a prominent man of Constantia, and their children were George, Mrs. Harriet Willis of Constantia, Charles, Stephen, Luman and Mrs. Sarah Everson of Amboy. Our subject began for himself as a lumberman, later followed farming, and now lives on a farm of sixty-nine acres which he purchased in 1869, adjoining his father's homestead. He is an enterprising man and well liked by all. In 1860 he married Jane, daughter of Noble Dunham of Amboy, who was a pioneer in that town.

Hadley, Albert, was born in Sandy Creek on the farm he now owns, July 31, 1818, a son of Simon and Nabby (Wilder) Hadley, the former a native of Brattleboro, Vt., born in 1806, who came to this locality when the place was a forest. He worked two summers, returning winters to Vermont, and the next summer settled on the farm our subject now owns, where he lived and died. He was a prosperous farmer, and took a leading part in the affairs of his town, having been one of the first road commissioners of the town, poormaster, etc. His death occurred February 25, 1844. Albert was educated in the public schools, and has always followed farming, now owning the old homestead of 180 acres, and he keeps a dairy of twenty-one cows. He has served as justice, excise commissioner, etc., and has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Flower, whom he married in 1845. Their children were Emma, Eva, and Edmund (deceased). Emma married Albert Stevens of Sandy Creek, who has adopted the child of her sister Eva, who is deceased. The latter married Andrew J. Sprague. Mrs. Hadley died December 1, 1857, and he married second Maria Wart, by whom he had three children: Nellie, who died aged three years; Simon J., who married Alta Sprague, and has one child, Ruth; and Frank M., who married Nellie Baker, and has one child, Mark. Mrs. Hadley died December 30, 1892.

Hawes, Clinton W., was born in Hannibal and settled on the farm where he now lives in 1884. He married Grace M. Hawks of this town, a daughter of Cyrus Hawks, a native of this town. The family were among the early settlers of Hannibal. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton W. Hawes have three children: Carol, Kenneth and Philip, all residing at home. Subject has a farm of 171 acres.

Hadley, Jason D., was born in Sandy Creek, May 3, 1820, one of four children born to Elias and Sarah (Duncan) Hadley, both natives of Vermont, who came to Sandy Creek about 1819 and settled in the wilderness. Mrs. Hadley died in 1829, and by a second marriage to Speedy Wilder, three children were born. The grandparents, Jesse and Abigail (Wilder) Hadley, came here from Vermont in 1817. Elias Hadley was a successful farmer, and left 260 acres of land at his death, September 12, 1877. He was a liberal contributor to the M. E. Church in the erection of which he was one of the chief promoters. Jason D. was reared to farm work, which he has followed all his life, having now seventy-five acres of land upon which he has erected a fine residence. He has also a large village lot in Sandy Creek. In 1846 Mr. Hadley married Eudora Woodard, daughter of Charles and Chloe (Lashure) Woodard, who came from Hoosac to this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have had three daughters: Gertrude, widow of Byron Allen, who died October 16, 1885, leaving two

children, Edith who resides in Syracuse, and J. Roy who resides at home with our subject; Jetteen, the second child of Jason D., is the wife of E. Williams of Sandy Creek; and Carrie the third child, is the wife of W. G. Lindsey of Syracuse, who had two daughters, Beulah, who died aged five, and Margaret Irene

Hughes, James F., was born in Florence, Oneida county, in 1839, and in 1869 came to Williamstown with his father, Michael Hughes, who came from Ireland. Mr. Hughes is a farmer and for the past five years has been one of the assessors of the town. He married Anna, daughter of Michael Tigh, and they have one son, Edward.

Hamlin, Nathan, was born in Fulton county, October 26, 1844. Eleazer Hamlin, his father, was born in Danbury, Conn., but came to New York State when quite young and located in Fulton county. He was a farmer. He married Christina Baker of Fulton county, by whom he had eleven children. Nathan's life has been spent mostly in the lumber business. He enlisted in Co. F, 153d N. Y. Vols., under Col. McLaughlin, and served for one year. July 19, 1865, he married Mrs. Sarah Eaton, a widow with two children, Albert and Julia Eaton. They had two children, George W. and Ellen M. Mr. Hamlin is excise commissioner. He is a member of Bentley Post G. A. R. No. 263.

Hess, Philip, son of Frederick and Catherine (Fellows) Hess, was born in Hastings, Oswego county, where his grandfather, John Hess, was one of the early settlers. At three years of age Mr. Hess with his father went to West Monroe where he lived until the age of twenty-seven, when he married, July 5, 1865, Jane A., daughter of James Reed of Albion, and shortly after moved to Parish where he was engaged in lumbering four years, when he removed to Amboy where he has since kept a hotel; being also largely engaged in farming and hop growing. Mr. Hess has always been prominently identified with the political interests of the town, holding the office of supervisor in 1876. Their children were Rebecca, who died November 19, 1871, and Mary E.

Hisington, Amos, was born in Hastings in 1824, son of Ariel, a native of Vermont, whose father was Isaac Hisington of English ancestry. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died aged ninety. Ariel was a farmer, came to Hastings in 1820, lived on one farm sixty years, and died aged seventy-five. His wife was Amanda Rice, by whom he had seven children: Amos, Caroline, Martha, Minerva, Clark, Clarissa and Dexter. Subject taught school and clerked during his younger days. In 1854 he settled on a farm. From 1859 to 1860 he was engaged in the mercantile pursuits in Central Square, later returned to farming. From 1865 to 1868 he was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania. He married Mary Colton of Central Square in 1855, by whom he had one child, William B. His second wife is Mary A., born in 1833, daughter of George W. Smith, a native of Hastings, born in 1809. He was justice of the peace many years, superintendent of the county poorhouse and overseer of the poor. They had one son, Fred Smith.

Hawthorne, Robert W., was born in Schroepel on the farm where he now resides^s in 1830. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Young) Hawthorne, residents of Fulton, who are natives of Ireland and Herkimer counties respectively, and the father is a cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne. At the age of twelve the father shipped as seaman on a vessel, and after making several trips on the Atlantic, located at Oswego. He

married when twenty-five years old, and bought forty acres on which our subject now resides. When fifteen years old Robert W. took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, but has always been a farmer. In 1872 he married Elizabeth Clark, and they have four children, Nellie L., Nathaniel, James Edson and Lee William.

Holland, Captain M. M., was born in Ireland July 25, 1840, and came to America with his parents in 1843. They first settled in Fulton, Oswego county, and subsequently came to Scriba. The captain has followed sailing on the lakes many years, and has had a captain's commission nineteen years, covering the whole chain of lakes. In 1868 he married Mary Perry of Sackett's Harbor, and they had six children. In 1875 Captain Holland purchased his farm in Scriba, where he resides. His father was Lawrence Holland, and his mother Mary (Mack) Holland. Captain Holland was steamboat inspector at Oswego two years. He is now in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Co., and captain of the Robert A. Parker.

Hayes, M. T., was born in the city of Oswego February 17, 1847, and was educated at Mead's Commercial College. He then went to Chicago and clerked eleven years for Field, Lighton & Co., dry goods merchants. He then came back to this county and farmed ten years, when he took the St. Lawrence Hotel in Oswego and conducted it three years. He then bought his fine farm in Scriba, which he intends converting into a dairy farm, keeping eighteen cows. Mr. Hayes was loan commissioner from 1883 to 1891. In 1887 he married Nellie V. McGraw of Oneida county, and they have two children, John Henry and William Thomas. Mr. Hayes's father was Thomas Hayes, and his mother Margaret (Sullivan) Hayes.

Huntley, C. W., was born in Onondaga county in 1850, son of Amos and Sarah H. Huntley. The paternal grandfather, Nathan, was one of the early settlers of Oswego county, and was in the war of 1812. Our subject came to Schroepfel about thirty years ago, married Eva, daughter of Jonathan Butts in 1874, and has three sons and two daughters. He has a farm of ninety-three acres and follows general farming.

Hirt, John V., was born in Baden, Germany, February 14, 1846, and came to America in 1848 with his parents, who settled in Oswego. In 1874 he married Delia Baker, and they have an adopted son, John D. In 1883 Mr. Hirt established an apple dryer business, also runs a large cider plant. His father was Pelatus Hirt, and his mother Catherine Whiteheart.

Hollenbeck, Edwin, was born in Onondaga county in 1857, moved to the town of Schroepfel when a child and lived there till 1892, when he purchased his farm of sixty-two acres near Vermillion in the town of New Haven. In 1884 he married Lydia Crandall, daughter of Carmine Crandall.

Holliday, Thomas, a native of St. Lawrence county, was born in 1835, learned the carpenter's trade and worked on the Grand Trunk Railway buildings in Canada several years, resided in Scriba two years, and then moved to New Haven. His wife's maiden name was Lydia Webb, and they married in 1856. Of their eight children, seven are now living. The parents of Mr. Holliday were William and Diana, who died in Scriba. He follows general farming, and has 100 acres at Nine Mile Point.

Hooker, Amos J., was born in Cayuga county in 1849, son of Lloyd M.. His parents

died in Michigan, and when nineteen years of age he came to Oswego county, residing at Oswego until 1888, when he came to New Haven and bought the Major Cole farm of 130 acres. In 1862 he married Margaret Hancock, and they have one daughter, Nettie M., now Mrs. Noah Marian of Fulton. His present wife was Nellie N. Jacobs.

Hosford, Ira S., is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1833, and in 1842 came to his present home in Mexico with his parents, Noah and Cordelia (Packard) Hosford. After about fifteen years the parents spent a number of years in Ohio and Illinois and then returned to Mexico, where they died. Stephen, the paternal grandfather of Ira S., was in the Revolutionary war. Ira S. married in 1856 Julia Green. Mr. Hosford raises and deals in stock, has a herd of Holderness cattle, a flock of American Oxford sheep, and is a progressive farmer and dairyman.

Halsey, Grove, commissioner of the town of Mexico, was born in 1848, son of Harmon and Sarah (Groves) Halsey, natives of Oneida county and old residents of the town of Mexico. In 1893 our subject was elected commissioner for one year, and then re-elected for two years. He married in 1872 Rose L. Place, and they have two children, Frank and Carl.

House, Abraham T., was born January 27, 1834, in Parish, son of Andrew and Betsey (Scribar) House. Andrew House came from Otsego county to Parish when this section of the country was all woods. He first built a log house, and after a few years moved to a frame residence which he had constructed. He had eight brothers and three sisters, all of whom settled in Parish. Subject of sketch had seven brothers and two sisters, all residents of Parish. He is the oldest of these seven brothers, was educated in Parish, afterward taught school several terms and then purchased a farm. He married in 1857 Louisa White, and their children are Menzo, Josephine, Cora, Mamie, William, Andrew and Louis. Mr. House's family ranks among the oldest and best in the county. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, and he raises a remarkable hop crop.

Harter, J. W., was born October 15, 1831, in Herkimer county, son of Isaac and Mary (Snell) Harter, who moved to Parish in the spring of 1836, where they first inhabited a log cabin. In one year they removed to the village where they resided till their death. Mr. Harter was educated in Mexico and taught school a while. At the age of sixteen he began the undertaking business, which he has conducted forty-seven years; and in addition to this business owns and operates three farms. In 1857 he married Mary E. Ludington, by whom he has had six children, five now living: Franklin L., William B., Archibald G., Judson G., and Blanche E. Franklin L. is practicing medicine in Syracuse; William B. is in business in Parish; Archibald G. is employed in a wholesale house in Syracuse; Judson G. is at home, and Blanche E. has just graduated and is living at home. Mr. Harter was postmaster of Parish under Grant's administration, and his son, William B., was postmaster under Harrison's administration.

Hakes, Richard, was born in Herkimer county March 9, 1820, son of John Hakes and Catharine (Nash) Hakes. He was educated in Oneida county, received a full academic education and became proficient in the higher mathematics, taught school for twenty years in Oneida, Herkimer and Oswego counties, and moved to Parish March 12, 1853. He gave up teaching, has since followed farming, and has lived on

his present farm twenty-nine years. He married Minerva M. Mack, by whom he has had eight children, seven of whom are still living: Montrose, Harriet, Lucius, Mary, Catharine, Solomon and Ellie. Rollin R. Hakes died January 26, 1894. Solomon is practicing in Pennsylvania; Lucius is in business in Syracuse. All of the children have received the best educational advantages. Mr. Hakes was poormaster and is at present postmaster at Wrightson, which position he was appointed to under Cleveland's first administration.

Hill, John H., was born in Granby October 11, 1835. When he was ten years old his father, the late A. K. Hill, removed to Volney, being engaged in farming. His wife was Maria Briggs. John H. learned the cooper's trade and has followed it for many years. For about eight years he was employed at steam dredging at various points in the South and West. In April, 1888, he married Margaret Robertson of Amherst Island, Ont. Their children are Cecil H., John R., Maria, and Hester J.

Hudson, Orville, was born at Ira, Cayuga county, May 2, 1844, son of the late Abram and Elizabeth Hudson. Orville is now the sole living representative of the family in Oswego county. Abram Hudson was born in Lysander, Onondaga county, and died in 1886 aged seventy-six years. Orville Hudson married, April 1, 1865, Jennie Taylor of Hartford, Conn., and their children are Charles, born in 1866; William, born in 1869; Emma, born in 1870; and Mary, born in 1872. Charles married Hattie, daughter of William H. Tompkins of Oswego Falls; William has a clerical position in the R. W. & O freight office at Syracuse; Emma is the wife of Jay Dann of Granby and has one daughter, Ethel; Mary is the wife of Nathan Rogers of Hannibal and has one son, Orlo.

Hanna, Andrew, of Fulton, has been engaged in business here for about half a century. His eighty-four years sit upon him very lightly, and his reminiscences of earlier days are full of interest. He was born in Albany county in 1810. His father, Thomas, was of Irish birth, liberally educated, and filled the position of professor of penmanship at William and Mary College. Andrew was early thrown upon his own resources, and learned the tailor's trade in Albany, supplementing his school education by diligent home study, and finally established himself in Utica, N. Y., as a custom tailor. He came to Fulton in 1848, and has since conducted a retail clothing business on First street. He married in Albany in 1831 Hannah Swan, by whom he had six children: Mary Eliza, George, Lucy, Andrew, Cherrie and Edward. The three daughters and the younger son are deceased. Andrew is a merchant in Chicago, and George is associated with his father in the Fulton store. Mr. Hanna has served as justice, village trustee and member of the Board of Education.

Hutchins, Mary K., was born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., November 28, 1848. Her parents were natives of this State. Her maternal grandparents were of New England origin, her grandfather having been a soldier of the Revolution. Her father and three of his brothers were Baptist clergymen. After the death of her father, which occurred in her early childhood, her mother came to Mexico, where she grew up and was educated. She was one of the three members of the first graduating class of Mexico Academy. After teaching a few terms she began the study of medicine, studying with Dr. George P. Johnson of Mexico and with Dr. Scarlett Dixon of Philadelphia, Pa. After taking a three years' course in the Woman's Medical College

of Pennsylvania she received the degree of M. D. in March, 1874. Soon after her graduation she became a member of the Oswego County Medical Society and located in Oswego, where she has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine.

Howard, W. B. His father, the late Ransom Howard, M. D., was born in Windsor, Mass., in 1793, son of John Howard, whose ancestry traces directly to the Mayflower of 1620. Ransom, by the inherent force of his own genius and energy, paved his way to success, devoting himself with assiduity to medicine and the languages. He was twenty-seven years old when he began the practice of medicine at Volney Centre, in which he gained much renown and success. In 1823 he married Eliza Johnson, who became the mother of four children, Silence, Elizabeth, William B., and Ransom. Dr. Howard's health proved inadequate to withstand the severe exertions of his large practice, and in 1843 he was obliged to abandon the healing art, nevertheless continuing his own indefatigable self-improvement and devoting himself to the education and advancement of his children. His life was full of character, and his death in 1864 was regretted as a poignant personal loss by the community which had profited by his labors and example. His only son now living is William Burr Howard, who inherits most of the traits of character which were factors in Dr. Howard's career, and has also become a citizen of much social and political prominence. Mr. Howard's wife is Lucy M. Hinman, and his children are Libbie, Ozander, Benton, Burr, and Mira. His principal business is the operation of a large and productive dairy farm of three hundred acres. Twice he has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party, has been elected commissioner of schools and acceptably represented the town of Volney in the county legislature.

Hyde, Porter W., was born in Fulton August 12, 1825, son of Lyman Hyde, a prominent lumberman and builder of the older time. At that time the transportation of lumber was an important industry. For nearly twenty years Porter Hyde acted as superintendent of a towing company at this point, and at a later time as superintendent of the canal. A contractor and builder, he has done much to advance the material interests of the locality, besides service of many years as trustee of the village, excise commissioner, etc. His wife, who is deceased, was Mary, daughter of John Boardman late sheriff of Albion, Orleans county.

Hydron, James Henry, a grandson of Peter Hydron and a son of Philip, was born in St. Lawrence county January 10, 1847, the family being of High Dutch and Yankee parentage. The occupation of the father was that of engineer on ocean steamers, and later he worked at his trade in the engine works at Troy. After this he went to St. Lawrence county and bought the farm on which James was born. He came to Albion in 1856 and here he run a saw mill. Both father and son enlisted in Co. G, 81st N. Y. Vols., in 1861. The father was discharged in 1862 on account of sickness. The son served three years, being discharged in December, 1864. He fought in the battle of Fair Oaks as well as other engagements, receiving a bullet wound in the head, which however did not prove serious. He married Sarah A. Pilkington December 18, 1872. They had two children, Emma, deceased and Ashworth. Mr. Hydron is village trustee of Sand Bank, also a member of Bentley Post G. A. R.

Huffstater, Lafayette, was born in Boylston August 26, 1849, a son of David and

Mary Ann (Lilly) Huffstater, natives of Boylston. The paternal grandfather, George Huffstater, was born in Herkimer county, but came to the town of Boylston prior to 1812, being one of the pioneers of the town. He was in the war of 1812. The maternal grandparents were natives of Canada, and came to the United States during the war of 1812. David Huffstater has always followed farming, and is now in possession of the Huffstater homestead in Boylston. Mrs. Huffstater died in October, 1890. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the common and select schools at Boylston. He has always been a farmer and now has 111 acres in Sandy Creek where he carries on general farming and dairying. In 1874 he married Arvilla, daughter of Perry and Alvira Bartlett, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Huffstater have had one son and three daughters: Annie, who died aged two years; Addie, Arthur and Arlie at home. Mr. Huffstater is a member of Sandy Creek Grange No. 127.

Hollis, Malcolm L., of Pulaski, was born in Orwell July 22, 1841, a son of William and Margaret (Riena) Hollis, the former now living, and the latter having died in Orwell. Our subject was educated in Orwell and Pulaski, and in 1861 enlisted in the 24th N. Y. Vols., serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was in the second battle of Bull Run where he was wounded, but served till the expiration of his service. Returning to Pulaski he engaged in the mercantile business, which he still continues. He has held the office of president of the village, as well as filling various other positions of public trust. In 1871 he married Esther E. Bentley, and their children are Harriet, who is a teacher in the High School, Howard, and Norman.

Johnson, James A., attorney of Mexico, was born in Oswego county in 1827, and except thirteen years in Illinois has always been a citizen of this county. He was admitted to the bar from the Albany Law School, and practiced in Mexico till 1865, then after three years in Illinois as stated above, resumed his practice in Mexico. He is an active temperance advocate. He has three children, Addie E., George W. and Charles W. His wife was Mary H. Webb, a native of Mexico.

Irish, Jonathan, was born in Otsego county, November 25, 1825, son of John and Betsey Irish, who were among the earliest settlers in Otsego county. Jonathan went to school in Otsego county and in Parish, worked at farming, teaming and boating, until he was twenty-five years old, then bought a farm of his own and conducted it ever since. During this period Mr. Irish employed many men in his lumber and manufacturing business. Mr. Irish has the reputation of having done much for the township of Parish. He was school superintendent, and has been supervisor of the township for four years. He married in 1851 Nancy Gardner, by whom he had eight children, only two of whom are living, Judson Irish, and Mrs. Villeta De Garmo.

Irish, Judd, was born in Parish January 9, 1856, son of Jonathan and Nancy Irish, was educated in Parish, and at the academy in Pulaski, then worked on his father's farm. The farm was cleared by his father and has been in the family for over fifty years, then bought a farm of his own which he has conducted over ten years. It is under good cultivation and he raises grain, produce, etc., and also live stock. He married Nettie Green in 1877 by whom he had five children: Mabel, Jonathan, Bessie, James and Charles.

Johnson, Greene, is a son of John Johnson, who lived in Whitestown, Oneida county. Mr. Johnson, after running a cheese factory in Florence several years, came

to Williamstown in 1891 and bought the factory which he now runs. He has two sons, Henry T. and Charles A.

Jones, David S., was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, June 20, 1822, son of David and Polly Jones. The father was originally from Wales, deserting the English army to come to this country. His first work in this country was shoemaking, in which business he employed several hands. He married Polly Rodman, a widow with one child. Their children were Mary Jane and David S. The latter has spent his life in lumbering and farming. In 1847 he married Mary McNett of Albion, who is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county. They had seven children, Anna, Francis, Rose, Mary, Ada, Flora, and one other who died in infancy.

Jamieson, Fred, was born in 1851, son of John, grandson of John, and great-grandson of John, who lived in Glasgow, Scotland. The father was one of the prominent men in the early days in Amboy. He died in 1887, leaving five sons, the oldest being Fred, who owns the old homestead and is a farmer. His wife is Pauline, daughter of Charles Le Clair of Parish, and they have four daughters, Arabell, Lillie, Emma and Captola.

Jewell, Benjamin, was born in the town of Richland January 3, 1840, son of Albert and Mary (Cox) Jewell. The father came from New Hampshire and the mother from Maine. They came to this State in 1836 and settled in the town of Richland, Oswego county. He was a farmer and school teacher, teaching for twelve winters. He came to Albion about fifty years ago and was considered one of the foremost men in school matters and was for many years school commissioner. He was the father of four children: Joseph, Malania, Hosea, and Benjamin, all living in Oswego county. The latter at the age of fourteen started in for himself, and at present has acquired a great amount of property, and owns a saw mill which has a capacity of 300,000 feet per year. He received his education from the district schools and has continued adding to his store of knowledge, and is to day considered a well educated man. He married first in 1875 Minerva Dunlap, of Washington county. His second wife was Elizabeth Rockfellow of Richland. He has held the office of overseer of highways.

Jones, John K., of Welsh ancestry, was born in Pulaski April 18, 1834, a son of John, born in Otsego county, who died in this county aged ninety. The latter married Betsey Way of Madison county, who died aged ninety-two. Their children were Clea, Chauncey, John K., George W., Charles, Lucy and Adalaide, of whom Lucy, Chauncey and Adalaide are deceased. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. John K. was educated in Pulaski and has been variously engaged as a farmer, blacksmith and sailor. His father settled in Richland in 1808, started blacksmithing, in which business he was the first here, and our subject now owns the forge used by his father. John K. married, June 7, 1856, Pamela Phillips of Illinois, who died in 1860. In 1863 he married Susan Campbell of Richland, a daughter of Archibald and Fannie (Curtis) Campbell. She died in 1888. Mr. Campbell was a soldier in the war of 1812. The children of our subject are Floyd, who was killed by the cars; Frank, and Nora. Frank is a farmer; Nora married William B. Young.

Jones, Elbridge, located on his present farm in New Haven in 1868, moving from the town of Richland where he was born in 1838. He is a son of Pliny H., son of Pliny Jones, one of the pioneers of Oswego county. In 1867 he married Frances D.,

a daughter of Avery G. Griffin, one of Richland's pioneers. Mr. Jones was in the 184th Regiment, serving as sergeant one year. He has two sons, Avery and Floyd, children of his first wife. His present wife was Etta Johnson, a native of Mexico.

Jones, John E., of the town of Mexico, was born in Richland in 1834. He has lived in Oswego county all his life except four years spent in California. In 1863 he married Ellen L., daughter of Col. John Douglass, one of the pioneer settlers of Oswego county, who was in the war of 1812. They had these children: Etha and Ella (twins), who died at three years of age, and Hattie, wife of John M. Avery. His wife died, and he married second Jane R. Tiffany, by whom he has two children, Frank and Katie. Mr. Jones has been town assessor for the past eighteen years.

Daggett, Captain Henry J., was born at Boston in 1826, and came to Oswego county when ten years old with his parents, Henry and Mary. Beginning when eighteen years of age, Mr. Daggett followed the lakes for twenty-five years, and during that time owned a number of vessels, both passenger and freight and sail and steam. For the past ten years he has been engaged in farming, dairying, milling and lumbering. He married in 1860 Frances L. Holly. Captain Daggett was a member of the Assembly in 1875, and chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1876; is also prominent in Masonic circles.

Day, Joseph, enterprising meat dealer and stock buyer, was born in Vermont in 1842, came to Mexico in 1879, and since 1886 has been engaged in his present business. He has a well arranged building near the Boyd House, and has the best facilities for keeping fresh meats. He keeps a large supply of ice of his own cutting. When a child he lived a few years in Oneida county, also in Jefferson, and in 1862 enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, but was discharged for disability after serving ten months.

Dyke, Almon, farmer, dairyman and capitalist of Texas, town of Mexico, was born in Mexico in 1846, reared on a farm and married in 1886 Charlotte Wilson, who died in 1878 leaving two children, George A., a resident of Pulaski, and Kattie, now Mrs. Milton Lamphier of Mexico. His present wife, Nancy Jane Dyke, is a native of Michigan, by whom he has two children, Ella May and Eva Belle. Mr. Dyke's father, Sardis, was a son of Rufus Dyke, and came from Herkimer county, locating in Mexico in 1838. He was born in Herkimer county in 1813, and died in the town of Mexico near Texas in 1890. His wife was Catherine La Bort, was born in 1817 at Boonville, N. Y., of French descent, and resides with her son in Texas.

Distin, John W., was born in Connecticut in 1813, of English ancestry. When twenty-four years old he came to Volney and bought one hundred acres of land, where he now lives. In 1839 he married Mrs. Harriet Markham, daughter of Rev. Thomas Hubbard, also of English descent. Their children are Harriet E., Josephine A., and John W., who first married in 1860, Libbie Kellogg of Volney. She died in 1874, leaving one daughter, Rhoda. The second Mrs. Distin was a daughter of Solomon Van Walkburgh of Volney, who is also dead. In 1864 Mr. Distin enlisted in Co. A, 184th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war under Gen. Sheridan. Mr. Distin is a man of sterling character and a representative citizen. He has justice of the peace for twelve years.

Dutcher, Benjamin P., was born in Cayuga, December 17, 1820, and came to Oswego county in 1830. He made barrels for some years and has since followed farming exclusively. He has been twice married, first to Hulda Randall, who died leaving six children, De Los, Sherman C., Herbert W., Mrs. Emma Mack, Mrs. Mary Fulmer and Bertha. His present wife was Louise Bradway. Mr. Dutcher's father was Ruloff Dutcher, and his mother Emma (Warren) Dutcher.

Davis, Edward, was born in Hannibal March 11, 1856. His parents, Henry and Jane Davis, lifelong and much respected citizens of Granby, have now retired to a pleasant home in the village of Oswego Falls. Of their five children but two sons survive, Edward and William. Edward married, March 16, 1879, Annie, daughter of the late Thomas and Annie Cooper of Pulaski, Iowa. Their children are Libbie, born March 22, 1880; Lillie, born February 7, 1883; Herbert, born April 22, 1885; Pearlle, born May 21, 1888; and Ernest, born June 17, 1890. Mr. Davis inherited his large real estate from his uncle, John W. Gale, for whom he began work as an employee by the month. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the M. E. Church at Bowen's Corners, and of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Davis, David, was born in Lysander, Onondaga county, January 5, 1837, the younger of the two sons now living of the late Simeon and Elizabeth Davis, who reared a family of eight. Simeon Davis died in 1860 aged sixty-eight, and his wife five years later. David is now engaged in farming in Granby, but is best known in the village of Fulton, as the proprietor for many years of the Woodruff House. September 10, 1859, he married Lucy J., daughter of Perry Blakeman of South Granby, and they have one daughter, Carlista, who married Edward Perry and has three children, Erd, Frederick and Ethel.

Dexter, Jonathan, Dexterville. His father, Rodman Dexter, after whom the hamlet was named, was of old Connecticut stock, and settled here about 1820. His wife was Elizabeth Tallman, and of her twelve children seven are now living. Rodman during his life filled many official positions in town affairs. He died in 1874 and his wife in 1881. Jonathan was born September 10, 1830. When twenty-one he took charge of a steam saw mill near here, and after seven years in that business traveled widely through the far West working at his trade of stone mason, etc., being also familiar with other mechanical trades. In 1894 he returned and purchased the old farm. He married first at Fulton in 1844 Rosette Cunningham, by whom he had ten children. Five are deceased, the others are Lillie, Alice, Jennie, Charles and Jesse. His wife died in 1889, and two years later Mr. Dexter married Nellie Guyle of Fulton, who has one son, Jonathan, jr., born July 18, 1892.

Dominick, Madison, born at Cicero, Onondaga county, June 28, 1846, is a son of Adam, who in 1868 purchased 120 acres, the nucleus of the present homestead, 500 acres here and in Michigan being now owned by our subject. Beside these large farming interests he deals in real estate and live stock. In 1866 he married Myrtie E. Snow of Syracuse, and their children are Mabel, born June 12, 1888; Inez, born December 25, 1890; Lelah, born March 14, 1894. The family is of French ancestry. Adam, the father, died at the age of seventy-three in 1888, and his wife still survives.

Dexter, William, was born in London, England, where he was apprenticed to a retail butcher when twelve years old. He came to America in 1857 and soon after to

Fulton. In his business life he has been upright and honorable and his charities have been numerous and unostentatious. Mr. Dexter died March 28, 1892, aged seventy-four years. His widow, Isabella, is a daughter of William Clutterbuck of Oswego Falls. They had two daughters, Florence and Bessie, and three sons who died in infancy.

Dunn, James, of Irish ancestry, was born in Ireland, December 25 1842, a grandson of Samuel, and a son of George Dunn and his wife Mary Griffin, both of whom died in Ireland. James came to America at the age of twenty-three and settled in Oswego. He learned milling in the old country, and began in the timber business here. He then kept a grocery five years, and in 1889 started a shoe store at No. 8 East Bridge street, which he still keeps, carrying a general line of footwear and doing a large trade in both city and country, also having a large boating trade. He does a cash business, and carries a first class stock of goods, which he handles on a small margin. February 9, 1870, he married Nora, daughter of Michael and Catharine (Leonard) Clary of Oswego, and their children are George, born December 21, 1871; William J., born November 29, 1878; Mary, who died in infancy; Catharine, also died in infancy; George, a book keeper in city employ. Mr. Dunn has for the past nine years been a member of the Board of Charity, and served as alderman one year, 1873-74.

Jones, I. L., M. D., was born in Oneida county, September 30, 1832. He selected medicine as the study of his life, and graduated from the medical department of Buffalo University in 1864, and in 1868 he came to Minetto, where he has practiced ever since. In 1857 he married May J. Porter, and they have one daughter living, Mrs. Mary Seymour, and one son, deceased. On June 1, 1894, Dr. Jones admitted Dr. Hallers as a partner. Dr. Jones was past master at Minetto seventeen years, and was supervisor three terms.

Jones, C. T., Oswego Falls, established a wholesale bottling plant in 1887 on First street in that village. He has built up a large trade in temperance drinks, supplying Fulton and other villages within a radius of fifteen miles. Using only the best and purest extracts, and with water from the famous "Great Bear Spring" as a basis, his output is justly celebrated for healthful and pleasing qualities. Some of his well known brands are cream soda, orange phosphate, birch, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and the famous "Jersey Lily" lemon sour. Mr. Jones was born in Somersetshire, England, forty-two years ago, came to America in 1868, and four years later became a citizen of Oswego Falls, where he is justly esteemed as a business man of energy and probity. His wife, Sarah A. Martin, was also a native of Somersetshire, by whom he has one son, Charles F., born August 15, 1884.

Johnson, Howard M., was born in 1857 in Oswego county, and for the past fifteen years has resided on his present place near Wellwood. He married in 1878 Carrie Hamilton, by whom he has one child, Ethel. John Johnson, the father, is a native of Otsego county and lives in Palermo.

Kiblin, Stewart I., of New England ancestry, was born in Jefferson county May 12, 1855, a grandson of John, who died in that county aged seventy years. The father, Stillman, was born in Vermont and came to New York State when six years of age, dying in Jefferson county aged eighty-nine. He married Eliza —, and their

children were Emily, Lodonia, Stewart I., Fisher, Helen, Lodonia dying March 28, 1894. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in 1861 enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, serving in Army of the Potomac and was discharged at the close of the war. January 15, 1870, he married Velona, daughter of Gilbert and Eunice Fitch of Sandy Creek. The grandfather Fitch was also a soldier of 1812. They had one child, Burton S. Kiblin, born December 10, 1871, who lives at home with his parents. Mrs. Kiblin was one of five children, all deceased but two, Livinia and Velona.

King, William J., was born in Volney in 1856 and is a son of William and Henrietta (Greenwood) King, natives of England, who came to America soon after their marriage, locating in Volney. They are now residents of Schroepel. William J. is a farmer and dealer in live stock and poultry. He married in 1879 Eliza Dale, who died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Henrietta. He afterward married Carrie Wheelhouse.

Knowlton, J. H., was born in Palermo September 28, 1829. His father, Thaxton, was born in 1803, and was killed at the age of thirty-three by a tree falling on him. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Knowlton. The life of our subject has been spent mostly in Palermo. In his early life he taught school, then took up farming in which he has always been successful. He has been assessor six years, and is a member of the M. E. church. He was educated in the academy in Livingston county. Subject married, September 20, 1840, Elizabeth Akroyd, and their children are Leslie, Esther, Emma, Clara and Elizabeth. His second wife was Maria Druce, and their children were Edwin, Allace and Wendall.

Le Clair Frank P., is one of Boylston's enterprising young men, owner and conductor of a cheese factory, which business he began when fourteen years old. He was born in the town of Mexico in 1857, son of Charles Le Clair. Charles Le Clair was born in Mexico in 1822 and is one of five sons of Frederick Le Clair, who was born in France. The latter came to America in 1820 and settled in the town of Mexico where he cleared a farm. He was a soldier in the French army. Charles, the father, left the farm in 1871 and engaged in the general merchandise business in the village of Parish, where he is still in active business. He is a member of the Masonic order. His wife was Catherine Parrot, who was born in France. She died in 1870. Their children are Charles, jr., Louisa, Mary, Pauline, Frank, Edward, Emma and Ida J. Since the age of nineteen our subject has taken exclusive charge of a factory at Loomis Corners in the town of Palermo. In 1883 he came to Boylston and established himself in business. Here he has been actively engaged in the manufacture of a fine grade cheese. His goods are always in demand and command the highest market price. Since 1890 he has manufactured quantities of butter. He is an extensive reader and a well informed man. In March, 1881, he married Anna, daughter of George and Catherine (Moore) Lewis of Amboy. Their children are Leanna C. and Franklin G.

Lindsey, Asa, was born in Sandy Creek March 9, 1824, a son of Robert and Hannah (Skellton) Lindsey, early settlers of Sandy Creek, the father of Robert, Stephen, having been one of the very first to settle here, coming into the wilderness where he cleared a home, and lived and died aged eighty-four years. He was a soldier under

General Washington all through the Revolution, being eight years away from home in the service. He had three brothers killed in that war, he himself not being hurt. Robert, father of our subject, was a farmer in this town, where he always resided. Asa was reared on the farm, and has always followed this vocation, now owning 150 acres which is devoted to general farming and dairying. He has taken an active interest in local affairs, and has served as road commissioner. Mr. Lindsey married Polly Hilliker, daughter of Job and Sally (Finch) Hilliker of Sandy Creek, and they have had three children: Ophelia, wife of L. Reynolds; Frelove, wife of Orin Sage, who has two children; and Charles W., an engineer of Oswego, who married Jennie Cox.

