

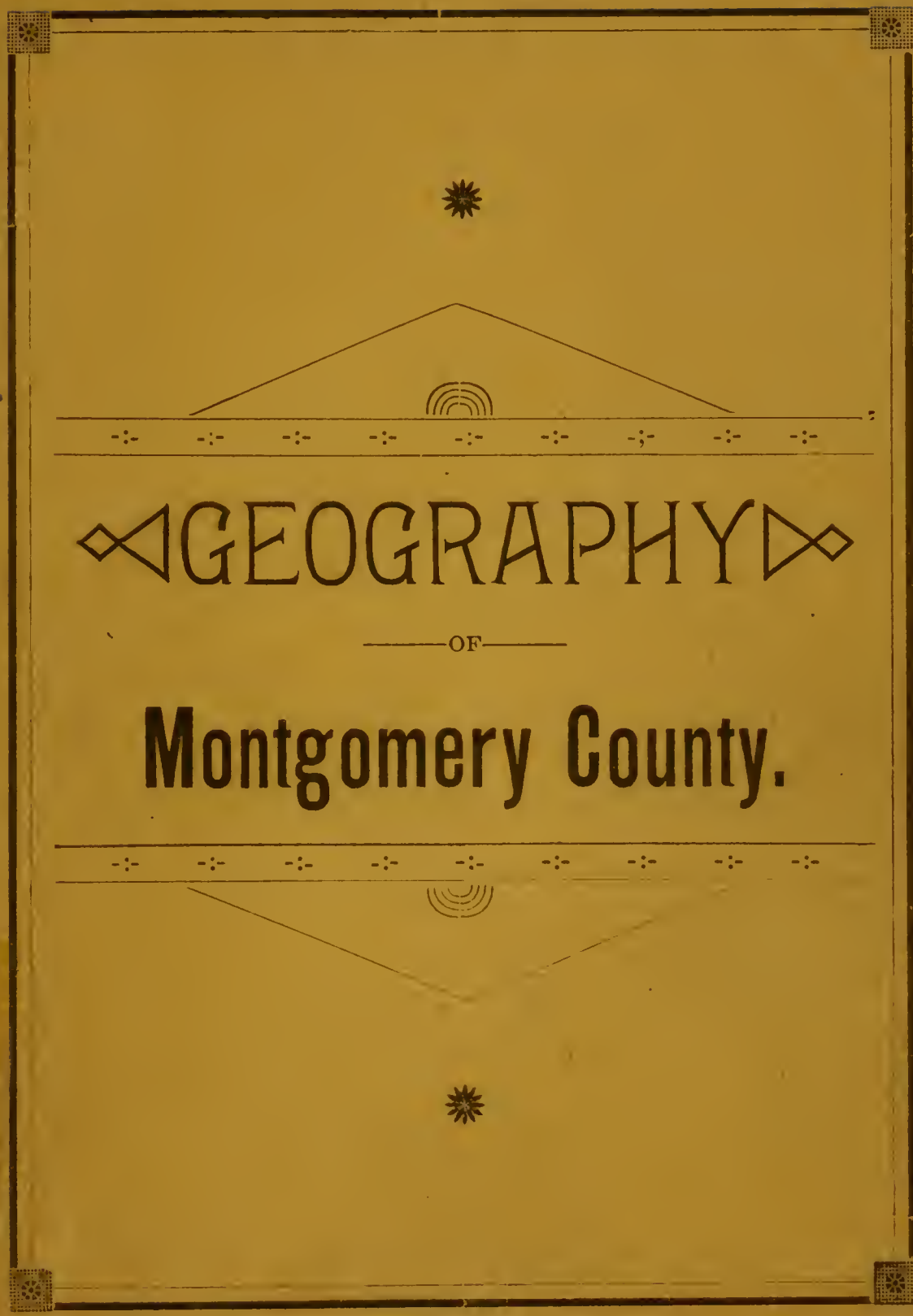
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◇ GEOGRAPHY ◇

— OF —

Montgomery County.



A

Descriptive Geography

—OF—

Montgomery County,

—WITH—

Historical Explanations and Notes.

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BY WILLIAM H. BARKLEY.

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PREFACE.

THE object of this little book is to furnish a limited amount of local information as a basis for arousing an interest among our teachers and pupils in the geography and history of Montgomery county.

Local history is a subject of great interest at the present day, and as its value to the future historian is generally recognized, the intelligent portion of every community will do its share toward completing the record.

But the author also believes that arousing an interest in local affairs among the young will beget a spirit of pride in home and country that will make the future men and women better and more patriotic citizens.

In the words of another: "We make a plea for the study of local history in our schools. Teach the children to be proud of their home by making them familiar with the record of their people. Inspire them with a love of their own beautiful hills and streams, for there are none more beautiful anywhere."

We plead for more interest among our teachers in local geography.

The author has endeavored to make the work as accurate as possible. However, should any errors or important omissions be discovered, he would be gratified to have his attention called to them in order that the corrections might be made in future editions.

It remains to acknowledge the generous assistance of several experience teachers among whom I will mention Supt. Julius W. Kimball, of Amsterdam, School Commissioner John H. Weinmann, of Fonda, Ex-Principal Lewis Yerdon, of Fort Plain, Ex-Commissioner Seely Conover, of Amsterdam, and Supt. J. G. Serviss, of Amsterdam.

Mr. Kimball and Mr. Weinmann read and criticised the work in manuscript.

Mr. Conover, Mr. Serviss and Mr. Kimball read the proof-sheets and made important suggestions.

Mr. Yerdon granted the favor of allowing us to use passages of narration from Simm's "Frontiersman of New York."

WM. H. BARKLEY.

FORT HUNTER, N. Y.

October 1st, 1892.

Description of Montgomery County.

Towns.

1. (a) In what county do you live? (b) How long is it? (c) How wide is it?

2. State briefly the topography of the county.

Ans. The surface of Montgomery county slopes gently toward the east, and, on both sides of the Mohawk, the slope is toward the river.

Each town is considerably diversified by hills, valleys, and ravines, making the scenery beautiful and impressive.

The fertile farms, the many and varied manufactories, together with the general industry of her people, make the county one of much importance.

3. Locate the county.

Ans. In the east central part of the state.

4. How many towns in the county?

Ans. Ten towns.

5. Give, in order, their names.

Ans. Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Charleston, Florida, Glen, Minden, Mohawk, Palatine, Root, and Saint Johnsville.

6. How many towns on the north side of the river?

Ans. Four.

7. Name the towns, commencing at the east.

Ans. Amsterdam, Mohawk, Palatine, and St. Johnsville.

8. How many towns on the south side of the river?

Ans. Six.

9. Name the towns, commencing at the east.

Ans. Florida, Glen, Charleston, Root, Canajoharie, and Minden.

10. Bound the town in which you live.

11. Bound Montgomery county by counties.

Ans. Bounded on the north by Fulton, on the east by Saratoga and Schenectady, on the south by Schenectady, Schoharie, and Otsego, and on the west by Herkimer.

12. In what latitude is the county?

Ans. About 43° north.

NOTE.—The parallel 43° extends across the northwest corner of St. Johnsville.

13. What is the longitude of your county?

Ans. The county lies between meridians 74° and 75° west from Greenwich, England, and between meridians 2° and 3° east from Washington, United States.

14. What is the size of your county?

Ans. About four hundred square miles.

15. Give the population of the county.

Ans. About 46,000.

16. How is the population divided among the several towns and the city, according to the census of 1892?

Ans. Amsterdam city by wards:

First Ward—1st election district, 1,504; 2nd election district, 2,167; 3rd election district, 1,139.