Lownsbury, Charles E., M. D., was born in Onondaga county December 26, 1860. His grandfather, Ezra F., born in Dutchess county, died in New York aged ninety-one; his father, Charles F., was born in Onondaga county where he died aged fifty-five. The latter married Emogene Olds, our subject being their only child. The grandfather was in the war of 1812, and the father was in the Civil war, being first sergeant. He was a Mason and physician. Charles A. was educated in Onondaga Academy, graduating from the class of 1880, and afterwards attended Syracuse University. He read medicine with his father and graduated from the New York Medical College, New York city, class of 1882. He taught mathematics in Onondaga Academy for two years, and attended the New York Homeopathic College. He first practiced in Morrisania and afterward in Syracuse. He came to Lacona in 1887, where he has since practiced. In 1893 he was appointed secretary of the Pension Board of this county, and he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the K. O. T. M. June 13, 1882, he married Fannie L. Pettit, daughter of Thomas and Marietta (Slow) Pettit, their children being Charles V., born August 10, 1888, and Dana Louise, born December 20, 1893.

Lynch, John K., was born in Jefferson county November 11, 1844. His father, Matthew, was born in Ireland, and died in this town aged fifty-six. He married Hannah Kennedy, also a native of Ireland, who died here aged eighty-two. The great-grandfather of our subject commanded a company as captain in the Serspill army, during the siege of Limerick, Ireland. John K. was educated in Oswego, and at the age of twenty he started a retail grocery store on Seneca street, which he conducted nine years, then started in the produce business, being largely instrumental in building up the strawberry industry. In 1882 he started the wholesale liquor business with Mr. Mitchell, on West First street, remaining until 1892, when they dissolved, and Mr. Lynch started at 101 East First street, where he now continues, carrying a general line of domestic and imported liquors, at wholesale exclusively, being general agents for Schlitz's Milwaukee Lager. January 6, 1870, Mr. Lynch married Ellen Wynne, daughter of Robert and Ann (Harty) Wynne of this city, and they have had these children: Mary T., born January 27, 1871; Ellen, born June 7, 1872, died February 23, 1876; Anna J., born March 9, 1874; James W., born October 27, 1875; John K., born September 27, 1877; Mathew J., born November 6, 1879; Ellen, born December 26, 1881; Robert M., born June 2, 1882; Clara J., born June 22, 1885; Francis, born December 2, 1886. Mary and Anna are graduates of St. Joseph's Convent, Binghamton.

King, Mrs. Catharine C., proprietor of the Lakeside House, a first-class and popular summer hotel of Constantia, was born in Germany in 1848, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Loupshier) Ackerman. Mr. Ackerman came to the United States in 1840, returned to Germany and in 1848 brought his family to America. In 1850 he came to Salina, where he engaged in the salt works. They reared four children: Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth and Daniel. In 1856 he went to Virginia where he was interested in the salt manufacture, and died in 1865. The mother and children returned to Syracuse, where the former died in 1877. Our subject married in January, 1872, Christian C. King, a native of Syracuse, born in 1850, a son of George and Mary (Lupp) King, natives of Germany. His father was a carpenter. Mr. King was a barber in early years in Oneida. From 1879 to 1881 he conducted the Lake View House at North Bay. In 1881 he came to Constantia and purchased the Lakeside House, which he conducted until his death in 1893. He was a member of the Masonic order and highly esteemed. They reared four children: Daniel C., Mary, Jessie and Walter. Since her husband's demise Mrs. King has assumed full charge of the hotel, assisted by her son and daughter. She is an energetic business woman, and thoroughly adapted to be the hostess of the strictly first-class hotel which she conducts. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Syracuse.

Kendrick, Joseph L., was born in Yarmouth, Mass., January 1, 1847, a son of Benjamin C., who was a seaman from nine years of age until his death in 1882 aged sixty-five years. His wife was Julia Evens, and their children were Calvin S., Harriet, Julia H., Benjamin C., Joshua, May H. and Gertrude A. Our subject began for himself as a seaman on the Atlantic when fourteen years of age, and in July, 1862, enlisted in Co. E, 43d Regiment Mass. Inf., serving thirteen months, during which time he was in the battles of Kingston, Goldsborough and Whitehall, N. C. Upon his return from the war he went on board a merchantman and remained four years. During a terrible storm while at sea the rigging was all washed away from the ship, and he with the crew lashed themselves to the ship and were tossed about for eight days without food or water. In 1868 he came to Constantia and thence to Michigan. Two years later he returned and purchased his present farm. Mr. Kendrick has served as inspector several terms, school tax collector six years, and other minor offices. He is a member of Lewis Post, G. A. R. In October, 1869, he married Sally Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Phillips. She was a school teacher in Constantia for several years. They have one child, Arthur Reed, born in 1879.

Kingsford, Hon. William E., of English ancestry, was born in Oswego January 2, 1859 a son of Henry Kingsford, born in England, who died in Oswego aged forty-eight, and of Sarah Aldridge, also a native of England, who died here aged sixty-three. Henry was a manufacturer, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. William E. was educated in the public schools, and did clerical work in the starch factory, then was appointed superintendent of the gas company, which position he still holds. A meeting was held in April, 1852, at the office of Luther Wright, to organize a gas industry, and Mr. Wright was elected president. S. P. Ludlow was made secretary, and the directors were D. O. Littlejohn, O. J. Harmon, H. D. Ludlow; the company was formed and \$65,000 in stock was taken by the members of the board, and in 1852 the contract for building the works was let, in December of that year gas was turned into the mains, and has never been stopped up to the present time. The output at

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first was about 6,000 feet per day. They now have twenty-one miles of pipe, with a gas meter capacity of 40,000 feet, and they run 800 meters. In 1884 they put in a plant to manufacture electric light for commercial purposes, running seventy-five arc lights and 1,000 incandescent lights. The stock is held chiefly in Oswego and Philadelphia, and the present officers are James Dowdle, president, John Mott, vice-president and treasurer, R. D. Post, secretary, and W. E. Kingsford, superintendent. The directors are Thompson Kingsford, Theodore Irwin, H. B. McCaffrey, H. S. Wright, H. G. Ludlow.

Keyes, Clarence C., was born in Otsego, N. Y., October 28, 1846, and first engaged in hotel keeping with his father, keeping the Sherwood House in Utica in 1863, also the St. James and the American. In 1869 he kept the St. James in Orton, N. Y., and was head clerk in the American Hotel at Richfield Springs till 1870. In 1871 he conducted the Empire House at Cooperstown, but was burned out. In 1868 he kept a restaurant in New York city, corner of Fulton and Broadway, and for the next three years was commercial salesman. He had charge of the Exposition Hotel during the Centennial at Philadelphia, the house having 1,325 rooms. He was then on the road as salesman six years, and later conducted a hotel in Ohio. In 1886 he conducted the Ludlow House in Monroe, and in 1888 the Kendrick House at Mt. Clemens, Mich. In 1889 he took the Stanwix Hall at Rome and conducted same for the next four years. March 12, 1894, he took the Lake Shore Hotel in Oswego, which he still operates. Mr. Keyes has had a varied career. He has taken houses in a run-down condition and built them up and has traveled extensively. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, K. P., and is serving on the finance committee of the grand lodge. October 25, 1871, he married Julia H. Tyler of Skaneateles, who died in 1881, and he married second Viola Beadle, November 16, 1887. His children by his first marriage are Bessie G., and Harriet E. M., the latter an accomplished musician. The Lake Shore House caters to commercial trade, is situated near both stations, and has seventy-eight rooms, the capacity of the hotel being 200. Four generations of the family have kept hotel, for a period extending over 100 years.

King, Stephen, jr., was born in Quebec, Canada, October 16, 1849, a son of Stephen and Mary (Lambert) King, both natives of Canada, and both now living. The grandfather, Stephen, was a guide in the employ of the Hudson Bay Fur Company. Stephen, jr., was educated in the common schools of Oswego, and first clerked in a hardware store, then in a book store, and at the age of fifteen began learning the shoemaker's trade. He next went to Ohio in the employ of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad Co. as brakeman, remaining two years, then engaged as baggageman on the Oswego & Syracuse railroad. In 1874 he started a repair shop, which has grown to the present retail store, now situated at No. 40 West Bridge street, with a branch store at 275 West Third street. They carry a general line of footwear, and do a large business in repairing, catering largely also to the country trade. December 28, 1872, he married Louise, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Davidson) Bird, and their children are Mary, born November 7, 1873; Louise, born April 23, 1875; Albert, born March 8, 1877; Frederick, born July 22, 1879, died October 16, 1881; Ella, born April 4, 1880; Harry, born June 4, 1884; Jessie, born January 4, 1886; Cyril, born February 2, 1888; Irene, born February 18, 1890.

Kelsey, Martin, was born in Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1819, the only son of

Martin and Lydia Kelsey, who also reared two daughters who are now deceased. The elder Kelsey, a blacksmith by trade, settled at West Granby as early as 1828. The business life of Martin Kelsey, jr., began at Fulton where he learned the cooper's trade. In 1858 he purchased the saw mill at Woodruff's Corners and is still engaged in that business, having added a grist mill to the original plant. Mr. Kelsey's first wife was Eunice Farnham of Fulton, who at her death left three children: Mary, Alfred and Eliza. His second wife was Sarah Allen, also deceased, by whom he had these children: Fred, Alice and Carrie, who married in 1892 William Gates who is now engaged in business at Phoenix, his wife remaining at the old home to care for her aged father.

Kehoe, Miles, was born in Ireland in 1837, a son of Michael, born in Ireland and died in Oswego. Our subject came to America at the age of fourteen and settled in Oswego, where he completed his education. He first engaged in the lumber business, in which he was foreman fourteen years, then opened a wholesale liquor store at First and Bridge streets. He moved later, and finally settled in 1875 at 51 East Bridge street, where he now continues both wholesale and retail business. He is sole agent for Smith's Philadelphia ale, Niagara Falls lager, A. Kellar Bourbon, and the Zeno, Monogram, and Tippecanoe whiskies. He is also interested in real estate. July 6, 1864, he married Catharine, daughter of John Aikens of Oswego, and their children are Ann (deceased), John, Frank, Miles (deceased), James (deceased) and George W.

Kehoe, William J., was born in Oswego, February 16, 1868, son of Thomas and Margaret (Ratigan) Kehoe, who were of Irish descent. The mother was born and died in Oswego. The father was born in Utica, and is still living at the age of sixty-five. The father was in the Civil war as first lieutenant, Co. I, 110th Vol. Infantry. William was educated in Oswego and graduated from St. Paul's parochial school. He first assisted his father in the meat business, and then was taken into the firm with him, where he remained for three years. He then assumed full charge of the business, operating it for four years. After this he went to Chicago and opened up the meat business, remaining there for one year. Returning to Oswego he purchased the drug store corner E. Second and Bridge streets, which he still operates, carrying one of the largest stocks in the county. It is also the oldest drug store in the county. He is a member of the Mutual Order Hibernian Society.

Kenyon, Seymour, was born in 1844, and has always resided in Oswego county. He married in 1866 Nettie Ross, who died in 1889. He afterward married Delia Ostrum, and has two children, Erick and Kittie May. Mr. Kenyon is one of four children of Daniel and Jerusha Ann (Crandall) Kenyon, natives of Washington and Oswego counties. Daniel was born in 1810, came to Mexico with his father, John, in 1814, and died in 1889. Our subject's mother died in 1892.

Livingston, Allan C., was the son of John Livingston, who was born in Scotland and at an early day came to this country and built the noted New York Mills near Utica. Allan, our subject, educated himself at Clinton and afterward graduated from the Albany College. He had worked in the cotton mills and had learned the trade of machinist. In 1849 he came to Fulton where he afterward practiced medicine. He died May 17, 1877. His first wife was Helen Gridley, who bore him two

children. His second wife, whom he married in 1856, was Ordella French. They had five children: Frederick H., Caroline E., who married F. H. Platt, Kate C. and Helen G., both deceased, and William S. of New York city. Dr. Livingston served twenty months in the army as surgeon of the 110th regiment. He served as supervisor at Volney and also as postmaster at Fulton. Oliver French came from Massachusetts to Volney when sixteen years old. He was identified with the best interests of the town and was highly respected by all. He married Sophronia Burdick, who bore him five children, two of whom grew to maturity, Ordella E., who married Dr. Allan C. Livingston, and Frances H.

Lewis, Maxon, was born in Watertown December 16, 1822. He has always been a farmer, and at the age of twenty-two went to Rhode Island where he remained three years. He then came to the town of Oswego, where he has since lived. In 1853 he married Sarah McCoy, and they have three children: Ulysses G., Mrs. Earl Robinson and Mrs. L. A. Stevenson. Ulysses G. Lewis was born September 25, 1854, and in 1874 married Frank Miller. They have one son, Fred. Maxon Lewis's father was Simeon Lewis of Rhode Island, and his mother Arabella (Burrows) Lewis, a native of Connecticut.

Lee, Charles M., was born in Minisink, Orange county, May 1, 1825, son of Daniel and Sarah (Aber) Lee. He was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and also attended Hamilton College one year. Failing eyesight compelled him to leave college, and soon afterward he came to Fulton where he began reading medicine with his uncle, Dr. M. Lindley Lee. Here he also attended Falley Seminary, later the Albany Medical College, but was graduated from Geneva Medical College with the class of 1850. Dr. Lee began his practice at Phoenix in 1850 and about ten years later located permanently at Fulton, where he is still engaged in professional work, associated with his son, Dr. Charles R. Lee. Subject was formerly a partner of Dr. Livingston. In 1850 Dr. Lee married Elizabeth P. Hotchkins, by whom he has had four children: Kittie, wife of J. T. Sheridan of Toronto; Charles R., Sarah Elizabeth and Bertha, all of Fulton. Mrs. Lee died May 24, 1893. Dr. Lee has been for many years an active and successful practitioner in this county, and one who has always stood high in the profession. He has been president of the County Medical Society, and frequently a delegate to the State Society.

Long, David D., was born in Oswego June 22, 1857. He first learned the trade of a confectioner and after working four years bought the shop of his employer, remaining in it for two years. He then moved to the Arcade building on Bridge street, where he remained thirteen years. He then opened a wholesale grocery and confectionery store at Alexandria Bay, which he still conducts. In 1883 he married Emma Chatterton, by whom he has five children. Mr. Long is a self-made man, starting in a poor boy, he has property to-day estimated at \$60,000.

Long, John, was born in France December 15, 1839, son of John and Rosalie Long. He was educated in France, learned the trade of machinist in Paris, and worked at his trade there until he came to the United States. Soon after arriving here he volunteered in the late Civil war and went to the front with the 28th Ohio Volunteers. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted in the 97th N. Y. Inf., and served till the close of the war. He was in the battle of the Wilderness, where he

was wounded and taken prisoner; also participated in some of the principal battles and numerous skirmishes. After the close of the war he went to Oswego and worked at his trade for twenty years. He then located on a farm which he purchased in Parish, where he has built a shop and in connection with conducting his farm, pays a great deal of attention to special work on machinery. He married Rosie Laplaine, and has five children, John, Louie, Rosie, Delphine and Leida.

Lewis, Emmett, was born in Amboy, Oswego county, February 6, 1845, son of George W. and Sallie M. Lewis. His father moved to Amboy when it was a wilderness, containing more wolves than anything else. Emmett was the youngest of six children, was educated in Amboy, then worked at farming and lumbering, and was deputy sheriff of Oswego county, serving four terms, a length of service it is believed that has not been equaled in the county. After completing his fourth term he opened a store in Parish, where he conducts a business in drugs, paints, oils, etc. He married in 1880 E. J. House, and has two daughters, Florence and Bernice.

Le Claire, Charles, was born in Mexico, Oswego county, July 28, 1829. His father and mother came from France and settled in Mexico in 1828. Subject was educated in the common schools of Colosse, and passed his early days working on his father's farm in that place. He married Catharine Parot in 1850, continuing farming until 1871, when he went into the mercantile business in partnership with Sleighton & Slawson of Parish, constituting the firm of Sleighton, Slawson & Le Claire, which continued in business three years. Mr. Le Claire then returned to farming and in the spring of 1883 went into business with Frank Butler as Le Claire & Butler, which has been in business ever since, and is known as one of the substantial business concerns of Parish.

Letts, Mrs. Elsie Maria, was born in Parish at the family homestead, daughter of Francis and Hannah Minckler. Her father died in 1888, and the stepmother is living with her at the homestead. She was educated in Parish, Mexico and Pulaski and married in 1879 Lewis Klock who died two years later. She was married second to David Letts in 1882. He was a merchant in the village, and served in the army. Mrs. Letts has one son, Mack Milton Letts, in his eleventh year. She superintends and conducts the old homestead farm, keeping it thoroughly cultivated.

Loomis R. E., was born in Wyoming county in 1844 and came to Oswego county with his parents in 1858. They located one year in New Haven, then moved to Palermo where the father, Elias B., died in 1862. The family afterward returned to New Haven, where the mother, Mary E., died. Mr. Loomis served in Co. I, 184th Regiment, one year, and in 1874 married Phoebe Druce, a native of New Haven. They have two children, Claude W. and Atta Mary.

Lynch, William W., was born in the town of Cicero September 29, 1829, son of John Lynch, a native of Brewerton, born in 1806, son of Joshua Lynch, farmer. John was one of six children, a cooper, boatman and farmer. In 1847 he left his home and went west, since which time he has never been heard from. His wife was Harriet, daughter of Jonathan and Thursa (Clark) Gillett of Connecticut, and their children are Mrs. Esther J. Caldwell, William W., Edwin, James Orrin, Lawrence and Frances. Subject followed the cooper's trade for many years, came to Hastings, in 1869, and purchased his present farm. Since 1884 he has paid special attention to the tobacco

crop. In 1851 he married Almira, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Kincaid of Manlius, and their children are Charles, Mrs. Zada P., widow of Frank Palmer, and Mrs. Laura Chesbro of Colorado. His mother died at his home in 1892, aged eighty-seven.

La Prairie, Joseph, was born at Montreal in 1834. He is one of a family of fourteen children, of whom ten obtained maturity, born to Francis and Julia (Blair) La Prairie. Francis was born near Montreal, of French ancestry, and was one of the founders of the French church there. In 1847 the family removed to Oswego. Joseph was employed as a custodian of boats in transit and at New York city. In 1877 he formed a copartnership with J. H. Merton at Fulton in the grocery trade. In 1884 he engaged in the transportation of lumber on the canals, and five years later established his present business, wholesale liquors and cigars, in Fulton. In 1861 he married Lydia A. Barrett, of Volney.

Morton, William, was born May 19, 1837, in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, a son of Solomon, born in Burlington, Vt., in 1806. The latter was a merchant and hotel keeper, and was a member of the State militia. He married Charlotte —, and their children were Liva, born in 1822; Edna A., born in 1824; Julietta, born in 1826; Mary M., born in 1828; Andrew, born in 1831; Eliza, born in 1834; William, as above; Melissa, born in 1839, and Alonzo, born in 1841. Of these four are deceased. William was educated in Richland and was engaged in sailing on the lakes. He then engaged in the fish business on Lake Ontario. He next commenced the hotel business, keeping the Morton House at Selkirk, which is the finest hotel in the place. In 1856 he married Arvilla Wright, daughter of Joseph and Emma Wright, of Selkirk, whose parents came from Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have these children: Dennis, born January 6, 1858; Alonzo, born August 11, 1861; William, jr., born May 23, 1868, all of whom are living. Dennis married Mary Courtville. He served in the life saving station, and is now a sailor. Alonzo is a farmer and lives with his parents. William, jr., married Mary Park, and has been in the life saving service for some time, but is now in the fish business.

Morgan, Milton T., was born in Herkimer county February 12, 1838, a grandson of Ebenezer, who died aged seventy years; and a son of Newton A., born in Herkimer county where he died aged fifty-six. He married Harriet Filler, who died in Wisconsin aged seventy-two. Their children were Lucien, Theresa, Henry C., Newton, Eliza J., Milton T., and Franklin D., of whom Lucien is deceased. The father was an Odd Fellow and was postmaster. Our subject was educated in Herkimer county and moved to Oswego county in 1865, where he bought the Emery Cole farm which he still conducts. December 18, 1859, he married Mary C., daughter of James and Catharine (Lyon) Smith, and their children are Arthur, born August 28, 1860, who married Amelia Montondo and has one son, James; and Lulu, born December 14, 1865, who died October 5, 1881.

Murray, Charles, of Canada ancestry, was born in Oswego county August 15, 1803, son of Charles, born in Canada, who died in Oswego county aged fifty-five. Their children were Louis, Josephine, Mary, Charles, Carrie, Libbie and James. The father was a soldier in the Rebellion and was wounded in the battle of Appomattox. Subject was educated at Fulton, is a farmer and manufacturer of Whitney's woven wire fences, being sole proprietor of same in Oswego county. He married in 1882

Josephine, daughter of Austin and Sophia (Furney) Martin of Oswego Falls, and their children are Charles A., Annie R., Eva May, Walter L.

Moore, James L., of Irish ancestry, was born in Oswego county December 20, 1860. His grandfather was James, who died here aged sixty-five; and his father was Michael, also of this county, who married Gertie Watkins, both now living, and their children are James L. and Warren. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and his first occupation was as drug clerk. He then read medicine with Dr. Bennett of Mexico, after which he attended lectures in New York city and received his degree from the New York University, class of 1887. He settled in Holmesville and engaged in the practice of medicine, where he has built up an extensive practice though still a young man. August 31, 1887, he married Ella A., daughter of William B. and Ann (Douglass) Searles, and their children are May Belle, Anna A., J. James, all living.

McMahon, Thomas, was born in Ireland in 1826, son of John and Bridget McMahon, and is the eldest of six children. The family started for the United States in 1836, but after nineteen days out met with a serious wreck of the coast of Newfoundland, and lost all their personal property and effects. After a furious stormy day their boat was towed back to Ireland. Three months later they ventured a second time and after a sail of thirteen weeks landed in New York and came direct to Salina. At twelve years of age Mr. McMahon began work to assist in the support of the family, and spent some time for the State on the canal. Later he came to Hastings and purchased a portion of his present farm, and for twenty-five years was interested heavily in the wood business, owned the boats on which he shipped his wood, and furnished large quantities to salt works in Syracuse and other parties. During the war times he furnished many horses for the government. In 1848 he married Jane, daughter of Moses and Mary (Hardin) Marvin of Hastings, and they had thirteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Frank, Eugene, John, Jane, Mrs. Ellen O'Riley, Mary Estell and Thomas. In 1881 Mrs. McMahon, John and Jane died of fever. Mr. McMahon was one of the first members of the Central Square Grange.

Merriam, A. P., the present supervisor of Schroepfel, was born in Onondaga county in 1853, son of Allen and Jane S. (Gillett) Merriam, natives of Delaware and Onondaga counties, now residents of Palermo. Our subject married Emogene Auringer in 1875. In 1876 he learned the cheesemaking trade, which he has since followed. He is the owner of the Phoenix factory No. 1 and manufactures over a ton of cheese per day, being the largest in the county. He came to Phoenix in 1876, and has one son, Allen W. He is a member of the firm of H. D. Merriam & Bro., clothiers, and has been supervisor since 1892.

May, Charles A., son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Hoban) May, was born in 1853 in New Haven. He resides on a farm and devotes most of his time to agricultural pursuits, but is also a mason by trade. He married in 1880 Emma Hubbell, a native of New Haven. His father was born in New Haven, married in Michigan, was a cooper and stave manufacturer, and died in 1860. Alanson May, the grandfather of subject, was of English parentage and located in New Haven at an early day. He was in the war of 1812.

McDonald, B. S., was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1855, and when seven

years old came to Oswego county with his parents, B. S. and Carmilla (Severance) McDonald, locating in New Haven. In 1892 he married Jennie Boothe, by whom he has one daughter, Camilla.

McQueen, Oscar, was born June 14, 1841, son of Ephraim, who was born March 1, 1798. The father had an interest in a saw mill, but farming was his principal business. The family were of Scotch ancestry, the grandfather coming to this country when five years of age with his parents. They settled near New York city, then moved to Montgomery county, where they died. Subject enlisted in Co. F, 147th N. Y. Inf., August 23, 1862, served until February 6, 1863, and was honorably discharged on account of sickness. He married, November 27, 1871, Harriet Jennings, and they have a son and daughter, Fred E. and Clara J., both school teachers. Our subject is a member of the Hiram Sherman G. A. R. Post, No. 434.

McQueen, James, was born November 5, 1836, is a farmer and is looked upon as a master of that business. He has quite a dairy in connection with his farm, of which he makes a specialty. He married March 28, 1872, Mary E. Preston, and they have two children, Howard and Jane. Subject has been assessor and health officer, which position he is still filling.

Morton, Daniel, was born in Mexico in 1844, reared on a farm and served three years in the 81st N. Y. Vols., losing an arm while on picket duty at Northwest Landing, Va. He has been constable of the town for the past thirteen years. He married in 1864 Mrs. Kate Morton, who immigrated from Germany in 1854 when twelve years old. They have one child, Dora E. Subject's father, Gad W., was born in 1800, and died in 1883, after living all his life in Mexico. His wife, Eliza Wing, died in 1880. Gad W. Morton, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, came to Mexico and located where the village of Mexico now stands, where he lived and died. He was one of the earliest settlers.

Minckler, David S., was born in Richland in 1840, and in 1862 married Elizabeth Markham, a native of Jefferson county, who came to Oswego county when four years old. Her parents were William and Beulah (Tyler) Markham, her mother being a native of Mexico and daughter of Asa Tyler, one of Mexico's earliest settlers. Mr. Minckler lives on his wife's old home place, and they have four children: Lula, now Mrs. Albert Vaughn, Gates, Charles and Claude. Philip Minckler, the father, was born in Columbia county in 1803, moved to Montgomery county in youth and there married Laura Allen, and moved to Oswego county about 1830. They died in Richland in 1885 and 1879 respectively.

Myers, Alexander, of Mexico was born in 1820 in Onondaga county. He married in 1841 Amanda Dennis, daughter of Benjamin Dennis, a native of Vermont, and has lived on his present place near Arthur since 1848. They have had ten children, eight surviving. B. F. Myers, son of Alexander and Amanda Myers, was born in Mexico in 1847, married in 1873 Lucia E. Gates, a native of Oswego county, who died in 1879 leaving one child, Ida E. Mr. Alexander afterward married Julia A., daughter of Horace Kilbourn. He has been Arthur's postmaster for the past fourteen years. Jacob Myers, father of Alexander, was a captain in the war of 1812, was born in Onondaga county and died in Mexico in 1860. Henry Myers, the grandfather of Alexander, was a native of Onondaga county, and came to Hastings, Oswego

county, about 1832, where he lived to be over ninety years of age. His wife died in Mexico in 1848, aged 103 years.

Maury, Oliver B., is a native of Oswego county, born in 1848, and in 1872 married Ella A. Calkins. In 1864 he enlisted in the 184th Regiment, Co. G, and is now serving his third term as inspector of elections. His father, Ephraim D., was born in Oswego county in 1827, and was a descendant of one of the brothers who came from Wales and settled in Rhode Island. His first wife, the mother of Oliver B., was Helen Peckham, a native of Madison county, who died in 1885, leaving six children.

Manning, John W., was born March 30, 1850, in Williamstown, son of Christopher and Betsey Manning, who moved to West Amboy when subject was one year old. He was educated in West Amboy, started in by working on his father's farm, then bought a farm of his own and went to Pennsylvania. Thirteen years ago Mr. Manning moved to Parish, lived four years on the Philip Hess farm, then worked his present farm two years on shares, and then purchased it. His farm consists of 174 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and he has a reputation as a progressive farmer second to none in the county, his butter being especially noted. He married Mary Parish, and has three children, Dewitt C., Willie A. and Edgar J.

Matthews, Virgil L., was born June 4, 1844, in Parish, son of John F. and Malona (Fairchild) Matthews, the former being an early settler of Parish. Subject was educated in Mexico, and went to California in 1856. He returned in 1859 and engaged in farming, which he continued until the war, when he enlisted in Co. A, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery, served one year and was discharged on account of disability. He owns a house and lot in Parish, and receives a soldier's pension for services in the army. He married Louisa French, by whom he has two children, Ida M. and Dow.

Mattison, Hampton L., was born in this county, July 16, 1831, a son of Solomon (of Vermont) and Lydia (Hines) Mattison (born in Rhode Island), both now deceased. The grandfather, Caleb, was a soldier in the Revolution, and the father in the war of 1812. Hampton L. was educated in Oswego county, and first engaged in the meat business, which he conducted fifteen years. He has also been a commercial traveler, and a general speculator. He started the first fruit evaporating plant in the county. In 1886 he started a coal yard, which he still conducts, being agent for the Scranton coal and the principal retailer in the city. Mr. Mattison has taken a prominent part in local politics, has served as city assessor, and was candidate for mayor in 1893. April 17, 1859, he married Janet, daughter of Willard and Lucy (Sanderson) Loomis, and they have had two children, Kate A., who married Prof. George B. Stephens, D. D.; and Mary, who married Frank Woodsworth, a lawyer of Minneapolis, Minn.

Murdock, J. H., was born in Fulton, town of Volney, Oswego county, April 7, 1838. His parents moved to Oswego city when he was an infant. He learned the trade of cooper and followed it successfully for many years. In 1877 he began farming, which he has since pursued. He married Ellen Keens Kern, and they have two children, Ella, now Mrs. Frank Carrier, and Edna, now Mrs. Charles Carrier. Mr. Murdock was alderman for the 6th ward, Oswego city, for four years. His father was Irwin R. Murdock, and his mother Sally (Hines) Murdock.

Murphy, M. L., one of the most popular young men of Oswego Falls, was born at

Chippewa, Ontario, November 25, 1864. He is the youngest son of the late Michael Murphy. When one year of age he came to Oswego Falls, and before the attainment of his majority had learned the plumber's trade, which he practiced for twelve years. In 1893 Mr. Murphy served as secretary of the Board of Health, and in March, 1894, was elected clerk of the town of Granby, being the first incumbent of that office elected to a two year term.

Marsh, C. Fred, justice of the peace since 1889, is by heredity, education and character peculiarly fitted for so responsible a position among his fellow men. His father was the late I. W. Marsh, who was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1826 and came with his father, Orsemus Marsh, to Bowen's Corners in 1829 and during his residence of more than half a century here became largely identified with public affairs. He was commissioner of schools, justice and supervisor, holding each of these positions for long terms of years. His children are E. J. Marsh, the well-known physician; C. Fred and Isaac Ernest, now in business at Picton, Ontario. His widow, Marietta, now sixty-six years of age, survives him. C. Fred acquired the basis of his education at Falley Seminary. His wife is Eliza, daughter of James Fort of Granby, and they have one daughter, Millie A., born July 1, 1878.

Mason, D. E., proprietor of the Fulton Woodenware Works, began his business career as an employee of a mercantile house at Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., at which place he was born in 1842, the son of a farmer. In 1860 he began the manufacture of woodenware at Fulton, making a specialty of butter packages. During twenty-eight years of steady growth the business has attained substantial proportions, and by close personal attention and square dealing, Mr. Mason has gained an enviable reputation. The capacity of the plant in butter tubs alone is now five hundred per day. An appropriate adjunct of the business is the Diamond Excelsior Works, producing a carload per week and controlling a large trade throughout Central New York. This factory is operated by Geo. E. Mason, the elder son, by whom it was established in 1892. Mr. Mason's younger son, Bert E., a graduate of Fulton Academy, is associated with his father as bookkeeper and stenographer. In 1863 Mr. Mason married Miss Amelia C. Watson of Dryden, N. Y., whose father, George E. Watson, is also a manufacturer of the same line of goods at that place.

Merton, John H., was born October 10, 1837, and was the son of James Merton. The father came from Sussex county, England, and settled in Lysander. His wife was Jane White, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are now living. He moved to Volney in 1840 and died at that place. When only eight years old John Merton began work on the canal. He afterward run a boat and still later owned several of them. In 1870 he bought and conducted a canal grocery at the Basin, from which place in 1892 he moved to the village. Mr. Merton has been a successful business man and now enjoys a full share of the public confidence. He has held the offices of town collector and village president. In 1859 he married Adeline Jewett, by whom he had three children.

Moore, Robert L., was born in Oswego, August 18, 1850, and is a dealer in carpets, rugs, matting, oilcloths, tents, flags, lace window curtains, portieres, shades, bedding, shelf hardware, and a full line of house furnishing goods. His father, Thomas, was born in Ireland, and died in this county and city, aged sixty-four. He married

Mary Cochran who died here aged sixty-seven. Thomas was a Presbyterian minister. Robert L. was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the commercial college. He kept books twelve years, then engaged in the above business, which he has continued successfully. In 1874 he married Hattie Fayette of Oswego, daughter of John B. and Margaret Colon. Our subject is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Episcopal church.

Morrow, James, born in Auburn in 1842, came to Fulton at twelve years of age without advantages save a meagre schooling, and no capital except indomitable industry. He worked as a farmer until twenty years of age, then went into the grocery of Gage & Hancock where he remained for five years. In 1864 he enlisted in the 184th N. Y. Vols. Co. A, and served with credit until the close of hostilities. In 1882 Mr. Morrow went into business on his own account as a grocer in the Lewis House Block, and has achieved a substantial success. His wife is Medora C., whose father, the late Robert Anderson, was long a prominent merchant at Oswego. Mrs. Morrow is the youngest of three daughters. Mr. Anderson in 1836 purchased a tract of land at Fifth and Utica streets, Oswego, which has appreciated largely in value. But he is remembered less for his business sagacity and success than for his many unostentatious charities and quiet benevolence.

Malcolm, William G., jr., was born in the city of Oswego June 2, 1857, and was educated in the schools here. He held positions in the Ontario National and the Second National Banks for a period of fourteen years, and was then in the drug business for eleven years. For four years he followed contracting and recently has been living on his farm in the town of Oswego. In 1887 he married Anna Mannering. They have two children, Hilda and Winifred S. Mr. Malcolm's father was Capt. W. S. Malcolm, who was a lake captain, and the oldest at the time of his death in Oswego county. His mother was Emma (Lawrence) Malcolm.

Merry, Addison D., attorney, is a native of Schroepfel, born in 1860 and graduated from Cornell, class of 1880; studied law with Judge Avery, admitted to the bar in 1883, and has since been a member of the firm of Avery & Merry. In 1880 he married Carrie E., daughter of Albert T. Vickery and has three children, George Harold, Albert E. and Carrie L. He is president of the Phoenix Bank, secretary of the Phoenix Knife Co., vice-president of the Phoenix Hot Water Heater Co., and was assistant district attorney from 1891 to 1894.

Mead, Sheldon B., was born in Fulton January 3, 1850, and is the son of Washburn and Adelia A. (Schufeldt) Mead. The father came from Greene county about 1840 and engaged for a time in the furniture business. After thirty years' residence in this locality he moved to Rockford, Ill., where he now lives. Sheldon was educated at Falley Seminary, and afterwards was engaged in mechanical work for about ten years. He then read law in the office of Judge Tyler and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He remained in Judge Tyler's office about three years, then practiced alone until 1884, when the firm of Mead & Strannahan was formed, but in 1891 Mr. Mead withdrew from the firm and has since practiced alone. In the fall of 1884 he was elected district attorney. On October 15, 1873, Sheldon married Mary L. Hewitt of Granby. They have one child, Rina L.

Morey, Orlo B., was born in Sandy Creek September 24, 1870, the only child of

Joel and Persis A. (White) Morey, the former a native of Sandy Creek, born October 21, 1833, and the latter born in 1850. The father of Joel was Isaac Morey, a native of Rensselaer county, born February 8, 1805, who married Mary A. Seeber of Madison county, born in 1811. The father of Isaac was Moses, a native of Vermont, born in 1776, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter came to Sandy Creek in 1818 and settled on the farm now owned by subject, where he died in 1866. Isaac Morey came to this town at the age of thirteen and died here March 17, 1880, and his wife in 1883. Joel Morey was reared on the farm and educated in the Belleville and Pulaski Academies, having always followed farming. In 1865 he married Persis A. White, by whom he had one child, Orlo B. Mrs. Morey died September 30, 1889. Our subject was educated in the common schools, is a farmer and owns forty-two acres of land. November 16, 1890, he married Jennie C., daughter of Stephen De Cory of Oswego county, and they have one daughter, Zella M. The Morey family is of Scotch descent and Orlo B. represents the eighth generation in America.

Morey, Jacob H., was born in Sandy Creek, June 28, 1841, a son of Isaac and Mary A. (Seaber) Morey. Subject was reared on the old homestead which he now owns, and educated in the common schools. He owns seventy acres and follows general farming. He is a strong temperance advocate. In 1863 he married Eliza F. Young, a native of Sandy Creek and daughter of Hiram Young, one of the early settlers of the town. Subject and wife have one daughter, the wife of George Staplin of Ellisburg, and they have two sons, George M. and William R. Subject and wife are members of the M. E. church, and Mr. Staplin and wife are Congregationalists.

Morse Brothers, Israel and Albert, well-known popular and influential merchants of Cleveland village, are natives of Oneida county, sons of Albert Morse, who was born in 1808. He is a son of Samuel Morse, a Connecticut farmer. His father came to the United States on the Mayflower. Albert, sr., was a mason by trade, came to Constantia in 1825 and later engaged in the mercantile business in Cleveland, which he conducted successfully until his death in 1890. He was a well-known and active politician, having filled most of the important offices of the town. He was at one time candidate for Assembly. His wife was Sarah Curtis of Camden. She died in 1874, and their children were Joel, Israel, Phoebe, Albert, Wallace, Clarissa and Henry. He was succeeded in business by his son Israel, who from early boyhood had assisted his father in the store. Israel was a charter member of the Masonic lodge, which was organized in the village and was appointed by the M. W. G. M. of the State, as worshipful master of the lodge for the first year. He has the honor of being elected and re-elected for twenty five consecutive years. Upon his retiring from the office his brother Masons presented him with an elegant gold headed cane in honor of the efficient duties performed, Albert learned the glass cutter's trade when a young man. In 1870 he purchased the Globe Hotel of Cleveland which he conducted until 1878, when he entered into partnership with his brother Israel. He is very popular in politics, has served as justice of the peace twelve years, and is elected to serve another term of four years. He has served as deputy, and in many of the village official capacities. In the spring he was appointed postmaster of the Cleveland post-office. In 1869 he was married to Anna, daughter of T. J. Cole, a prominent man and boat builder of Vienna, Oneida county. They have two children, Harry A. and Lillian. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, of which he was at one time treasurer.

Monroe, D. C., a native of Jefferson county, was born November 6, 1855, a son of Harry and Marium (Wilcox) Monroe, natives of Jefferson county, who came to Richland in 1862 and where Mr. Monroe died in 1875 aged seventy-six, and his wife resides with our subject. Subject was reared in the village of Pulaski, where he was educated and has followed farming, and for ten years has lived in Sandy Creek on a farm his father bought twenty years ago. Mr. Monroe is a member of the Pulaski Grange. He married June 28, 1876, Mina A. Wood, a native of Jefferson county and daughter of John Wood of the same county. Subject and wife have had two sons, Harry W. and Roy Edgar.

Munson, Lester F., was born in St. Lawrence county October 12, 1856, a son of Morrison, born in New Hampshire, who died in St. Lawrence county aged forty. The latter married Maria R. Cross, who died aged fifty-one, and their children are Helen, Caroline, Fannie and Lester F., all living. Our subject was educated at Gouverneur Seminary and followed farming nine years; then came to Lacona and worked at painting one year, after which he opened a restaurant and grocery store, at the end of a year devoting himself entirely to the grocery trade which he still continues. Mr. Munson carries the largest stock in Lacona, handling a general line of groceries, boots and shoes, wall paper, chinaware, flour, tobacco and confectionery, also handling phosphate and a full line of chairs. He is a stockholder and director as well as agent of the Cosmopolitan Building & Loan Association of Syracuse. December 30, 1880, he married Rosa Hamer of Oswego county, daughter of David L. Hamer, jr., the latter a lieutenant and captain in the civil war. The children of our subject are Orianna, born November 8, 1881; Fannie M., born May 8, 1883. Mrs. Munson died January 1, 1892. Our subject is local representative of the R. G. Dun & Co. commercial agency.

McDermott, Michael, was born in Ireland and at the age of seventeen came to America and settled in Albany, where he lived for some years. In 1863 he came to Williamstown and is now proprietor of the Casoag Hotel. Mr. McDermott has been in the hotel business most of the time since 1849.

Monteath, John D., was born in Orwell in 1863. His father, John, was born in Canada near Montreal and came to Rensselaer county and married Abigail, daughter of Clark Vary. They came to Orwell in 1854. They were both members of the M. E. Church. John D. was reared on the farm, and besides attending school at home, had several terms at the academy at Pulaski. He has no family. Besides himself there was one brother, Henry E., who died in 1892, leaving a wife and two children in this town.

Matthews, Alvaro, was born in Vienna, Oneida county, March 24, 1848, a son of George W. Matthews, a native of the same place, one of five children of Alvaro Matthews of Connecticut, who was a farmer and lumberman, an influential man and prominent in the early politics of Oneida county. He served as justice of the peace many years. George W. in early life was a lumberman and later a farmer. He is also a prominent politician, having held the most important town offices. He now resides on a farm in West Vienna with his wife, who was Marian Bedell. Their children are Mrs. Anna Janes of North Bay; Alvaro and George H. (deceased). Subject began farming when he was nineteen, which vocation he has since followed

with success, now possessing 105 acres of choice land under cultivation. In 1884 he came to Constantia where he embarked in the coal business for a short time. He married in December, 1868, Mary L., daughter of John C. and Augusta (Dakin) Turner of Constantia, who were early settlers. They have one child by adoption, Burton C. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is warden. He is also senior warden of the Masonic lodge.

Druce, Daniel M., was born in Volney in 1844, and moved to New Haven when seven or eight years old with his parents, Reuben S. and Mary (Chamberlain) Druce, natives of Otsego and Jefferson counties, who died in New Haven in 1864 and 1885 aged fifty-six and seventy-two respectively. In 1873 he married Nellie Mace, a native of Palermo, and they have two children, Amos and Florence.

Dowd, Ward E., son of Titus and Lydia Dowd, was born in 1861. In 1883 he married Alice Jennison, by whom he has three children, Marion, Stewart and Bessie. The farm where he was born and has always lived was settled by his grandfather, Job Dowd, in 1828. Job Dowd came from Oneida county with a family of nine children, and lived and died on the old place. The father of our subject was born in Oneida county in 1819 and died in 1883. His wife died in 1864. Frank, wife of Henry Simmons, and Belle, wife of Charles Hewitt, are sisters of Ward E. Dowd, and with him are the only surviving members of a family of five children.

Duane, George, was born in Boylston in 1866. His father was Godfrey, who was a native of Jefferson county, born there in 1827. He lived in Dexter and Brownville until twenty-five years of age, when he came and settled in the southwest part of Boylston on the State road. He died in 1888. Subject's mother was Olive Denon, a native of Lower Canada. The family was a large one of eleven children, eight of whom are living, one in Boston and the rest in Oswego county. George married Ada Louise, daughter of David Rider of Mexico, and they have two children, Godfrey H., born in 1892, and Paul D., born in 1894. They have a farm of fifty acres.

Danks, Harold L., is of English and Irish stock, his paternal great grandfather having come to Nova Scotia, where his grandfather, Nathaniel, was born, whence he removed to Onondaga county, where Nathaniel second, father of Harold, was born and reared. He married Betsey, sister of Isaac Newton, the builder of the side wheeler Isaac Newton which, with the World constituted the steamboat line from Albany to New York. Soon after his marriage he went to Beliol, where he bought a farm and lived for many years, rearing five children, two of whom died young. Of these children Harold was fourth. One son, George, spent most of his life in Oswego, and died in Chicago in 1890. Isaac went to Penn Yan and settled. Emeline married and went to Michigan. Horan married at Red Creek, and died in Chicago in 1882, while on a visit. Melancthon died in Cincinnati in 1889. In 1855 Harold married Adaline, daughter of Robert S. Kenyon, formerly of South Hill, Onondaga county. He was at this time living in Fulton, engaged in the lumber trade, which he has followed for twenty-two years in Fulton and Gayville. From 1889 to 1892 he resided on a farm in Parish, spent the succeeding two years in Amboy, and in the spring of 1894 removed to Constantia. Mr. Danks served two years in the 12th N. Y. Cavalry under General Butler.

Dwerdin, Oscar F. B., was born in West Monroe in 1826, son of Edward, a native

of England, who came to Constantia in 1820, and three years later removed to what is now West Monroe. His wife was Martha Hepworth, and their children were Anna, James, Betsey and Martha. His wife died in 1822, and he married second Caroline, daughter of Elder Gamaliel Barnes, a Baptist minister who settled in Mexico in 1815. She was the first school teacher in the portion of Constantia which is now West Monroe. Their children were Sarius, Antoinette, Oscar F. B., Hannah, Rosetta, William and Victoria. Rosetta, Oscar and William are the only survivors of the family. The father was prominent in local church affairs, and served in many of the town offices. He died in 1861 aged seventy-six years. His wife died in 1867. At the age of nineteen subject began teaching school, at twenty-one was elected town superintendent of schools, which office he held three years. About 1851 he assumed full charge of the farm and cared for his parents till their death. He served as town collector, attending many of the county conventions, as delegate, is a member of the West Monroe Grange and Sons of Temperance, in which cause he has always been a strong advocate.

Davis, Henry I., was born in Temple, N. H., December 12, 1833, a son of Freeman and Hannah (Emery) Davis, natives of New Hampshire, who came to Williamstown in 1837 and in 1839 to Sandy Creek, where he settled on the farm now owned by our subject, to which the latter has added until he owns at present 144 acres. Freeman died in 1860, and his wife August 27, 1891. Henry I. was educated at Mexico and Bellville Academies, and taught school nine terms, though his principal occupation has been farming and dairying. He is a Republican and has served as assessor one term. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church of Sandy Creek, which he assisted largely in building. June 23, 1864, Mr. Davis married Olive Kent, a native of Sandy Creek. She was a daughter of Orlando Kent, born July 14, 1812, and of Susan Phillips, born in 1815, natives of Vermont and Richland, this county, respectively. The mother died in this town at the age of forty-nine, and the father in Michigan aged seventy-four. Orlando Kent was one of the well-to-do farmers of the town and cleared most of his farm. He and wife had three children, two living.

Dyer, Charles F., was born at Rodman, Jefferson county, July 28, 1857, a grandson of John Dyer of New England, who died in this State aged thirty; and a son of Peter, born in Otsego county, who married Arvilla Dyer of Massachusetts, who died in Jefferson county aged sixty-nine. Their children were Antoinette, Henrietta, Charles F., Fred and two who died in infancy. The father has been a commercial traveler and farmer and is a Mason. Charles F. was educated in Jefferson county and at the age of twenty-two started as helper in the office of the R. W. & O. Railroad at Adams Centre, remaining two years. He was then sent to Three Mile Bay as station agent. Returning to Adams he remained eight years as clerk, and took charge of the telegraph at that office. From there he went to Claremont as station agent, and remained eighteen months, then came to Sandy Creek in the same capacity, where he still remains, having the passenger, freight, baggage, express, and telegraph business to attend to. June 21, 1883, he married Carrie C., daughter of Solomon and Mary (Bassett) Devendorf, of Adams Centre.

Daffler, Andrew J., was born in Constantia in February, 1830, a son of John Daffler, a native of Germany. He was one of three sons who came to America with

their father when he was a boy, coming direct to Constantia. Their ship foundered and it took them eleven months to cross. John was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. His wife was Jemima Phillips, a native of Constantia, and their children were Catherine, Dorothy, Andrew, Clinton, Maria, Flora, Fannie and Milford. They spent their last days in Constantia. Subject left home when twenty-five and engaged in carpentry, which he followed until 1869, when he was for six years engaged in manufacturing barrel staves. From 1875 to 1880 he engaged in wagon business and since then has devoted his time to carpenter work, two years of which he spent in Syracuse contracting and building. In 1860 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Ahiel Sedgwick of West Monroe, and they had two children, Freddie, who died in 1892, and Nellie, who died in 1893 aged twenty-seven.

Eldridge, Fayette, was born in Oneida county in 1836 and settled in Martville in 1854, where he married Charlotte, daughter of David Austin, who was a native of Vermont and came with an ox team, being among the early settlers of that place. His wife was Axie Adams, a sister of the founder of the Adams Express Co. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge have one daughter, Estelle, a teacher of the common schools, having taught for twenty-seven terms. Fayette Eldridge was a son of Thomas Eldridge, an English soldier, who left the army at the age of nineteen and came to America and settled in Oneida county, where he married Polly Lindsey, who died in 1894, leaving six children. Our subject is overseer of the poor of Hannibal.

Edwards, Charles D., was born in England January 3, 1863. His grandfather, David, was also born in England, where he died aged seventy-seven, and his father, David, was born in England March 17, 1844, and married Mary —, also a native of that country, born in January, 1844. Their children were William, Emily, Archie, Alvin, Edith, Minnie, Leonard, Jennie, Lillian, Gwendoline; of whom Minnie, Jennie and Lillian are deceased. Charles D. married Katie Maly July 16, 1889. She was a daughter of Charles R. and Isabelle Maly, of Pulaski, and their children have been Mary I., Jannie L., Charles M., who died in infancy, and a son not named who died in infancy. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Earl, Orrin R., was born in Jefferson county November 2, 1812, a grandson of Stephen, born in Rhode Island who died in Saratoga county aged seventy-eight; a son of Pardner, born in Rhode Island, who died in Jefferson county aged sixty-two. The latter married Nancy Sherman, who died aged fifty, and their children were Andrew C. Ruth, Orrin R., Albert, Nancy, Jenette, Ann V., all deceased except our subject. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a prominent farmer, and served as supervisor, etc. Orrin R. was educated at Belleville, Jefferson county, and in 1840 began life as a farmer. He served for seventeen years on the Board of Supervisors, was elected to the State Legislature in 1847, and was president of the village four years. In 1848 he engaged in the mercantile trade at Sandy Creek, the firm name being Earl & Salisbury, which continued five years. He also conducted the Salisbury Hotel one year, and for about eight years kept a tan yard. In 1870 he opened a bank in Sandy Creek, in connection with P. M. Newton, which partnership existed ten years, when Mr. Newton retired. Mr. Earl still conducts the bank, which was the first ever operated in Sandy Creek. In 1884 Mr. Earl became interested in the Sandy Creek Wood Mfg. Co. Limited, of which he is president and one of the

largest stockholders. In 1889 a well was sunk for natural gas, Mr. Earl being one of the prime movers in this, and he was president of the Sandy Creek Oil & Gas Co. for three years, being now one of the directors and chief stockholder. In addition to his other pursuits he has conducted a general farming and dairy business. In 1844 he married Jenette Salisbury of Sandy Creek, who died March 8, 1886. She was a daughter of Nathan Salisbury, and her grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1862 Mr. Earl was sent to look after the soldiers of this place, who were in the front, and was inside the lines at the battle of Antietam, witnessing the entire fight. He also gave to the wounded men of his acquaintance \$500 in money, besides rendering them other assistance. Mr. Earl at the age of eighty-two is still actively engaged in the banking business.

Eddy, Edmund K., was born in Jefferson county June 8, 1849, of New England ancestry. His grandfather, Enoch, was born in Vermont, and died in Jefferson county in 1860. His father, also Enoch, was born in that county in 1820, and died in 1874, and his mother, Amanda, died in 1865. The children of Enoch and Amanda were Ansel M., born in 1845; Gracia A., born in 1847, and Edmund K. The father was a Mason and served in the 20th N. Y. Vols. in the late war. Edmund K. was educated in the common schools in Jefferson county, with a course at Watertown Business College. He was also a Mason and was in the Rebellion, serving in the 20th N. Y. Vols. September 22, 1869, he married Abbie, daughter of John and Abbie Pennell of Jefferson county, who came from Vermont in an early day, the grandfather Pennell being one of the first settlers in Jefferson county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy have been as follows: a daughter born in 1884, who died in infancy, and Frank W., born December 9, 1886. Mr. Eddy moved from Jefferson county in March, 1894, having purchased the Bown farm in Richland.

Eason, Charles G., was born in New Haven in 1830, son of Calvin and Elsie (Crandall) Eason, who were among the early settlers of New Haven, coming from Vermont. Calvin Eason was in the war of 1812, and died in 1863 aged eighty-seven. His wife died in 1842 aged about forty. Our subject, who always remained on the home place at Butterfly Corners, married in 1863 Sarah Baker, and has three children, Jennie, Sadie and William.

Elmhirst, Frank, was born in Peterboro county, Canada, in 1852, and at the age of seventeen came to New Haven. He married in 1874 Josephine Davis, and has two children, Maud and Bessie. He is a farmer and has owned and run a threshing machine for nineteen years. Beginning with the old horse power, he introduced the first steam as well as the first traction thresher in this section. The parents, John and Eliza, were natives of England, who lived and died in Canada.

Earle, Frank M., is a native of St. Lawrence county, born in 1846. He enlisted in the 2d N. Y. in 1863, and served till the close of the war. After returning from the war he resided a short time in his native county, later in Utica, and in 1879 came to Mexico. He served one year as president of the village and has been very active in promoting all measures for the improvement of the town. He interested foreign capital in the Standard Woodenware & Veneer Co., located the plant in Mexico and was president of the company two years. He also organized and built the veneer works at Sandy Creek. He introduced cement sidewalks in Mexico, built the first

electric light plant in Mexico, and in 1879 sunk the first gas well in the town. He built and owns "Twice Told," a fine hotel at Texas Point, 100 rooms and the best furnished of any hotel in the State. He also has a stock farm of several hundred acres, where he keeps a herd of registered Holsteins and a number of fine roadsters, which he is especially proud of. His wife, Anna (Curtin) Earle, died in 1878, leaving one daughter, Marion.

Earl, De Alba, was born in Jefferson county October 24, 1841, a grandson of James, born in New England, who died in Jefferson county aged ninety-three. The father was Eli, and the mother Hannah (Wells) Earl, both now deceased. The grandfather Wells was in the Revolution, settled in Canada, and remained till the war of 1812, when he and his sons escaped to the United States. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of Grace Church, having also served his town as chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He engaged in the boot and shoe business in 1885, which he still conducts, carrying a general line of footwear, and doing a large family trade. In 1862 he married Lucinda Bissell of Jefferson county, who died in 1866. In 1867 he married Ellen C., daughter of Abraham Rowen of Ogdensburg, and their children are Ella B., who married William M. Brown of Oswego, and has one child; Carrie B., Blanch B., and Lena May.

Frary, Benjamin Dolphus, of Vermont ancestry, was born in Oswego county May 31, 1855. The grandfather, Orange, was born in Vermont and died in Oswego county. The father, George, was born in Vermont, and was accidentally killed. His wife was Rebecca Phillips, born in Oswego county, who died aged sixty-nine. They had these children: Candis L., born July 30, 1843; ———, born March 22, 1845; Francis A., born December 18, 1846; Julia T., born December 10, 1850, of whom our subject is the only one now living. Subject was educated in Richland and is a farmer and dairyman. He is a member of the Grange. He married, May 30, 1876, Delia Amanda Peck of Oswego county, daughter of Harrison and Louie (Robinson) Peck, and their children are Clara Belle, born February 3, 1878; Bertha F., born August 28, 1879; Ella L., born April 21, 1881; Guy Elan, born June 4, 1884, and Benjamin H., born June 6, 1889.

Filkins, John Henry, of German ancestry, was born in Oswego county June 3, 1841. His grandfather, Henry, was born in Germany and died in this county aged seventy-eight. His father was James, who was a native of Richland, and died in Michigan aged sixty-five. The latter married Eliza Rich of Cooperstown, who died here aged sixty-four years. Their children were Ann, and John H. The father was a captain in the State militia, and the grandfather was one of the first settlers in the county, coming about 1800. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in 1861 enlisted in the 142d N. Y. Inf., serving in the Army of the Potomac, was promoted sergeant, and served a year and a half. He made the Peninsula campaign, and received his discharge at Williamsburg. He is a G. A. R. man. April 21, 1863, he married Eliza, daughter of Allen G. and Eliza (Street) Perry. She died June 9, 1892. Allen G. was in the war in Florida and was wounded. The children of our subject are Minnie, Perry and Ray all living. Minnie married Phineas Lilly and lives in Oswego. She has one child. Perry and Ray both reside at home.

Fox, Leroy R., was born in Jefferson county October 6, 1837. His grandfather was

Elijah, a native of Vermont, who died in Jefferson county, aged eighty-six. His father, also Elijah, was born in Vermont and died in Jefferson county aged sixty-nine. The latter married Eliza Farrell of Lewis county, who is now living aged eighty. Their children were James M., Leander P., William D. (deceased), Winfield M. and Sebina J. The father was justice of the peace, and town collector for many years. Our subject was educated in Jefferson county and began as a farmer. He was in a store at Pierrepont Manor three years, after which he farmed ten years, then started a meat market at Mannsville. He then kept a grocery at Brownsville, then came to Sandy Creek and bought a grocery business, which he still owns and which is the largest in the village, keeping also yankee notions, tobacco, etc. January 1, 1861, he married Elizabeth H., daughter of William L. and Elizabeth (Smith) Lorraine, and they have one adopted daughter, Myrtie Boden. Mr. Fox is a printer and is employed on the local paper.

Farrington, O. B., is a son of Philip, whose father, Rufus, came from England and settled in Baldwinsville on a large farm, which for many years remained in the possession of the family. He had eight children: Edmund, an extensive contractor, who moved to Ohio, where he died in 1891, a very wealthy man, our subject being one of his heirs; Rufus, a merchant; Thomas, of Michigan; Freye, who died in Michigan; Philip, who married Miss Haynes of Baldwinsville and lived on the homestead till 1832, and finally settled in Constantia. His two sons, O. B. and P. R. Farrington, were born in Baldwinsville, and came with their father to this town, the latter removing in 1860 to Piqua, O. Our subject was connected with his father in the lumbering business until the latter's death in 1855. He had received a thorough academical education, having attended the Mexico Academy, and became proficient in surveying, and on his father's death he was able to assume charge of the rather extensive business interests, and carry them on with success. There were at the time two saw mills, besides large lumbering interests. These mills furnished the first plank road in the State—from Troy to Albany—and for the first road on Long Island. The old city hall at Hudson was also built of lumber furnished by the Farringtons. The annual cut of the mills was about 1,000,000 feet, and the business was a very prosperous one. Mr. Farrington retired from the lumbering business in 1886, and resides in the house built by his father half a mile north of the village, where he has a pleasant home, surrounded by every comfort which wealth can provide. In 1856 he married Adaline Chatfield, daughter of Dr. Chatfield of South Corners, Oneida county, and they have two daughters, Mary, who married F. P. Williams, publisher of a newspaper in Rapid City, S. D.; and Addie. A son died of scarlet fever, aged nine years.

Fox, Hiram D., proprietor of the Windsor Hotel and the Windsor Opera House of Phoenix, was born in Onondaga county in 1843, son of John and Esther (Cole) Fox, natives of Madison and Saratoga counties. When thirteen years old he moved to Schroepel with his parents, and when twenty-three removed to Phoenix. He followed boating eleven years, owning and running a canal boat from Fulton to Syracuse, and purchased the Windsor House in 1886. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, supervisor and assessor. His first wife, Mary Eno, died in 1822, leaving two children, John and Hortense. He afterward married Carrie Payne, and has one child.

Foster, Ira S., was born in Volney in 1847, son of Thomas and Jane (Squires) Foster, natives of Massachusetts and Onondaga county. Ira S. was reared on a farm, and in 1865 enlisted in Co. E, 184th N. Y. Vols., serving till the close of the war. In 1870 he married Hannah Allen, a native of Herkimer county, who died in 1874 leaving two children, Elias, who resides in Schroepel, and Clarence, who died in infancy.

French, C. W., younger son and sole living lineal representative of a name which stands high in the annals of Granby's early history, was born here July 29, 1832. His father, Calvin French, was the son of Asher French, of Connecticut birth and of old English nativity. It was about 1820 when Calvin French purchased twenty-five acres on the western shore of Lake Neatawanta, which has grown with the family fortunes into a magnificent farm of 250 acres. He died May 4, 1881, leaving to his descendants a good property. Mrs. C. W. French is the daughter of the late William Cary of Albany, of Irish birth, who died in the army. Her only daughter, Cora, married F. B. Smith of Granby, and now occupies a pleasant home adjacent to the place of her birth. She has three daughters, Maud, Mabel and Hazel. C. W. French attended the Centennial in 1876 at Philadelphia, and in March, 1885, in company with John Waterman, D. Prine, and F. B. Smith visited the Exposition at New Orleans, where he spent about two weeks, passing through several different States, and meeting with one collision, which killed three of the passengers. Mr. French, in company with John Waterman, also spent three weeks at the World's Fair at Chicago in October, 1893, being there on "Chicago day."

Farwell, J. B., was born in Canada March 22, 1842. He came to St. Lawrence county when a child. He was educated at Canton and graduated from Oswego High School in 1862. In 1864 he began to manufacture cement in Oswego. The lines made were hydraulic and land plaster, which business he continued in until 1881. He then went exclusively into the jobbing business, same line. He has since added a general line of building material. For the past three years he has contracted and built telegraph lines in various parts of the United States. Among the most important lines constructed there might be mentioned the one between Syracuse and Buffalo, and from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis. For the past six years he has been supplying the Long Distance Telephone Co. with poles from Canada. He is a Mason. September 12, 1867, he married Emma C., daughter of William and Huldah (Johnson) Dolloway. Their children are William D., born August 28, 1868; Gardner, August 4, 1878; James R., September 27, 1877. William is associated with the New York Tribune. Gardner is in the insurance business in Camden, N. J., and James R. is in the Lehigh University. William graduated from the same college in 1889.

Flaxington, E. W., wholesale dealer in coal, wood, and illuminating oils at Oswego Falls, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born March 10, 1843, and came to America at the age of twenty-six. Mr. Flaxington's mother, Judy, still lives in England, aged eighty-one years. His father, Samuel F., a spinner by trade, died in 1890 aged seventy-eight. His first wife, Sarah A. Emeny of Oswego Falls, died in 1889, leaving three sons, William Herbert, Ward Emeny and Fred Wright. The present Mrs. Flaxington was the widow of the late A. M. Howell, and has two children, Fred O. and Lena J. Howell.

Fletcher, A. B., manufacturer of brick at Oswego Falls, employs twelve men, and produces nearly two million brick per annum. He has been a resident of Oswego Falls since 1869, and established himself independently in 1875. He was born at Bowmanville, Canada, in 1837, and learned the brickmaking business from his father. In 1871 Mr. Fletcher married Mrs. Georgiana Baker, widow of Addison Baker of Oswego Falls. She was born in Syracuse, the daughter of George A. Fitch, a steamboat captain. They have one son, George S. Fletcher, who was born October 26, 1882.

Feeney James, was born in Oswego March 15, 1857, son of Patrick and Mary (McGowen) Feeney, who were both born in Ireland. The father and mother both died in Oswego. The grandfather, James, was born in Ireland and died in Canada at the age of eighty-six years. James was educated in Oswego. He learned tinsmithing, and then clerked in a hardware and grocery store. After this he speculated in country produce. In 1887 he started a hat store on E. Bridge street, three years later he added gent's furnishing goods. In 1894 he purchased the corner stores situated at E. Bridge and First streets. He then added clothing to his line, and now has one of the largest stocks in the city. He also owns considerable property in Oswego county. January 7, 1885, he married Mary A., daughter of Martin and Ann (Culman) Lally. They have two children, Mary J., born January 28, 1887, and Patrick H., born June 15, 1889. Mr. Feeney is a commissioner on the Board of Public Works. He is a member of the A. O. H., also the Priory, a temperance organization.

Farrell, Edward H., was born in Herkimer county August 31, 1811, son of Michael and Mary (Whalen) Farrell, who were both born in Ireland and died in Oswego county. Edward was educated in Oswego, graduating with the class of 1837. He clerked in a store and then took an interest in a boot and shoe store. In 1871 he went to Alabama with the L. & N. Railroad. He returned to Oswego in 1874 and embarked in the tobacco business in 1875. He started in a small way on First street, and has built it up until it is the largest concern of the kind in the county. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. and the C. B. L. He has held the office of police commissioner. In 1876 he married Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Mary (McDonald) McIntosh of Chicago. Her father was interested in the Patriot war in Canada. The children are Michael J., student in St. Audrey College, Rochester; Mary R., Catherine G., Annie, Agnes, Edward J., and Jennie, deceased. The children are all in school.

Fitzgerald, Alpheus E., was born in Oswego March 4, 1835, son of Samuel and Hannah (Eastman) Fitzgerald, who were born in New England. They both died in Oswego. Alpheus was educated in Oswego. At first he clerked in a drug store. After this for twenty-five years he sailed, occupying the various positions of cook, mate and captain. In 1886 he started a cigar and tobacco store at 21 E. Bridge street which he still continues. He was a member of the Oswego Fire Department two years. In 1892 he married Annie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Patridge) Hanley of Oswego. The children are Edward, born July 23, 1863, who is a bookkeeper; and Byron, born February 9, 1876, a stenographer.

Gibbs, Richard H., was born in Oswego county in 1844, lived in Oswego, Cayuga and Onondaga counties prior to the war, and after serving about one year in the 193d

N. Y., returned to Onondaga county, then married Cornelia Blanchard and located where he has since lived in the town of Mexico. His father, Thomas, was born in England in 1814, emigrated to Cayuga county in 1831, and is now living with the subject of this sketch.

Gardner, Andrew J., was born in Stone Arabia, Montgomery county, August 2, 1822, son of Adam and Margaret Gardner, who were among the earliest settlers of Montgomery county. His father moved with the family to Oneida county in 1846. Andrew worked at farming in various places until he was married and settled permanently in Parish in 1847, then started into the woods to clear off a farm, cleared some land each year in addition to cultivating that already cleared. Was married twice, first to Harriet Field, who died in 1883, then in 1886 married Irena Johnson. Mr. Gardner has reared three children by adoption. Mr. Jacobson, who bought Mr. Gardner out in 1880, was adopted when he was seven years old, continuing on the farm of Mr. Gardner till he volunteered in the army, again returning after a while to Mr. Gardner's family. Mr. Jacobson's wife was also adopted and brought up by Mr. Gardner. Mr. Gardner has leased the old homestead and land for a garden. He is now able to see the farm prospering under the management of the children he adopted.

Graves, Herbert Francis, was born May 30, 1847, at Youngstown, N. Y., only son of Joseph and Arletta Graves, educated in Texas, then learned the carriage trimming trade, and afterwards the jeweler's trade, worked twelve years at the first and sixteen years at the last. Has been a merchant in Paris the last sixteen years, where he keeps a finely appointed store containing an assorted stock of jewelry and fancy goods. He married, June 19, 1869, Jennie B. Hardy of Port Ontario.

Graham, Winfield S., was born in Walworth, Wayne county, April 14, 1850, but has resided in Oswego county thirty-five years. He married Annie Elliott March 19, 1872, and they have two sons, Burke A. and Stanley E. Mr. Graham has been for three years trustee of school district No. 8, and delegate to the Democratic County Conventions for the past ten years, and has served on the District Committee six years. His father was Ansel B. Graham and his mother Maria (Preston) Graham.

Garrett, Thomas, of South Granby, was born in Lysander in 1843. His father, John Garrett, a farmer of that town, died in 1873. Thomas has been a resident of Oswego county since early infancy, and now operates a farm of 150 acres in the southern part of the town of Granby. His wife, Louisa, was born on the place owned by Mr. Garrett. They were married in 1869 and have three sons, Louis, Guy and Fred.

Gridley, Louis T., was born in New Haven in 1846, and is a son of C. L. and Sarah C. (Cummings) Gridley, natives of Oneida county and New Haven respectively. For several years after the close of the war Mr. Gridley was in the lumber trade in Michigan but he is now devoting his attention to farming. In 1870 he married Eliza G. Zones, and they have a son, Ernest F., and one daughter, Eva, who died aged nineteen. C. L. Gridley was a lumberman and farmer, served as a lieutenant in the war, and died in 1881 aged sixty-seven. His wife died in 1863 aged forty-six. Theodore, grandfather of subject, came from Oneida county, locating at Little Hole, where he carried on an extensive tanning, carding and saw milling business till his

death. Abram Zones, the father of Mrs. Gridley, lives with them and has resided on the same farm over fifty years. He came from Washington county and was born in 1809. His wife, who died in 1892 aged eighty-five, was a daughter of Cornelius H. Schemerhorn, a tanner, who came to New Haven from the Mohawk Valley at a very early date.

Guthrie, A. S., was born in 1839 in Argyle, Washington county, was educated in the schools of that town, and graduated at Eastman's Business College. He came to this town in 1869, and was with E. P. Barrett three years. He was at Jackson, Mich., three years, was a railroad conductor four years, and built eighteen miles of the Lake Shore Railroad. He went into the furniture and undertaking business in 1878, which he still continues. Mr. Guthrie is a son of John and Eliza Guthrie. He married Ellen Mackintosh in 1887, and in 1898 was elected county superintendent of the poor for Oswego county.

Graves, Solomon, born in Vienna, Oneida county, in 1840, is a son of Sanford Graves, one of eight children of Martin and Hannah (Jefferson) Graves of Massachusetts. Martin conducted a ferry boat for many years in Massachusetts, and after coming to Oneida county boated on the canals. He died in 1897 aged eighty-four years. Sanford has always followed farming, and came to West Monroe in 1866. His wife was Polly Harter, and their children are Susan, Mary, Helen, Abbie A., and Solomon. He now resides with our subject, aged eighty-five years. His wife died in 1881. Subject when twenty-one bought a canal boat which he run four years, when he came to West Monroe, where he owns 295 acres. Mr. Graves served as assessor nine years, town auditor three years, in 1893 as supervisor, and is a member of the Masonic order and Central Square Grange. In 1866 he married Eliza Vandenburg, who died in 1880, and in 1882 he married Almira Hall of West Monroe. Their children are Carl, born in April, 1884; Beulah, born in 1886; John, born in 1888; Otis, born in 1890; and Lulu, born in 1892. Martin Graves, the grandfather, was the son of Martin, who sprang from the family of Thomas Graves, who came from England and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1645.

Gault, William A., highway commissioner of this town, was born in Ira, Cayuga county, in 1847, and settled in Hannibal in 1863. He is a veteran of the late war and a member of the G. A. R., Hannibal Post. He enlisted in 1864, in Co. I, of the 193d Regiment, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a son of John Gault, and a grandson of John, sr., one of the first settlers of Cato. In 1876 our subject married Catherine Smith, and they have three children: James, Mabel and Charles. The family is of Yankee origin.

Guenther, Adolph, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 14, 1829, son of John and Margaret Guenther, who died when subject was three years of age, and he was bound out and later learned the wagon trade. At the age of seventeen he came to Syracuse, where he followed his trade two years. The following five years was spent in different States working at his trade, his last place being St. Louis. He then came to Hastings and with his brother-in-law purchased the farm he now owns. From 1858 to 1870 he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, since which time he has conducted his farm of 270 acres. In 1862 he married Caroline Ganc, and their children are Augusta, wife of Edward Clark of Hastings; Charles, Fred and Emma.

Subject is a member of the Central Square Grange. He was the youngest of nine children, and the only male representative of the family who came to America.

Green, Edward, was born in West Monroe in August, 1859, son of Silas Green, a native of Onondaga county, born in 1829, whose father was Gardner Green of the same county and of New England ancestry, who came to West Monroe in 1881 and settled. He was a great hunter and chose this place as wild game was very abundant. Silas was reared on the homestead, of which he came in possession later, and where he has since lived. His wife was Malica Clapp, and their children were Edward, Henry, Emery and Nancy. Subject began by working at the lumber business, later learned the mason's trade, which he followed nine years. In 1885 he came to Hastings and purchased his present farm, making a specialty of hop-growing. He married the same year Katie daughter of George Lienhart of West Monroe, and they have two children, Lynford, born in 1886, and Floyd, born in 1899. Subject is a member of the Central Square Grange.

Gaylord, L. A., was born October 9, 1822, at Florence, Oneida county, a son of Miles H., who was born February 6, 1796, and settled in Florence where he was pastor of the M. E. Church. He died in 1886 aged ninety years. His father, Elijah, was born March 5, 1770, and his mother January 24, 1768. Miles H. married first Minerva Kellogg, and second, Jane Dustin, who was a descendant of one of the first families in the county, and of the Dustins who went into an Indian camp, returning with the scalps of several of the Indians, the sword being now in our subject's possession. His father was assessor in various towns of the county for over thirty years, and was justice of the peace for seventeen years. L. A. Gaylord spent his early days on the farm, and later carried on a flourishing jewelry business in Pulaski. Fifteen years ago he came to his present abode in Albion and bought a farm of 234 acres, most of which is under cultivation, Mr. Gaylord being thoroughly up to the times in the farmer business. He married Matilda J. Wyman and they have nine children, several of whom are in business in Lockport. Mr. Gaylord is a Mason of Pulaski Lodge No. 415.