Second Ward—1st election district, 1,492; 2nd election district, 1,818; 3rd election district, 1,875.

Third Ward—1st election district, 1,906; 2nd election district, 1,080.

Fourth Ward—1st election district, 2,245; 2nd election district, 1,421.

Fifth Ward—1st election district, 1,801.

Amsterdam (town)—Pop. 2,997.

Canajoharie—Pop. 4,215.

Charleston—Pop. 1,111.

Florida—Pop. 2,132.

Glen—Pop. 2,535.

Minden—Pop. 4,958.

Mohawk—Pop. 2,788.

Palatine—Pop. 2,404.

Root—Pop. 1,955.

St. Johnsville—Pop. 2,292.

City.

17. How many cities has the county?

Ans. It has *one* city.

18. Name the city.

Ans. Amsterdam.

Villages.

19. How many incorporated villages has the county?

Ans. It has eight.

20. Give the names and locations of the incorporated villages.

Ans. Canajoharie, in the town of Canajoharie; Fort Plain, in the town of Minden; Palatine Bridge, in the town of Palatine; Nelliston, in the town of Palatine; Fonda, in the town of Mohawk; Fultonville, in the town of Glen; St. Johnsville, in the town of St. Johnsville, and Rockton, in the town of Amsterdam.

21. Give the names and locations of the principal hamlets, or unincorporated villages.

Ans. (a) Cranesville, Fort Johnson, Hagaman's Mills, and Tribes Hill in the town of Amsterdam. (b) Ames, Buel, and Sprout Brook, in the town of Canajoharie. (c) Burtonville, Charleston 4 Corners, and Rider's Corners, in the town of Charleston. (d) Fort Hunter, Minaville, and Scotch Bush, in the town of Florida. (e) Auriesville, Mill Point, and Glen, in the town of Glen. (f) Berryville and Sammons ville, in the town of Mohawk. (g) Randall, (R. R. station Downing), Rural Grove, Lyker's Corners, and Sprakers, in the town of Root. (h) Brookman's Corner, Frey's Bush, Ford's Bush, Mindenville, Salt Springville, Hallsville, and Valley Brook, in the town of Minden. (i) Stone Arabia, in the town of Palatine. (j) Upper St. Johnsville, in the town of St. Johnsville.

Mountains and Hills.

22. What is a mountain?

Ans. A mountain is a high elevation of land having steep sides and rough towering peaks.

23. Name and locate a mountain.

24. What is a hill?

Ans. It is an elevation of land not so high and rough as a mountain

25. Name the highest hill in Montgomery county.

Ans. Oak Ridge, in the town of Charleston.

26. How high is Oak Ridge above the level of the sea?

Ans. 1,446 feet.

27. (a) Name the highest land in the town of Amsterdam. (b) How high is it?

Ans. (a) The rise of ground about the Lutheran church, West Amsterdam. (b) It is 711 feet high.

28. Name and locate the highest land in the town of Canajoharie.

Ans. Mapletown is on a rise of ground of 1,213 feet.

29. Name and locate the highest land in the town of Florida.

Ans. "Bean Hill" is 1,063 feet high. It is in the south central part of the town.

NOTE.—It is held by some that “Bean Hill” is the highest point in the county, but statistics are to the contrary.

30. Locate the highest land in the town of Glen.

Ans. The hill east of the village of Glen. It is 1,081 feet high.

31. Name and locate the highest hill in the town of Mohawk.

Ans. Van Deusen’s hill in the western part of the town. It is 955 feet high.

32. Name and locate the highest hill in the town of Palatine,

Ans. Rickard’s hill in the north central part. It is 1,029 feet high.

33. Name and locate the highest hill in the town of Minden.

Ans. Willit’s hill in the westerly part of the town. It is 894 feet high.

34. Name and locate the highest land in the town of Root.

Ans. The land in the vicinity of Currytown. It is 896 feet high.

35. Name and locate the highest land in the town of St. Johnsville.

Ans. Just north of the village of St. Johnsville. It is 676 feet high.

NOTE.—The above figures are accurate, as they were copied direct from the New York State Surveyor's Report of 1882.

36. Name the prominent "banks" that are found along the Schoharie river in this county.

Ans. The "ledges" and the "blue bank."

NOTE I.—The "ledges" are in the town of Charleston, and are said to be 300 feet in height. Within these "ledges" there is quite a large cave, but owing to the smallness of the opening many hesitate about going in. Those who have ventured into it say, "That it is worth one's while to visit and enter it."

NOTE II.—The "blue bank" is in the town of Glen, two miles above Fort Hunter. Its vertical height is something over 175 feet.

You can approach the top by the old Indian trail, and look over into the deep water below. It affords a fine view, and a profitable half-day can be well-spent there.

37. Describe Schenck's Hollow.

Ans. It is a deep ravine which has been formed by the water of the Kanagara creek. The highway leads along it. The rugged rocks, projecting here and there, while down deep in the bottom, the cold clear water ripples over its rough bed, which, mingling with the songs of birds, under the canopy of a dense foliage, together with the thought of being

hurled into it, brings on a peculiar sensation not easily described.

NOTE.—An important cave is located in the rock, just above Randall.

At the opening, there is a very small entrance, but as you crawl in, the aperture gradually increases until one comes into much larger space, which is divided into chambers of different sizes.

As you go into it, you descend, no doubt, to the river level, as a spring of pure cold water is in one of the lowest chambers.

It can be explored but with much difficulty. It is named Mitchell's cave for, it is said, its discoverer.

38. Locate some of the most interesting ravines and gorges in your vicinity.

NOTE.—The gorge in the Dadanoscava creek is a fine one. Many historic legends are associated with it, and an "Indian pond" is still found there to add lustre to its romantic beauty. It is located north of the DeGraff residence in the town of Mohawk.

Rivers.

39. Name a river that flows through the county.

Ans. Mohawk.

40. Name a river that enters the county from the south.

Ans. Schoharie river.

41. Describe the Mohawk.

42. Why was the Mohawk so named?

Ans. It was named for a tribe of Indians, called the ("Maquaes") Mohawks, who formerly lived on its banks in this county.

43. Which way does the Mohawk flow?

Ans. Toward the east.

44. Why does it flow in that direction?

Ans. Because the land slopes in that direction.

45. Describe the Schoharie.

46. Why was the Schoharie so named?

Ans. It was named for the Indians, known as the "Schoharies," who formerly lived in what is now Schoharie county, which is on its banks,

Islands.

47. What is an island? *Ans.* A body of land surrounded by water.

48. (a) Are there any islands in Montgomery county? (b) Where? *Ans.* (b) In the Mohawk river, and in the Schoharie river.

49. Name and locate the three largest islands in the Mohawk.

Ans. Pepper's island, Howard's island, and Bron-

son's island, in the Mohawk between Fort Hunter and Amsterdam city.

NOTE I.—Pepper's island is said to contain an area of fifty acres; while Howard's island contains about thirty acres, and Bronson's island is smaller than Howard's.

NOTE II.—There are some smaller islands scattered along at various points in the Mohawk, that are not of particular note.

Broom corn was grown quite extensively on these islands some years ago, but the farmers here can not now compete with the western farmers in quality or in prices, so the raising of broom corn is a lost pursuit to us.

Common crops are now produced on these islands: as, hay, wheat, and corn.

50. Name and locate an island in the Schoharie river.

Ans. The large island at Burtonville.

NOTE.—The island at Burtonville is of especial interest as it contains a very valuable nursery, besides many residences.

51. What is a nursery?

Ans. A place where young trees, shrubs, and vines, etc., are propagated for the purpose of transplanting.