Gray, Charles C., farmer and proprietor of a saw mill near Colosse, was born in 1851 at Colosse, son of Peter Gray, one of the early settlers of France. He does custom sawing of all kinds, cutting annually 200,000 feet of lumber. He also manufactures about 5,000 bushels of apples into cider annually, custom work. In 1875 he married Eugenia Vigneron, who is also of French parentage, and has three children: Edward, Harietta and Grace.

Getty, Alfred B., was born in Madison county March 13, 1824. His grandfather was Robert of Massachusetts, who died in Madison county aged sixty; his father was Isaac, a soldier of the war of 1812, who was born in Washington county and died in this county aged seventy-three. The latter married Asenath Cook of Onondaga county, who died aged eighty-three, her father having been a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject was educated in Oneida county, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and has practiced ever since. In 1857 he was appointed clerk in the Oswego custom house, later serving as department collector, then alderman then member of the Board of Education, and was postmaster under President Buchanan. He was a member of the Military Committee of Oswego county during the war, and was also

city attorney, assessor, collector of internal revenue of the 22d district, and was appointed United States circuit court commissioner for the State of New York, which office he has held twenty-six years. Mr. Getty has also served as recorder and city judge of Oswego. September 6, 1849, he married Mary E., daughter of Waitman Lyon of Syracuse, and their children are Alice, born August 20, 1850, died October 31, 1866; Addison B., born February 9, 1852; Frederick W., born November 3, 1853; Charles R., born January 10, 1857, died January 1, 1860. Addison resides in Omaha, Neb. His wife was Martha A. Conger of Cayuga county. Fred W. married Eva May Williams of Chicago, where they reside.

Matteson, A. M., was born in the town of Albion May 5, 1856, son of Charles and Julia Matteson. The parents were originally from Vermont. The father came to Albion about forty-six years ago and cleared a tract of land of one hundred and fifty acres. The occupation of the family has always been farming. He worked for several years at grafting, taking a gang of men into Canada for that purpose. He married Julia D. Saders, who was of Dutch parentage. They became the parents of eight children. A year ago the parents celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. The children are Frederick, Frank A., Loretta, Ada, Adam, Gemane and A. M. Our subject owns at present a farm of sixty-seven acres, all under cultivation, and is looked upon as a first class farmer in this locality. He married Allie, daughter of Nicholas Mead, December 8, 1879. They have three children now living, Bessie, fourteen years old; Etta, twelve years old; and Harold, six years old. Our subject is a member of the Grange.

Matteson, Z. T., was born in the town of Albion on the farm he now owns, November 28, 1847. He is the son of Burton and Lydia (Bowen) Matteson, who were both born in Vermont. They came to Otsego county and settled in Richfield. In 1847 they came to Albion. The father was a farmer. Our subject is also a farmer and owns a fine farm of 156 acres. Mr. Matteson was educated in the district schools. In 1872 he married his first wife, Sarah E. West of Albion. His second wife was Ella E. Reese, also of Albion. Our subject is a member of the Grange.

Nelson, Dr. George W., was born in Rome, Oneida county, April 8, 1836, a son of Elijah P., a native of Plainfield, N. Y., born in 1806, whose father was Moses Nelson, born in 1760. At the terrible Cherry Valley massacre of 1778, Moses and his mother were taken captives by the Indians, who set out for Canada with their prisoners, and finding that his poor mother was unable to keep up with the march, they scalped and killed her in his presence. After reaching their destination, they compelled him to "run the gauntlet." Along the path were ranged warriors, squaws, and children, armed with clubs and goads and various weapons of offense. Nelson acquitted himself so bravely as to win applause of his captors and was released. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army and died in 1844, leaving ten children. Elijah resided the greater part of his life in Westmoreland, Oneida county. He married Mary Wallace, born in Albany county in 1806. He died in 1855 and she died in 1865. They had three children, Dr. William H., of Taberg, George W. and Mary E. (deceased). George W. was educated at Rome Academy and Whitestown Seminary, and taught school a number of terms in Rome, Taberg and Florence. He studied medicine and surgery with Drs. J. B. Cobb, of Rome, and W. H. Nelson, of Taberg, finishing at

Castleton Medical College in Vermont in 1861. The following year he practiced with his brother in Taberg, and in October, 1862, located in Orwell, where he has since enjoyed a large and extensive practice, often being called into adjoining townships. He is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Central New York and the State Medical Association. He has served as county coroner, town clerk, etc., and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Templars of Temperance. In April, 1865, he married Mary E., daughter of John and Maria Bonner of Orwell. She died in September, 1884, leaving one son, George, now a merchant in Orwell. Dr. Nelson married second Lillian Milkins of Skaneateles, Onondaga county.

Nye, Eugene F., was born in Madison county February 15, 1850, a grandson of Ebenezer of Connecticut who died in Madison county aged seventy-four, and a son of Ebenezer L., who married Rebecca Pruyn, born in Herkimer county, who died aged sixty-three. Their children were Eugene F., Irving M., Mary A., Hattie and Maude E., all deceased but subject. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. The father of our subject, who is still living aged seventy-two, was for eighteen years a dealer in furnishing and undertaking. Eugene F. was educated in Oneida Seminary and Sandy Creek High School, finishing at Poughkeepsie Business College, after which he engaged with the R. W. & O. Railroad as clerk. He was afterward six years in the marble and granite business in Sandy Creek, and in 1880 started in the general furnishing and undertaking business, under the firm name of E. L. Nye & Son, which still continues. This firm is the only one of the kind in the town, and uses the latest process of embalming, in which our subject is an expert. March 7, 1877, he married Susan A. Caswell of Oswego county, daughter of Charles and Mary (Fowler) Caswell. They have adopted one child, Lulu, who lived to be six years of age, dying August 15, 1888. Mr. Nye was for four years a member of the Sandy Creek Band.

Norton, Hiram, was born in Schroepel in 1830. His parents, Lumon and Melinda (Thompson) Norton, were born, reared and married in Oneida county. In 1819 Lumon Norton took up lot No. 6, built a log house, and moved here with his wife in the spring of 1820. He died in 1870 aged seventy four, and his wife in 1864 aged sixty-seven. They reared three children: Zenas, born in 1822 who died in 1864, a prisoner in the late war; Mary, born in 1826, who married Gilbert Brundridge and died in 1889; and Hiram, our subject. The latter resides on the old homestead where he was born. When twenty-three years old he spent one year in California, then returned and married Henrietta Thompson, who died in 1857. He afterward married Eliza Ann Miller, and they have two children, Irving S. and Earl S. Mr. Norton served two terms as assessor, and was elected the third term.

Nelson, Brainard, is a son of Ebenezer J. and Charity (Dunbar) Nelson, and was born in Camden, Oneida county, December 14, 1833. Ebenezer J., a native of Amherst, Mass., settled in Camden about 1830. He was a stone mason by trade and worked on various public contracts, and was also farmer, in which occupation the son was reared. Educated in the common schools and Cortlandville Academy, he began life at the age of twenty as an apprentice at the mason's trade, which he thoroughly mastered in all its branches, and which he followed till about the close of the year

1858. In January, 1859, he became a resident of Oswego, and miscellaneous clerk in the county clerk's office under Samuel R. Taylor. Since then, excepting eight years, he has been continuously connected with that office. January 1, 1862, he was appointed deputy clerk by Edward R. Rathbun, and in January, 1865, became also acting court clerk, holding both positions until January 1, 1874. In the fall of 1878 he was elected county clerk by a majority of 1,650 over Morgan L. Marshall, the Democratic nominee, and served a term of three years. He was then for one year (1877) special deputy clerk under his successor, Daniel R. Taylor, and from then until December, 1885, was engaged in business in Oswego. In January, 1886, he again became special deputy clerk under John Oliphant, and in January, 1893, was appointed to his present position of deputy clerk under Mr. Pentelow. During all this time, excepting the years from 1878 to 1885 inclusive, Mr. Nelson has also served as court clerk, discharging all the duties with rare fidelity and eminent executive ability. He has always been a staunch Republican and has scarcely missed an election since attaining his majority. He has ever been prominently identified with his party, though never aggressively active in partisan affairs. During his term as county clerk he was instrumental in introducing the present Lusk system of indexing, which simplifies the labor of research and condenses the old voluminous method previously employed. As a result the records in the office from 1791 to the present year have been wholly re-indexed and made convenient as well as accessible. He was a charter member of the People's Mutual Benefit Insurance Association of Oswego in 1879 and for some time one of its executive committee. In November, 1861, Mr. Nelson married Mary S., daughter of Orson Norton, a merchant of Camden. She died March 3, 1892.

Nacey William, was born in Oswego June 24, 1863, a son of William, born in Ireland, now living aged sixty-five. Our subject was educated in Oswego at St. Paul's school, and in 1879 began to learn the sash and blind manufacturing trade, at which he worked eleven years. In 1889 he bought the livery stables at 140 East First street of Levi Brown, which he now conducts, doing a general livery business with boarding and sale of horses. He also keeps trotting horses, and the stable has a capacity of thirty horses. Our subject is a member of the Catholic church, and of the A. O. U. H. June 5, 1880, he married Nellie Glinn, daughter of Michael and Ellen Berrigan of Oswego, and their children are William J., born June 2, 1891, and Mary Alice, born February 8, 1893.

Nacey & Flanigan, 14 East Cayuga street, are manufacturers of ginger ale, birch beer, sarsaparilla, lemon soda, lemon sour, cream soda, strawberry soda, etc. They organized in April, 1885, on East Second street, but in 1891 removed to the above number, where they do an extensive business. They manufacture every kind of bottled liquor, their bottling all being done by machinery, for which they have the best facilities and the latest improved works. John Flanigan was born in Ireland, March 13, 1847, a son of John, who was also born in Ireland, where he died aged fifty-three. He married Catharine Guartlin, who died in Oswego aged sixty-five. John came to Oswego at the age of four, and here was educated. He first engaged at work in a cotton factory, then at lumbering, and next engaged on the canal, which occupation he followed twenty years, owning three vessels at one time. In 1885 he joined John Nacey and organized the firm of Nacey & Flanigan, which still continues. Mr. Flan-

igan married in 1881 Nellie, daughter of Thomas and Mary Otis of Oswego, and they have had these children: Catharine, born February 11, 1882, George, born August 4, 1883, Loretta, born in September, 1883, and Frederick, born in October, 1891.

Olin, William, was born in Mara, Oneida county, in 1833, son of Benjamin Olin, a native of Norwich, Conn., born 1794, the oldest of eleven children born to Benjamin F., who came to the United States and served in the Revolutionary war with credit, being promoted to major. After the war Benjamin took up farming and became wealthy. Benjamin, the father of William, was always a farmer, a thrifty and successful man. He came to Albion in 1825 and settled near Sand Bank, where he spent his remaining days. He served as justice of the peace four years. His wife was Susan Partlow of Connecticut, by whom he had ten children: Eliza A., Ezra, Susan, Emeline, William, Harriet, Daniel, Russell, Benjamin F. and George W. Mr. and Mrs. Olin both died in 1862. William began for himself when eighteen years of age, working in a saw mill, and through his industry and integrity he soon owned saw mills of his own and manufactured lumber and shingles. He followed this business for forty years in Albion. In 1891 he retired from this business and bought a farm in Centreville. In 1893 he removed to his wife's farm in Orwell where he now resides. In 1854 he married Lydia Lyons of Albion. Their children are Franklin, Mrs. Libbie Bates of West Amboy, Mrs. Hattie Powers of Sand Bank, Mrs. Nettie Thorp of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Kittie Ackley of Albion. His wife died in 1865, and in 1880 he married his second wife, Sarah (Tyron), widow of Jere Mattison. Mr. Olin and his wife are both members of the Grange.

Oyer, Charles H., was born in Sandy Creek, October 7, 1853, the oldest of two children born to Ira and Elizabeth (Howe) Oyer, the former a native of Frankfort, Herkimer county, born November 16, 1820, and the latter of Sandy Creek, born in 1820. The father of our subject started in life for himself at the age of fourteen, and at his death owned 336 acres of land. His wife died in 1860, and he married Loretta Howe, a sister of his first wife, and they had three children. He was a Free Mason, and a member of Sandy Creek Lodge. He died February 28, 1892, and his wife died in June, 1885. Our subject was educated in Pulaski Academy, and graduated from the Watertown Business College in 1872. He is a farmer and owns 115 acres, keeping a dairy of fifteen cows. In 1881 he married Hattie R. White of Adams, Jefferson county, daughter of Herman and Caroline (Green) White, and they have one daughter, Cecile E., born January 29, 1884. The grandparents of Charles H. had a family of ten children, of whom seven survive, the youngest being now fifty. The maternal grandfather, Newell Howe, was one of the first settlers in this town.

Oderkirk, John Andrew, was born in Boylston July 20, 1831. He is a son of Nelson Oderkirk who was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, in 1811, son of Jacob Oderkirk. The Oderkirk family had its origin in The Hague, Holland. Jacob was a farmer and came to Oswego county about 1820 and settled in Sandy Creek. A few years later he removed to Boylston, where he and his wife, Catherine Wyant, spent their remaining days. Nelson was a farmer. He married Maria, daughter of George and Sally (Shoecraft) Hostater, born in Schuyler, Herkimer county, in 1810. Their children were John, David and Almira. Nelson died in 1883. His wife now resides on the homestead with our subject, who has devoted most of his life to farming. From

1879 to 1882 he was engaged in the manufacture of cheese in this town. He has served as supervisor and assessor of the town and is at present postmaster at North Boylston. In 1850 he married Susan, daughter of John Etherage of Massachusetts who were of Puritan stock. Their children are Mrs. Jennie Woodard, of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, Mrs. Mary Reamer, of Savannah, Wayne county, and Mrs. Betsey Eggleston of Boylston. Mr. Oderkirk is a member of the I. O. O. F. and he and his wife are members of the M. P. church at N. Boylston.

Oderkirk, Jacob J., was born in Sandy Creek in 1819. His family remained there two years, then one year in Ellisburg, and moved into Boylston, settling on the north side of the town, Mr. Oderkirk being the oldest settler of the town. He lived on the north road until 1850, then moved to the center of the town and bought a farm of fifty acres but now has ninety-six acres. He married in 1848 Rachael Shoecraft, who died in 1867. Her children are Adaline, Mrs. Newell Lermonth; Autoinette, Mrs. Anthony Mackey of Olean; Martha T., Mary, Mrs. Darius Yerdon of Dexter; Richard M., Claudius T., and Harriet, Mrs. Brown of Olean. He married second Helen Clark of Richland, by whom he had three children, Benjamin, Don T. and Helen M. The second Mrs. Oderkirk died in 1880. Subject's father, Jacob, a native of Rensselaer county, died in Boylston in 1854. His mother was Catherine Wygant.

O'Brien, John, was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to America in 1853, and located in Oswego county in 1864. After spending some time in New York, Pennsylvania and Syracuse, he learned the harnessmaker's trade at the latter place, and followed it till 1868. In 1867 he married Josephine Bailey, a native of Hastings, and followed farming in Schroepel till 1884, when he removed to Phoenix. He was in the government employ four years during the war, spending the last two years at the Washington City Arsenal. He was postmaster at Caughdenoy eight years, justice of the peace four years, and supervisor five years. He is one of three partners owning the Oswego River Paper Mill, and is also proprietor of the Phoenix Foundry. He has one son, Robert E. Mrs. O'Brien is a granddaughter of Henry Waterbury, who came from Rensselaer county to Hastings among the very earliest settlers of that town. Her father, Erastus W. Bailey, was one of the pioneers of Schroepel.

O'Connor, James, was born in Scriba May 30, 1851. In 1890 he married Catherine L. Healey, and they have two children, Edward Nelson and Ella Mary. Mr. O'Connor's father was Michael, and his mother Mary (Fineron) O'Connor. His father came to America from Ireland in 1834. Mrs. O'Connor's father was Patrick Healey of New York, and her mother Elizabeth (Nevens) Healey. Mr. Healey entered the navy during the late war and died shortly after from injuries received while in the service.

Owen, Joseph, was born in South Wales, February 3, 1818, son of William and Sarah Owen. Joseph was sixteen years old when he came to this country, and worked at farming until he bought his own farm about 1849. He cleared off a portion of it each year, cultivating it as it was cleared. He married Catharine Flanagan and has five children: Mary, Rosanna, Lewis, Theresa, Robert, all married and located in homes of their own. Coming to this country at an early age, through his unaided efforts he secured a farm of his own, and raised a family of children who are all doing well.

Odell, Austin W., resided in his native county of Lewis till 1866 (when he was sixteen years old) then moved to New Haven with his parents, Austin Y. and Arabella (Campbell) Odell. The mother died in 1874 aged seventy years, and the father resides with our subject. He married in 1874 Ida Crystalsall of Canada, and they had two children, Clarence and Mabel.

Oswego Dry Goods and Carpet Co., 191 to 195 N. First street, successors to Fred K. Massey & Co. This is a stock company with a paid up capital of \$20,000, organized March 6, 1894. They carry a full line of imported and domestic dry goods, carpets, rugs, oil cloth, linoleums, matting, etc.; notions, draperies, and all upholstering goods, cloaks, men's furnishings, hosiery and underwear, etc., and are special agents for the Robinson cover and the Majesty corset covers, with a full line of kid gloves. They carry the largest line in the county in ladies dress goods, and have a large and varied assortment of cloaks and silks. Their store is 50 by 100 feet, two floors, and they employ twenty-eight salespeople, catering to the best city trade and doing a business of about \$120,000 a year. Michael T. Kinnane, the manager and treasurer of this large concern, was born in Oswego September 5, 1861. He was educated in this city and began his business life as a dry goods clerk, continuing six years. He spent two years with Massey & De Forest, then formed the firm of Halligan, Mahar & Kinnane, which lasted seven years. He next formed the above company, of which he is the only active member. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Odell, Mrs. R. B. (Kellogg), was born in Granby, August 19, 1826. Her father, the late Ambrose B. Kellogg, was one of the leading farmers of Granby, a justice and supervisor, and in all respects prominent. Her late husband, R. B. Odell, was born in Homer, Cortland county, March 14, 1819. They were married at Morrisville, October 4, 1848, and in 1855 removed to Fulton. Among the practical and original builders of those days Mr. Odell was a leader. He was his own architect, being a practical draughtsman also. Several of the mammoth mills here are specimens of his skill and handiwork. In the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders he took a high rank, also in society in general. He died very suddenly while at his work August 30, 1879. They had one daughter, Clara F., born October 11, 1849, but she died in infancy. The aged mother of Mrs. Odell now shares her home. She was born in Marcellus, the daughter of Benjamin Rathbun, and is now eighty-eight years of age.

Parks, Daniel, was born in Amboy in 1844, son of John, whose father, Sage Parks, was one of the most prominent men in Amboy, where he died in 1848 aged sixty-four years, leaving five sons. John Parks had two sons, John B. and Daniel, as above, who is now a farmer at Amboy Centre. His wife is Mary, daughter of James Foils of Amboy.

Whitney, George M., was born in New Haven in 1849, and with the exception of one year in Erie county, has always resided there. He was reared a farmer, learned the cooper's trade, dealt in agricultural implements seven or eight years, and is at present in the undertaking business. He has been overseer of the poor several times, supervisor five years, inspector of customs three years, a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Methodist church. In 1868 he married Mary Searles, and has two daughters, Myrta and Bertha N. His father, Burton C., is a native of Vermont, located in New Haven at an early day, and is now seventy-two years old.

Willmarth, S. O., was born in New Haven in 1832, and is the son of Orrin and Sarah (Utter) Willmarth, who came from Madison county and died here. Subject was reared a farmer, has been in the mercantile trade and is a stock dealer. He married in 1866 Caroline Burton, who died in 1878 leaving one child, George of Mexico. He afterward married Alice Hall, and has one child, Avery.

Watson, William H., was born in Oswego city in 1841, son of Jonathan and Jane (Thompson) Watson, natives of Yorkshire, England. They were married in Canada and moved to Oswego in 1840; from Oswego they came to New Haven in 1863, and died in 1874 and 1893, aged sixty-three and seventy-seven respectively. Mr. Watson followed sailing on the lakes thirty-three years, but has followed farming exclusively for the past six years. He married Marcia A. Mattison in 1866, and has four children, George, Velona, Boardman F. and Liva.

White, Solomon, was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, in 1825 and is a son of Solomon and Lucy (Lee) White. In 1836 they moved to Port Ontario, where the father was a merchant till 1844 when he moved to New Haven and farmed till his death in 1857, aged seventy. His wife died in 1877, aged eighty one. Our subject filled various clerkships in stores in Watertown, Buffalo and Oswego, and in 1850 engaged in the mercantile trade in New Haven, and took up farming in 1855. He married in 1853 Celia Eason, by whom he has had two children, Daniel Lee, who died in 1855, and Charles S. of New Haven. Mr. White received the appointment to the New Haven post-office under Polk's administration and served six years. Mrs. White died in 1891 aged fifty-six.

Waring, J. W., son of George, was born in Schroepfel in 1830. The father, George, was a son of Solomon and was the first white child born in the county. He died in 1867 aged seventy-two. George Waring reared a family of six children, and his wife, Irene Hall, died in 1892 aged ninety. J. W. is the youngest of the family, and married in 1887 Eliza, daughter of Alexander Ross. He is one of the most prominent men in the town.

Warner, Thomas, was born in Schoharie county March 16, 1829, son of David J., whose father was Jacob Warner of the same county. David J. was a farmer, came to Hastings to 1830, and owned a saw and grist mill which he conducted in connection with his farming. His wife was Fannie Osborne, and their children were Charity, Peter, Adaliné, Caroline, Josephus, Margaret, Katherine and Mary Jane. He died in 1850, since which time subject has conducted the business and farm, has also dealt in wood and has also been interested in canal boats. In 1852 he married Juliet Z., daughter of George Waring, born in Constantia in 1796. He was the first white child born in this county, was a farmer and Mexican soldier. His father was Solomon Waring, among the first to settle in Oswego county. George W. married Irena, daughter of Joshua Hall, a soldier and first man that was buried in Caughdenoy cemetery. Subject's children are Florence, wife of Tyler Church, and Frank S. He and wife are members of the Central Square Grange.

Wilson, Silas Lorenzo, was born in Madison county in 1839, son of Timothy Wilson, a native of the same county, who was one of eight children and came to Oswego county about 1847, and settled on a farm in Palermo. Later he moved to Hastings, where he and his wife Lydia (Elwood) Wilson, spent their remaining days. They

had five children, William, Elizabeth, Silas L., Sylvanus D., and Allen Adelbert. At the age of twenty-one subject began life for himself as a farmer, and in 1869 purchased his present farm. He has also been interested in horse breeding and stock raising. In 1861 he married Alvira F. Pangburn, and their children are States Barton; Mrs. Sarah Morgan and Mrs. Cora Gates of Clay, Onondaga county; and William J. Subject and wife are members of the M. E. church of Upson Corners; has been church delegate and is now steward.

Wolcott, Gustavus, of Holland ancestry, was born in Jefferson county April 11, 1832. The father, Lawrence, was born in Dutchess county, and died in Jefferson county aged sixty years. His wife was Celinda Hughes, born in Connecticut, who died in Oswego county aged seventy-eight years. Their children were Morgan, Washington, Wilfred May, our subject, John, Sylvanus and Sarah, of whom Morgan and Washington are deceased. The grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. Subject was educated in Dutchess county, was a butcher, then a farmer, and has lived in Oswego county since 1854. He married in 1854 Martha Hinsman of Oswego county, daughter of Henry and Ursula (Fox) Hinsman. Their children were Carrie, William and Eva. She died and he married second, March 13, 1894, Laura, daughter of William and Betsey (Burt) Hovens of Oswego county, who was a widow having two children. Carrie married Warren Bennett; and Eva married Harvey Marshall and lives at Pulaski.

Winner, Richard, of New England ancestry, was born in Jefferson county October 15, 1835, a grandson of Charles, who died in Buffalo aged eighty years; and a son of Thomas born in New Jersey, who died aged seventy-seven years. The latter married Annie Anthony of Vermont, who died aged eighty-one years. Their children were Daniel, Sally A., William, who died in infancy, Elizabeth, Albert and Richard. The father was a Quaker. Richard was educated in Jefferson county and is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. In 1862 he enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served in the Army of the James. He was injured by the exploding of a shell in front of Petersburg, but served till the close of the war. In 1855 he married Sarah Petrie of Jefferson county, whose parents were James and Nancy (Walrath) Petrie. Mrs. Winner died in 1886, leaving these children: Maurice, Adelbert, Arthur J., of whom Maurice married Carrie Griffin, who died in 1888, and second Sarah Brown; Arthur J. married Delia Walters. In 1877 our subject married second Flora Fitch of Oswego county, daughter of Ephraim and Caroline (Bishop) Fitch.

Walworth, Warren, was born in Richland August 11, 1826. His grandfather, John Walworth, died in this State, and his father, Azel, was born in Rensselaer county, and died in Richland March 14, 1850. The latter married Betsey Pierce. He was a farmer and participated in the war of 1812. His children were John, Betsey, Harriet, Benjamin, Azel, William and Warren, all deceased except Harriet and our subject. The latter was educated at Richland in the common schools, and took up farming. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Grange. He married Harriet Brown of Richland.

White, Albert, of English descent, was born in Wisconsin November 22, 1852. His grandfather, William Bradshaw, was born and died in England, and was a man of influence in the town of Lincolnshire, England. The father of Albert was Will-

iam, born in England, who came to the United States about 1848, and at the outbreak of the civil war raised a regiment and went to the front as colonel, never being heard from after. He married Catharine Bradshaw, born in England, who now lives with her son. Her children were William, Henry and Albert. The latter was educated in Oswego county and at the age of twenty-one began his business career, looking after the interests of an aunt, Melvina M. Gurinocrass of New York. He attended her in her travels for a number of years; among the countries visited being Brazil, Portugal, etc., where she had property interests. They also visited England, Scotland, France, Spain and various cities on the continent. She died October 5, 1882. Our subject then went to Oswego county and settled on the homestead place in Richland with his mother, where he now resides.

White, Joseph Yates, of Massachusetts ancestry, was born in Otsego county August 30, 1830, a grandson of William, born in New England and died in Columbia county, aged eighty-three, and his son, Calvin, was also a native of that county and died in Oswego county at the age of sixty-six. The mother of our subject was Ephiah Stowell, a native of Connecticut, who died aged seventy-seven years. Their children were Charles E., Joseph, Lovetta J., George W., Delia, William, Catharine H., Francis M., Louisa, Cornelius. Grandfather White and Grandfather Stowell were both soldiers in the Revolution. The former was a surveyor and settled in Oneida county before the Indians had surrendered that county, and the ancestors more remote came over in the Mayflower. Our subject was educated in Delaware and Oswego county schools, and is a carpenter and bridge builder, as well as the owner of a farm. He was in the engineer corps during the late war. In December, 1878, he married Phoebe Ellis, of Jefferson county, and they have two children: George, born July 25, 1872, and Allen G., born March 25, 1874, both residing at home.

Wyman, Eugene E., was born in this county September 22, 1855. His grandfather, Purley Wyman, died in Oswego county aged eighty-five; and his father, Erastus D., died aged seventy-five. The latter married Mercy Smith, who died at the age of fifty. Their children were Eliza, Mercy A., Mary, Jay, Eugene E., and Almira. Eugene was educated in the common schools, and has been a farmer, a mechanic, and a railroad man, having been car inspector at Richland Station where he is also freight agent. July 4, 1875, he married Etta, daughter of Dexter and Harriet (Huth) Stewart, and their children are Charles, Lydia and Mina, Charles being in the employ of the R. W. & O. Railroad at Richland Station. Eugene E. is an Odd Fellow, and a K. of M.

Whaley, Washington, was born in 1838, son of George Whaley, who was one of the early settlers of Amboy. Mr. Whaley married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Towsley, and their children are Perry, Clara, Thomas, Anna and Myrtie. Mr. Whaley bought the farm where he now lives in 1868.

Waugh, Washington, was born in Scriba February 17, 1840, a son of John P. and Eleanor Waugh, the father a lumberman, who came to this county at the age of eighteen, and died aged seventy-five. His wife was Eleanor Judson, widow of Mr. Jones, and they had ten children. Our subject began for himself at the age of twenty-nine, in the lumber business, which he has followed ever since, excepting during the war, when he enlisted in August, 1862, in the 110th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged

in July, 1865, in Vermont. He was not wounded, but came from the service with impaired health. He is a member of the G. A. R. of Parish. July 30, 1869, he married Sarah L. Spencer, daughter of D. W. Spencer of Albion, and they have two children, Ida L., now Mrs. Cogier, and one other.

Wall, William, was born in Ireland in 1852 and came to Amboy in 1870, where he has since been one of the thrifty farmers. He married in 1889 Mary, daughter of David Price of Camden, and they have one son, Charles W.

Wilkinson, Thomas, was born in Amboy in 1847, and is one of the thrifty farmers of his town. His father was Thomas Wilkinson, who came from Scotland and settled in Amboy in 1837 and died in 1886. Mr. Wilkinson's wife was Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Whaley. He has one sister, Mrs. William Brown of Amboy.

Whaley, John W., was born in Herkimer county in 1824, son of George, who was one of the early settlers of Amboy, having settled there in 1829 where he died in 1892, leaving four sons. The Whaleys have always been one of the most prominent families of the place, and George is now postmaster, having retired from farming.

Williams, Edward, was born in Jefferson county October 20, 1847, a grandson of David, and a son of Daniel and Eliza (Van Auken) Williams, the former born in Herkimer county, and dying in this county aged sixty-eight; and the latter now living aged seventy-two. Their children were Angeline, Edward, Wilbert, Ezra, Henry, Irwin and Carrie. Edward was educated at Ellisburg Academy and followed farming till the age of twenty-three. In 1863 he started a small mercantile business in Sandy Creek, and by close application and good management he has met with success. In 1882 he built the first brick building ever erected for business in the town. In 1888 he bought the adjoining building and added to his already large store, since which he has dealt largely in dry goods, groceries, hardware, country produce, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, etc., being the leading merchant of the town, and carrying the largest stock. He also conducts a farm in the town of Sandy Creek. August 22, 1872, he married Jeteene, daughter of Jason Hadley, and they have one child, Andrea, born August 6, 1887.

Washington, George B., has had an experience having but few parallels in the history of any country. Born a slave in the State of Virginia about 1850, very little can be said of his ancestry. This, however, can be demonstrated beyond doubt, that his mother and grandmother were both brought from Africa, and that owing to the fact of their being less tractable than those usually brought over, they were both confined in a box during the entire voyage. The birthplace of George was in Mecklenburg county, Va., and he remembers perfectly having been sold once before being liberated in 1865. At the time of the surrender of Lee he was with United States troops and was at Appomattox Court House and the famous apple tree when Lee finally surrendered. After the close of the war, being then a boy of about fifteen without any education, money or friends, he came north and took up his residence first in Pulaski. He then went to Mansville and attended a common school eight weeks, when he began working for a hardware firm and began handling bar iron, which was marked with size, length, etc., and he being forced to read those marks, determined to apply himself and in this way secured the rudiments of a good business education. After practicing the utmost economy for twelve years, he came to Pulaski

and engaged in the grocery business for himself, having now one of the leading stores in Pulaski as well as some of the most desirable property in the village. In 1881 he married Lucretia E. Bakeman of South Onondaga, and their children are Grace L., born July 29, 1883; George W., born February 10, 1885. Mr. Washington secured a piece of the root of the famous apple tree above noted, which he sold for \$20.

Place, William H., was born in Jefferson county September 11, 1857, of Canadian extraction, a son of Richard and Rosaltha Place, (the former, born in Jefferson county in 1834), who had these children: William H., Emma, Walter, Harry, Martin, Alice, Belle and Leon, all now living. Richard, the father, was a member of the N. Y. State militia. William H. was educated in Jefferson county and followed farming until February, 1894, when he bought the Ontario House, the leading hotel at Port Ontario, and moved his family to that place. He married in 1879 Annie, daughter of William and Nancy Chowgo of Oswego county. The grandfather of our subject was William Place, who was a native of Canada.

Purdy, Willis E., was born in Jefferson county August 15, 1860. The grandfather, James, was born in New York and died in Jefferson county and is still living aged eighty years. The father, William, was born in Jefferson county and is living aged sixty years. His wife was Cleantha Caster, born in Oneida county, by whom he had one child, our subject. The latter was educated in Oswego county, and has followed farming and contracting. In 1886 he started the first planing mill in Richland, which he still conducts and which is the largest of the kind in this section, being the only one that carries a line of finished stock. In 1881 he married Jennie Hollis of Orwell, daughter of William and Joanna Hollis. Mrs. Purdy had two brothers, Malcom and Henry, in the civil war.

Pierce, Riley D., proprietor of the Hinmanville House, was born in Cayuga county in 1828, and when eleven years of age came to Oswego city with his parents, Francis and Eliza (Fox) Pierce. The father was a Methodist minister, and died at Hinmanville in 1891 aged eighty-five, and his wife in 1887 aged eighty-one years. Subject is an only child. He was educated in Oswego city, and when sixteen began sailing on the lakes, which he followed several years. In 1853 he married Effie M. Fellows, who died three years later leaving one child Minnie E., wife of Abram Deacons of Fulton. Mr. Pierce afterward married Caroline O. Bundy, and has two children, Pearl, wife of Merton Sheldon of Hinmanville and Guy L., who resides at home. Mr. Pierce has been in the hotel business at Hinmanville eleven years.

Parkhurst, O. J., was born in Scriba in 1868, reared on his father's farm, and married in 1892 Carrie Marvin, who is also a native of Scriba. He afterward located on his present farm in New Haven, where he follows small fruit growing and general farming.

Parsons, N. W., farmer and merchant of Demster, was born in Mexico in 1843, and reared there on a farm. He served four years in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, Battery G. After the war he returned and farmed in Mexico several years, carried the mail from Mexico to Fulton eight years, was in the mercantile trade at East Palermo seven years, and moved to New Haven in 1888. In 1867 he married Eliza Kane, and has one son, Lorain J.

Palmer, Albert D., was born October 16, 1843, in Parish, son of Edwin and Delia

Ann Palmer. Edwin Palmer was one of the earliest settlers in Parish, where he came when an infant. He was educated in the common schools and Mexico Academy, where he graduated. He built the school house at Parish, of which he was trustee for over thirty years up to the time of his death. His name is inscribed on the bell, and at his death March 14, 1892, aged seventy-one years, memorial services were held at the school house. He was an enthusiast in all educational work, and also a writer of ability. Subject was educated in Parish, and then went to work on his father's farm of 100 acres, which he conducted during the latter's lifetime and now owns. Mr. Palmer married Louisa Gero, and has one child, Charlie E.

Patter, William G., was born in England in 1849 and when twenty-one years of age came to America, locating in Oswego county. He married at Pulaski in 1885 Jennie, daughter of John McBride. He located on his present farm of fifty acres near Arthur in 1891. He has two children, William and John. His parents, George and Kazia Patter, lived in England and died there in 1883 and 1892 respectively.

Poucher, Jacob S., was born in Columbia county July 12, 1823, a son of Jacob, born in Dutchess county, who died here aged eighty. The latter married Margaret N. Sharp of New Jersey, who died in this county aged eighty. Our subject was educated in Cayuga county, and followed farming for about five years, dealing in stock the next seven years, then came to Oswego and started a livery stable in 1857 which he still continues. In 1876 he erected the fine brick barn which he now occupies for his business, the best building for the purpose in the county, having a capacity of forty horses. He does a general livery and boarding business, etc. Mr. Poucher formerly engaged in the manufacture of carriages and harnesses. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and in politics a Democrat.