Canal.

52. What is a canal?

Ans. It is an artificial channel, generally seventy

feet wide, seven feet deep, filled with water, for the purpose of affording cheap transportation.

53. What canal extends through the county?

Ans. Erie Canal.

NOTE,—Boats and rafts pass through the canal, drawn by mules or horses, and in some cases, the boats are propelled by steam power.

Railroads.

54. What is a railroad?

Ans. A railroad is a road, having iron or steel rails, resting upon ties; and it is intended for the easy transportation of merchandise by means of cars.

55. Name the railroads that traverse the entire length of the county.

Ans. New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and the West Shore railroad.

56. How many railroads in the county?

Ans. Four, which are in use, and one which is in process of construction.

57. Locate the railroads in our county.

Ans. The N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., lying on the north bank of the Mohawk; the West Shore R. R., lying on the south bank of the Mohawk; the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville R. R. extending from Fonda in a northerly direction to Northville; the Ams-

terdam and Rockton electric R. R., in the city of Amsterdam; and the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville electric R. R. when completed, will extend from Fonda to Gloversville.

58. How are the cars propelled?

Ans. They are propelled by steam or electricity.

59. How many tracks has the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. in our county?

Ans. Four.

60. How many tracks has the West Shore?

Ans. Two.

61. Name a railroad that has its southern terminus in our county.

Ans. F. J. and G. R. R.

62. At what point in our county does the F. J. and G. R. R. touch?

63. Give the length of the county in miles by railroads.

Ans. About 39 miles.

64. How many trains pass daily over the several railroads?

Ans. The number varies. Some days as many as 125 trains will pass over the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. but not so many over the West Shore.

Productions.

The *productions* of the county are of three kinds—agricultural, manufactured, and mineral.

Agricultural productions are those produced by farmers, manufactured productions are those produced by manufacturers, and mineral productions are mined from the earth.

64. Name the goods manufactured in Amsterdam city.

Ans. Carpets, knitted goods, brooms, springs, linseed oil, boilers, paper boxes, silk goods, beer, malt, waterwheels, caskets. paper, cigars, clothing, soda water, rugs, bricks, and all kinds of house building material; as sash, blinds, and doors.

66. Name the principal goods manufactured in each town.

Ans. Amsterdam; paper boxes, knitted goods, lumber, and rugs.

Canajoharie; paper bags, candy, beer, flour, feed, cider and wagons.

Charleston; wagons, sleighs, flour, feed, cotton yarn, lumber, cider, and wine.

Florida; brooms, wagons, sleighs, cider, wine, and cultivators.

Glen; silk goods, brooms, stoves, lumber, cider,

water wheels, castings, flour, feed, and heel insoles.

Minden; springs, axles, paper boxes, furniture, broom machinery, beer, flour axle-boxes, feed, condensed milk, knitted goods, hose-bands, wagons, silk goods, leather, gloves, mittens, and cider.

Mohawk; knitted goods, paper, wagons, soda water, flour, feed, tile, and cider.

Palatine; vinegar, cider, and bale hay wire.

Root; cider, wagons and lumber.

St. Johnsville; thrashing machines, pianos, piano actions, wagons, sleighs, knitted goods, condensed milk, fifth wheels, carriage forgings, flour, feed, lumber, bricks, and cider.

67. Name the principal agricultural productions of the county.

Ans. Horses, cows, sheep, swine, wool, hides, butter, cheese, wheat, corn, oats, hay, rye, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, flax, hops, beans, apples, pears, plums, grapes, and lumber.

68. Name the mineral productions of the county.

Ans. Gold, copper, zinc, lead ore, clay, limestone, and sand.

NOTE I.—Lead ore in small quantities has been found along the banks of Flat creek in the town of Root, and gold, copper, zinc,

and lead have been obtained from veins, along the East Canada creek in St. Johnsville.

NOTE II.—Limestone is found in abundance in the towns of Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Florida, Mohawk, Palatine, Root, and St. Johnsville.

69. For what purpose is lime stone used?

Ans. Houses, house foundations, bridge abutments, culverts, and for the manufacture of lime.

70. For what purpose is sand used?

71. For what purpose is clay used?

72. What is the principal kind of rock found in Montgomery county?

Ans. The Utica shale with a considerable amount of slate mixed with it.

73. What is a spring?

74. What is a mineral spring?

Ans. A mineral spring is a spring whose water contains enough mineral in solution to characterize it.

75. Name and locate a prominent mineral spring.

Ans. The Powder spring in the southern part of the town of Florida.

NOTE.—“Its waters have been analyzed, and are deemed efficacious in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases.”

76. Name any other spring whose waters contain mineral in solution.

NOTE.—Sulpher springs are found in nearly every town in the county.

Historical Questions and Answers.

1. What name was first given to the territory in this part of the state?

Ans. It was called Albany.

2. What name did it next receive?

Ans. Tryon.

3. (a) When was it changed to Tryon? (b) Why?

Ans. (a) In 1772. "In honor of Governor William Tryon, the first colonial Governor of New York.

4. When and why was the name Tryon changed to Montgomery?

Ans. In 1784. Because Governor Tryon's rule had become obnoxious to the people.

5. Why was the county named Montgomery?

Ans. "In honor of General Richard Montgomery who fell, crowned with imperishable fame, at Quebec, December 31, 1775 "

6. What is a castle?

NOTE.—The first mention made in history of castles, is in Numbers 31:10 in the Bible.

7. How many castles or forts were located in this county, at different times?

Ans. Seven.

8. Of the seven, where were the two most important ones located.?

Ans. The "Upper Castle" was at or near Canajoharie, and the "Lower Castle" was at Fort Hunter.

9. Locate the other five.

Ans. Fort Plain, Fort Johnson, Palatine, Tribes Hill, and Caughnaughwaga.

10. Where was the "Painted Rock"?

Ans. On the north side of the Mohawk at Amsterdam city.

NOTE.—A pleasing poem has been written in commemoration of these.

11. Where was the famous "Warrior Tree"?

Ans. In the southeast part of the town of Glen.

12. Why called a "Warrior Tree"?

Ans. It was a huge white oak tree, and it had a canoe painted upon it with Indian warriors in it.

13. Name the tribe of Indians that formerly lived in this county?

Ans. The "Maquaes" (Mohawks.)

14. Name the six successive means of transportation which have been or are used in this county.

Ans. I. The "Pack Horse" employed by the Indians and early settlers, on trails through the woods.

II. Wagons and sleighs clumsily made, drawn by horses over rude roads.

III. Improved wagons and sleighs drawn by horses and oxen over improved state roads.

IV. "Flat Boats" propelled by men on the Mohawk, who pushed them up and down the river with long poles.

V. The Erie Canal, ("Clinton's Ditch".)

VI. Railroads.

15. When was the Mohawk used for transportation?

Ans. By the Indians, and from 1800 to 1825 by our people.

16. For what is the Canajoharie creek noted besides its water power?

Ans. Canajoharie falls.

NOTE.—These falls are quite a natural curiosity and are visited by many. They are about one mile south of the village, and have a fall probably of fifty feet.

17. Name the streams, with their Indian names, that flow into the Mohawk from the south, in this county.

Ans. Nowadaga, at Indian Castle; Otsquago, at Fort Plain; Canajoharie, at Canajoharie; Plattkill, at Spraker's; Wasonthakill, at Randall; Oghrackie (Ariesville), at Ariesville; Schoharie, at Fort Hunter; Little Chuc-

tanunda, at Amsterdam city (fifth ward); and the Cowilla, at a point opposite Cranesville

18. Name the streams, with their Indian names, that flow into the Mohawk from the north, in this county.

Ans. Garoga, at "Palatine Stone Church;" Kanagara, at Schenck's place; Cayadutta, at Fonda; Dadanoscara, at DeGraff's place; Kayaderosseros, at Fort Johnson; Chuctanunda, at Amsterdam city; and Evaskill, at Cranesville.

NOTE.—Others that flow into the Mohawk have not Indian names, and they are not named above. They are Crum's, Fox's, and Zimmerman's—all in St Johnsville.

19. Name the largest tributary of the Mohawk in our county. *Ans.* The Schoharie.

NOTE.—It rises in Greene county, flows north through Schoharie county and along Schnectaday county. into Montgomery at Burtonville, emptying into the Mohawk at Fort Hunter. It is seventy miles long, and, on account of its many falls, it affords extensive water power.

20. Are there any of these creeks noted for their scenery? *Ans.* They are.

NOTE.—Nearly all of these streams have cut their way through the slate and shale rock, forming, in many instances, deep and beautiful gorges and ravines.

21. What place in the county is noted for rattlesnakes?

Ans. Just above Yost's station on the north side of the Mohawk.

NOTE.—“The percentage of persons dying from the effect of a snake-bite is very small. In many cases fear is more fatal than the poison. Hence the snake that has bitten should be immediately killed, and its mouth examined for fangs. If they are not found, all anxiety may cease at once, with regard to all our land snakes, If discovered, the only known remedy is some form of alcoholic drink, which should be taken as speedily as possible in large quantities till intoxication results, which is a sign that the poison is neutralized.”

If one cannot become intoxicated, death from the bite, it is said, is quite sure to follow.

22. How many rifts of importance in the Mohawk in Montgomery county? *Ans.* Five,

23. Name and locate them, and for what purpose were they used in early times?

Ans. Fort Hunter rift, at Fort Hunter; Caughnawaga rift, at Fonda; Keator's rift, at Sprakers; Brandywine rift, at Indian Castle.

NOTE.—Keator's rift is the largest one, having a fall of 10 feet in a short distance. They were the principal bridges, used in crossing the river.

24. From what country did the white people come,

who first settled in this county?

Ans. Holland.

25. Why were Fort Plain, Canajoharie, Amsterdam, Fort Hunter, Fort Johnson, Tribes Hill, Mohawk, and Palatine so named?

Ans. Fort Plain was named, because of the military post established there; Canajoharie is of Indian origin, meaning "*The pot that washes itself;*" Amsterdam, for Amsterdam in Holland; Fort Hunter, for the fort erected there by Governor Robert Hunter; Fort Johnson, for the fort erected by Sir William Johnson; Tribes Hill, for the Indian Tribes that were located there; Mohawk, for the river; Palatine, for the people that emigrated from Germany.

26. Where is the Stone Arabia battle ground?

Ans. At Stone Arabia, which is in the north central part of the town of Palatine.

27. When and during what war was a battle fought there?

Ans. A battle was fought there on the 19th day of October, 1780, during the Revolutionary War.

NOTE.—The Americans were defeated in this battle

The Americans lost their leader, Col. John Brown, who was greatly admired by his soldiers.

A monument has been erected there to perpetuate his name.

He was an honest, a fearless, and an aggressive man, who knew no such word as fail.

28. Why was the town of Florida so named?

Ans. Florida was named for the great fertility of its soil.

29. Why was the town of Charleston so named?

Ans. For Charles Van Epps, who was born some-time about 1793.

NOTE.—Young Van Epp's father was one of the first white settlers who located at Fultonville about the year 1793

The land of which Glen, Root, and Charlston is now composed was, at that time, called Charleston.

30. Why was the town of Glen so named?

Ans. In honor of Jacob Saunders Glen, a native of the town.

31. Why was the town of Minden so named?

Ans. Minden was named by early white settlers who came there from Germany.

It is said that the place from which they came was called Minden.

32. Why was the town of Root so named?

Ans. Root was named for the Hon. Erastus Root of Delaware county. He was a State Senator at the time when Root was set off from Charleston.

33. Why was the town of St. Johnsville so named?

Ans. St Johnsville was named for Alexander St. John, a noted surveyor at that time.

34. Why was the Evaskill so named?

Ans. Because Mrs. Eva Van Alstyne was killed and scalped while crossing it.

35. Why was the Aurieskill so named?

Ans. For an Indian warrior by the name of Aaron, which was blended by them into Aries, hence the Auriesville creek.

NOTE.—Aries is the Dutch of Aaron, but the Indians could not say Aaron, hence Aries.

36. Why were the Chuctanunda creeks so called?

Ans. The Teuchtanonda, or "Little Chuctanunda, and the Tinghtananda' or Chuctanunda, are of Indian origin. The former, an outlet of a small lake, located at Mariaville, Schnectady county, and the latter, an outlet of the great Galway reservoir, located in the town of Galway, Saratoga connty, are of especial interest.

The names signify (according to Spafford) "*stony bottom.*"

NOTE.—Twin Sisters is another name given them.

37. What tract of land was known as Tionondogue?

Ans. It was the name of the land at the mouth of the Schoharie river. The word is now written Tien-

onderoga, and means "*a cleared field.*"

38. Why was Rural Grove so named?

Ans. For the lofty grove of elms bordering on the west side of the village.

39. Locate Cadaughrita, and give origin of name.

Ans. It is located midway between Auriesville and Mill Point, and is said to have received its name from a favorite Indian maiden. It is also said to mean "*a perpendicular wall, or bank.*"

40. Locate Oswegatchie, and give its supposed origin.

Ans. It is located in the eastern part of the town of Palatine. For the Indians who last lived there, and who emigrated from the banks of the St. Lawrence. They were called "*Praying Indians.*"

41. What land was known as Otsquago?

Ans. Otsquago, an Indian word, was the name of the land in the vicinity of Fort Plain.

42. Give origin of the word Schoharie.

Ans. It is of Indian origin, possibly a Mohawk Indian word which signifies "*drift wood.*"

43. When was the first bridge built over the Mohawk at Amsterdam?

Ans. About the year 1823.

44. When was the bridge, over the Mohawk at Fort Hunter, built?

Ans. In 1852

NOTE.—It is the only toll bridge in existence in the county at present. All bridges across the Mohawk in early times, were toll bridges

A movement is on foot now to make the Fort Hunter bridge a free one.

45. When and where was the first bridge built at Fonda, over the Mohawk?

Ans. In 1811, at Caughnawaga.

46. When and where was the first bridge built over the Mohawk in this county?

Ans. In 1803, at Canajoharie.

47. In what year was a bridge built at Fort Plain, over the Mohawk?

Ans. In 1806.

48. Give the date when the first bridge was built at St. Johnsville, over the Mohawk?

Ans. In 1852.

49. Was there ever a bridge over the Mohawk at Yost's Station?

Ans. There was.

NOTE.—It was, after much trouble, erected in 1825, and soon after swept away by ice.

50. When and where was the first bridge built in Montgomery county?

Ans. In 1797, over the Schoharie, at Fort Hunter.

NOTE.—Fine bridges now span the Mohawk at Amsterdam. Fort Hunter, Fonda, Canajoharie, and Fort Plain. At St. Johnsville, they still have the “old wooden bridge,” also a part of the Canajoharie bridge is an example of “ye olden times.”

Three large bridges span the Schoharie in this county—one at Mill Point, one at Burtonville, and the W. S. R. R., bridge at Fort Hunter. The former is iron, the second one is both wood and iron and the third is iron.