Pierce, D. L., son of Philander and Belinda (Stanton) Pierce, who settled on the western shore of Neahawanta in 1828. There were two daughters, Duane being their only son, born November 17, 1833. He has been identified with the best interests of Granby and has also filled various official positions, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. September 19, 1852, he married Jane F., daughter of Keyes Allen of Granby, formerly a wholesale dealer of boots and shoes and proprietor of a hotel at Spencer, Mass. Their children are: Keyes, Frank, Fred and Gertrude. Keyes married Emma, daughter of Lawrence Van Vleck of Butler, Wayne county, and has purchased a farm adjacent to his father's home. He is now town assessor. Frank married Carrie Cooper of Ira, Cayuga county, and lives in Granby; while Fred and Gertrude remain at home.

Pearman, James, was born in London, England, in 1839. In early youth he was apprenticed to a mechanical trade, and became a practical builder in London of locomotive engines. He married in England Sarah Inder, who died in 1894 leaving five daughters: Emily Ina, Ruth Ann, Sarah Louisa, Elizabeth Jane and Hannah, of whom Emily, Ruth and Elizabeth are dead. In 1870 Mr. Pearman and family came to America, where his superior mechanical skill was better remunerated. He was for fourteen years in the employ of the late Frank Dilts at Fulton, being foreman during the latter half of that time. In 1885 he established himself in business in Fulton, his foundry and machine shop being located on First street. Mr. Pearman manufactures a land roller having peculiar merit, beside a general business of large

proportions. Himself and daughters are members of the Baptist church, as was his late wife and he is eminent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, in the latter of high degree.

Parsons, Charles W., was born in Oswego June 4, 1837, a son of Portius F., a soldier in the war of 1812, who was also of this locality, and died at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Eleanor Lard, a native of Onondaga county, who died aged seventy-six years. Charles W. came to the city of Oswego at the age of ten. He first worked at teaming, then at boating on the canal, and was foreman in the coal business for six years. In 1879 he started a livery stable at the corner of East First and Oneida streets, which he still continues, doing a general livery and boarding business. He also buys and sells, has a line of hacks, etc. In 1861 he married Elizabeth Crowley of Oswego, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Crowley, and their children are Adelaide (deceased), and Mary G., who graduated from the the Oswego High and Normal School, and is a teacher in the city school.

Pero, Edward, of French ancestry, was born in Jefferson county April 24, 1849, a son of Edward, born in Montreal, and Sophia Kelly, born in this State, who died in Oswego aged sixty-three. Our subject was educated in Oswego and worked on the canal and in the factory. In 1884 he opened the Pero House at 203 and 205 East First street which he still continues, and which is the handsomest hotel of its size in the city, accommodating 100 guests, and having a dining-room capacity of seventy-five, with reading room, sample room, ladies' parlor, etc., buffet filled at all times with the finest imported and domestic wines and liquors, cigars, etc. In 1874 Mr. Pero married Adeline Cayor of Oswego, and they have two children: Alfred, born in 1875, with his father in the hotel; and Calvin, born in 1876, who is a machinist in Buffalo.

Perry, Capt. W. R., was born in Cayuga county May 20, 1841. He learned the trade of printer in Fulton. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. A, 10th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, and by bravery in the field was promoted to second lieutenant in 1863 and captain in 1864 with brevet rank of major. He was wounded at Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865. In 1865 he married Amanda Worden. They have one son, Walter W. Capt. Perry served in the Oswego Custom House under three different collectors and is one of the charter members of the O'Brien Post. His father was Sylvanus H. Perry, his mother Sarah M. (Thorpe) Perry. Mrs. Perry's father, Schuyler Worden, was born in 1806 and has resided in Oswego county for seventy-eight consecutive years. He lives with Mrs. Perry.

Perkins, J. A., was born in West Monroe, Oswego county, April 22, 1842. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Hastings and lived there fifteen years. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Vols. and served three years. He was with the Army of the Potomac all through the Peninsula campaign and participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain and Fredericksburg. In 1866 he came to Minetto and has followed his trade ever since. Mr. Perkins takes a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs, and was supervisor of Oswego in 1888 and again in 1892. He is a notary public at present. In 1864 he married Sophia Waterbury. They have one daughter, Mrs. Ella Sweet. Mr. Perkins's parents were Joseph and Rachael (Taylor) Perkins.

Pare, Elijah J., was born in Montreal, December 12, 1842, son of Louis and Margurite (Merrow) Pare, who were both born in Canada. The mother died in Oswego

at the age of sixty-three years. The father was a shoemaker and worked on the bench for ninety-one years. The grandfather was born in France but died in Canada at the age of one hundred and three years. He was a soldier in the French war and served under Napoleon. Elijah was educated at Oswego. He learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at the bench for ten years. He then clerked in a store for seventeen years (without losing a day). In 1883 he started a shoe store on E. First street, remaining there for nine years. He then removed to his present location at Nos. 6 and 7 Arcade, carrying all kinds of footwear, doing from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars of business per year. In 1863 he married Mary A., daughter of Thomas Singleton of Oswego. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living, Elijah J., Alfred and Walter. The children are all in school. Mr. Pare is a Mason.

Penfield, Chester, was born in Oneida county, May 3, 1823, a grandson of Abijah, a native of Connecticut, and a son of Alexander, born in Connecticut, and of Betsey Goodnough, also of Connecticut, who died in Oswego county, aged sixty-eight. The grandfather on the paternal side was in the Revolutionary war, and the father was in the war of 1812. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Wayne county, and is a Mason. He has been prominent in public life, having served as chief of police, collector, commissioner of public charity, and numerous offices. He has followed canalling, was in the insurance business, and has also dealt in coal. In 1839 he married Janet Richards of Wayne county, a daughter of Solomon and Salome Richards, her father having been a soldier in the war of 1812, also in the Canadian war. The children of Chester Penfield are as follows: Alexander R., born September 20, 1840; Lavina (deceased), Garrett S., Frederick A. (deceased), James G., Frederick, and Annie.

Pickerd, Abram, of Oswego Falls, was born at Stark, Herkimer county, March 6, 1821. His father, John, was a farmer, and settled in Schroepel in 1833, completing his life work in Oswego county. Abram learned the carriagemaker's trade, at which he worked in most of the larger cities of the Eastern States. Having accumulated a large property by skill and frugality, he is now retired from business. His wife is Maria Welden of Stark. Their daughters are married, and both live in Palermo. Lomanda, the elder, married Joseph Woodruff, and Ida May is the wife of Jerome Smith.

Pierce, Marshall W., was born in Oswego county March 8, 1857. His grandfather was Benjamin Pierce, born March 8, 1788, who married Rebecca Obrin, who was born September 14, 1792. Their children were Mercena, born July 1, 1815; Waldin B., born December 7, 1818; and Walter, born July 15, 1821. Benjamin died October 9, 1867, and his wife January 7, 1858. Mercena died September 7, 1841, Walter died in January, 1882. The grandfather settled on a farm three miles east of Sandy Creek. Walter (the father of our subject) died in Richland. His wife was Chloe Tuttle, by whom he had these children, Bryant, Mercena, Ruth, Eudora J., Marshall W., and Violet R. Marshall married, September 17, 1882, Rosa, daughter of George and Maria (Huffstater) Mead, of Oswego county, and they have had two children, a son who died in infancy, and Chloe, born February 17, 1888. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Marshall Pierce was Jacob Huffstater, a descendant from

the Dutch who settled in the Mohawk Valley. He was born May 12, 1813, and married first Mary Corkins, by whom he had four children, and second Clara Widrick, by whom he had five children. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Pierce was Jeremiah Mead, who was born September 14, 1790, at Mt. Washington (great-grandson of John Mead, who came over in the Mayflower). In 1814 he settled three miles east of Sandy Creek, and married Anna Cline, by whom he had ten children. He married second Elizabeth Clark.

Quonce, R., was born in Scriba February 4, 1851, and has followed farming all his life except five years when engaged in the cattle business. In 1875 he married Anna E. Brotherton, and they have three children, Mattie E., George S., and Flossie M. Mr. Quonce is a member of the Odd Fellows, of which he is district deputy grand master. He has been inspector of election. His father was Henry Quonce and his mother Ann (Barlow) Quonce.

Pattat, Constant W., was born in West Monroe in July, 1836, son of Jacob and Madaline (Tackly) Pattat, natives of France, who came to the United States about 1832 and settled on the place where subject's store now stands. Jacob was a carpenter by trade and the only one of the family who came to America. He had eight children: Francis, Jacob, Peter, Catherine, Victoria, Constant, Eugene and Joseph, the sons being all coopers. Jacob and wife spent their last days with their children in West Monroe. Subject remained on a farm till eighteen, when he engaged in the cooper business, which he followed for some years. In 1863 he purchased a store in Little France, then known as French Settlement, where he engaged in the general merchandise business; also handles agricultural implements and hardware. Through his efforts in 1876 a post-office was established at this place and called Little France, with Mr. Pattat as postmaster for the following twelve years. He served as highway commissioner ten years. In 1863 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Theodore and Margaret (Horner) Snavlin of West Monroe, natives of Germany, and they have three children: Arthur J., Nelson T., and Elnora M., wife of Chandler Tooke of Madison county. In May, 1883, Mrs. Pattat died, and in February, 1886, he married Hannah, daughter of John Elbar, natives of Canada. They have one child, Lottie M. Mr. Pattat owns and conducts a farm in West Monroe.

Place, M. S., was born in Oswego February 22, 1852. He was a farmer in his younger days, and afterward a sailor, which latter calling he followed seven years, then settled in the town of Oswego. He and his brother, N. A. Place, carry on the manufacture of cider, vinegar, etc., and do a large business in evaporating apples. In 1888 Mr. Place married Ida A. Harrington. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grange. His father was a brickmaker, and kept a store at South-west Oswego. Our subject is an enterprising and successful business man.

Potter, Orlo S., was born in Sandy Creek November 7, 1854, a son of Judson W., a native of Jefferson county, who married Betsey Scrippler of Oswego county, both now living. Judson W. is a merchant in Sandy Creek and is superintendent of the Agricultural Society. Orlo S. was educated in Sandy Creek, where he clerked for ten years in a general store, then became junior member of the firm of E. Williams & Co. In 1888 he opened a general insurance office, this being an old concern established in 1860, which he purchased and still conducts, representing the Ætna of Hart-

ford, the Royal of Liverpool and the Glens Falls, Agricultural (New York State), Caledonia of Scotland, Fireman's Fund of Colorado, New York Mutual Life, Fidelity & Casualty of New York. He has served as town clerk since 1890, having been nominated by acclamation. He is a stockholder and a director in the Sandy Creeek Wood Mfg. Co., Limited. November 17, 1875, he married Hattie M., daughter of Benjamin F. and Jane (Warren) Pond of Massachusetts, and they have one child, Fred C., born December 7, 1877, a student at the High School. Subject is a Mason.

Plummer, Frank, was born in Onondaga county March 10, 1854. His grandfather, Lester, was born and died in Onondaga county, and his father, Charles, was born in Connecticut and is now living at the age of sixty-six. He married Mary L. Sales of Onondaga county, who died aged thirty-eight. Their children were Frank, Ella, Matilda, Lena, Belle, Etta, Lacey, Lillian, Addie and Edith, Lillian and Addie being deceased. Frank was educated in Oswego county and began teaming in Hastings's sand banks. In 1891 he commenced keeping the Orwell House, and in 1894 came to Lacona and bought the Lacona House. This is a first class hotel, situated nearer to the station than any other hotel in the place, and Mr. Plummer devotes his special attention to the commercial trade, his house being provided with commodious sample rooms, a first class livery and the entire house heated and lighted by natural gas. February 10, 1873, he married Irene, daughter of Rodney and Mary (Pickard) Pierce, and their children are Mattie, born March 23, 1875; Eugene, born January 27, 1877; Blanche, born September 6, 1886; and Velma born May 31, 1891. Mattie married Frederick Johnson.

Peckham, Major Isaac C. H., was born in Hannibal in 1829, a son of David and Polly Peckham, natives of Connecticut, who were among the first settlers; and he used to take his grain to Rochester in a boat to a grist mill to have it ground into flour. Subject held the office of overseer of the poor fourteen years, and was the only overseer at that time. He was also commissioner of highways five years. He enlisted as a private in Co. F, 110th Regiment of Inf., was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, as first lieutenant, was promoted to captain in March, 1863, and was breveted major for meritorious service. He resigned on account of disability. At the time he was mustered in the United States service there were 101 men in his company, and in one year's time there were but eleven men fit for duty out of the original 101.

Piguet, Victor, was born in Constantia September 13, 1843, son of Francis V. Piguet, a native of France, son of Xavier Piguet of the same place, who came with his family to the United States in 1820, coming direct to Oswego county and settling on a farm in Hastings. Francis, the father, died in 1853, and his wife now lives with her son Victor on the homestead. Subject's chief business since boyhood has been coopering, but later years have been devoted to farming on the homestead of seventy-six acres, which he now owns. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and served until the close of the war. His brother Joseph was with him and died in the hospital. His brother Peter served in the 147th Regiment and was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Piguet is a member of the West Monroe Grange, of which he was at one time treasurer.

Pickett, Garrett, was born in Oswego city in 1839. His father was David Pickett,

a native of Ireland, who was a cartman in Oswego city for many years. His wife was Catherine —, and their children were Catherine, William, David, John and Garrett. The father died when our subject was four years of age, and the mother when he was eight. He was then thrown on the mercies of the world to shift for himself, and secured a position as paper deliverer for the Oswego Palladium and Times, which he followed two years. When ten years old he drove team on the Oswego Canal, and was subjected to many cruelties by the captain, and when winter came he was turned adrift without his pay. That winter he chored for his living, and the following year, secured a position on the canal of Capt. La Mountaine of Constantia, with whom he lived and made his home for ten years. At twenty he steered a boat, and a few years later purchased a half interest in the boat owned by Capt. La Mountaine. The following year the boat was taken from him for debts contracted by its former owner. He then had to begin anew, but with his energy and careful attention to business he soon became the successful owner and operator of other boats. He has accumulated a good property, and made for himself and family a comfortable home. In 1867 he married Laura, daughter of Charles Notgrass of Lee, Oneida county, and they have two children, Emma J. and Jennie. Mr. Pickett is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Reynolds, Charles Henry, was born in West Monroe July 28, 1830, a son of Caleb Reynolds, one of six children of Benjamin Reynolds, of the Mohawk Valley, a farmer who came from the town of Lee to West Monroe. His last days were spent in Michigan. Caleb, the father of subject, was a farmer and resided in Oswego county until his death. His wife was Angeline Patterson of West Monroe, and their children were Charles H., Sanford, Andrew, Adeline, and Delutia. His wife died in 1849, and he died in January, 1894, in Constantia at the home our subject, aged ninety years. Subject began farming for himself at sixteen and later spent ten years as cooper, and some years as boatman on the Erie Canal. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. I, 157th N. Y. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of De Voeres Neck and Sumterville. Since 1866 he has resided on his farm in Constantia, during which time he has lumbered to some extent. In 1866 he married Susan, daughter of Elias Vanderwerker of North River. Mr. Reynolds is a member of Lewis Post, G. A. R., of Constantia, of which he is quartermaster.

Rourke, Dennis, was born in Ireland in 1833 and in 1863 came to Williamstown, where he worked in the tannery for five years, and in 1868 bought and settled on the farm where he now lives. He is one of the leading farmers of his town. His children are James P., John T., Dennis E. and four daughters.

Rohde, George H., was born in the town of Hastings in 1843, a son of Ferdinand T., a native of Constantia, one of two children of Henry, a native of the same place. His father was from Germany, whose name was connected with the early history of this county. He was brought to the United States by George Scriba and surveyed the Scriba tract, for which he was awarded a tract of land west of the village of Constantia, comprising several farms. Henry was a farmer and spent his last days in Constantia. Ferdinand has followed farming and lumbering. His wife was Sarah Walkup of Brewerton, who died when our subject was one week old. His second wife was Maria Liddle of Fayetteville, by whom he had one child, Mrs. Sarah Sl-

cum of Hastings Centre, with whom they now reside. Subject at nineteen enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Mounted Riflemen, Co. L, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Suffolk, Richmond, Jackson, N. C., Seven Pines and Drury's Bluff. He was injured while in the war, and is now obliged to use crutches. In 1866 he married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Martin of Greene county, and they have two children, Harry and Frank. Mr. Rohde is a member of Lewis Post, G. A. R.

Reynolds, Lysander, was born in Sandy Creek March 18, 1810, a son of Daniel and Lelana (Seeber) Reynolds. Daniel came to this town with his father, Lyman, at the age of eighteen, among the first settlers of the place. Lyman was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and in 1868 engaged in sailing on the lakes, which occupation he followed till 1894, when he came to his present farm of 100 acres. While on the lake Mr. Reynolds was in the employ of the Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company for eleven years, on the line from Chicago to Duluth, making the trip once in two weeks. In 1874 he married Ophelia, daughter of Asa Lindsey. They attend and support the M. E. church.

Ridgeway, Amos E., is a son of Rev. Allen Ridgeway, who came from Highlands on the Hudson River and settled in Wayne county as pastor of a Methodist church. By his first wife he had nine children. She died, and he married Alvina Davenport of Sodus, by whom he also had nine children. He was sent to the Boylston Circuit and settled in the northwest part of the town. He stopped preaching in 1862, bought a farm and went to work at his trade of cooper. He died in 1882 in Boylston. His wife is still living at the old home. The record of this double family is as follows: James, living in Boylston, has eleven children; Martha, Mrs. Lyman Cahoon, died in Wayne county in 1892, with five children; Alpheus died in Jefferson county in 1892 and had four children; John lives in Boylston, and has eight children; Emma, Mrs. George Hurd, lives in Wayne county and has three children; Benjamin lives in Ohio. Of the second family Mariette, Mrs. Richard White, has eight children; William has four; Amos E. has five; Paulina, Mrs. Frank Brown, has six; Ruth Mrs. James Dally, has two, and Robert, all living in Boylston. One son, Eugene, died in infancy, and one daughter, Alvina, twin of Paulina. Amos E. was educated in the common schools. He married Ella, daughter of Benjamin Nichols, and lives on a farm of 400 acres in the northeast part of the town. He carries on a lumber business, having a steam saw and shingle mill, purchased from J. C. Whitney in 1886. His children are Hattie, Benjamin A., Amos E., Clement N. and Milton. He was elected justice of the peace in 1893.

Rice, George E., of New England ancestry, was born in Wayne county February 16, 1840. The grandfather, Ebenezer, was born and died in Massachusetts aged eighty-two. The father, Jonathan, was born in Massachusetts and is still living aged eighty-one. He married Lovina Doolittle, born in Connecticut, and their children were Stephen D., Lovina A., Charles G., Harriet J., Jerod F., and our subject. The latter was educated in Wayne county, and is a Mason. He first learned the milling business, which he has always followed. In 1889 he started the mill at Holmesville, known as the Rice Bros. mill, situated on Grind Stone Creek, which being fed by springs affords an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year.

In addition to the milling business, they are extensive dealers in flour and feed. He married, December 6, 1860, Eunice A. Bumps of Oneida county, daughter of Ira and Hannah (Berry) Bumps, and their children are Hattie L., who married Nelson J. Webb of Jefferson county and has one son; and Lilly H., who married Eugene Grant of Jefferson county.

Rudeau, George L., was born in Hastings in April, 1854, son of Joseph, a native of Lorain, France, who came to the United States when twenty-two, settled on a farm in Hastings, removed to Schroepfel, where he resided twenty-five years and died in 1880 aged fifty-five. His wife was Ann (Butt) Loren, by whom he had four children, Mary A., Louise, George L. and Nellie. Subject began farming when twenty-five and came to Hastings in 1882. In 1887 he bought his present farm of his father-in-law of eighty acres, and makes a specialty of raising Holstein stock. In 1879 he married Jeanette Pattat, daughter of Francis and Mary (Pickney) Pattat, natives of France, who reside in Hastings. They have three children, Henry, born in 1880; Charles, born in 1881; and Frank, born in 1884. Mr. Rudeau served as inspector, and he and wife are members of the Hastings Grange, of which he is assistant steward.

Ray, James, was born in 1848 in Schroepfel, a son of Charles and Margaret Ray, natives of Ireland, who reared seven children and died in Oswego county. James was reared on a farm and married in 1880 Addie L. Gilbert, by whom he has two children, Howard and Marion. He has been on his present farm seventeen years, has eighty acres, and follows general farming. He served one term as trustee.

Rapeter, Charles, was born in Montgomery county in 1831, moved to Fulton county when a child and from there to Orwell, Oswego county, when seven years old, and to New Haven in 1864, where he has a good farm of ninety acres, and is considered one of the best farmers in his town. He married in 1855 Amelia Lias, and has one daughter, Cora.

Rowe, Augustus F., was born in New Haven in 1840, spent eight years in Iowa and Illinois, returning to New Haven in 1868. He married in 1867 Caroline Willmarth, by whom he has two children, Frank H. and Fred W. Mr. Rowe has been in the mercantile business at New Haven since 1869, and interested in the grocery and meat trade in Syracuse since 1891. After filling the New Haven postmastership twenty years, he resigned in 1893. The late Normau Rowe, the father, died in 1887. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1795, moved with his parents to Oneida county in 1803, was at Sackett's Harbor as a militia man; married in 1816 Mary Moore and moved to New Haven in 1817. He was sheriff six years, justice of peace from 1827 till his death, and also town clerk fifteen years. His first wife died in 1835, and he afterward married Mrs. Sarah Hitchcock, who died in 1880. His children are N. M., of New Haven; Henry of Ohio; Augustus F., and Abbie of New Haven, formerly for many years a teacher in the Oswego city schools.

Radway, Charles W., M. D., a native of Canton, St. Lawrence county, was born in 1852, educated at Canton and Potsdam Academies, and graduated from the N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College in 1876. He practiced his profession one year at Canton, since which date he has been located at Mexico, where he has a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Oswego County Homoeopathic Medical Society, and

the State Homeopathic Medical Society. His wife, whom he married in 1878, was Minnie Bennett, and they have one daughter, Ruth.

Reese, Dantford, was born in Montgomery county in 1850, came to Oswego county in 1856, and located with his parents in Hastings. The father, Abraham, was born in Montgomery county in 1812, married and reared his family in that county, and died in 1878. The mother of our subject, Sarah (Delim) Reese, also a native of Montgomery county, lives with her son Dantford.

Rhodes, Nicholas, was born in France August 15, 1843, son of Nicholas and Mary Ann Rhodes. He came to the United States when eight years old with his father, who bought a farm in Jefferson county. His father was one of the early settlers of Jefferson county, remained there twelve years on his first visit, then returned to France and remained twelve years, when he returned to Oswego and died in 1893, and his wife the same year. Subject volunteered in the late civil war, going to the front with the 10th N. Y. Artillery, and served in some of the principal battles of the war, receiving a severe wound at Petersburg. After leaving the army he purchased a farm near Oswego, which he sold and purchased his present farm in Parish. He married Rosalie Bartholemeu, and has four children, Pauline, Odelia, Lillie and Stella.

Robertson, Romayne Consider, was born in Windham, Greene county, December 16, 1846, son of James R. and Margaret (Camp) Robertson. The Robertsons were tanners in Windham, Constantia and Parish. Mr. Robertson was educated in Coxsackie and from there went to work in his father's tannery, and followed it until the bark was used up in this section and drove that industry to Pennsylvania. Previous to 1878 the tanning firm was Robertson & Bros., and it was then changed to L. A. & R. C. Robertson, and so continued until 1883, when the supply of bark was exhausted. Mr. Robertson is at present in the milling business at Parish. He was elected supervisor in 1871 and 1876.

Ringland, Mrs. Joseph, proprietor of the Ringland House. This hotel was started by Joseph Ringland and wife in 1879. Mr. Ringland was born in Canada August 20, 1832, and came to the United States in 1849. He entered the employ of the Globe Hotel at Syracuse, and in 1862 married Alice M. Breen, of Ireland, daughter of William and Margaret (Hoyden) Breen. April 21, 1862, he started a hotel at Minetto, which he conducted eleven years, then kept a restaurant seven years in Oswego, after which he opened the above house. It has a capacity of about 100, with sample room, and is doing a fine local business. The father of our subject was a soldier in the British army. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ringland are as follows: Jennie, born April 2, 1865; William J., born September 12, 1874; Joseph B., born May 23, 1878. Jennie married George L. Tift of Oswego, and has three children. Joseph Ringland died November 16, 1891. He was a Mason, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, K. of P., and while taking no active interest in politics, was always foremost in all moves for the prosperity of his town.

Stedman, Wells, lives on a farm of 100 acres two miles east of the village of Redfield. His house is known as an excellent place for sportsmen to stop at when out for trout, birds or larger game. He was born in 1841 in Florence. His grandfather, Elijah, came when a young man from Connecticut to Canastota, where his father, William, was born in 1810. Elijah spent most of his life in Camden, finally

removing to Pompey where he died. William lived in Redfield from 1837 to 1865, and then moved to Oran. He married Angeline Nott and reared ten children. The oldest son, Levi, served in the navy during the Civil war, and died in 1891; Herman C., a farmer in Nebraska, was shot and killed by a hired man in 1887, the man taking refuge in a barn, which was surrounded by the neighbors and set on fire; Isleton, another son, lives in Osceola. The daughters are Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Corwin, Mrs. Brockway, Mrs. Woolever and Mrs. Moore. Wells married Charlotte Tubbs of North Bay. Their four children, Frank, Ritta, Andrew and Louise, are all deceased. Mr. Stedman spent fifteen years on canal and railroad building. He was in the mercantile business on Oneida Lake, conducted a hotel in Jefferson county two years, and in 1884 came from Minneapolis to Redfield. He has served as justice of the peace one term.

Sargent, Charles D., was born in Richland, Oswego county, March 18, 1850. A. J. Sargent, his father, was originally from Connecticut, coming to Oswego county with his father, when the section around Richland was a wilderness. The father married Martha L., daughter of John Butler of Amboy. They had four children, Ida, deceased; Charles D., Edward and Andrew. Our subject has always followed farming. In 1870 he married Cleantha E., daughter of Gilbert Coe of Richland. Her grandfather was one of the oldest settlers of Albion. Their children are Maud A., Mamie B., Jennie C., and Gilbert E. The two oldest have taught several terms in school. Our subject is a member of the Grange.

Spoon, Ezra, was born in Herkimer county in 1834, and at the age of nine years came to Amboy with his father, Warner Spoon, who was a son of Henry Spoon. Mr. Spoon worked at the broker trade for some fifteen years, after which he devoted himself to farming. He married Mary, daughter of John Patchen, and they have one son, Perry.

Schilly, Valentine, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 30, 1832, son of Philip A. and Anna Marie Schilly of the same place. Philip was a carpenter and farmer, and their children were Philip A., Elizabeth, Anna Marie, Lena, Valentine and John. In 1854 Mr. Schilly came to the United States, three years later came to Hastings where he soon bought a farm, and now owns 123 acres. He has married twice, first in 1861 Catharine Hyde of Germany, by whom he had six children, Philip A., who is a carpenter and farmer in Hastings; Charles and John, who conduct a livery and sale stable in Syracuse; George H., Valentine and Dora. She died in 1882, and in 1884 he married second Mrs. Elizabeth Bower of Germany, by whom he has one child, William. He has one brother in this country, Philip A. of Syracuse.

Smith, Hiram J., was born in Hastings February 23, 1856, son of Morris D., a native of Onondaga county, born in 1824, whose parents were Lemuel and Cinthy Smith, natives of Vermont. Subject's father was a carpenter and farmer. In 1846 he married Eliza, daughter of Nathaniel Bolles of Palermo, and their children were Hiram J. and Laura M., who was the wife of Dr. Horace Mervine of Cicero and died in 1880. Subject and father live together in Caughdenoy. Subject attended school in Central Square three years, graduated from Phoenix Academy in 1883. In 1887 he obtained a State certificate, since which time he has taught school, teaching three years in Michigan. Since 1891 he has been principal of the Caughdenoy school, and is a member of the Good Templars.

Snow, James M., was born in Hastings on the farm he owns in 1851, son of Nathan, a native of Oswego county, born in Constantia October 1814. The grandfather was Aaron Snow, a farmer. Nathan spent his life in Oswego county, was a farmer and served in many town offices. His wife was Elsie Shue, and their children were Retic and James M. Subject's parents died in 1856 and 1892 respectively. At the age of twenty-one subject began working on the railroad, later clerked in a hotel in Syracuse, and still later in a hardware store. In 1884 he returned to the farm of 125 acres which he has since conducted. He married in 1878 Rose, daughter of Robert and Abigail (Ladd) McChesney of Onondaga county, and their children are Elsie, Gale and Hazel. Subject is a member of the Masonic order. Nathan Snow was one who with Elder Woodin organized the first Baptist Church in Central Square.

Stewart, Edgar E., of New England ancestry, was born in Oswego county November 29, 1865, a grandson of Eathol of Massachusetts who died in this county aged eighty-two years. The father of our subject, Ira, was born in Massachusetts and died here aged eighty-two years. He married Elizabeth Converse, who is now living aged seventy-two years, and their children were Esther, Edwin, Elon, Lydia, Milow, Silas, Cyrus and Edgar; of whom Esther, Milow, Edwin, Cyrus and Lydia are deceased. Edgar was educated in Oswego and Pulaski, and married Grace Hollenbeck, daughter of A. N. Hollenbeck of Pulaski, roadmaster for the R. W. & O. Railroad, who married Alfreda Calkins of Oswego county. Our subject has one child, Gardner, born October 6, 1892.

Stewart, Olon Converse, of New England ancestry, was born in Richland March 8, 1856. The father, Ira, was born in Massachusetts, and died in Oswego county aged seventy-nine. His wife was Elizabeth Green, and their children are Cyrus, Edwin, Esther, Silas, our subject, Lydia and Edgar, of whom all are deceased except Silas, Edgar and our subject. The maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Subject was educated at Richland, farmed until 1890, started in the milk business, and now does the principal milk business in the town. He married, November 22, 1884, Melissa Knowland, of Sandy Creek, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Near) Knowland, and they have one son, Carroll, born September 29, 1886.

Stewart, Thomas R., of English ancestry, was born in this county February 23, 1841, a grandson of Eathol, of Massachusetts, who died in this county aged eighty-one. His father was Draper Stewart, born in Rensselaer county, who married Mary Looks of that county, who died aged thirty-seven years. Their children were Leilah B., Lydia M., Esther, Thomas R., Joel W., Sarah and Harriet, who died in 1855. Thomas R. was educated in the public schools, and enlisted in 1861 in the 24th N. Y. Vols., serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was in four battles, and was honorably discharged in 1863. February 22, 1865, he married Eleanor J. Lighthall, daughter of Mitchell and Melissa (Guy) Lighthall. Mrs. Stewart was born in Providence, Ontario, Canada, her father being German and her mother a native of England.

Stewart, Wilber, of New England ancestry, was born in Richland January 26, 1838, a grandson of Eathol Stewart, of New England, who died in this county aged ninety-two years, and a son of Joel, who was born in Vermont and died in Oswego county aged ninety years. Joel married Betsey White, a native of Vermont, who is now living, aged seventy-two years, and their children are Gilbert, Orin, Wilber, Sallie,

Harriet, Milton, Ellen; of whom Orin, Milton, Sallie and Harriet are deceased. The grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and has always followed farming and dairying. July 14, 1862, he married Julia, daughter of Simeon K. and Tamer (Town) Eaton of Oneida county, and they have had these children: Mary, Fred, Pearl, Millie, Celia, Joel; of whom Fred and Celia are deceased. Albert, a brother of Mrs. Stewart, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Spencer, Theodore D., of New England ancestry, was born in Jefferson county December 22, 1829. His father, Joseph, was born in Herkimer county, and died in Oswego county aged seventy-five. He married Anna Lee of Vermont, who died in Oswego county aged seventy-seven. Their children were Newland, Lucy, Lovina, William, Theodore D., Adaline and Duane; the latter two with our subject alone surviving. The father was a shoemaker by trade and a colonel in the early State militia. Theodore was educated in Henderson, Jefferson county, and his first occupation was as a sailor on the lakes. He next worked as shoemaker, has also been constable, mail contractor, tax collector, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. February 7, 1852, he married Hannah, daughter of Sherry and Betsey Hardy of Port Ontario. She died February 5, 1861, and February 9, 1862, he married Fluelen —, of Canada. Their children are William P., Ella, Hettie, Perry, Etta and Lula. Of these Perry, Hettie and Lula are deceased. William is in the oil business in Pennsylvania.

Tucker, Frank A., was born in Sandy Creek, September 13, 1867, of New England ancestry. His grandfather, a soldier of 1812, was born in Connecticut and died in this town aged eighty-nine; his father, Manfred M., was born in Oswego county, and married Cornelia K. Taylor, both now living. Their children are Edwin W., Fred E., a daughter who died young, Frank A., Burton A., and Chloe. Fred E. was drowned at Point Peninsula, Jefferson county, in November, 1886, while rescuing shipwrecked sailors. Chloe is also deceased. Frank A. was educated in Sandy Creek and at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in Boston in 1891. He worked one year in the laboratory of the city hospital at Boston, prescription department, and also one year at Worcester, as a prescription clerk. Prior to attending college he had clerked two years in Sandy Creek and also for a time at Holyoke, Mass. May 1, 1893, he bought out the firm of Pruyn & Co. of this place, which drug store he now conducts. It is the only store of the kind in town and carries a full line of all drugs and chemicals, as well as tobacco and cigars, toilet articles, paints and oils, stationery, cutlery, etc. March 9, 1892, our subject married Flora B., daughter of Yates W. and Anice (Bateman) Newton, and they have one child, Anice Ruth, born July 5, 1893. Mr. Tucker is a member of the New York Pharmaceutical Association.

Thomas, Martin H., was born in Herkimer county December 27, 1827. His grandfather, Isaac, was born in Albany, and died in Schenectady aged ninety-five. His father, Martin P., was born in Schenectady and died in Oswego county aged seventy-two. Martin P. married Annie Ostrum of Montgomery county, who died aged eighty-two, and their children were Margaret C., Martin H., James, Jane A., Marietta, Charles E., Hannah M., and George D. The grandfather of our subject was a Rev-

olutionary soldier, and the father was a farmer and hotel keeper. Martin H. was educated in Schenectady and Oswego counties, and was engaged in the hotel business and the grocery trade for some time. He then opened a hotel in Sandy Creek in 1852, and has resided here ever since, being now proprietor of the Sandy Creek House, one of the leading hotels of northern Oswego county, with the best of accommodations for travelers and summer tourists. It is situated a mile from the depot, with a free 'bus for the accommodation of guests, and Mr. Thomas caters only to the best trade. February 29, 1848, he married Levina, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Ferguson) Dingman, and their children are M. Fayette, Rosa B., Birdie, and Clarence G., of whom Birdie is deceased. Fayette married Cora Baker; Rosa married B. J. Bedinger; and Clarence married Cassie Monroe. Our subject is an Odd Fellow.

Tallman, Ezra S., is a farmer and owns 200 acres. He was born in Herkimer county in 1829. He moved to Jefferson county in 1832 and to this town in 1869 on the farm where he now lives. He was supervisor of Hannibal from 1879 to 1882, and was also supervisor of the town of Brownville, Jefferson county, five years. He married in Jefferson county Sophia Green and has two children, Ida and Gertie. One son, John, is deceased. Ezra S. Tallman is a son of John Tallman of Herkimer county, who married Phoebe Mathers. John was a son of Ebenezer Tallman of Herkimer county. He died in Jefferson county in 1863, aged fifty-nine years, and his wife Phoebe, died in December, 1860, aged forty-nine years.

Thompson, George S., was born in Danby in 1851. His parents were of Quaker descent. His father, Israel, married Freeloze Nichols. George was born on the same farm his father was, which belonged to the grandfather. The family moved in 1861 to Mount Holley. There were of the children that grew up: Anna, now Mrs. Smith living in Vermont. John in Chicago; he was captain of Co. B, 14th Vt. Vols., through the war. Henry lives in Boston. Silas was a sergeant in the same company with John; he staid with his regiment to the close of the war, but had contracted disease, from which he died soon after. The mother died in 1885 aged seventy-four, and the father in 1887, aged eighty. George attended district schools, and clerked five years at East Wallingford. He married Franc Dickerman, who died in 1871. In 1874 he came to Redfield, where he married Ellen G. daughter of James Petrie, and they have one child, James, who died in the spring of 1880. Mr. Thompson was with the tannery company until it closed business in the spring of 1885. He bought the store and stock and nine acres of land, and has carried on the business on his own account since. It is a general store, and he adds to it some lumber transactions. He has been elected town clerk one term, and supervisor twice.