The one at Burtonville is the property of Charleston, Montgomery county, and Duanesburgh, Schenectady county.

51. Who invented the first elemental principles of the mowing machine;

Ans. Enoch Ambler, a native of Rural Grove, Montgomery county.

NOTE.—The patent was executed by Andrew Jackson, under the seal of state, December 23, 1834.

McCormick, by some hook or crook, stole the honor.

52. Who invented the Wagner Palace car?

Ans. Webster Wagner, of Palatine Bridge.

NOTE.—The Hon. Webster Wagner, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, met his death while riding in one of the cars of his own invention. on the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., near New York city.

53. During the Revolutionary War, what battle was fought in Herkimer county?

Ans. The "Battle of Oriskany."

54. When was the battle of Oriskany fought?

Ans. On the 6th day of August in the year 1777.

55. Who commanded the (a) Americans? (b) The British and Indians?

Ans. a) General Nicholas Herkimer; (b Col. Barry), St. Leger, Joseph Brant (chief of the Mohawks), John Johnson, and John Butler.

56. Did the Americans or British win in this battle?

Ans. The Americans.

57. Was this battle an important one?

Ans. It was.

58. Why was it important?

Ans. Because it saved this county from the depredations of the Tories and Indians' and kept St. Leger from joining Burgoyne at Ticonderoga.

NOTE.—"The battle of Oriskany was one of the most severely contested battles, and one of the most important in its results of any fought during the whole war."

The reason we speak of this battle, is, because of the fact that the greater number of men in Herkimer's army were Montgomery (Tryon) county farmers—mainly Germans, decendants of the Palatinates. General Herkimer was their commander. He called for all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and taking 800

men, poorly armed, set forth to help his country-men at Fort Stanwix (Rome). They met the enemy, and defeated them in a battle lasting five hours.

It was the bloodiest battle of the Revolution.

Herkimer was mortally wounded, but Burgoyne's expedition was doomed; Oriskany decided largely its fate. This battle "of all the Revolution" brings glory to Montgomery county.

Here her farmers stopped the tide of invasion; freed from fear on the west they turned eastward to defeat Burgoyne.

Had the British won in this battle, they would have joined Burgoyne at the north; and Burgoyne and St. Leger, with their combined forces, would have cut off the communications of the Americans between the New England and Middle States, thus sadly crippling the Americans.

59. What General had charge of the military affairs of this vicinity during the Revolution?

Ans. General Philip Schuyler.

60. What Regiment was raised (in part) in this county during the Civil war?

Ans. The 115th New York Volunteer Infantry.

61. Who was the colonel of this regiment?

Ans. Col. Simeon Sammons.

62. Name the battles which were participated in by this regiment, or a part of it.

Ans. Maryland Heights, Sept. 13th, 1862.

Bolivar Heights, Va., Sept. 15th, 1862.

West Point, Va., Jan, 8th, 1863.

- Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 7th, 1864.
Camp Finegan, Fla., Feb. 8th, 1864.
Baldwin, Fla., Feb. 9th, 1864.
Sanderson, Fla., Feb. 11th, 1864.
Callahan Station, Fla., Feb. 14th, 1864.
Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20th, 1864.
Palatka, Fla., March 10th, 1864.
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 5th, 1864.
Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864.
Old Church, Va., May 9th, 1864.
Weir Bottom Church, Va., May 12th, 1864.
Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14th, 1864.
Proctor's Creek and Port Walthall, Va., May 16th,
1864,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 1st, 1864.
Chickahominy, Va., June, 1st 1864.
Petersburgh, Va., June 23rd, 1864.
Burnside Mine, Va., July 30th, 1864.
Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16th and 18th, 1864.
Fort Gilmer, Va., Sept. 29th, 1864.
Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27th, 1864.
Fort Fisher, N. C., Dec. 25th, 1864.
Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1865.
Fort Anderson, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1865.
Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C., Feb. 20th, 1865.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 22nd, 1865.

NOTE.—In writing the above list of battles of the 115th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, we record the acts of a noble body of men, whose deeds are already written in blood, and inscribed high up in the roll of Fame.

It was named the "Iron Hearted Regiment by General Seymour.

Out of a total of nearly eleven hundred men, less than two hundred of the original members were mustered out of service.

63. What other regiment besides the 115th, was raised (in part) in Montgomery county?

Ans. The 153d.

NOTE.—Its men distinguished themselves in many hard fought battles during the Rebellion.

64. Name the engagements that the 153d regiment, New York State Volunteer Infantry, participated in the War of the Rebellion.

Ans. Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8th, 1864.

Pleasant Hill, La., April 9th, 1864.

Cane River Crossing, La., April 23d, 1864.

Mansure Plains, La., May 16th, 1864.

Opequan, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864.

Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864.

Fisher Hill, Va., Sept. 22nd, 1864.

New Market, Va., Sept. 24th, 1864.

Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19th, 1864.

Forts.

NOTE I.—The old fort, or stone mansion, at Fort Johnson, erected by Sir William Johnson about the year 1744, is now used as a summer residence.

NOTE II.—Queen Anne's Chapel Parsonage at Fort Hunter, which was erected during the reign of Queen Anne, about the year of 1712, is used to-day as a residence.

NOTE III.—The fort at Canajoharie, which is still standing, is of Revolutionary fame, and, according to history, has had several different names.

Many relics are on exhibition there. The Mohawk Valley Historical Society has charge of it at the present time.

Civil Government.

1. What is a county?

Ans. It is one of the largest political divisions of a state.

2. What political divisions form counties?

Ans. Towns.

3. What are the divisions of a town?

Ans. Villages, school districts, election districts, assessor districts, and road districts.

4. What is a public officer?

Ans. An officer elected or appointed to perform prescribed public duties.

5. Who is the executive officer of a county?

Ans. Sheriff.

Who is the executive officer of a town?

Ans. Constable.

6. Who is the executive officer of a city?

Ans. Mayor.

7. Who is the executive officer of a village?

Ans. Police (or President),

8. Name the meeting that takes place the second Tuesday in February of each year in the several towns; and for what purpose?

Ans. Town meeting; for the purpose of electing town officers.

9. When are the county officers elected?

Ans. At the annual election which is held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

10. What are the names of the officers in a town, the number of officials in each, and their terms of office?

Ans. 1. One supervisor, elected for one year.

2. One town clerk, elected for one year.

3. Four justices of the peace, elected for four years.

4. Three assessors, elected for three years.

5. One or three highway commissioners; if one be elected, the term is one year; if three, the term is three years.

6. One overseer of the poor, elected for one year.
7. One collector, elected for one year.
8. Constables, not more than five, elected for one year.
9. One game constable, elected for one year.
10. Three excise commissioners, elected for three years.
11. Three inspectors of election, term one year.
12. Sometimes a sealer of weights and measures.
11. Who occupy the above offices in your town, at present ?
12. Mention the chief duties of each.
13. What are the names of the county officers, the number of officials in the same office, and their term ?
1. One sheriff, term three years.
2. One county judge, term six years.
3. One county clerk, term three years.
4. One treasurer, term three years.
5. One district attorney, term three years.
6. Four coroners, term four years,
7. One Superintendent of the poor, term three years.
8. Two justices for sessions, term one year.
9. One school commissioner, term three years.

14. Mention the chief duties of each.

15. What instrument defines the powers of a city?

Ans. A charter.

16. Name the titles of the officers elected in the city of Amsterdam.

Ans. Mayor, treasurer, recorder, (police justice), two justices of the peace, three assessors, five constables, two aldermen in each ward, one supervisor in a ward, superintendent of the poor, three inspectors of election in each election district in a ward.