Turpinig, Valentine, was born in Oswego county January 10, 1833, son of Valentine and Mary (Ladd) Turpinig, both of Herkimer county. The grandfather was a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch. The father was a farmer. He died in Jefferson county at the age of seventy-five years. Mary bore him eight children; Valentine, jr., and one other brother are the only surviving members of the family. Valentine, jr., has always followed farming and owns a farm of one hundred acres mostly under cultivation. Most of his life has been spent in Jefferson county. In 1853 he married his first wife, Betsey Petrie, who was of Dutch parentage. November 14, 1893, he

married his second wife, Carrie Petrie, also of Dutch parentage. Mr. Turpin is a member of the Grange.

Tanner, Lansing, was born May 31, 1834, a son of William Tanner who came with his wife and family to Albion in 1838 and settled near where our subject now lives, clearing over 200 acres for his farm. He married Inez, daughter of Cornelius Richardson, of Whitestown, Oneida county, and of their eleven children six survive. The early days of our subject were spent in boating on the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York, which he followed thirty years. In 1864 he enlisted in the 184th Regiment, but never served in any battles; he was placed as a butcher on the field. He married first Eliza Preston in 1856, and had six children, all now living. Mrs. Tanner died in 1890, aged fifty years, and he married second Carrie, daughter of George Manning of Parish. Mr. Tanner is a captain of the Sons of Veterans at Sand Bank and has a farm of eighty-four acres.

Trumbull, James W., of Scotch ancestry, was born in Richland February 15, 1834, son of James, who was born in Vermont and died in Oswego county aged eighty-eight. He married Malinda Covey, born in Oswego county, where she died aged forty-one. Their children were Elizabeth, Ann, Olive, Smith, Spencer, Luther, Maria, our subject, Selby D., and Elda; of whom Olive, Smith (killed in the battle of Petersburg), Spencer, Maria, Selby (who was wounded in Pittsburg Landing), and Elda are dead. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather, Simon, was born in New England and died in Vermont. Subject was educated at Richland, is a farmer and dairyman, and is a Mason. He married July 22, 1856, Mary Jackson of Oswego county, daughter of Hilance and Dolly (Fox) Jackson, by whom he had these children; Frances, born December 25, 1858, and Ransom, born January 29, 1863. Frances married Charles Ellis of Richland, and has one son; Ransom lives with his parents.

Townsend, William R., was born in Herkimer county in 1826, son of Alaman and Mary (Parker) Townsend, natives of Putnam and Saratoga counties respectively. Subject's mother died when he was eight years old and in 1852 the father came with his family to Oswego county, locating in Schroepfel. The father was sheriff of Herkimer county two terms, member of assembly, county clerk one term, supervisor and justice of the peace. He died in 1882 aged ninety-five. William R. is the only survivor of three children: Harvey, who lived on the homestead in Herkimer and died in 1883; and Maria Theresa, who died in Mexico in 1862. William R. was in California several years mining and following his trade of masonry, and in the winter of 1861 enlisted in Co. B, 42d N. Y., from which he was afterward transferred to Co. E, 184th. He was orderly sergeant and most of the time on Major Charles B. Sharper's division of spies. The father was in the war of 1812 and the paternal grandfather, Isaac, served throughout the Revolutionary war. Mr. Townsend married Sarah A. Bell of Herkimer county, who died in 1854, leaving a daughter, Mary E. His present wife was Mrs. Lucy R. Webster, and they have a daughter, Dora Maria, who is a teacher in the academy at Newburg on the Hudson.

Travers, Henry, a native of the town of Parish, was born in 1856, and owns part of the old Austin tract that was settled by the twin brothers, Henry and Daniel Austin, who came from Vermont in 1825. They built the house now occupied by Mr.

Travers, which is considered the oldest house in the town of Mexico. Jacob Travers, the grandfather of our subject, came from Vermont and was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Parish, and was in the war of 1812. His son Abraham was born in the town of Parish, and lived and died there in 1881. Mrs. Travers is also a representative of one of the oldest families of Oswego county. Her grandfather, Edward Rollen, came from Wales and located in Williamstown, and her father, Edward Rollen, still lives in Williamstown. Mr. and Mrs. Travers have three children, Lizzie, Clarence and Myrtle.

Tillapaugh, Rev. H. H., was born in 1840 where he now resides in Mexico. He completed his education at the Mexico Academy in 1860, was married in 1866 to Mary F. Austin, and has always resided in Mexico except a residence of five years in Michigan. Their children are Walter, Lizzie, George and Claude H. Solomon, the father, was born in Montgomery county in 1805, and resides with subject of sketch. He came to Mexico a young man, and married Eliza Everetts, who died in 1885 aged seventy-three.

Tillapaugh, William A., brother of H. H. Tillapaugh, was born in Mexico in 1838, engaged in milling from 1858 till 1862, then enlisted in the 1st Cal. Cav. served three years in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and returned to Mexico in 1866. In 1870 he married Harriet M., daughter of Charles G. Tiffany, and from 1872 served twelve years as deputy sheriff. In 1890 he was appointed court crier by Judge Wright, serving two years, when he was reappointed by Judge Stowell, and is still occupying that position.

Tilton, Orville H., was born in 1851 in Mexico, and is a son of Smith and Sarah (Gilmore) Tilton, born in Washington, county in 1823, and she a native of Oswego county, born in 1831. The father died in 1882, and the mother resides at Oswego Falls. Our subject spent two years in Illinois and two years in Kansas. In 1881 he married Ella Myers, a native of Palermo, and they have four children: Roy A., Hattie E., Mac S., and Florence Inez.

Tipper, H. J., was born in Sussex, England, July 3, 1851, son of Edward and Olive Tipper. Came to this country when six years of age, was educated in the district school near Lockport, then went to learn the trade of house painter, became a boss painter and contractor for fifteen years, then bought the farm on which he now lives and conducts in addition to his painting business. He married Ida Skinner of Butler, Wayne county, by whom he has one child, Olive L., six years of age.

Stratton, Moses K. The great-grandfathers of our subject on both sides served in the Revolution. Charles T. Stratton, 1st, was of Dutch descent and lived at Cocksackie. When the war broke out he organized a body of men and went into the service as their colonel, but was never mustered in, consequently received no pay. He had the misfortune to lose all his property. His descendants have in their possession scrip, issued on very common paper, signed by George Washington in acknowledgment of indebtedness by the Government to Colonel Stratton, but they were never paid. Charles T., 2d, son of the colonel, was born at Cocksackie, and ran away from home, going to sea. After some years he found his way back home, went on up the river to the Champlain country, over into Vermont, and to Bennington, where he married Mary, daughter of Shubel Bullock, a ship carpenter who had also served in

the Revolution. Of their two children, one died in infancy, and the other was Darius. He moved from Vermont to Ticonderoga, living in that section for several years, then to Fair Haven and Hulberton, working in grist mills. In 1856 the father and son came to Constantia, settling in "Shaksbush," now Bernhard's Bay, where Charles T. had a brother, Willett. They had saved quite a sum of money and with it bought of Willett a farm now known as the Henry Hahn place, paying for it in gold. They found afterwards that it was mortgaged for all it was worth, and they were left penniless. The father never recovered from this and after working around several years in the factories died in 1872. Darius also worked in the factories, and at any work he could get, until the war of the Rebellion broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted, and died the following February, leaving a widow and three children. He had married Elizabeth Youmans, who is still living in Bernhard's Bay, and his children were Moses K., Ida, who married Asa Montross and lives in Cleveland, N. Y.; and John, who married Johanna Shears of Crescent, and resides in Bernhard's Bay. Moses K. was born in 1855, and lived in Bernhard's Bay until 1874, attending school and doing any kind of work he could get to do, carrying mail, clerking in a store, etc. He next went to Oneida, where he worked for A. R. Tenner in the hardware business, being on the road as salesman most of the time, during which he married Sarah A. Lilly of Durhamville. He was station agent at Bernhard's Bay in 1881, clerked again for two or three years, and in 1884 took charge of the glass works, where he continued until 1892. He then removed to Panther Lake, where he has a quaint little hotel, and does a good business, entertaining hunting and fishing parties. He has one daughter, Mabel. He has taken quite an active interest in politics, and has served as committeeman, etc.

Tuttle, Daniel H., was born in 1844 in Amboy on the farm where his father, William Tuttle, and his grandfather, Septimus, settled among the early settlers of Amboy. Mr. Tuttle entered the army of 1861 in Co. E, 32d N. Y. Vols., as a musician. He returned to Amboy, and after spending some years in Michigan and Wisconsin, returned in 1885 and repurchased the old homestead in Amboy, where he has since resided.

Turner, George L., was born in Oswego December 9, 1833. He first sailed on the lakes and commanded the Gypsy, Selkirk and Sanderson. He left the lakes in 1870, and opened the Empire House, which he still conducts. The house is located on the bank of the Oswego River. It is patronized principally by sailors. In 1893 he built a hotel at Baldwin's Bay, Lake Ontario, about a mile and a half from the center of the city. It is a fine modern hotel and is making a reputation as a first class summer resort.

Thompson, Albert S., was born in Buffalo November 11, 1856, a son of John and Mary C. (Goodwin) Thompson. The father was born in Norway, and is still living at the age of seventy-one, and the mother, who is also living, was born in Sweden. Albert was educated in Buffalo and in Oswego. After completing his studies he first engaged at work on a tug in Oswego harbor, of which he was captain before he was eighteen. In 1879 he became custodian of the lighthouse supplies for the United States government, with which he was engaged three years, then took a railroad tug from Buffalo, following this occupation for two years. During the next five years he

sold groceries on the road for T. Kingsford, after which he traveled, selling tobacco for four years. In 1804 he bought the store at 192 West First street, where he now carries a full line of tobacco, domestic, Key West, and imported cigars, and all kinds of smoker's articles, and also handles the largest stock of papers (including the New York and other dailies) in the county. In 1882 he married Mary, daughter of Henry W. and Nancy J. (Murray) Secber, and their children are Bessie L., born November 21, 1882; Fannie S., born November 1, 1884; and Albert S., jr., born October 15, 1890. Mr. Thompson is a Mason and was also a member of the Volunteer Fire Department.

Upton, Daniel, was born in Sandy Creek September 29, 1820, the only son of James and Eunice (Knowlton) Upton; he a native of Connecticut and she of New Hampshire. They came to Sandy Creek in a very early day. Mr. Upton was in the war of 1812. He was a farmer and lived and died on the farm now owned by our subject. The father of James Upton was one of the first settlers of this town. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has always been a farmer, owns 200 acres, and follows general farming and dairying. Mr. Upton married in 1857 Lavina Widrig, a native of Herkimer county, and came to Sandy Creek when five years old. Subject and wife have two children, W. D. and Lydia, who died aged sixteen.

Valentine, Isaac W., was born in Mount Clemens, Mich., in January, 1830, son of William, born in Poughkeepsie, whose father was Isaac Valentine, a merchant of the same place. William was a tanner and conducted the tannery in Durhamville, where he was scalded to death in 1848. His wife was Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Lucretia Wyckoff of Catskill, and their children were Isaac W., Charles D., Margaret A., Frances M. and Agnes. Subject has cared for himself since he was twelve years of age. When fourteen he engaged in a glass factory as window glass blower, which trade he has since followed. He came to Constantia in 1860, and in 1873 purchased the farm of forty-eight acres where he moved in 1880 and has since resided. In 1860 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Kelley of Cleveland, born in Goldburn, Canada, and their children are William Isaac and James Martin. William has two children, Vera and Lester B. Mr. Valentine is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges, in the latter of which he has passed all the chairs. He is a member of the Window Glass Labor Assembly.

Varney, George L., of French ancestry, was born in Troy, November 22, 1851, a grandson of William Varney, who was a native of France and died in Vermont; and a son of William of this State, who is still living aged eighty-two. The latter married Hannah M. —, and their children are George L., Laura M., Mary J., Hattie G., all living. The father was a soldier in the Rebellion. George L. was educated in Troy and this county in the common schools and first engaged in tanning, which he followed until 1885, when he opened a general store and harness shop at Holmesville, which he still conducts. December 20, 1893 he was appointed postmaster. He married, February 19, 1871, Rory Briggs of Oswego county, a daughter of J. L. and Charlotte (Towsley) Briggs, and they have one child, Maud M., born January 28, 1872, a graduate of Sandy Creek High School, and a fine musician. She is a teacher in this county.

Vorce, Albert J., was born in Mexico in 1843 and married Nellie McComber in 1869, who died in 1881, leaving one child, Burton A. Winfred A., the other child, is deceased. Mr. Vorce afterward married Julia Bath. His parents, Joseph C. and Clarissa (Douglass) Vorce, died in 1876 and 1878 respectively. Their children are Harriet, now Mrs. Smith Vickery of Palermo; Allen S., killed at the battle of the Wilderness in Co. B, 147th Regiment; Albert J.; Henry H., of Mexico.

Utz, Alois, was born in Germany January 13, 1838, son of Joseph and Catharine Utz. He came to this country in 1865 and bought a farm in Parish in 1878. His farm contains over 300 acres, consisting of two farms, one of them under a good state of cultivation and the other partially cultivated. He married Mrs. Frederica Genler, and has four children, Alois, Joe, Will and Allie.

Van Buren, John, a sturdy representative of an old and important family, was born in Volney in 1816. For forty years he was a boatman, carrying flour, lumber and grain from Oswego to New York and other points. He is now retired and lives on a pleasant farm near his birthplace. Peter Van Buren, his father, came here in 1800 from Kinderhook, N. Y., and became a boat pilot between Fulton and Oswego. His wife was Betsey Althouse, who died in 1888 at the age of ninety-two years, leaving nine children. In 1836 John Van Buren married Lucretia, daughter of Elisha Bundy. Their children were Asa, Celia, Hamilton, Carrie, and Amanda, all deceased except the latter, who married Charles Thompson, a soldier of the late war, who now manages the home farm.

Watkins, Delos, was born September 17, 1844, a son of Philo B., who was born in Massachusetts and died in Sandy Creek, and of Sallie Lindsey, his wife. Our subject was educated in Oswego county, and first learned cabinetmaking. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the 24th N. Y. Vol. Inft., serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was honorably discharged in June, 1863. He was corporal, and served in the following engagements: Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Chancellorsville, and Antietam, where he was wounded. He was seven months orderly for General Hatch. He was on the first boat to cross after the capture of Fredericksburg, four men being shot in the boat. In 1863 Mr. Watkins opened a furniture, undertaking, and a livery business, which he still continues. In 1884 he became proprietor of the Watkins House, which is one of the finest hotels in the town.

Woodard, Simon H., was born in Sandy Creek June 7, 1838, a son of Levi and Betsey (Hadley) Woodard, he a native of Hoosick and she of Sandy Creek. The father of Levi was Charles Woodard, who came to Sandy Creek in 1823 where he died. The father of Mrs. Woodard was Simon Hadley, one of the early settlers of Sandy Creek. Father of subject was a cooper by trade, and also followed farming. He died in June, 1894, aged eighty-five years, and his wife died in 1844. By a second marriage to Ann Fitch he had one son. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has always followed farming, owns 100 acres and follows dairying, keeping about twelve cows. Mr. Woodard married in February, 1865, Lydia Cartwright, a native of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, and daughter of Frederick and Emily Cartwright. Her father died in Sandy Creek where her mother now resides. Mr. Woodard and wife had three children: Udora, wife of Fred Lillis of Sandy Creek; Estella, a graduate of Sandy Creek High School, who is now engaged in farm-

ing; and Dexter, attending school at home. The grandparents on both sides were among the very first settlers of Sandy Creek. The wife of Charles Woodard was Chloe, daughter of Clarence Lasure, who also came to Sandy Creek in a very early day, where he died.

Waters, George, was born in Williamstown in 1867 and is a son of William, who came from Kent, England, in 1853 and to the farm where George now lives in 1860 where he was a farmer until 1891. He then sold his farm to his two sons, George and William E., who are both farmers. George married Cora Blunt and lives on the south half of the farm. William E. married Addie Baker of Nebraska, where he spent ten years prior to 1891, when he bought part of the Waters homstead and is now a farmer.

Wolven, George A., was born in Fulton in 1866, educated at the Hannibal Union School, and Fulton Union School and Academy. He went into mercantile business at South Hannibal in 1891, which he still continues. He married Bertha Lawrence of Fulton, a daughter of Milo Lawrence, formerly a merchant of Fulton for many years, and afterward a commercial traveler.

Wiltse, Frederick, was born in Hannibal in 1827 on the farm he now owns of 130 acres. He was a son of Cornelius Wiltse who was a native of Duanesburg, but settled on this farm in 1815. He and his family lived in his wagon while he built his house. He came through the woods from Hannibal village to his farm, there being no road cut at that time. He was a son of Henry Wiltse, who with his brother Benjamin, took up 640 acres of the wilderness, and the two brothers cut the first timber and commenced the clearing of their farm. Frederick Wiltse married Emma A. Copland of Hannibal, and they have four children: Mrs. Ella Lund, wife of W. H. Lund; Orville, Sheridan and Floyd. One son, Maurice, died in August, 1865, aged four years. He has held the office of commissioner of highways of this town two years. Cornelius Wiltse died in 1867, aged eighty-three years.

Wilder, B. K. was born December 3, 1823, son of Benjamin and Nabby (McIntosh) Wilder, who were born in Hampshire county, Mass. The father came to Richfield Springs about fifty-eight years ago, where they resided until his death, the mother surviving him about eight years. They had nine children, of whom B. K. and George survive. For three years B. K. drove a stage line to and from Little Falls, since which time he has been a farmer. He was educated in Richfield Springs, and in 1845 married Lucy, daughter of Henry Freeman of Richfield Springs. They are the parents of four children, Alfred, deceased; Hiram; John B.; and Mary. John B. is the proprietor of a cheese factory. B. K. is a member of Masonic lodge No. 415.

Wiltse, W. D., was born in Hannibal October 1, 1835, was educated in the public schools, and enlisted in Co. E. 23d Michigan Vols., serving throughout the war. His brother, James A., was killed during the war at Jackson, Miss. His father, James Wiltse, was born March 9, 1803, and married in October, 1823, Rachel Dorn, and settled in Hannibal. They resided there until 1836, then removed to the town of Oswego, where Mr. Wiltse died July 15, 1893, and his wife in May, 1891.

Davis, William Henry, of New Hampshire ancestry, was born in Oswego county April 18, 1859, son of John B., born in New Hampshire, who died in Oswego county

aged seventy-three. His wife was Caroline H. Kelley, born in Pulaski, and their children were Robert W., William H., Henry Clay, John B., jr., Carrie, Fannie L., and Dudley P., all of whom are living. The father was a commercial traveler and a Mason. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather, Pitman, was born in New Hampshire, where he died aged sixty. Subject was educated in Oswego county, began as a farmer, then started the mercantile business and has conducted the only store in Union Square twelve years. He does a general merchandise business, handling country produce of all kinds, and is one of the largest shippers from this station. He is an Episcopalian. He married, September 2, 1879, Emma L. Hartson of Oswego county, daughter of Byron and Diana (Randall) Hartson. Their children are Bessie, Robert B. and Winifred, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Davis has been postmaster ten years, which office he still holds.

Yale, Albert A., was born in Vernon Centre, Oneida county, in September, 1834, son of Joseph Yale of Connecticut, one of three children of Joseph Yale of Connecticut, who was a carpenter and joiner by trade. Joseph, the father of our subject, was a carpenter and millwright, and spent his last days in Michigan. His wife was Parney M., daughter of Daniel and Eliza Pettibone, who came to Cleveland in 1840. Daniel was a farmer and contractor, and with Sidras Ward built the first glass factory in the county in 1841 on the present site of the Crawford Getman glass factory. He was a prominent man in this section, was one of the first five who organized the first abolition party in this town. They had three children, Henry S., Phidelia A. and Albert A. He died in 1888 aged seventy-nine, and his wife still resides on the homestead in the village of Cleveland aged eighty-four. Our subject began for himself as a farmer, to which vocation he has devoted most of his attention. From 1854 to 1857 he engaged in the wagonmaking business in Cleveland. In 1857 he married Hannah B. Willis of Cleveland. Mr. Yale has been prominently identified with the political affairs of his town, and filled the office of poormaster five years and assessor eight years. He now owns and operates fifty acres of the homestead.

Whitford, George A., was born in Scriba December 29, 1853. At fifteen years of age he went to Chicago and was engaged in the restaurant business for thirteen years, part of which time he was also engaged in the bakery business. In 1889 he opened a general store in Minetto, which he has since conducted successfully. In 1885 he married Frances Peterson. They have one son, Claude. Mr. Whitford is a Mason. His parents were G. W. Whitford and Dolly A. (Parkhurst) Whitford.

White, John, jr., is the son of John White of Fulton, who for many years manufactured illuminating gas here, before the introduction of electric lights in 1887. The elder White was born in Ireland in 1820, and in 1845 came to America and settled in Auburn, N. Y. In 1858 he came to Fulton and took charge of the gas works. He was married to Margaret O'Neill, who became the mother of eight children. He has filled various offices of trust in the village of his adoption. The death of his wife occurred in 1894. John White, jr., established in 1890 a tinsmithing business in Fulton and is already doing a large business in that line, also handles stoves, furnaces, etc. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Feeley of Auburn, N. Y., by whom he has two children, Eilen and Kittie, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years.

Wiegand, Louis, was born in Germany, and in 1879 organized the Oswego German

Brewing Co. at 195 East First street. In 1882 Mr. Wiegand bought the other partner's interest, since which he has conducted the business alone. He manufactures and exports porter, stock, pale and cream ales, etc., and is assisted by his son, Louis E., who is the active manager. The annual output is from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels, and the Canadian barley is used for malt, besides extra choice hops. Each brand of their goods is sold in barrels, half-barrels and quarter-barrels, they have the latest improved machinery, and use steam power. Our subject was born August 24, 1840, and came to America in 1867, and settled in Oswego. He first worked in a malt house and acquired a knowledge of the brewing business, later drifting into the meat trade, at which he continued twenty-two years. He then organized his brewing business there, where the knowledge previously acquired became of the greatest importance and benefit to him. In 1871 he married Augusta Rupert of New York, and they have had two children, Louis E., born July 20, 1872, who is in business with his father; and Bertha, who is deceased. Our subject is president of St. Peter's German Cemetery Association, and was for twelve years president of St. Joseph's Society. He was also president of the Liederkranz four years, of which he also acted as treasurer.

Wells, George P., Fulton, superintendent of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co., was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, November 22, 1849. He first entered the Tremain paper mill, and later formed a co-partnership with W. W. Candee, purchasing the Tremain plant and operating it three years as Wells & Candee. In 1881 Mr. Wells removed to Fulton and became associated with F. G. Weeks, assuming practical control of the construction of the present plant, for which he had himself drawn the plans. This industry employs thirty-five people and produces twenty tons of dry pulp per day. Prior to his present association Mr. Wells was superintendent of the Victoria Mills at Fulton, and has occupied a prominent position in the business and social affairs of Fulton. In the Masonic fraternity he holds a high rank, and has been a trustee of the village. Our subject enjoys large personal popularity. He was educated at Manlius Academy, and married Mary A. Smith of Manlius. Their only child, a daughter, died in 1881.

Whitaker, George G., M. D. His parents, James and Lucretia (Halbrook) Whitaker, came from New Hampshire in 1817. The house now standing at the intersection of Seneca and Second streets, Fulton, was built by James Whitaker in 1820. He was originally a wagonmaker and became a prominent merchant at Fulton, conducting a general store for twenty-five years on the site of the Patterson block, having there erected the first brick building in Fulton. He died in 1876 aged seventy-five, leaving nine children. After leaving Falley in 1862 George attended a course of medical lectures at Burlington, Vt., afterward prosecuting his studies at Albany, whence he graduated in 1865, locating first at New Haven, Oswego county, where he practiced until 1880, when he removed to Rodman, Jefferson county, and four years later opened a retail drug business at Oswego Falls, which he conducted six years, resuming medical practice in 1891 at Bowen's Corners. In 1867 Dr. Whitaker married Ella M. Barker of New Haven, who died in 1880. Their only child, Fordyce, died in 1876 aged eight years. The present Mrs. Whitaker was Louise A. Dean of Rodman, whom he married in 1884, and they have two children: Fordyce E., born March 4, 1887, and Frances Gertrude, born September 15, 1890. An infant daughter, Ella L., died July 6, 1891, aged three years.

Watson, Jesse, one of the prominent men of Fulton, was born June 23, 1814, in Schoharie county. His father, Reuben Watson, removed to Lenox, Madison county, among the pioneers of 1816. In early youth he began the study of medicine and in 1838 received a diploma from the Eclectic College of Syracuse. Four years later he established himself in Madison county, where his success in the treatment of malignant erysipelas earned widespread eminence. The disease was then epidemic at and about Cazenovia, and the old antiphlogistic treatment was of no avail. It is a recorded fact that no less than seventeen cases were within a few days, at this time, placed in the hands of Dr. Watson and that every one made a recovery; and that he has been no less successful in treatment of sporadic cases. In 1838 Dr. Watson married Louise Lansing, and their children are Eva and William J., the latter now a dispensing druggist, doing a large and lucrative business in Fulton.

Judson, John Work,¹ who was prominent in the early history of Oswego, was born at Ashford, Conn., on December 29, 1810, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1836, and was appointed a lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. Artillery, which he declined, to take the position of Principal Assistant Engineer of the Great Western Railway of Canada in 1837. From this he was promoted to be Chief Engineer of the Penobscot River Railroad in Maine during 1837 and 1838, and in October, 1838, came to the village of Oswego, N. Y., as the United States civil engineer in local charge of government harbor works at Oswego and in its vicinity. Mr. Judson's ancestors were among the original Puritan settlers of Connecticut, the first one in America coming from Lancaster, England, in 1634; his son being an ensign in the colonial Indian wars and a member of the first General Court of Connecticut, and a signer of its "fundamental law," while his direct descendants were lawyers and ministers of the church. Mr. Judson's great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war. In 1840 he married Emily Pierson of Le Roy, N. Y., and for many years the family home was the farm on the hill-top next west of Oswego between the present Fair Grounds and the lake. When Mr. Judson came to Oswego in 1838, it was to take charge of the construction in cut-stone masonry of the west breakwater, the remains of which at the foot of West Third street are now known as the "old stone pier." During the next twenty years Mr. Judson had charge of most of the government work for Oswego harbor improvement, as described in its history elsewhere, and in the intervals of these operations he acted as the city surveyor and engineer of Oswego. His peculiarly accurate and reliable surveys for the preservation of original landmarks and for the establishment of property lines have furnished accepted standards and reference points for all subsequent city surveys, and have prevented much litigation over disputed boundaries. During this period he was the captain of the Oswego Guards, and later lieutenant-colonel of the 48th Regiment of New York State Militia; military organizations to which his West Point training enabled him to give a degree of drill and discipline which fitted many of their members to be the officers of the local regiments of volunteers during the war of the Rebellion. In 1861, being one of the comparatively few educated military engineers who were available, he was engaged with the U. S. Engineer Department during the first years of the war upon the construction of

¹ This and the subjoined sketch of William Pierson Judson were prepared by W. S. Childs.

fortifications at Sandy Hook for the defence of New York harbor, and in 1863 he was sent back to his home at Oswego in charge, as the U. S. engineer, of the rebuilding of Fort Ontario as a casemated work of permanent masonry, Fort Ontario being then considered a point of primary importance for the defence of the northern frontier in case Great Britain should again attack the United States from Canada, as had been done in 1814, and as then seemed to be probable. He continued in charge of the fort until near the close of the war in 1865, when he was relieved by Capt. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, and was then again engaged upon general engineering, including government harbor works at Ogdensburg, New York, and at Green Bay, Wis., and as city engineer of Oswego, until his death, at his home in Oswego, in 1878. His eldest son, Capt. John Andrew Judson, went to the front in 1861 as captain and assistant adjutant-general, and continued in active service until after the close of the war, when he was the assistant adjutant-general of the Department of North Carolina.

Judson, William Pierson, is selected as being the representative civil engineer of Oswego, where he has, since 1869, been engaged as United States civil engineer upon rivers, harbors, forts and ship-canal surveys, acting as civil assistant to the various officers of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. army who have successively made Oswego the headquarters of all government works for the improvement and defence of this region. He was born at Oswego, N. Y., on May 20, 1849, and attended the public schools of Oswego from the primary grade to the High School during the period from 1856 to 1865, being the first of the name for many generations who did not have the advantage of a college course. In October, 1868, Mr. Judson married Mrs. Anna L. McWhorter, daughter of the late Richard L. Thompson, M. D., who was a prominent physician of Albany, N. Y., who was later the health officer of the Port of New York from 1854 to 1862, and who died in 1864. Mr. Judson is the second son of the late John Work Judson (whose biography is given above), and Emily Pierson Judson, who married in Oswego in 1840, and made it their home until their deaths in 1878 and 1888 respectively. Each came, on both sides of their families, from English ancestors, who, seven and eight generations before, were the earliest Puritan settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut; the different families coming to Boston between 1630 and 1639, and those in the direct line appearing upon the colonial records thereafter as taking prominent parts in the making of New England, and, many generations later, in the settling and development of Western New York. The Judson ancestors are previously referred to. The Piersons and the Buells on the mother's side were among the pioneers of New York State and settled in the wilderness of the Genesee Valley at Le Roy in 1805 and 1806, coming there through the Indian country, in wagons, from Connecticut, where their families had lived since 1633 and 1639. The Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first of the name in America, was a minister of the Church of England, and the founder of Newark, N. J., which took its name from his parish in England, while his son was the first president of Yale College. His direct descendants were successively a colonial magistrate, a private soldier through the war of the Revolution, and a lieutenant of New York Dragoons in the war of 1812. Of the Buells, the first came to Boston in 1630 and in 1633 was one of the small party who built and fortified the first house in Connecticut. His son was the colonial magistrate of the town of Killingworth, while

the next two in direct line were respectively a captain and a lieutenant in the colonial troops which protected the country from the Indians. The next—Capt. Asa Buell—served through the war of the Revolution, after its close was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1806 moved his family to Le Roy, where his granddaughter, the mother of the subject of this biography, was born in 1820. Upon leaving the Oswego High School in 1865, Mr. Judson entered the service of the United States Engineer Department as draughtsman and leveler on the work of rebuilding Fort Ontario with permanent masonry, which had been in progress for some years in charge of his father, but which was then directed by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Jared A. Smith of the U. S. Corps of Engineers. The instruction in civil engineering which was given him by his father and by Captain Smith, with study during actual practice in the office and field, combined to fit Mr. Judson for the responsible position which he has since filled. From 1865 to 1869 he made the detailed drawings for, and helped in laying out, much of the intricate work of Fort Ontario's casemates, galleries, and scarp revetment. In 1869 he made the original survey of the lake front of Oswego for the outer harbor, and also the large map of it upon which the Board of Engineers planned the outer breakwater, which was begun in 1871 under the personal charge of Mr. Judson (who nearly lost his life by drowning while locating it), and which has since been built and maintained at a cost of \$1,250,000; much of its building having been under his direction when not absent on other works, as have also been the submerged rock excavation in the river and the other works in Oswego harbor, as described in its history elsewhere.

In 1893 he made a minute survey and map of Oswego harbor and river up to the dam, and of the city streets and railroads, which map has been adopted as the official map of the U. S. harbor lines, and is to be published as such by the government. The entire absence of any such map has often been felt. In 1870 he made similar minute surveys and large maps of all the U. S. harbors on Lake Ontario, which were published, and have served as the basis for their improvement, and since then he has made surveys, projects and estimates for many extensive works elsewhere, on Lake Champlain, River St. Lawrence and Lake Erie. The works which have thus been directed from the Oswego office, and for which Mr. Judson has been the civil engineer, have varied greatly in extent from time to time; for many years including five forts and twenty rivers and harbors on Lake Champlain, River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Niagara River and a part of Lake Erie, as well as the lighthouses in the same region. This large district was later reduced in extent to include a part of Lake Ontario only, with two forts and six harbors. The total appropriations for these works since 1870 have aggregated several millions of dollars. Besides these general duties, Mr. Judson has had local charge in 1882 and 1883 of extensive repairs and reconstruction of Fort Wayne, Mich., and in 1884 of Fort Montgomery on Lake Champlain, and in 1885 of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., and at various times of extensive works at Fort Niagara on the Niagara River. Twice during this period—in 1874 and again in 1889—the subject of a ship canal connection of the great lakes with tidewater has been reported upon by the Oswego engineers' office, Mr. Judson being engaged upon both of these examinations and reports. In 1889 and again in 1893 discussions of the ship canal problem by Mr. Judson were published in pamphlet form, and have been widely quoted and copied,

the first being reprinted in full as a part of the congressional document regarding the subject, and with the second, showing that any future connection of the lakes with the tidewater must of necessity lie through the valleys of the Oswego River, the Oneida River and the Mohawk River to the Hudson. Mr. Judson's general interest in different branches of his profession has led to his being identified with many of the local public affairs besides those directly pertaining to government works. Since 1876 he has been the commissioner to regulate and divide the water power of the Varick canal, which takes half of the power of the Oswego River at its first dam, and operates the starch factory, and mills, etc., on the west side of the river. From 1884 to 1890 he was actively connected with one of the leading electric companies, and had much to do with the general introduction of electric power for street railways elsewhere than in Oswego. As the engineer member of the Board of Health of Oswego, Mr. Judson drew up the rules for electric wiring, which were formally adopted and published in book form in 1890, but which have not been enforced, and also the specifications for electric lighting of the city, which go into effect in 1895. As a sanitary engineer he also prepared the adopted and published rules for plumbing, drainage and ventilation which are now in force, and he is considered an authority on matters of sanitation. In 1894, at the request of the mayor, and as the consulting engineer to the Board of Public Works, Mr. Judson prepared a discussion of the "City Roads and Pavements suited to Oswego," which has been published in book form for general reference in the projected improvement of the city. These varied interests, added to those of the government works, have led to Mr. Judson's being a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the English Institution of Civil Engineers, and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, to the published transactions of which bodies he has made various contributions. Mr. Judson has been a trustee of the Oswego Hospital since its organization, and he was also one of the organizers of the Fortnightly Club, and since its incorporation one of its officers. He is one of the oldest members of the Æonian Lodge of F. and A. M. The family have always been members of Christ Church, Oswego. In political affairs he has always scrupulously avoided taking any active part, considering that his professional business could be better executed if kept wholly free from political influences.

Walpole, Thomas, is of Irish ancestry and was born in Schenectady October 22, 1838, a son of Richard, a native of Ireland, who died in Oswego aged seventy-eight. He married Margaret King, born in Ireland, and died in Oswego aged seventy-eight. Thomas was educated in Schenectady, and came to Oswego at the age of twenty-two. He worked for his father on the farm and in the saw mill, and was employed by J. R. Myers in Oswego for six years, at teaming. He then bought teams for himself and started business in Oswego in 1864, still continuing. Beginning with two teams he now has twenty-four, and does a general truck and express business. He also engages in contracting and handling safes, etc. Mr. Walpole has a farm in the town of Scriba. In 1864 he married Mary A., daughter of Edward and Bridget (Cochrane) Hennessey of Oswego, and their children are Emma, a graduate of the High school; Edward, born March 6, 1869, who is in business with his father; Thomas, jr., born in 1871, also engaged with his father; Helen, born August 17, 1886.

Wright, A. C., was born on Prince Edward Island, June 7, 1849. His parents,

John R. and Sophia C. Wright, were both lifelong residents of the Island where they were born and reared. John Wright was a surveyor and was also a man of social and political note, serving many years as a magistrate. Alonzo began life as clerk for a mercantile house and in 1870 came to Granby, where he is now engaged in farming near Oswego Falls. March 26, 1880, he married Minnie E., daughter of the late William B. and Marion Simmons of Oswego Falls. Their first son, Jay J., died July 28, 1883, when three years of age. Another son, Arthur D., was born November 18, 1883, and a daughter, Beulah S., October 11, 1890. Mr. Wright served as collector in 1891. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church of Oswego Falls. His mother, Sophia, still lives at the old homestead on Prince Edward Island, where her husband died in 1890.

Wheeler, Philo, was born in the town of Rodman, Jefferson county, June 25, 1824. He learned the trade of blacksmithing in his native place, serving seven years of apprenticeship. He has been in Oswego county over forty years, during which time he has followed his trade with marked success. September 29, 1846, he married Louise Lewis, and they have one daughter, Augusta, wife of Edward Weed of Oswego city. His wife having died, Mr. Wheeler married Mahala Ross, September 12, 1883. Mr. Wheeler is one of the leading Democrats of Oswego, and for many years served on both district and county committees, and has been a grand jurymen frequently. His father was Henry Wheeler, his mother Lucy (Barrett) Wheeler, natives of New England. His father participated in the war of 1812 at Sackett's Harbor. Besides his blacksmith trade Mr. Wheeler owns and conducts one of the finest farms in Oswego.

Wright, Thomas R., was born on Prince Edward Island in 1823. His grandfather, Nathaniel Wright, served in the war of the Revolution, notwithstanding the fact that his own father, William Wright was a loyalist. John, the father of our subject, was a very prominent man in Prince Edward Island, a magistrate for a long term of years. Thomas came to Oswego Falls in 1849, and like his father engaged in lumber manufacture, utilizing the unsurpassed power at this place. He represented Granby in the county legislature for five years. His wife was Delila, daughter of Hiram Ballou of Parish, and their sons, John J. and H. Jesse, are engaged in the hardware trade at Fulton.

Wilcox, Mrs. Cora, of Oswego Falls, has been a resident of that village for thirteen years, having been born and reared in the city of Oswego. Her father, John Allen, was a machinist of Oswego. She married in 1881 Morgan L. Wilcox, who for many years conducted a hotel near the D. L. & W. depot at Oswego Falls. He died in 1887 aged seventy nine, and Mrs. Wilcox devotes herself to the education of her only child, Morgan L., born August 16, 1884.

Westcott, Albert, was born in Madison county April 14, 1828, son of Jeremiah and Gerlanie (Hopkins) Westcott; father and mother were among the oldest settlers of Madison county. Albert was educated in Madison county, and then went to work on his father's farm until his marriage, when he bought a farm of his own on which he has lived ever since, except during the time he was in the army. He volunteered in the late Civil war and went to the front with the 114th N. Y. in August, 1862, remaining in the army till the close of the war; was in three of the principal battles of

the war, and participated in numerous skirmishes. He was married in 1853 to Laura N. Myres, and has two children, Maud and George. Maud is living at home, George is married and lives in Parish.

Wellwood, John, of South Mexico, was born in 1844 near where he has always lived, and is a son of James and Sarah (Remington) Wellwood, who came to South Mexico in 1838; the latter died in 1870. John married Helen Griffin in 1866, and they have one child, Grace, born in 1871.

Walton, Van H., one of the assessors of the town of Mexico, was born in 1847 and has always resided in Mexico. His father, Joshua, died in 1889 aged seventy-five, and the mother, Rebecca (Kenyon) Walton, resides in Mexico. At the age of seventeen Van H. learned the carpenter trade, and in 1888 built a sash and door factory, and has since been engaged in that line of manufacture. In 1877 he married Hulda R. Morehouse. He was elected assessor in 1890, and re-elected in 1893.

Woodruff, O. N., was born in New Haven in 1843, and is a son of James B. and Minerva (Wiggins) Woodruff. He married in 1867 Mary, daughter of Charles Lewis. Mr. Woodruff was reared a farmer, and still resides on a farm. He was in the mercantile trade at Demster sixteen years, and is an extensive dealer and shipper of fruit. He was Demster's first postmaster, serving several years.

Stowell, Orrin L., is one of Boylston's energetic farmers and business men and was born in the town of Boylston, September 2, 1846. He is a son of Allen G. Stowell, who was born in Orwell in 1823. Allen is a son of Orrin Stowell of Vermont, who was a farmer. Allen G., the father, was a farmer during his early life. From that he embarked in the insurance business, which he followed until his death in 1893. He came to Boylston in 1846 and settled on the twenty-five acre lot on which our subject now resides. He afterward moved to Mexico, where his death occurred. He married Emily Penuock. Their children are Orrin L., Nelson, Mary E., Lillian and Jennie. He was a member of the Masonic order. Our subject began for himself at the age of twenty-one as a farmer on the homestead, to which he has since added one hundred acres. Here he has made his home, except two years spent at Orwell in the lumber business. In connection with his farming he was at one time extensively engaged in the agricultural implement business. He now holds the patent right on a well and cistern cleaner and purifier. He has held the offices of assessor, supervisor and justice of the peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Maccabees. In 1866 he married Martha, daughter of Lewis and Almira Chase of Schuyler county. Their children are Burton, Arthur, Emily and Mamie, deceased, and Clarence.

Smith, Harvey Austin, was born in Parish in September, 1840, son of Harvey Smith, a native of Richmondville, Schoharie county, born in 1804, a farmer who settled in Dutch Hill, Parish, about 1826 where he spent his last days. His wife was Catherine Simons, and their children were William, Getty M., Nancy H., Peter H., David B., James A. and Harvey A. Our subject was reared on a farm and in 1862 came to West Monroe and purchased the saw mill property, where he now resides and does business. He owns 430 acres and has been engaged for many years in the manufacture of lumber, employing a large number of workmen. In 1885 a post-office was established in this section known as Jerry, of which he has been postmaster continuously since. In 1864 he married Ella Strickland, born in 1847, daughter of

Cephus and Lurancy (Robinson) Strickland, and they have two children: Cephus, born in December, 1865, and Herbert, born in July, 1869.

Sanford, William P., was born in New York city December 24, 1849, a son of Simeon, also a native of that place, who died aged seventy-six. The latter married Martha A. Pierson, born in New Jersey, who died aged eighty two. Their children were Louise, Eliza, Thomas, George, Martha, William P. and Simeon, Thomas being deceased. The father was an architect and contractor and a member of F. & A. M. The grandfather, Philip, was born in New York, where he died aged seventy-six, having served in the war of 1812. William P. was educated in New York city and engaged in the life insurance business for twelve years, then began manufacturing wood butter and pie plates, which business he has continued up to the present time. In 1890 he came to Sandy Creek and assumed management of the Sandy Creek Wood Mfg. Co., Lmtd., in which he is a large stockholder. This plant is the largest of the kind in New York State, employing natural gas and being in the heart of a section of the finest timber for their particular industry. The daily output is 80,000 plates per day, and they employ sixty hands, their goods meeting with ready sale and the factory being kept in operation the year around. October 17, 1888, Mr. Sanford married Elizabeth (Kendall) McKenzie of New York city.

Smith, Charles, was born in Rochester, N. H., in 1827, son of Charles and grandson of John Smith, born at the same place. Charles's wife was Nancy Richardson, by whom he had eight children: Clarissa, Timothy, John, James, Lucy, Charles, Lewis and Mary. Subject has had to earn his own living since he was ten years of age. He was employed on a farm, in a woolen mill, and various places until he was twenty-five, when he began farming for himself. In 1850 he came to Brewerton and later spent two years in New Hampshire, his native place. In 1861 he bought a farm in West Monroe of 125 acres. He married in 1852 Eunice A., daughter of Peter Phillips of West Monroe, and their children are Mrs. Alice Shaw of West Monroe; George L. and Charles P. deceased; Mrs. Rosabelle Lord of West Monroe and Clinton A., who lives with his parents. Subject served as assessor, and is a member of the Grange.

Slocum, John F., was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, in May, 1822, son of Eleazer, who was one of four children of Abram Slocum, who was a sailor lost at sea. Eleazer was a farmer, came to West Monroe in the fall of 1825 and located on the farm now owned by John A. Webb. He erected a log cabin, and the following spring moved his family in. In February, 1840, he moved to the village of West Monroe and purchased the farm and hotel property now owned by subject, which he conducted until his death. He served as supervisor and justice of the peace. His wife was Betsey Wilson, by whom he had thirteen children. He died aged fifty and his wife aged seventy seven. Immediately after his father's death subject was appointed administrator of the estate, and later purchased the hotel and farm. In 1892 he erected the two story hotel which he now conducts, it being the only hostelry in West Monroe. Mr. Slocum has served as supervisor thirteen terms, town clerk several years, collector, constable, etc. In 1850 he married Susan Melissa, daughter of Marcus Paterson of West Monroe, and their children are Martha, who died young; John T., Edgar F. and Stephen D. John T. lived with his father until forty years of age, and died in April, 1893, leaving a wife and two children, John and Iva A.

Stevens, Alonzo, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, August 6, 1824, the only son of Hiram and Mary (Blanchard) Stevens, whose parents were farmers at Maunsville. Hiram Stevens died in 1835 aged sixty-five, and his wife died in 1842. Alonzo began business as a farm hand, and now owns a farm of ninety-one acres in the town of Sandy Creek, where he makes a specialty of dairying. In 1849 he married Miss L. Smith, daughter of Luther and Love Smith of Pulaski, both now deceased. Their children are Florence, Charlotte, wife of William F. Corse; Ida May, widow of Charles Newell who died in 1882, leaving one son, Luther S.; Jerome, who married May Welch, and has two daughters, Iva and Lena; Elwin and Alminetta, who are at home. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Sullivan, Daniel E., was born in Oneida county in 1851, a son of Daniel who was a native of Ireland, a carpenter and stone mason by trade. He was an only son and came to the United States with his mother when five years of age, and to Constantia in 1862. His wife was Mahannah Allen and their children are Jane, Thomas, William, Kittie, Daniel, John, Ella, Lydia and Adelbert. He died in 1869 and his wife in 1892. At the age of sixteen subject began life as boatman on the Erie Canal, which he followed nine years, and then spent two years at the carpenter and mason's trade. In 1887 he accepted an appointment as turnkey in Pulaski prison, which position he held six years, and then spent three years in Oswego as turnkey in that prison. In 1887 he returned to Constantia and purchased a farm of eighty-two acres near Constantia village, to which he has since devoted his attention. Subject served three years as deputy sheriff in Constantia, and also as constable. He married in 1874 Mary, daughter of Alanson Marshall of Constantia, by whom he has two children: William, born in 1876, and Herbert, born in 1893.

Sabin, A. A., was born in Oswego July 3, 1846, and resides on the old homestead. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C. 184th N. Y. Vols., serving till the close of the war. In 1867 he married Mary J. Chase, and they have one son and three daughters. Mr. Sabin is a member of the G. A. R., in which he has served as commander, quartermaster, etc., having held office ever since its organization. He has been delegate to county conventions several times.

Stout, James W., was born in Brownville August 30, 1845, a son of William L., who was born in Connecticut April 12, 1790, and came to Jefferson county after the war of 1812, in which he participated as corporal. He was a cooper by trade, which business he followed some years, then took up farming. He died in Jefferson county aged seventy-nine. March 30, 1808, he married Mary Lane, who died at the age of eighty-five, and by whom he had three children: Lansing, Mary M., and James W. Lansing Stout was a lawyer by profession, and removed to California where he was elected to the Assembly, was county judge in Portland, Ore., and was the first member of Congress from his district; also elected State Senator. He died at an early age, leaving a wife and four children. James W., our subject, has always followed farming. He first came to Albion in 1870 and took up lumbering, but later engaged in the meat business, following butchering for some time. He is now postmaster of Sand Bank, president of the village, justice, and has served in various offices of public trust. Mr. Stout has been twice married, his second wife being Emily Rich, whom he married in 1867, and by whom he has three children: Tempa A., Helen and Blanche. He is a Mason of Pulaski Lodge No. 415.

Scram, Isaac N., was born in Jefferson county July 17, 1845, son of Michael and Pamela (Fredenborg) Scram, who came from Saratoga county to Jefferson county. The father came to Oswego county when Isaac was nine years old. The mother died in 1893 at the age of seventy-four years. They had three sons, John F., Isaac N., and William J. Isaac Scram is a farmer. In 1868 he married Frances Eaton of this town, by whom he has three children, Bertha C., Jennie M., and Ethel C. The two older have taught school and for two years back have attended the Sandy Creek school. August 6, 1862, Isaac enlisted in the 110th Regiment under Col. Littlejohn and Capt. Garrett and served for three years and twenty-two days. He has held the office of assessor for twelve years past.

Smith, Nelson E., was born in Jefferson county in 1850, and in 1871 came to Oswego county, locating soon after in New Haven. He has been engaged in handling agricultural implements and farm products, was constable twelve years, and afterward deputy sheriff four years. He married in 1890 Lizzie McKinstry, and has two children, Alfred and Blanche. Subject's father, Alfred, died in Jefferson county in 1872, and his mother, Mary C., resides with him.

Simpson, Robert, has been married three times. His first wife was Rose Foster, born November 11, 1805, and died May 22, 1842. Three of her children are living. His second wife was Nancy L. Bailey, born April 13, 1819, and died October 25, 1865. Six of her children are now living. His third wife who still lives was Abigail Smith. They were married September 12, 1866. Mr. Simpson's father was Robert Simpson, and his mother Mary Spencer. Robert Simpson was born July 31, 1805. His parents moved to Saratoga county in 1806 and Mr. Simpson lived there until 1831, when he came to Oswego county. He has lived in Scriba ever since except three years spent in Oswego city. Mr. Simpson was supervisor fifteen years, and justice of the peace. He was twice appointed justice of sessions, and was school commissioner and school trustee.

Smith, John K., was born in Oswego January 29, 1838, son of John and Mary (Culvier) Smith, who were both born in Germany. The mother died in Oswego at the age of sixty-one years, and the father in Buffalo at the age of sixty-eight. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, being captured in the battle of Fair Oaks; he was also a soldier in Germany. John K. was educated in Oswego. He first worked in a mill, then in Kingsford's factory, and then learned tinsmithing which he has worked at ever since. In 1874 the firm of Allen, Smith & Co. was formed, doing a business of hardware, tin, iron, and sheet iron. In 1890 the firm of Smith & Vanhorn was formed, which continued until June, 1893. The store is now continued on W. First street and 36 E. Bridge street, carrying the largest line of hardware in the county. In 1865 Mr. Smith married Margaret, daughter of James and Norah Carroll of Canada. The children were J. Carroll, born August 7, 1878, and Mary A., born April 13, 1867, and died in April, 1876. Carroll is in the High school. Mr. Smith has been chief engineer of the Fire Department, alderman, school commissioner, also commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

Spencer, Henry V., was born at Scriba, Oswego county, November 23, 1832, son of the late Daniel and Laura (Westcott) Spencer, whose home was then upon a farm in Scriba, but who subsequently removed to Fulton. Henry Spencer was educated in

the common schools and may be called a self made man. He first learned and practiced for thirteen years the carpentry trade. He then entered the employ of Case & French, and later the grocery of Abram Emerick, with whom he remained nine years. In 1870 he was made town overseer of the poor, and two years later was appointed superintendent of section No. 2 of the Oswego Canal, which position he held until the change of administration. In 1878 he was elected county superintendent of the poor, remaining in charge until 1893. In 1857 Mr. Spencer married Sarah A. McIntyre of Fulton, by whom he has two children, John D., a hotel clerk in Cleveland, O.; and Fred E., a prominent and well known young lawyer associated with N. N. Stranahan at Fulton.

Stoneburgh, A. W., of Ontario birth and parentage, is the son of Jacob Stoneburgh, a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. In 1859 at the age of seventeen A. W. went to Flint, Mich., and learned the carriagemaker's trade there and at Bay City, and five years later engaged in the manufacture of carriages with warerooms at Fulton, continuing that business for ten years. From 1885 to 1889 Mr. Stoneburgh operated a grocery at First and Broadway, at the latter date purchasing property at the upper landing and enlarging his business. For several years he represented on the road the Farmer's Fertilizer Co. of Syracuse, traveling through the Southern States as well as New York. He takes a leading part in the Masonic order.

Smith, Harry C., was born in Oswego, April 10, 1867, son of Frederick S. and Jennie (Turner) Smith. The mother was born in Lansingburg and is still living at the age of fifty-five. The father is still living at the age of fifty-seven and was born in Jefferson county. They are of Scotch descent. Harry was educated at Oswego, a graduate of the High School. He also took a commercial course in a business college. He then worked as shipping clerk for three years, then as corresponding clerk in the Second National Bank for three years. He then opened a cigar, tobacco and bicycle store on W. First street. In 1892 he moved to 7 W. Bridge street which he still occupies, carrying one of the largest stocks of bicycles in the county. He is a member of the K. P. and Elks. In 1892 he married Grace, daughter of Rev. William and Mary Young of Oswego. They have one child, born August 7, 1893, Jane Isabelle.

Streeter, L. D., was born in Scriba November 26, 1850, son of Joel P. Streeter, the head of a prominent old family. Duane was educated at a select school and taught by J. J. Coit and at Falley Seminary under Prof. Gilmour. He taught school for eight winters and engaged in farming summers. He has a farm of nearly two hundred acres, showing careful management and attention. In 1876 he married Emeline Chaffee of Phoenix, and has two children, Willis C., born March 18, 1877, and Ruth A., born April 30, 1882.

Selleck, Wilbur H., was born in Canajoharie, November 9, 1850, a son of George and Margaret (Wild) Selleck, the father a native of Connecticut who died in Palmyra aged sixty-seven, and the mother born in Montgomery county and died in Canajoharie aged forty-seven. Our subject was educated in the common schools and first clerked in a store, after which he kept books for eight years, then engaged in the dairy business in Williamstown till 1874. From 1879 to 1884 he was town clerk, and supervisor from 1884 to 1890. For ten years he was a member of the Oswego County

Republican Committee, and was also for a year overseer of the poor. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1889 serving till 1892. He was also elected sheriff in 1898. June 30, 1874, he married Flora, daughter of Robert and Fannie (Baker) Filkins, and they have two children, Fannie N., born February 28, 1877, and Lena M., born July 29, 1879.

Summerville, H. W., born in Granby in 1848, is the son of John Summerville, who is still living at the age of eighty-four years. Born in 1810 he has lived for eighty years in this immediate vicinity, and his personal reminiscences are full of interest. Wallace Summerville learned the carpenter's trade and spent some years in this line. In 1875 he established his livery and sale stable in connection with the Lewis House and has since conducted that business. November 28, 1878, he married Miss Rebecca Bradshaw of Oswego Falls.

Stone, John A., was born in Oswego November 27, 1849, and died September 25 1890. His father, Joseph, was born in Canada and died in Oswego aged sixty-five. He married Margaret McConnell, a native of Ireland, who died here aged sixty-three. John A. was educated in Oswego, and at the age of fourteen began working in a drug store, clerking nine years. Later he opened a store with a partner, which he afterwards gave up and opened a new store at 21 West Utica street in 1877, which he conducted till his death, and which was carried on afterwards by his widow. September 26, 1877, he married Mary A. Tracy of Oswego, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hackett) Tracy, among the earliest settlers of Oswego. John A. and wife had children: Irene M., born February 7, 1879; Tracy T., born July 3, 1880; Laura, born July 12, 1882 who died in September, 1889; and John A., born February 14, 1889.

Shepherd, Allen F., proprietor of the Royal Hotel, was born in Canada October 1, 1859, a son of James, born in England, who died in Canada aged sixty-two. The latter married Mary —, also a native of England, who died in Canada aged seventy-one. Our subject was educated in Canada, and followed the lakes for twenty years, being mate of several vessels plying between Chicago and Kingston, etc. He came to Oswego in 1887 where he opened a hotel, the Alhambra, which he conducted one year. He next conducted the Shepherd House for two years, and in 1890 built the Royal Hotel at 121 East Bridge street. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Sons of St. George.

Stewart, M. A., Fulton, is the eldest son of John and Bridget (Mahar) Stewart, late of Oswego, where he was born July 9, 1847. John Stewart, a builder and contractor of Oswego during most of his mature years, laid the first brick sidewalks in that city, and was closely identified with many material forms of the commercial growth of the city. M. A. Stewart has been engaged in the dry goods business since he was thirteen years old, when he entered a city store as an employee. In 1874 he came to Fulton, establishing himself at First and Cayuga streets, known as the "Beehive" and conducted by him until 1892. In 1894 he assumed control of the Johnson House on Second street, making extensive alterations and improvements. The hotel has already gained an enviable reputation for the excellence of its cuisine. Mr. Stewart's first wife, Clara B. Jennison of Oswego, died in 1890, and July 11, 1894, he married Delia A. Caffrey of Marathon, N. Y.

Stone, David S., was born in South Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., December 12,

1852. His parents were James and Anna (Stockwell) Stone, both natives of England, and both now residents of Minetto, Oswego county, and each upwards of eighty years of age. Our subject was educated in Trenton and in Oswego city, to which place he moved with his parents in 1865. He was first occupied in farming and in the nursery business. He was then employed as a clerk in a grocery store for five years, when he was taken into partnership, the firm being Cook & Stone. In 1882 he sold out his interest and bought the store at the corner of Fifth and Oneida streets, which he now occupies. He carries a general line of fancy and staple groceries, notions, cutlery, tobacco, cigars, etc. He is also engaged in the real estate business, dealing in city property, and is secretary of the Wayne Building and Loan Association of Palmyra, N. Y. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. In 1873 he married Mary A. Thrower of Oswego, daughter of James and Mary (Gorsline) Thrower. Their children are Gilbert T., born June 25, 1874; Myron D., born June 24, 1876; Bessie M., born October 4, 1882; and Arthur W., born August 29, 1889. Gilbert and Myron are in business with their father at the store above mentioned. Mr. Stone is a member of the Board of Supervisors and has been for the last four years.

Stewart, Willard, is the elder of two sons of John P. and Polly W. Stewart, who settled in Granby about 1825. Among the sturdy pioneers of those early days in the history of Oswego county John Stewart was a man of note. Willard was born November 27, 1824, in Vermont. His education was limited, but he has since his maturity been a man of affairs in Granby, filling many and various positions of responsibility with success. In 1858 he married Hannah Amidon of South Onondaga, by whom he has seven children: John M., Fred, Edson A., Daniel, Frank C. and Robert and Sophia, all married except Robert and Sophia.

Seeber, John H., was born in Oswego March 16, 1843, a son of Henry W. and Nancy Seeber. John was educated in Oswego, and learned carpentry, at which he worked three years. He studied architecture in Buffalo five years, having worked in an architect's office previously in Oswego. He opened an office here in 1883, which he still continues and is the only one in the town. He has designed some of the handsomest buildings in the county, among them being the St. Matthew's Lutheran church, St. Paul's German Lutheran church, the Methodist chapel, the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Fulton, the German Insurance building, the Tanner building, etc., etc. Mr. Seeber is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Schwarz, George was born Heimstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1828, son of Philip, who was a farmer, and died at the age of thirty-six. Subject has cared for himself since fourteen years of age, learned the miller's trade, landed in New York in 1852 and came to Liverpool, where he was employed in the salt works eight years. He bought a canal boat and four horses and followed boating between Buffalo and New York eight years, then came to Hastings and purchased his present farm of eighty acres. In 1853 he married Katie Rupp, and their children are Mrs. Kate Bettenhouse of Utica; Mrs. Louise Graves of Pennville; George, of Leadville, Colo.; Jacob, who resides at home. Subject is a member of the Free Masons and the Odd Fellows. He and his sister, Mrs. Jacob Mahlerwein, are the only ones of the family in America.

Sampson, A. L., a native of Oswego county, was born in 1828 and in 1850 married

Elvira H. Porter. He was supervisor of Mexico ten years, and chairman of the board four years. His father, George Sampson, was a native of Massachusetts, and died in Oswego county. His mother, Lucy (Davis) Sampson, was a descendant from Puritan stock.

Smith, Frank Elsworth, son of Frank G. and Julia D. (Everets) Smith, was born in Mexico in 1861, reared on his father's farm and in 1880 married Lettie Green. The father is a native of Richland, resides in the village of Mexico and was assessor there twenty-one years. The mother is a daughter of Elijah Everets and a native of Mexico. Our subject is one of two children, the other being Jason Smith, a resident of Kansas. He has three children, Winfield, Carl and Clark.

Stevens, William, is a native of Jefferson county, born in 1828. He was reared there on a farm, and came to Mexico in 1836. Since 1845 he has lived in the town of New Haven. In 1864 he enlisted in the 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Co. G, and served till the close of the war. In 1866 he married Minerva Dickenson, and has one child, Ella Grace. Mr. Stevens is one of five children of Zadock and Abigail (Parker) Stevens, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively. He died in Oswego county in 1858, and his wife in 1887.

Filkins, Hiram E., was born in this county February 27, 1849, son of William H., also a native of this county, and a grandson of Hiram Filkins, who died here. The mother of Hiram E. is Alzina (Ingersoll) Filkins, and both parents are living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Filkins are Lewis D., Edward, Hiram E., Emily E., Isaac, Charles, Sadie, and a son who died in infancy. Hiram E. was educated in the public schools of this county, and followed canalling thirteen years, and later engaged in farming, which he has since continued, devoting his attention mainly to dairying. In 1872 he married Alice, daughter of Ralph and Rebecca (Hurd) Peck of this county. Mrs. Filkins's grandfather Hurd was a soldier in the war of 1812. Lewis D. Filkins was a soldier in the Rebellion, serving three years. Our subject has had three children, all living. Nina, Allen, and Lena. Nina married William Kelly of this county, who was formerly a hotel clerk, but is now engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mahlerwein, Jacob, was born in Hastings in August, 1857, a son of Jacob who was born in Gimbsheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1815. Jacob, sr., was a son of George Mahlerwein, also of Germany. Jacob, sr., came to this country with his brother Philip in 1852, where he has since carried on farming successfully. His wife was Mary Swartz, and their children are Mrs. Lena Metzgar of Hastings; Mrs. Mary Coburn of Syracuse; George, Philip, Jacob, and Mrs. Libbie Keller of Denver, Colo. Our subject remained at home until the age of twenty-four, when he bought his present farm. In 1879 he married Ida, daughter of H. F. Parsons of Palermo, and they have one child by adoption, Lulu, born in 1882. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mahlerwein are members of the Central Square Grange.

Bumpus, Thomas J., was a native of Vermont, who died in Oswego county February 20, 1890. He married Electa Cross, by whom he had one child, Mortimer D., born in 1855. The grandfather of Mrs. Bumpus was a Revolutionary soldier.

Baker, Louis W., was born in Oneida county, November 12, 1853, and educated in the common schools of Holland Patent and the Oswego State Normal School, class

of '78. He taught four terms, was principal of Red Creek Union Seminary four years and six months, then taught one year in Soulé College at New Orleans, La. During this time he devoted every opportunity to the study of law under Judge Nutting, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1886, at Syracuse. He at once opened an office in the Grant Block at Oswego, which he still continues. He has given special attention to criminal law, but has a large general practice. In 1886 he was elected special surrogate of Oswego county, which office he still holds. September 8, 1880, he married Helen E. Cornish of Oswego, daughter of George J. and Sophia (Otis) Cornish, the grandfather of his wife having served in the war of 1812. They have one child, Harry D., born March 21, 1884.

Selleck, Wilbur H., was born in Canajoharie, November 9, 1850, a son of George and Margaret (Wild) Selleck, the father a native of Connecticut who died in Palmyra, aged sixty-seven, and the mother born in Montgomery county, and died in Canajoharie, aged forty-seven. Our subject was educated at Palmyra Union School and Canajoharie Academy, and first clerked in a store, after which he kept books for eight years, then engaged in the drug business in Williamstown till 1884. From 1879 to 1884 he was town clerk, and supervisor from 1884 to 1890. For ten years he was a member of the Oswego County Republican Committee, and was also for a year overseer of the poor. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1889, serving till 1892. He was also elected sheriff in 1893. December 31, 1874, he married Flora, daughter of Robert and Fannie (Baker) Filkins, and they have two children, Fannie M., born February 28, 1877, and Lena M., born July 29, 1879.

Potter, Lathum D., was born in Orwell March 28, 1839, son of John E. and Jane E. Potter. The family is descended from George Potter, a native of England, who settled in Portsmouth, R. I. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Nathaniel and Jane Davis, natives of Wales. Both Mr. and Mrs. John E. Potter were born in Oneida county, the former in 1801 and the latter in 1802, and they died in 1881 and 1886 respectively. Lathum D. learned the shoemaker's trade and later attended school in Pulaski, and the Commercial College at Oswego. August 21, 1862, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, receiving an honorable discharge June 7, 1865. He enlisted in Co. E, 147th N. Y. Inf. Vols., Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps (consolidated with the Fifth Corps, making the Third Division of the latter corps, March 24, 1864), Army of the Potomac, and was in active service during the whole time of his enlistment; he was in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and all to Appomatox, April 9, 1865, and was one of the first to pluck a button-hole bouquet from the apple tree under which Lee surrendered. After the war he built and conducted the Richland House at Richland, N. Y., for four years, and for twelve years was railway postal clerk and later assistant postmaster, spending in all over twenty years in the postal service. He has served on the Board of Education and in 1885 was elected police justice and justice of the peace which office he now holds. Mr. Potter is a member of Lodge No. 415 F. & A. M.; J. B. Butler Post No. 111 G. A. R.; has served as collector and held other offices of trust and responsibility. In October, 1866, he married Martha A., daughter of Ira and Audria (Vorce) Doane, and they have two children: Clarence and Audria, both deceased.

Hubbs, Irving G., is a son of George L., who was born at Watertown, April 18, 1841. The latter was a son of Cyrus Hubbs, who was born at Jonesville, Saratoga

county. George L. married Catharine Snyder, a native of Sandy Creek, and both now reside in Pulaski. Their three children are Irving G., as above, W. Jay, born March 8, 1873, in Richland, and Zella May, also born in Richland, December 23, 1876. Our subject was born November 18, 1870, at Sandy Creek. He attended district school and graduated from the Pulaski Academy in 1888, then spent three years in Cornell University, graduating from the latter in the class of '91 with the degree of L.L.B. He had meanwhile studied law in Pulaski during his vacations, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse November 18, 1891. He located at Parish, practicing his profession with success until April, 1894, when he removed to Pulaski and opened an office there. In November, 1893, he was elected special county judge of Oswego county. January 5, 1893, he married Nannie C., daughter of W. B. Dixon of Pulaski. Mr. Hubbs is a Mason, and also a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. His father, George L., spent most of his life in Wisconsin until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when at the age of nineteen he joined the 2d Wis. Vols. After the war he went to Sandy Creek and engaged in the mercantile business, and has since given his time to farming and the hotel business, residing now in Pulaski.

Bulkley, Justus Lyman, M. D., was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., August 20, 1832, a son of Peter H. of the same town, whose parents were Peter and Sally (Mapes) Bulkley. The original stock was Scotch-Irish. The mother of our subject was Philenia, daughter of Russell and Mary (Stokes) Sawyer. The parents of our subject removed, when he was a year old, to Martinsburgh, Lewis county, N. Y., where ten years later the father died, and the family was broken up and scattered. Justus received his education in the academies of Martinsburgh and Lowville, and he began the study of medicine with William S. Bulkley, his brother, beside whom he had one brother, Daniel G., and two sisters, Lucy A. and Angeline M. Of these, Lucy, now Mrs. Easton, and Daniel still survive. In 1853 he continued the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Lyman Bulkley of Sandy Creek, and began practice in June, 1857, having received diplomas from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, from the Oswego Medical Society, and later from the Albany Medical College, and an honorary degree of B. A. from Madison University. July 30, 1857, he married Frances M. Seeley, born in Sandy Creek April 5, 1838, and they have four children: Minnie Estelle, born March 8, 1859, wife of Marshall C. Robbins of Sandy Creek; Lizzie English, born October 8, 1861, wife of Cyrus V. Washburn, attorney of Brooklyn; Hattie Scott, born December 18, 1864, wife of Wilson P. Hamilton of Los Angeles, Cal.; and J. Lyman, jr., born July 16, 1876, who resides with his parents at Sandy Creek. About 1866 our subject was appointed medical examiner for pensions, serving four years. He served as coroner, and was member of Assembly for the Third District of Oswego county during 1873-4. He was elected sheriff in 1878, serving three years, and has filled the position of justice of the peace for the past ten years. On May 10, 1894, Dr. Bulkley was assaulted in his office by a madman, Francis G. Williams, who was just released from the Ogdensburg Insane Asylum. The doctor threw off his assailant after a long struggle, during which he was severely wounded, and the madman shot himself on the premises a few minutes later. He was president of the Oswego Medical Society, and one of its censors for many years.

Tisdale, Chauncey, was born in Columbia, Herkimer county, August 6, 1819, son of Dennison Tisdale and Annie Tisdale, who moved to Parish in the winter of 1836.

Subject was educated in Parish and worked on his father's farm till twenty-one years of age. The father died and was buried on his son's twenty-first birthday. After his father's death Chauncey conducted the farm for his mother, and after the settlement of the estate Mr. Tisdale bought out the other heirs to the homestead, which he has conducted ever since. His mother lived to be over ninety-six. He married Sarah Fidelia Turner in 1867; has been elected justice of the peace two terms, serving eight years, and has also been assessor of the town.

Clark, Louis J., is a grandson of Sherman Clark, who was born at Columbia, Windham county, Conn., in 1795 and died at Pulaski in 1880. James A., son of Sherman, was born at Unadilla, N. Y., in 1821, and died in Pulaski in 1887. He married Helen Lam, born in Mexico in 1825, who died in Pulaski in 1893. Their children were Louis J., born August 18, 1852; Nellie T., born March 4, 1857; Edward L., born May 10, 1860, who died January 18, 1888. James A. came to Pulaski in 1847 and began as a clerk in the store of Frey Lane. In 1849 he became a partner of C. R. Jones in the general store, and in 1851 formed a partnership with his brother, Charles A., in the same line, which continued as Clark Brothers until 1865. In 1862 James A. organized the banking firm of J. A. Clark & Co., and in 1865 organized the Pulaski National Bank, of which he was cashier until September, 1884, when he became its president, and so remained till his death. In 1884 he was a presidential elector of the State of New York. He was a member of the Board of Education of Pulaski for a number of years, and its treasurer, and was a director of the Syracuse & Northern Railroad from its organization till it was incorporated with the R. W. & O. system. He was also a member of the Railroad Commission for the town of Richland from 1870 to the time of his death, and was also supervisor many years. He was also a prominent Mason. Louis J. Clark was educated at Pulaski Academy and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and in 1860 began his service at the Pulaski National Bank as bookkeeper. In 1875 he was appointed assistant cashier, and in 1884 was made cashier, which position he now holds. This bank is a family institution, none of its stock ever having been held outside of the family. Mr. Clark holds a high position in Masonic circles, and he was appointed Loan Commissioner of the U. S. Deposit Fund for Oswego county by Governor Cleveland in 1883, which office he held to March, 1895, and he has for some years held a position on the Board of Education, of which he has been president. He married Ella M. Klock in 1874, and their children are Mabel A., born July 10, 1875; Fred A., born February 29, 1877; Arthur E., born April 19, 1880; and Emily L., born August 8, 1886.

Muzzy, L. R., is of Scotch ancestry, the first of the family having come to this country before the Revolution. One of the number, Isaac, was killed in the first battle with the British at Lexington. His great-grandfather was born in New Hampshire in 1738, served as first lieutenant through the war, and died in Sandy Creek in 1831. The grandfather, Robert, was born in New Hampshire in 1769, married Martha Morse, and in 1816 settled in Sandy Creek with their twelve children. There he died in 1829 and his wife in 1835. The father of our subject was Lawson Muzzy, born January 12, 1812 in New Hampshire. Orrilla S. Read, his wife, was born at North Brookfield, Madison county, and died at Edmeston in 1876. Their children were: Elijah W. and Eliza W. (twins), who died in 1844; Lawson R., born in Deep River, Conn., March 3, 1846; Thomas H., who died in infancy; Jessie M.,

wife of Rev. H. S. Schwartz of Boonville. The father of our subject was educated at Colgate University, and was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1841, and although not in active service, being in his eighty-fourth year, is able to preach occasionally. Lawson R. Muzzy was educated at Pulaski and later at Belleville Academy. Subsequently he became the half owner of a grocery store in Henderson, N. Y., after which he taught school, and still later was in business in Madison county. He bought the Pulaski Democrat in 1869 and has continued to publish and edit the paper ever since. It has been made a nine column sheet, is in its forty-fifth volume, and is regarded as among the best and most flourishing weekly papers in the State. Mr. Muzzy has twice been elected a member of the Pulaski Board of Education, was four times chosen as supervisor, unanimously nominated and elected with an ever increased majority over the previous year; a member of the Republican District and County Committees, and has represented his county in the Congressional and State Conventions. He was chairman of the Building Committee in the erection of the Pulaski Court House annex, and was one of the first five postmasters named by President Harrison, serving four years. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Co. C, 186th N. Y. Vols., and served till the close of the war. He has passed most of his life in Pulaski. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity No. 415, Pulaski Chapter No. 275, R. A. M., J. B. Butler Post G. A. R., and Pulaski Lodge, 255, A. O. U. W. He was married in 1869, at King's Ferry, Cayuga county, to Miss Alma P. Witt, a native of that county and a lady of rare womanly graces. Their children are: Beulah W., born June 10, 1870; and Lawson J., born July 1, 1876, who died aged six. Beulah W. married Dr. G. F. Adams, a graduate of Hahnemann College, Chicago, and now first assistant physician of the Westboro State Hospital, of Massachusetts. She was educated at Pulaski Academy and later spent four years at Rutgers Female College in New York, of which she is a graduate. There is hardly a newspaper man in Northern New York who has for the past twenty-five years devoted more earnest effort towards the successful prosecution of his business and the reputation of his journal than has Mr. Muzzy. Through these efforts he has won universal respect, and at the same time brought about a financial result which must be extremely gratifying to him and his family.