17. Name the city officials of your city. Mention their chief duties.

18. Name the city officials, elected by the electors of the whole city.

19. Name the officials, elected in the wards by the electors.

20. How many wards in the city?

Ans. Five.

21. How many election districts in the city of Amsterdam?

22. How many election districts in each town?

Ans. (a) Amsterdam (town) has four.

(b) Canajoharie has three.

(c) Charleston has two.

- (d) Florida has two.
- (e) Glen has four.
- (f) Minden has five.
- (g) Mohawk has three.
- (h) Palatine has three.
- (i) Root has three.
- (j) St. Johnsville has two.

23. In what senatorial district is Montgomery county?

Ans. Twentieth.

24. Name the counties comprising it.

Ans. Montgomery, Saratoga, Herkimer and Schenectady.

25. In what congressional district is Montgomery county?

Ans. Twenty-first.

26. Name the counties comprising it.

Ans. Otsego, Greene, Schoharie, Schenectady and Montgomery.

27. Who is your present congressman?

28. Who is your present member of assembly?

29. Who is your present state senator?

Schools.

30. What is a school district?

31. How many school districts in Montgomery county?

Ans. One hundred thirty-one.

32. How many school districts have their school-house in the county?

Ans. One hundred sixteen.

33. How many districts have their school-houses in other counties?

Ans. Fifteen.

34. How many districts with graded schools in the county?

Ans. Thirteen.

35. Locate the districts with graded schools.

Ans. Nos. 8 and 11, Amsterdam city (north side), and No. 13 (south side) Amsterdam city.

One each at Rockton, Hagaman's Mills, Fort Hunter, Fort Plain, Fonda, Fultonville, Canajoharie, Palatine Bridge, Nelliston, and St. Johnsville.

36. How many school districts in each town?

Ans. Fourteen districts in the city and town of Amsterdam (north side)?

Sixteen in Canajoharie;

Ten in Charleston;

Fifteen in Florida;

Nine in Glen;

Twenty in Minden;
Twelve in Mohawk;
Twelve in Palatine;
Fifteen in Root;
Eight in St. Johnsville.

37. How many school-houses supplied with flags (1892)?

Ans. Eighty (estimated).

38. How many school-houses ventilated by special provision for admitting and warming fresh air, and removing foul air?

Ans. Fifty (estimated).

39. How many schools are supplied with the "Tri-County Course of Study"?

Ans. Nearly all.

40. How many schools are supplied with a large map of New York state?

Ans. Nearly all.

41. How many of the schools are supplied with a copy of Ivison's combination chart?

Ans. Nearly all.

42. Name and locate the large private schools in the county.

Ans. Amsterdam Academy, Clinton Liberal In-

stitute, at Fort Plain, and St. Mary's Parochial Institute at Amsterdam.

43. How many teachers are employed in the public schools of the county?

Ans. One hundred ninety.

44. How many children of school age attended school in the county last year?

45. How many trees have been planted on "Arbor day", since the day was designated?

NOTE.—Consult the State Superintendent's Reports of 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

46. Who is the highest school officer in the district?

Ans. The trustee.

47. Who is the highest school officer in the county?

Ans. School commissioner.

48. Who is the highest school officer in the state?

Ans. State superintendent of public instruction.

49. When does the school year end?

Ans. July 25.

50. When does the school year begin?

Ans. July 26.

51. When does the annual school meeting take place?

Ans. On the first Tuesday in August.

52. How many weeks of school must be held in each school district to entitle it to a share of the public money?

Ans. 32 weeks, of five school days each (including institute week).

53. What are teachers required to do before they can teach a legal public school?

Ans. They are required to pass a uniform state examination, secure a certificate, and make a legal contract with a trustee.

54. What are the names of the officers in a school district?

Ans. 1. Trustee or trustees; or a board of education.

2. Clerk.

3. Collector.

4. Librarian.

5. Treasurer (in Union Free School districts).

55. Mention their chief duties.

56. Who occupy the above offices in your school district, at present?

57. Do the school district officers get pay?

Ans. None of them except the collector, who gets 1 per cent. for the first 14 days, and 5 per cent. for

the remaining two weeks, on all sums collected; and the secretary of boards of education in some places.

NOTE.—If a warrant is renewed the collector gets 5 per cent. on all sums collected.

NOTE.—In 1892, there were 7,905 children attending school out of a total of 13,487 children of school age in the county.

They were taught by 190 teachers; of this number 40 were Normal school graduates, and three were superintendents.

In the district libraries, there are 7,587 volumes. 104 districts observed "Arbor Day"; while 356 trees were planted. The assessed valuation of school districts was \$26,172,001, and the amount raised by tax was \$71,132.73; the county also received \$29,902.46 public money from the state.

Postoffices of Montgomery County.

58.. Name and locate the postoffices of Montgomery county.

Amsterdam city; Amsterdam.

Amsterdam (town); Cranesville, Fort Johnson, Haganaman's Mills, Rockton, and Tribes Hill.

Canajoharie; Canajoharie, Buel, Ames, Marshville, Sprout Brook, and Blaine.

Charleston; Burtonville, Charleston Four Corners, Oak Ridge, and Charleston.

Florida; Fort Hunter, Minaville, and Scotch Bush.

Glen; Mill Point, Fultonville, Auriesville, and Glen.

Minden; Fort Plain, Minden, Hallsville, and Frey's Bush.

Mohawk; Fonda.

Palatine; Palatine Bridge, Stone Arabia, and Nelliston.

Root; Rural Grove, Sprakers, Randall, Lykers, Currytown, and Flat Creek.

St. Johnsville; St. Johnsville.

59. Name the money order postoffices of the county.

Ans. Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fonda, Fort Hunter, Fultonville, Fort Plain, and St. Johnsville.

PART II.

Review Questions.

1. In what part of the county is the town of Amsterdam?
2. In what part of the county is the town of Charleston?
3. In what part of the county is the town of St. Johnsville?
4. What is the name of the county seat?
5. What buildings belonging to the county are located at Fonda?

6. Where is the Montgomery County Agricultural Society's grounds?
7. What is a county fair?
8. Where and by whom are the *county courts* held?
9. How many kinds of juries are there?
10. Name the kinds of juries, numbered in the above definition.
11. Locate Hagaman's Mills.
12. Locate Stone Arabia.
13. Locate Ames.
14. Locate Burtonville.
15. Locate Glen village.
16. Locate Mindenville.
17. Locate Mill Point.
18. What is a stage line?
19. How are the mails carried to and from rural postoffices?
20. Who pays for carrying the mails?
21. Which railroad, the West Shore or the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., carries the mails through this county?
22. What is a "Star Route"?
23. Locate Sprout Brook.
24. Locate Salt Springville.
25. Locate Minaville.

26. What is the principal use of hops?
27. Is there much timber standing in our county?
28. (a) Should the woods, or forests, all be cut away? (b) Give reasons.
29. Of what use is wood?
30. Name the kinds of trees found growing in our woods, or forests, in the county.
31. (a) Which furnishes the better water power, the Mohawk or the Schoharie? (b) Why?
32. (a) What is a dam? (b) A beaver dam?
33. (a) What is a feeder? (b) How many in the county?
34. (a) What is a waste weir? (b) Locate one.
35. (a) What is a lock? (b) Describe one.
36. Why are there so many locks in the canal?
37. (a) What is a tow-path? (b) A heel-path?
38. What is a shrine?
39. Why is the shrine located at Auriesville?
40. Which direction would you go from Amsterdam to Burtonville?
41. Which direction would you go, and by what public conveyance, from Canajoharie to Ames?
42. What is a "*public conveyance*"?
43. In what direction would you go, and by what

public conveyance, from Amsterdam to Hagaman's Mill's?