Sweet, Gouverneur Morris.—The paternal grandfather of G. M. Sweet was Dr. Caleb Sweet, a surgeon in the 1st N. Y. Regt. during the Revolutionary war and a member of Washington's staff for several years. In 1783 he married Gerritje Newkirk (born in Ulster county in 1756, died in Lysander, N. Y., in November, 1833), whose father, Dr. Conrad Newkirk, was a physician of Low or Holland Dutch descent and a resident of Ulster county, N. Y. Her brothers and sisters were John, Conrad, jr., Charles, Andrew, Peggy, Mary and Blondeen. Dr. Newkirk married Ann De Witt, a member of an ancient Dutch family. Tjerck Claessen De Witt, a kinsman of John and Cornelius De Witt, came to America from Zunderland, Holland, before 1656, when he married Barber Andriese in New Amsterdam. While receiving rents from Holland, he settled in Esopus, N. Y., in 1666, and was ancestor of several prominent Americans, viz.: Hon. Simeon De Witt, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., and others. In connection with a horse transaction it is stated that Capt. Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick married for his first wife Girtie Brantse Perlin Van Newkirk, who died in 1836. Their children were Geertie, Gerriet, Sybrant, Anthony, Gerritje, Eugettie,

Seveneus, Cornelius, Margarita New Kirk, Lievens. The De Witts are one of the very few Dutch American names illustrious in fatherland. The grand pensionary, John De Witt, administered the government of Holland from 1652 to 1672, and with his brother, Cornelius, who also held important civil and military positions, was killed by a mob at The Hague. Mary Newkirk, sister of Mrs. Caleb Sweet, married James Clinton, a brother of Gov. George Clinton, and the father of the Hon. De Witt Clinton, of Erie Canal fame. She was one of a group of sixty-three in the historical painting "American Court," by Huntington, and is described at the time "As an old woman of generous, kind, womanly expression." Dr. Caleb Sweet, on December 10, 1785, was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; his parchment of certificate of membership bears the names of Washington and Gen. Knox, and is now in the possession of his grandson, Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Syracuse. Dr. Sweet, through his services in the Revolution, became possessed of large landed estates in the counties of Herkimer, Ulster, Tompkins and Onondaga. After his death, his second son, Roussau, having received a power of attorney for the purpose of improving and selling this property, the latter squandered the entire patrimony. A small tract in Lysander was repurchased by Caleb, the youngest child. Dr. Sweet died at Salisbury, Herkimer county. His children were Conrad Newkirk, born in 1785; John James Roussau, 1787; Charles Newkirk, 1789; Elizabeth Jones, 1790; Benjamin Newkirk, 1792; Sarah Ball, 1795; Ann Newkirk De Witt, 1796; and Garrett Caleb 1798. Charles Newkirk Sweet settled in the town of Clay, Onondaga county, and during the construction of the Oswego Canal was actively engaged in the survey and its final completion, and from that date conducted a provision and supply trade with the settlers and boatmen at Phoenix, where he had charge of the lock and canal interests for a number of years from its first opening. He died in Phoenix in 1852 aged sixty-three; Garrett Caleb Sweet located at Hinmansville. Gouverneur Morris Sweet, a son of Charles N. and Jemima (Rogers) Sweet, was born in Onondaga county, August 7, 1822, educated at the Mexico Academy, and in 1850 married Mary Ann Milliman, by whom he has three children: Van Rensselaer and Cerelle (Mrs. Smith), of Phoenix, and Dr. Carol Lincoln, of Boise City, Idaho. Mr. Sweet was a clerk and in 1850 proprietor of a general store in Phoenix, and for a time was a partner with his brother. Elected to the State Legislature he served in the sessions of 1884 and 1885, was president of a company organized for building a railroad from Mexico to Baldwinsville, and was one of the commissioners during the construction of the present iron bridge at Phoenix village. Van Rensselaer Sweet, an elder brother of G. M., was a civil engineer on State works. Their sister, Mrs. Dr. Ann De Witt Smith, is a woman of some talent as a writer and critic. Of Garrett Caleb Sweet's family, two sons, Sylvanus Howe and Charles Adelbert, became conspicuous as civil engineers. The former was graduated from Falley Seminary at Fulton, joined the corps of engineers in surveying a ship canal route across the Isthmus of Nicaragua in 1850-51, became assistant engineer of the New York State Canals and served till 1862, was elected State engineer and surveyor in 1873, was principal assistant under O. W. Childs on the New York Harbor encroachment survey in 1860-61, and held several other important positions. He prepared a number of valuable reports and rendered distinguished services to the State. Charles Adelbert Sweet was also engaged on the canals of the State, becoming engineer of the Middle Division in 1874-75. He was first assistant engineer on the Imperial Railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City,

which was the first railway built in Mexico. He was appointed chief engineer of railroads in Peru, South America, and located the great Summit route from Lima across the Andes. He held a number of other equally responsible positions and discharged every duty with characteristic fidelity.

Ingersoll, George D., is a son of Robert L. Ingersoll, born in New Berlin, Chenango county, June 5, 1819. In 1854 he established the Pulaski Bank, and assumed its presidency, in which capacity he officiated until 1862, when the institution was discontinued. In 1842 he married Caroline E. Clark, a native of Jefferson county, and their children are Leroy, George D., Anna A., Frank D., Fred D., and Maud. Our subject was born in Pulaski, June 25, 1845, was educated at Fort Edward and went west, where he engaged in farming. Returning to Pulaski, he opened a meat market in that place, which he still continues, dealing in all kinds of meats, fish and vegetables. Mr. Ingersoll is a thorough business man, and has the best market in town, doing a fine trade.

Bartlett, Udelle, was born in the town of Orwell, February 12, 1860, a son of Perry Bartlett, who was born in Lee, Oneida county, and died in March, 1892. The latter married Elvira Gurley, born in Sandy Creek, who died in June, 1893. The father, Perry Bartlett, was distantly related to Commodore Perry. Udelle was educated in the Sandy Creek High School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1881, entering Hamilton College in the fall of that year. He graduated from Hamilton in 1885, began reading law in January, 1886, and was admitted to practice in April, 1888, at Utica. He first formed a co partnership with D. E. Ainsworth and since has practiced at Sandy Creek. December 19, 1889, he married Lulu A., daughter of Sheldon S. and Carrie M. Post of Mindon, Wis. Mr. Bartlett is a Republican in politics.

Box, R. W., is of English ancestry, his grandfather, John, having come from Sydney, Gloucestershire, England, and died in Port Ontario, this county. His father, William, also a native of England, came to America with his father, John, and died in Pulaski in 1883. He married Celia Knollin of England, who came to America with her parents when young. Richard W. Box was born March 31, 1841, his brother being James K. and sister Frances. His father was a blacksmith until the age of fifty, when he engaged in the grocery business for about fifteen years. Richard was educated in the public schools, finishing at Pulaski Academy. In 1859 he engaged in the shoe business for a year, then sold out and began the manufacture of butter dishes and cheese boxes, and this he disposed of in 1865, and the same year opened a furniture and undertaking business, which he still continues, having added a line of wall paper, and he also manufactures cylinder desks. Mr. Box has served as trustee, president of the village, supervisor, chief engineer of the Fire Department, etc., and has always resided in Pulaski. He is a member of Pulaski Lodge No. 415 F. & A. M., Pulaski Chapter, No. 279, Pulaski Lodge No. 355, A. O. U. W., of which he has been financier thirteen years, and is a member of the M. E. Church. He has always been identified with the growth and progress of the village, and was one of the prime movers in getting the water works here. December 24, 1862, he married Jenette B. Bennett, born August 6, 1840, in this town, a daughter of David Bennett, an old resident, and manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, as well as a builder, having erected the M. E. and Congregational Churches of Pulaski. The children of our subject are

Fred F., born November 21, 1863; Albert K., born October 5, 1869; and Will R., born July 18, 1871. Fred F. married Lulu Spencer in 1889, who died September 30, 1891. The sons are associated with their father in business.

Stewart, Ellen T., was born and educated in Pulaski. Her grandfather was born in Petersburg, N. Y., and her grandmother was a native of New England, where she was educated. The latter was an only child and a lady of intelligence. Her parents, having a large fortune, she spent much time in traveling, and desiring to see America she started with her ox team, driver, and servants, richly clad and sparkling with diamonds, about one hundred years ago on a western tour. Delighted with the country, she decided to make her home in this State, and returning to her birthplace brought her large kettle of gold, and began housekeeping with her husband in Petersburg, Rensselaer county. This New England gold was invested in real estate, which was divided into farms and given to their ten sons. Her grandfather, Eathel Stewart, through a business transaction, failed because of taking mortgages and neglecting to search the records. He was a Baptist, and furnished the material and built the church in the town where he lived. Her grandmother was an ardent Methodist. The business failure just mentioned left the father of this sketch a poor boy and threw him upon his own resources, but being a deep thinker and deciding experience was a good teacher, he started out for himself. He was a native of Petersburg, and while a boy, came with his parents, Eathel and Esther Stewart, to Oswego county. At the age of twenty-seven he married Betsey Jane White and began housekeeping in what is called the Whitesboro neighborhood in the town of Sandy Creek. By industry and by the aid of his companion, he soon owned a comfortable home, which he shortly afterward gave to his aged parents and started again with new courage to make another home for himself and family. He purchaased the 200 acre farm on the Ridge road in Sandy Creek, succeeded in paying for it and there lived several years. This is known as the Seneca Getty place and is one of the most productive farms in Oswego county. He finally moved to the well known Deacon Meacham farm, near Pulaski village, where he lived about nine years. Failing in health and deciding to retire from farming, he finally removed to the beautiful village of Pulaski, where he has since resided with his wife and only daughter, Miss Ellen T. Stewart. For twenty-four years he has lived in Pulaski; prior to that period, he was extensively and successfully engaged in agriculture, owning a number of farms in this vicinity. Her father and mother were disposed never to turn back from a work once commenced, and it was this characteristic which aided in making their lives successful. From a youth he was a regular attendant of the M. E. Church, and was often remarked going to church with his mother and with his white linen pants. He was an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, possessed sound judgment and decision of mind in business, and was noted for his integrity. With characteristic liberality he aided in building churches and public schools. When a boy he formed the evil habit of chewing tobacco, a mistake he often acknowledged and at the age of eighty-four banished it entirely, and his advice in print was for all men, and especially the young, to do likewise, knowing they would all be happier, friendlier, wealthier, pleasanter, and more agreeable in society. On February 2, 1893, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart celebrated in a fitting manner their wedding anniversary, and also his eighty-ninth birthday. Their pastor, Rev. A. Bramley, they surprised with an

elegant gold headed cane, which was presented in behalf of the host and hostess by the venerable Rev. Lawson Muzzy. He was a man of unusual happy disposition and told his daughter three weeks prior to his last sickness that his "Heart was filled with thankfulness to my Redeemer and Friend, that if I never awake to the earthly sunlight again it will be well with me on the resurrection morning." He died after a life of rare usefulness on March 3, 1894 at the age of ninety years, one month and one day. His funeral was held at his residence in Pulaski on Monday, Revs. A. Bramley of Lowville and Webster of the first M. E. Church of Pulaski officiating, and the interment being in Pulaski cemetery at five o'clock. Her grandfather White and her mother and one brother were born in Rhuport, Vt. His first wife was Sally Linnet. Her mother's mother, second, was Catherine Decker. Both were ladies of amiable Christian character. Mr. White was a Bible student and would always have an appropriate reference when called upon. When they first came to Richland salmon were plenty and he caught large numbers of them. The country was somewhat a wilderness. Her mother and grandmother went at near night in search of their cows, each of which had a bell, which would guide them long distances. On one occasion they were lost in the woods and remained away two days and two nights. The neighbors were greatly alarmed and instituted a search, firing guns, ringing bells and blowing horns until they were found. Her grandmother being a feeble woman was nearly dead. While in the wilderness a terrific thunder storm came up and lasted throughout the night. To them were born these children: Dexter W., James Gilbert, Orin, Wilber Joel, Sally, Harriet Jane, Milton, Milton Delos, and Ellen Therriiser.—[Com.

Shear, S. R., is a son of Clark A. and Lucretia Shear. He was born in Orwell and lived there until five years of age; afterward lived with his parents in Boylston and Richland, Oswego county, and West Camden, Oneida county. At the age of twelve years he was taken by his uncle, Wallace E. Shear of Stittsville, Oneida county, and lived with him for several years, in that time receiving an academic education at the Holland Patent Union School, after which he returned to Oswego county and taught school two winters at Ricard. He completed his education at the Oswego Normal and then became principal of Orwell village school, later was principal of No. 8, Mexico village. In 1890 he became principal of Pulaski graded schools, holding that position for two years. In September, 1892, when the Pulaski Academy and graded schools were consolidated, he assumed control of the entire system, which position he now holds. Under his control the academic department has increased from thirty to 150; the teaching force has increased from seven to ten, and the school is in a highly prosperous condition. He married in 1889 Nettie Reynolds, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McKenna of Orwell; they have one daughter, Rose Elizabeth, aged three years. Mr. Shear is a Royal Arch Mason, and an active member of the Sons of Veterans, having been captain of A. S. Warren Camp No. 105 for two years. He is an active church worker, having been an exhorter and local preacher in the Methodist conference, and superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school of Pulaski for three years.

Moore, Thomas, was born in Oswego on September 23, 1842, and is a son of Thomas, who was in the dry goods trade and ship building business and died in 1888. His mother was Mary Cochran. Mr. Moore was educated in the common schools of

the city and early in life went to work as clerk, continuing until 1862. He then enlisted as a private in Co. I, 110th Regiment and served three years, coming home 1st Lieut. in command of his company. Re-entering his father's store he worked until 1868, when he accepted a position in a store in St. Louis and remained there three years. Again returning to his father's store he continued there until the fall of 1871, when he was made clerk and deputy collector in the Custom House at Oswego. He served as deputy collector and entry clerk from 1873 until 1883, and in 1886 was elected county treasurer, which office he still fills. He is a Republican in politics and has faithfully supported the interests of his party. He is one of the trustees of Oswego Lodge No. 127, F. and A. M. Mr. Moore was married in 1876 to Ella M. Robinson, daughter of Tompkins Robinson, of Oswego town. They have two sons and one daughter.

Eddy, Joseph W., M. D., was born in Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., on April 17, 1851. He is a son of Norman S. Eddy, a farmer of that county. He received his education in the Marion Collegiate Institute, Attica High School, and afterward pursued the study of medicine in the Detroit Medical College, from which he graduated, and then took a post graduate course in the Ecole de Medecine, Paris, France, leaving there in 1879. He located at Oswego and has successfully practiced his profession since. Dr. Eddy has been attending surgeon at the Oswego Hospital from its inception, and is now serving his second term on the United States Board of Pension Examiners. He was chief surgeon for the R., W. & O. Railroad nine years, and is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society and the New York State Medical Society. Dr. Eddy was married on October 18, 1878, to Hannah C. Eggleston, in the Church St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Robinson, Wardwell G., was born in Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., on November 28, 1829, and is a son of Orville Robinson, of whom his biography is presented in another part of this volume. He received his education in the district school and Mexico Academy, studied law with his father in Mexico, and afterwards in the office of Hon. William F. Allen, in Oswego, and was admitted in 1854. Meanwhile, he spent three years in California early in the period of the gold fever, but renewed his studies upon his return. He practiced in Oswego until 1864, when in September he closed his office and went to the war as colonel of the 184th Regiment, in which capacity he honorably served his country. Mr. Robinson is a Democrat in politics, but has not sought office, and has held none except on the Board of Police Commissioners of the city.

Kenyon, William Henry, is a native of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., where he was born on February 13, 1839. He is a son of Calvin B. and Susannah Tanner Kenyon. He received a liberal education in the district schools, Mexico Academy and the University of Rochester, graduating from the latter in 1865. After a period of teaching both before and after his graduation, he began reading law with George G. French in Mexico, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. Previous to this time, at the call of his country, he left college in the summer of 1862, and enlisted as a private in Co. E, 110th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vol. Infantry. He received his discharge on August 18, 1863, on account of a wound received at Port Hudson June 14, 1863. Returning home, he re-entered college and graduated with his class. His first practice

of his profession was in Phoenix, where he remained three years; after which he removed to Oswego, and has practiced there since. In February, 1894, he formed a law partnership with Frederick T. Cahill. Politically Mr. Kenyon is a Republican, and in 1872 was elected special surrogate of Oswego county. He married on January 1, 1891, Anna, daughter of Octavius T. Savage, of Oswego. They have one son.

Benson, Cadwell B., was born in Apulia, Onondaga county, N. Y., on February 3, 1841, and is a son of Dr. D. M. Benson, who practiced his profession many years in Geddes, Onondaga county, N. Y. He was educated in the schools of Geddes and Syracuse, and found his first employment with E. R. Holden, general agent for the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company in Syracuse. In 1864 he settled in the village of Minetto, Oswego county, partly at the suggestion of A. S. Page, who was then extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Benson engaged in contracting, becoming associated with his uncles, James J. Belden and A. Cadwell Belden, of Syracuse. They built a railroad in Pennsylvania, portions of the Buffalo & West Shore Railroad, and the Carthage & Adirondack Railroad, of which Mr. Benson was made general manager. In these extensive undertakings Mr. Benson showed rare business qualifications and executive ability of a high order. In 1879 he joined with A. S. Page and Charles Tremain to form the Minetto Shade Cloth Company, now one of the largest and most successful manufacturing establishments in Northern New York. Mr. Benson was married in 1864 to Helen J. Cunningham, of Fabius, N. Y.

Lester, David P., was born in Sterling, Cayuga county, June 25, 1848. He is a son of Dr. David Lester; was educated in the common schools, studied his profession in Hamilton Law School, from which he graduated in 1874, and was admitted to practice at that time. He began practice in Oswego city in association with W. A. Poucher, which connection continued three years, and has since practiced alone. He is a Republican in politics, but has not accepted public office. He married, in 1876, Mary E. Fort, daughter of John A. Fort, of Mexico. They have one son.

Gallagher, Bernard, was born in New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., on August 22, 1861. His father is James Gallagher, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to this country when he was thirteen years old, and later settled in New Haven, thence afterward in Oswego city, where he is still living. He has been a practical brick-maker all his life. He had six children, five of whom were sons. Bernard Gallagher was educated in the district schools and in what was known as Hamilton's Select School in Oswego. At twenty-two years of age he took up journalism in the capacity of city editor on the Oswego Morning Post. He afterwards filled the position as assistant city editor on the Palladium. He then held a position in the county clerk's office a year and a half, during which time he gave all of his spare time to law study, and finishing his studies he was admitted to the bar in October, 1888, and has since had a gratifying practice.

Dwyer, Jeremiah T., M. D., was born in the city of Oswego on October 7, 1860. He is a son of Andrew Dwyer, of the First ward, Oswego. He received a liberal education in the public schools of the city including one year in the Normal School, after which he entered Niagara University. Having a natural taste for medicine and surgery, he began the study of that profession in the office of Dr. W. J. Bulger,

of Oswego. After a course at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., he graduated from that institution on March 12, 1891, and immediately commenced practice in Oswego. His patients include alike the rich and poor by whom he is highly esteemed for the success which invariably attends his efforts.

Stockwell, Hon. James K., was born at Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y., October 25, 1844. His paternal grandfather was Stephen Stockwell, a soldier in the war of 1812 and married Lucy Bishop. He settled in Niagara county and followed farming. Ralph Stockwell, father of our subject, and second son of Stephen, was born in Jefferson county, married Mary Jane Streeter, and was also a farmer. James K. Stockwell is the eldest of five children, was reared on the farm and received his early education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the Lockport Union School, remaining two years. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the 23d Battery, New York Independent Light Artillery, in which he served to the close of the Rebellion. He then attended a commercial college in Buffalo one course, after which he engaged in teaching as principal of an unclassified school at Lewiston, N. Y. During the two years he was thus engaged he began the study of medicine, and in 1869 he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and in 1870 he received the same degree from the Buffalo Medical College. After an extended western trip he returned and settled for the practice of his profession in Oswego, where he purchased the business of a retiring physician, Dr. E. M. Curtiss. Dr. Stockwell has enjoyed an extensive practice from the first and has gained the esteem alike of his professional brethren and the community at large. Dr. Stockwell polled his first vote in 1865 in support of the nominees of the Republican party, since which time he has upheld the principles of that party. Without seeking or holding office prior to 1889, he was in that year elected mayor of the city of Oswego. On December 7, 1870, Dr. Stockwell married Margaret A. Fleming, daughter of John Fleming, and his wife, Margaret Miller, of Lewiston, N. Y.

Cropsey, Athelbert, son of Alexander Cropsey, was born in Pulaski April 6, 1846. His mother was Violet D. Young. Receiving his education in the Pulaski Academy, he located in Oswego in 1866, where he has since been prominently identified with the lumber interest. He is a Republican in politics and was alderman of the Fourth ward two terms in succession. He was one of the charter trustees of the Oswego City Hospital, and is one of the most prominent members in Oswego in the Masonic fraternity. In Oswego Lodge No. 127 he has held all the official positions, excepting master, and the same is true of the Lake Ontario Chapter No. 165, R. A. M. In Lake Ontario Commandery No. 32, K. T., Colonel Cropsey has filled nearly all the positions and was one of the principal organizers of the well known L. O. Drill Corps, of which corps he was drill master during the entire period of its existence. In Scottish Rite Masonry Colonel Cropsey has always taken a prominent part and has received the great honor of being crowned Honorary Inspector General of the 33d and last degree in Masonry. He has been active in military affairs many years, was promoted through the various grades to the post of Lieutenant Colonel of the 48th Regiment, N. Y., which position he filled for a number of years, in fact until the regiment was mustered out of service. He married Hattie E. daughter of Dr. John Tyler of South Richland and has three daughters. Colonel Cropsey is a public spirited citizen and enjoys wide popularity.

Lyman, Henry H., born in Lorraine, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 15, 1841. Educated in common schools and Pulaski Academy, as a boy and young man he worked at farming and teaching school. Studied and practiced surveying and engineering for three years with C. H. Cross, Pulaski, N. Y. Enlisted as private soldier in the 147th N. Y. Vols., August, 1862, serving until the close of the war, was promoted through different grades to adjutant and brevetted major. Was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the N. Y. State militia by Governor Fenton November, 1866. At the close of the war he engaged in the hardware trade at Pulaski, N. Y. He was supervisor of Richland in 1871 and 1872; sheriff of Oswego county from 1873 to 1876; worked for several years abstracting title in the Oswego County Clerk's Office. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Oswego Water Works Company, of which he is now secretary; collector of customs for the district of Oswego from July, 1889 to December, 1893; has been a trustee of the Oswego City Savings Bank since 1879, and is a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Lyman's ancestors were of Norman stock and came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The family was founded in America by Richard Lyman who came over with Elliot the Missionary in the ship *Lion* in 1631 and later on with others making the famous winter pilgrimage to Hartford, Conn. Among his descendants were many who were prominent in the Indian, French and Revolutionary wars as well as the war of 1812 and the war of the Rebellion, and they have filled every grade from corporal to commander in chief in the American armies. Phineas Lyman, major-general of the Connecticut forces, was in command of the provincial forces and won the battle of Lake George. Gen. Daniel Lyman was prominent in the battles and capture of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. John, and was subsequently president of the Society of Cincinnati. Col. Moses Lyman, for important service at Saratoga, was made special messenger to carry the news of Burgoyne's surrender to General Washington. Mr. Lyman's father was Silas Lyman, who came to the "Black River Country" (which was the west of those days) from Vermont with his father in 1796, he was a soldier of 1812 in the old "floodwood" militia, in which he was later on commissioned captain by Governor Clinton, and colonel by Governor Yates.

Sheridan, Charles A., M. D., was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on March 31, 1857. He is a son of Patrick Sheridan, who came to America in 1843, and married in Canton, N. Y., Margaret Heagerty. Both are deceased. Dr. Sheridan received his education in the High School at Madrid, followed by two years in St. Lawrence University, and one year in a collegiate institution in Grinnell, Iowa. To obtain means to further pursue his studies, he taught school in Minnesota four years after he had reached the age of twenty years. He then entered Bellevue Hospital, New York, from which he graduated three years later, on March 7, 1885. His first practice was in his native place, where he remained five years, when in 1889, he settled in Oswego and has continued there since. Dr. Sheridan is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society; of the American Medical Society, and was formerly a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society. He has attained to a most successful practice in Oswego. He was married in 1886 to Eliza A. Fitzgerald, of Grinnell, Iowa, and they have two sons.

The Francis Perot's Sons Malting Co.—Anthony Morris, who came to this country from England in 1662, with Penn, on the good ship "Welcome," was one of the most

distinguished of Philadelphia's pioneer citizens. He was the second mayor of the city, and afterwards supreme judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1687 he established on Front street, below Walnut street, a brewhouse, and that business, continuing from father to son to the seventh and eighth generation, is still in existence, under the style of the Francis Perot's Sons Malting Company, being the oldest business house in America. Anthony Morris the first died in 1721. His son Anthony succeeded, followed in turn by his son, also Anthony. The latter's son, Thomas, was next in succession; and then in the fifth generation, his sons, Thomas and Joseph Morris, acquired the business. To this firm Francis Perot was apprenticed in 1812, and having served his time, the latter in 1818 started a brewery and malthouse on Vine street, between Third and Fourth streets. In 1823 he married Elizabeth M. Morris, daughter of Thomas Morris, his former employer. The old Morris business continued, Thomas Morris becoming sole proprietor upon the death of his brother Joseph. In the sixth generation, the business was acquired by Anthony Saunders Morris, but after conducting the business for some years he retired, turning it over to his brother-in-law, Francis Perot. In partnership with the latter was his brother, William S Perot, the firm name being Francis & William S. Perot. They continued in both the brewing and malting business until 1850, when they discontinued brewing and turned their attention exclusively to malting. In 1868 they retired, having been in business together for fifty years. They belonged to the fifth generation of their name in this country. A Huguenot ancestor, James Perot, having been driven from France by religious persecution, landed in America in 1686. The firm, in 1868, became Francis Perot's Sons, and in 1887 the present company was incorporated; its officers being T. Morris Perot, president; Edward H. Ogden, vice-president; Elliston Perot, secretary; and Theodore F. Miller, treasurer. Mr. T. Morris Perot, the president, is a son of the late Francis Perot, who died in 1885, and represents the seventh generation in direct descent from Anthony Morris, who founded the business 207 years ago; and Mr. Elliston Perot and Mr. T. Morris Perot, jr., represent the eighth generation. The offices of the company are at 314 Vine street, the malthouse premises fronting on 310 to 320 Vine street, and covering nearly a square with other frontage on New street. The equipment is complete for the production of malt by the old system, and the product of this plant is in the highest repute, and commands a large sale to brewers and others in Philadelphia and the surrounding country. The company also has a large and complete plant at Oswego, N. Y., conducted upon the new pneumatic system of malting, from which shipments are made throughout the country. The house holds a high position in the trade, not only as it ranks as one of the largest producers, but also by reason of the high principles of commercial probity that have characterized the house during its more than two centuries of activity. Its present management is in hands that are worthy of the past prestige and present prominence of the house. Mr. T. Morris Perot, the president of the company, has long been known as one of Philadelphia's most distinguished and public-spirited citizens, is first vice-president of the Board of Trade, president of the Mercantile Library Company, for over thirty years president of the Women's Medical College, and a director of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company. He is also president of the People's Gas Light Company of Jersey City, N. J. Edward H. Ogden, the vice-president of the company, is also vice-president of the Consolidation National Bank. The company has membership in the

Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange, the Trades League and the Bourse, and is influentially identified with the commercial interests of the city of which it is in years the oldest, and in importance, one of the leading representatives.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Rainier, Dr. Elvira, was born in Coldwater, Mich., on November 2, 1847. She is a daughter of the late Stephen D. Rainier, of Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., and Sarah Husker, a native of England. Dr. Rainier received her education in the schools at Coldwater and in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich. She entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1872, where she pursued her professional studies two years. This was succeeded by one year in the New England Hospital for Women and Children of Boston. Then followed a year of work to obtain the means to finish her studies, after which she took her degree in the Woman's College of Philadelphia. She was then appointed resident physician of a hospital in Philadelphia, to which work she gave one year. At the suggestion of a class-mate of Ann Arbor, Dr. Mary F. Lee, she came to Oswego, of which place she has since been a resident. She enjoys the unqualified confidence and esteem of the profession; is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, and has been its secretary several years; was co-attending physician at the Oswego City Hospital ten years, and is now consulting physician in that institution.

Oliphant, Richard J., the well known printer and publisher of Oswego, and son of Richard Oliphant, connected many years with the same business, was born in Oswego on the 16th of August, 1838. His opportunities for obtaining an education were confined to the district schools and the printing office of his father, beginning work in the latter early in life. In 1860 he, in association with his brother, the late John H. Oliphant, purchased the printing and book binding business of their father. Very soon afterward John H. went to Washington in the interest of William Baldwin, contractor, where he remained about a year. Returning to the office, a few months later, Richard J. purchased his interest and has since carried on the business alone and with marked success. Devoting himself earnestly to his business for which he has special fitness as well as natural taste, Mr. Oliphant has now one of the largest and most expensively equipped printing plants in Central New York. Connected with his printing business Mr. Oliphant conducts the largest book and stationery store in Oswego, and has recently added facilities for lithographing. He is a Republican in politics and has represented the third ward in the Board of Aldermen.

Bradner, Frank J.—The ancestry of the subject was Scotch and his grandfather on the paternal side was John Bradner, who was born near New York city and married Susan Bottom, a native of Poughkeepsie. The grandfather on the maternal side was Joseph Spaid, who married Clarissa Jones. He was a minute man and served in the war of 1812. They were married in 1806 and were the first couple married in the town of Richland. Gilbert A. Bradner, father of the subject, was born in the town of Goshen, N. Y., March 17, 1800. Moved to the town of Richland (then a wilderness) in 1821; in 1825 he married Ollive Spaid. They were members of the M. E. church and aided in building the first M. E. church in Pulaski. Their children were Clarissa, now Mrs. L. L. Graves, and living in Scriba; James B., a farmer in

South Richland; Susan, who married Allen Davis and now a widow living in Oswego; George William, a lawyer of Mexico; Mary, who married Captain F. A. Pilcher and lives in Cleveland, O., and Frank J. The latter was born in the town of Richland March 4, 1852, and was educated in Mexico Academy. He studied dentistry with H. H. Dobson of Mexico, began practice in Pulaski where he has since remained, and enjoyed a large practice. He married, June 17, 1874, Nettie Stone, only daughter of Thomas M. Stone of Pulaski. They have two children, Claude Horatio, born July 19, 1876, and Roy Stone, born June 8, 1883. Dr. Bradner is a Republican in politics, a member of the Pulaski Lodge No. 415, F. & A. M. He enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

Stone, David S., was born in South Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., December 21, 1852. His parents were James and Anna (Stockwell) Stone, both natives of England, and both now residents of Minetto, Oswego county, and each upwards of eighty years of age. Our subject was educated in Trenton and in Oswego city, to which place he moved with his parents in 1865. He was first occupied in farming and in the nursery business. He was then employed as a clerk in a grocery store for five years, when he was taken into partnership, the firm being Cook & Stone. In 1882 he sold out his interest and bought the store at the corner of Fifth and Oneida streets, which he now occupies. He carries a general line of fancy and staple groceries, notions, cutlery, tobacco, cigars, etc. He is also engaged in the real estate business, dealing in city property, and is secretary of the Wayne Building and Loan Association of Palmyra, N. Y. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. In 1873 he married Mary A. Thrower, of Oswego, daughter of James and Mary (Gorsline) Thrower. Their children are Gilbert T., born June 25, 1874; Myron D., born June 24, 1876; Bessie M., born October 4, 1882; and Arthur W., born August 29, 1889. Gilbert and Myron are in business with their father at the store above mentioned. Mr. Stone is a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has been for the last four years.

Todt, William C., M. D., was born at College Point, Long Island, on July 30, 1864. His father was Charles E. Todt, a native of Germany; his mother was Marie C. Weidman, also a native of Germany; they came to America in 1854. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. William C. Todt was educated in his native place, and having determined to become a physician, he entered Syracuse Medical College, from which he graduated in 1887. He immediately opened an office and began practice in Oswego, where he has since continued with gratifying success. He is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, and Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital. He married in 1892, Margaret C. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, Mass. They have one son.

Benedict, Henry Clay, was born on November 10, 1834, in Richfield Springs, N. Y., and is a son of Charles Benedict, who was an attorney, but was not engaged in his profession. H. C. Benedict received his education in Mexico Academy and Oxford Academy, and studied law in the State and National Law School at Ballston, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar on examination, at the General Term in Albany, February 3, 1853. He served one year as head clerk for the law firm of Wheaton & Hadley, in Albany, with whom he had pursued his studies. He then went to New York city with Henry G. Wheaton, of Wheaton & Hadley, to form the firm of Wheaton,

Doolittle & Benedict. After about a year's practice in the metropolis he settled in Oswego and opened an office in July, 1874. During his subsequent practice, he has had as partners at different times, Henry F. Davis, A. C. McCarty, and — Webb. Mr. Benedict is a Democrat of the radical type, and while he has held no public office, has made his influence felt in local politics. He married on February 11, 1857, Frances C. Downing, of Mexico. They have two children.

White, John J., a native of the town of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, was born November 9, 1850, and is a son of Jeremiah and Mary Frances White, who came to this country in 1851, while their son was an infant. They settled in Oswego, where the father still resides. John J. White was educated in the district schools, supplemented by a commercial education. He studied law with Marsh & Webb, then one of the leading law firms of northern New York, and was admitted April 3, 1878, at Rochester. He immediately formed a partnership with S. A. Webb, which continued until January 1, 1876, when he was elected justice of the peace, and served four years. Since that time he has practiced alone. Mr. White was a Democrat in politics up to the year 1884, since which date he has affiliated with the Republican party. In 18— he was the opposing candidate to Recorder Bulger, and contested the election.

Loomis, De Witt C., was born March 16, 1838, near Rome, N. Y., and is a son of Willard Loomis, a contractor who removed to Oswego and died there in 1886; his wife was Lucy Sanderson, and they were parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. De Witt C. Loomis received his education in the district schools of Oswego, and early in life became engaged in buying, selling, and shipping sheep and cattle, which he continued about eight years. This occupation finally led him into dealing in horses, and in 1878 he opened a livery in Oswego, which he has successfully carried on ever since. Mr. Loomis was married in 1867 to Fanny Hall, daughter of Fleming Hall. They have one son.

Tullar, Addison B., was born on December 31, 1831, in the town of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y. His father was Harvey Tullar, who removed from Whitestown and settled in Mexico at an early day. He married Loriania Miller, of Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y., and they had eleven children, of whom five are now living. After attending the district schools through his boyhood, Addison B. took up the painter's trade, which he followed twelve years in Mexico. Having accumulated some means he then bought a farm in the town of New Haven, containing sixty-three acres, and settled thereon in 1866. He lived there twenty-three years until 1889, when he removed to Mexico village, where he has since resided on a small farm of twelve acres, just outside the village limits. He is a Republican in politics, and held the office of assessor in New Haven six years. In 1859 he was married to Emily Wheeler, daughter of George Wheeler, of Mexico.

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