44. In what direction would you go, and by what public conveyance, from St. Johnsville to Cranesville?

45. Name the stations passed through in traveling between St. Johnsville and Cranesville, on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

46. What is an aqueduct?

NOTE.—One of the large aqueducts of the state is located at Fort Hunter: it is a fine structure of fourteen stone arches, having a wooden trunk for the channel of the Erie canal over the Schoharie river.

47. (a) Who own railroads? (b) Canals?

48. What is a *tax*, and why levied?

49. Name *two kinds* of taxes.

50. What is a dog tax? Why levied?

51. What is a poll tax? Why levied?

52. What is a school tax? Why levied?

53. How many supervisors in our county?

54. Who is supervisor of your town or ward?

55. Who is town clerk of your town?

56. Who is (or are) the trustee (or trustees) of your school district?

57. (a) Name the two large creeks that form

boundaries (in part) of the county. (b) Which one is on the east? (c) On the west?

58. Which one of the above streams is frequently called a river?

59. How many postoffices in Montgomery county?

60. How many money order postoffices in the county?

61. Give the number of your school district.

62. What is a grange?

63. What is a cave? Locate one in Montgomery county.

64. Locate the highest hill in the county.

65. Locate the highest hill in your town.

66. To what kingdom does water belong?

67. Name the kinds of fish found in our local streams.

68. What is a law?

69. (a) What is a game-law? (b) Why enforced?

70. What is the average width of our county?

71. What is the average length of our county?

72. Name the two principal occupations of the people.

73. Give the area of the county.

74. Who is the Surrogate's clerk?

75. Who is clerk of the board of Supervisors?

76. Who appoints the clerk of the board of Supervisors?
77. Who is chairman of the board of Supervisors?
78. Who has control of the county jail?
79. How many voters, under the new ballot law, constitute an election district?
80. What town officers designate the places where the ballots shall be deposited?
81. At a fall election, who counts, or canvasses, the ballots?
82. At a town meeting, who counts or canvasses, the ballots?
83. Why are poll clerks appointed?
84. Why are ballot clerks appointed?
85. Name the path-master on your road beat.
86. How many road beats in your town?
87. (a) Who oversees, and causes the streets to be repaired in a city? (b) In a village?
88. After the annual school meeting, who should file with the town clerk the names of the school officers elected?
89. What should be done with a collector's bond after the proper sureties have been secured?
90. Name six important industries of the city of Amsterdam.

91. (a) Who is your post-master? (b) How is he paid for his work?

92. Where is "Young's Lake"?

93. Where is "Voorhees' Lake"?

NOTE.—It is supposed to have been the river course years ago; where these lakes are located.

The river has changed its course to the west, thus cutting off itself, and forming the lakes out of its old bed.

They nestle in quiet little dells in the western part of the town of Florida, along the Schoharie.

94. What is an electric railway?

95. What is a town caucus?

96. What is a county convention?

97. Who calls the town caucus to order when it assembles?

98. Who calls the county convention to order when it assembles?

99. Who presides at a school meeting?

100. Who presides at a town caucus?

101. Who presides at a county convention?

102. In which ward, if city, do you live?

103. How many election districts in your ward?

104. In what direction is Yund, Kennedy & Yund's mill from the corner of Main and Market streets?

105. In what direction is the Academy from St. Mary's Institute?

106. In what direction is the electric car station from Market street?

107. What is a Board of Education?

108. Of how many members may a Board of Education be composed?

109. Name and locate the largest manufacturing plants in the county.

110. Name the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

111. Name the only town that does not touch the river.

Answers. Part II.

1. Eastern part.
2. Southeastern part.
3. Western part.
4. Fonda.
5. The court house, jail, and sheriff's office.
6. At Fonda.
7. A competitive exhibition of wares and farm products.
8. In the court house at Fonda; by the County Judge.
9. Five.
10. I. A Justice's Court.

- II. A Jury for laying out new roads.
 - III. A Coroner's Jury.
 - IV. A Trial Jury.
 - V. A Grand Jury.
- 11. Northeastern part of the town of Amsterdam.
 - 12. In the central part of the town of Palatine.
 - 13. In the southern part of the town of Canajoharie.
 - 14. In the southeastern part of the town of Charleston.
 - 15. In the southcentral part of the town of Glen.
 - 16. In the northwestern part of the town of Minden.
 - 17. In the eastern part of the town of Glen, on the Schoharie.
 - 18. It is a road, or route, over which vehicles run from station to station for the accommodation of the public.
 - 19. By mail messengers, appointed by the government of the U. S.
 - 20. The government, or "Uncle Sam."
 - 21. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.
 - 22. The principal lines, or routes, over which the mails are carried in the U. S.

23. In the southwestern part of the town of Canajoharie.
24. In the southern part of the town of Minden.
25. In the central part of the town of Florida.
26. They are used in brewing to give a bitter taste.
27. No, not to any great extent.
28. (a) They should not be cut away. (b) They draw moisture, assist in holding back water that falls upon the earth, and are a means of preventing floods.
30. Maple, elm, hickory, bass-wood, hem-lock, pine, oak, beech, birch, cedar, and many others.
31. (a) The Schoharie. (b) It descends more rapidly than the Mohawk and affords better conditions for damming.
32. (a) A barrier built across a water course to prevent the flow of water, of wood or masonry, is called a dam.
- (b) A dam built by beavers.
33. A water course that helps to supply the canal with water.
34. (a) An overfall for the overflow of the superfluous water from a canal or reservoir. (b) There is one below Amsterdam city about one mile. (Any one.)

35. (a) An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another.

36. Because the land slopes, and, as water seeks its level; they are necessary to produce level sections.

37. (a) The path upon which the horses walk while towing a boat or raft is a tow path. (b) The bank across the canal from the tow-path. It is also called the berme bank.

38. A place where sacred relics are deposited.

39. It is thought that Jesuits who preached among the Indians, were killed and buried there, or near there.

40. South.

41. South; by stage.

43. North; by stage.

44. East; N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.

45. Nelliston, Palatine Bridge, Sprakers, Yosts, Fonda, Tribes Hill, Fort Johnson, and Amsterdam.

46. A channel for carrying water.

47. (a) A company of men, having a charter from the state or states through which their railroad passes.

(b) Same as (a), and states.

48. A charge or burden laid upon persons or property for the support of a government.

49. Direct and indirect.

53. Fifteen. In a county there will be as many Supervisors as there are wards in a city, if any, and towns.

57. (a) The Schoharie and the East Canada Creek.

[b] The Schoharie, [c] East Canada Creek,

58. The Schoharie.

59. Thirty-eight.

60. Seven.

62. An association of farmers, designed to further their interests, and particularly to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct commercial relations, without intervention of middle men, or traders.

63. A hollow place in the earth, either natural or artificial.

64. In the town of Charleston.

66. Mineral Kingdom.

67. Trout, bass, suckers, bull-head, eel, pike, carp, perch, white fish, and chubby.

68. A rule of being or of conduct, established by an authority able to enforce its will.

69. [a] A law which protects the game of a state.

[b] In order to give the birds, fish, deer, etc., a chance to propagate.

70. Eleven miles.

71. About twenty-nine miles.
72. Agriculture and manufacturing.
76. A majority of the Board of Supervisors.
78. The Sheriff.
79. Four hundred.
80. The Town Board, consisting of the Supervisor, Town Clerk, and the four Justices of the Peace.
81. The Inspectors of Election.
82. The Town Clerk and a majority of the Justices of the town.
87. (a) Street Superintendent; (b) Street Superintendent.
88. The District Clerk.
89. Filed at the Town Clerk's office.
90. The manufacturing of carpets, linseed oil, knitted goods, wagon springs, and boilers.
91. (a); (b) By the Government, at a stated salary, which is received every three months.
94. Same as any railway, except the motive power, which is electricity, is furnished from the plant, where it is generated, by wires; one strung in the air over the centre of the track, supported by poles at the side; and the other along side of the rail just beneath the surface. These wires have constant currents of electricity passing over them, and the circuit is completed by

means of a trolley. Each car is supplied with a powerful dynamo.

95. A political primary meeting.

96. The act of delegates coming together for the purpose of nominating county candidates or delegates to send to higher conventions.

97. The Town Committee.

98. The Chairman of the County Committee.

99. Whoever the electors may choose; he or she is called a chairman

100. Whoever the electors may choose; he is called a chairman.

101. Whoever the delegates may choose; he is called a chairman.

104. East.

105. Northeast.

106. West.

108. From 3 to 9 numbers.

110. James F. Crooker.

111. Charleston.

Glossary.

Cayadutta Cay-a-dutt-ah.

Cadaughrita Caw-daw-rit-awe.

Caughnaughwaga Caw-naw-wa-ga.

Chuctanunda	Chuc-ta-nun-da.
Cowillakill	Co-wil-la-kill. (kill means <i>creek</i>).
Dadanoscara	Daw-dan-nos-kaw-raw.
Kanagara	Kan-awe-gaw-raw.
Kayaderosseros	Kaw-awe-der-os-ser os.
Maquaes	Ma.kaw-es. (Mohawk),
Nowadaga	Now-awe-daw-gaw.
Otsquago	Ot-squaw-go.
Ograckie	Og-raw-kie. (Arieskill).
Oswegatchie	Os-we-gatch-ie.
Plattekill	Plat-te-kill.
Tuechtananda	We-ch-tan-an-daw-
Tinghtananda	Tin-gh-tan-an-daw.
Tionondogue	Ti-on-on-do-ke.
Wasonthakill	Wa-so-tha-kill.

NOTE.—The Plattekill is not Indian, but German; so I am informed.

PLAN AND CONTENTS.

Plan for Teaching the Geography of Montgomery County.

I.—MAP.

The teacher should draw, on the black-board, an out-

line of the county, and in it on dotted lines mark the number of miles in the greatest distance across it east and west, also north and south.

Teach the pupils the directions. Have the pupils fill in the boundary lines of towns, both artificial and natural, and, also, locate the city and larger villages.

2.—TOWNS, CITY, AND VILLAGES.

Teach the pupils to name the towns in their alphabetical order.

Make imaginary journeys to the city and to larger villages.

Have the pupils describe the city or village after they have actually visited it

3.—MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

Develop definition, and teach uses. Draw in the outline the higher hills in the county.

4.—RIVERS.

Develop definition, and teach uses. Draw in the outline the Mohawk and the Schoharie (part of), and the other streams that empty into the Mohawk.

5.—ISLANDS.

Develop definition, and teach the pupils to locate **them.**

6.—CANAL.

Develop definitions, and teach uses. Draw the canal in the outline.

7.—RAILROADS.

Develop definition, and teach uses. Draw in the outline the railroads of the county.

8.—PRODUCTIONS.

Definition given.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Agricultural. | } Name important ones. |
| (b) Manufactured. | |
| (c) Mineral. | |

9.—HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

The same as when you teach history.

10.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Teach the titles of county officers, town officers, and school officers; and their duties.

11.—SCHOOLS.

Teach the leading facts concerning the schools of the county.

12.—POST OFFICES.

Name, and locate by use of map, the P. O. in the county.

13.—PART II. REVIEW QUESTIONS, AND ANSWERS.

Teach in usual way.

14.—GLOSSARY.

15.—PLAN.



Books for New York Schools.

A Brief History of the Empire State, for Schools and Families. By WELLAND HENDRICK, A. M. Cloth, small 4to, pp. 201. 75 cents.

This book has proved one of the great successes, more than one hundred schools having officially adopted it during the school year 1891-92. On petition of the principals of Regents' schools this subject has been made part of the Regents' course of study, with special questions in the examinations, and the Department of Public Instruction gives it five counts at the examinations for State certificates. Whether used as a history, or as a supplementary reading-book, it has given universal satisfaction, and it is to-day the most popular text-book in every school where it is used. Do not think the village and city schools alone can use it. The smallest district school may buy half a dozen copies for its largest reading-class with profit for when that class reads, every other scholar in school will listen. This is a day when New York history is coming to the front, and intelligent teachers will see to it that their schools keep up with the procession.

2. *Civil Government for Common Schools*, prepared as a manual for public instruction in the State of New York. To which are appended the Constitution of the State of New York as amended at the election of 1882, the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence, etc., etc. By HENRY C. NORTHAM. 16mo, cloth, pp. 220. 75 cents.

Whether it was that this book was made because the time demanded it, or that the publication of a book which made the teaching of Civil Government practicable led to a general desire that it should be taught, certain it is that this subject, formerly regarded as a "finishing" branch in the high school, is now found on every teacher's examination paper, and is commonly taught in district schools. Equally certain it is that in the State of New York this text-book is used more than all others combined, while the special edition prepared for Missouri was exhausted in a month.

3. *A Chart of Civil Government.* By CHARLES T. POOLER. Sheets 12x18, 5 cents. The same folded for the pocket, in cloth covers, 25 cents

Some commissioners have purchased these charts by the hundred and presented one to every school house in the county.

4. *Common School Law for Common School Teachers.* A digest of the provisions of statute and common law as to the Relations of the Teacher to the Pupil, the Parent, and the District. With 500 references to legal decisions in 28 different States. 16th edition, with Introduction for School Trustees, containing the most important General Provisions of the School Law. By C. W. BARDEEN. 16mo, cloth, pp. 166. 75 cents.

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5. *Laws of New York relating to Common Schools*, with Comments and Instructions, and a digest of Decisions. 8vo, leather, pp. 807. \$4.00.

This is what is known as "The New Code of 1888," and contains all re-revisions of the State school-law to date.

6. *Rise and Progress of the New York School System.* By A. E. SCHEPMOES. Leatherette, 16mo, pp. 32. 35 cents.

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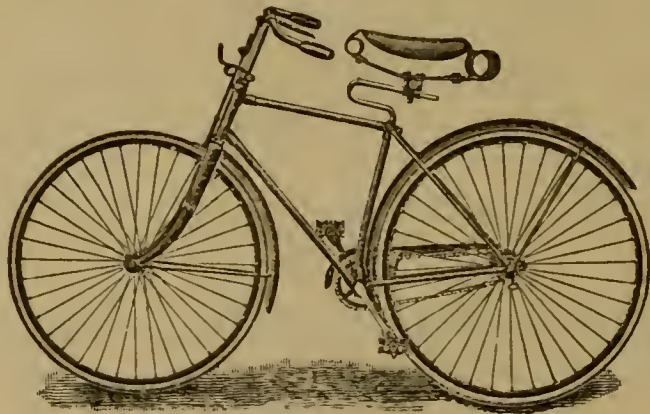
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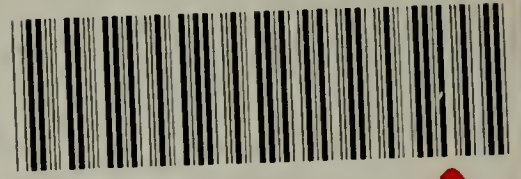







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