



A
HISTORY OF
HILLSDALE,

COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK,

—A—

MEMORABILIA OF PERSONS AND THINGS

OF INTEREST, PASSED AND PASSING,

—BY—

THE HON. JOHN FRANCIS COLLIN, EX-M. C.,

AND EDITED BY

PROF. H. S. JOHNSON, A. M.,

EDITOR OF THE HILLSDALE HERALD,

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

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PREFACE.

The turbulence in Hillsdale for three-fourths of a century after its first settlement by civilized people and the different nationalities of those people has prevented any historic record being kept of them, and their scores of cemeteries, not being under legal protection, have become to a great extent obliterated. For want of historic records a majority of the most prominent inhabitants living in the town a half century ago are now nearly forgotten. Without such records, a half century hence, a majority of the present population of the town will be forgotten or only preserved by our better organized cemeteries. Availing myself of my social intercourse with the old inhabitants of the town in the long-ago, I have attempted, in a crude way, to give the past history of the people of the town. To that end I am now supplied with much additional and interesting matter, and am promised much more that may appear in a future volume. However imperfect these volumes may be they will enable future historians to keep a record that will be vastly interesting to the people of the town for all time, and will produce a strong moral and religious influence. Many minute histories of individuals and families in the town would be very interesting and instructive—and I am promised such—which will appear in a future volume. Many New England towns are taking histories from the epi-

taphs in their cemeteries, and I have just received a volume of that character from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, which has given me important information in respect to my maternal ancestry. If encouraged by expressions from the people, I may be induced to give such history from the cemeteries in Hillsdale.

JOHN F. COLLIN.

HILLSDALE, N. Y., January 8th, 1883.

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HILLSDALE HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY OF HILLSDALE—THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER—ROBERT NOBLE.

The Author's Fears—Washington Irving—Discovery of the Hudson—The Grant of 1620—The Dutch Grant—Matthew and Robert Noble—The Old Fort—Land title conflicts.

“What constitutes man's chief enjoyment, here;
What forms his greatest antidote to sorrow;
Is't wealth? Wealth can at last but gild his bier,
Or buy the pall that poverty must borrow ”

One poet has sung “that a competence is all that man can enjoy,” while another has sung, that “be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.” Hillsdale possesses the means for many a happy home, and in writing its history, if the vanity is not gratified of

“Miss Mevia Manish,
Who desired greatly to be sung in Spanish.”

the author may get himself sung in not very complimentary Scotch. And availing himself of the observation of a long life in rescuing some of that history from oblivion, he may get some newspaper notoriety for his imbecility, and should he allude to pending subjects, upon which are involved a bright or a very black leaf in that history, he may get himself charged with impertinence.

The sources of information from which I have obtained materials for a History of Hillsdale, I have derived from different gazetteers and the documentary History of New York, and from Taylor's History of Great Barrington, and from papers which a half century ago fell into my hands in the settlement of the estates of old men and from my social intercourse with such old men.

Washington Irving has said that if the world had not been created, New York would never have had an existence. The same may be said of Hillsdale. It is a town in Columbia County, which county is bounded on the west by the Hudson River, which was discovered by the Dutch in 1609. In attempting to settle upon this river, the Pilgrim Fathers landed upon Plymouth Rock. In 1620 the King of England granted to a New England company all the territory in America between the 40th and the 48th degrees of north latitude, with an unlimited boundary on the west. It of course embraced what is now the town of Hillsdale. Subsequently the government of Holland conveyed to a Dutch company the territory in America between the Chesapeake Bay and the Connecticut River, which, of course, also embraced what is now the town of Hillsdale. In pursuance of the English grant, Matthew Noble emigrated from Westfield, in Connecticut, to Sheffield in 1725, and was the first white settler in that town. Subsequently Robert Noble emigrated from Westfield to Hillsdale, and was the first white settler in that town. He, with his associates, procured the Indian title to land five miles square, and it was called Nobletown. They built a fort on what is now the land of Leonard Johnson, at which one life was lost in the conflict under land titles, and many arrests were made under both the authorities of New York and Massachusetts, and men were long imprisoned, both at Albany and Springfield. Such is the preliminary history of Hillsdale.

CHAPTER II.

CONFLICTS TO SETTLE MANOR TITLES—PRISON DOORS THROWN OPEN—FORMER HIGHWAY ACTS.

Indian Grant of Hillsdale to Massachusetts in 1724—Civil War in Copake in 1812—Pardons of Governor Tompkins—Barn Burners and Hunkers—John Collin, Pacificator in 1793—John F. Collin, Pacificator in 1845—"Go Home in Peace and Safety"—Highway Act of 1832 and 1836.

The grant to Massachusetts in 1724 of the Indian title to the territory, which includes Hillsdale, was bounded on the east by the Westfield River, which rises in the mountains, then called New Hampshire but now Vermont, and falls into the Connecticut River at Springfield. From my sources of information I can correct some misapprehensions in respect to the origin of the party name of Barn Burner.

In 1812 civil war was prevailing in what is now known as the town of Copake. It was on account of the manor titles, and, as usual, there were faults and merits on both sides. In the conflict the barn of Capt. Ephraim Pixley was burned, and in 1814 the authors of the fire were sentenced to the State Prison. Upon the petition of some of the worthiest men in the county, Governor Tompkins granted immediate pardons, which are now in my possession. For this act the partisans of Governor Tompkins at the election of 1824 were taunted as barn burners, and, for the sordid sympathy of Governor Clinton with the Federal party in the war of 1812, his partisans were called

Hunkers. The conflict of the people in Hillsdale against the manor title was settled in 1793 through the instrumentality of John Collin. It however continued in the southern towns till 1845; then as pacificator I addressed a meeting in Copake, at which I convinced the people that they had everything to lose and nothing to gain in that conflict, and I was unanimously authorized to make a settlement, which I did, and the prison doors were thrown open, and it is among the happiest of my memories when I was enabled to say to the fugitive population, "Go home in peace and safety;" and upon my recommendation the policy of changing leasehold titles to land, to titles in fee, was adopted. Towns were but partially settled in the State of New York when the early laws were made in respect to highways, and very judicious provisions were made in respect to the laying out and working roads in unsettled portions of the towns. Discretionary powers were given to the commissioners of highways to use two hundred and fifty dollars, or its equivalent, two hundred and fifty days, to aid districts in towns of limited population and means. That sum enabled those commissioners to give twenty-five days' labor in all the districts in any town. By an act of 1832 the commissioners, by obtaining a vote of the people of the town in the way provided, could use two hundred and fifty dollars more to aid districts of limited means and population. By an act of 1836, the commissioners had two hundred and fifty dollars more added to their prerogative of assisting districts of limited means and population, and by a subsequent act they have had two hundred and fifty dollars more added to their prerogatives in the aid of districts needing help. The law has very judiciously provided, however, that before getting an appropriation for any of those sums of money, the commissioners must specify the objects for which the money is sought to be obtained, and at each auditing day must account for the appropriation of that

money. To aid the commissioner in the exercise of these prerogatives, the last Board of Supervisors assessed upon the town of Hillsdale five hundred dollars. The town records should show its object and at the next auditing day its expenditure.

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CHAPTER III.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NOBLE KINDRED—FIRST WHITE WOMAN SETTLER—THE RACE BROTHERS.

The Author's Uncle Deprecating Nobletown-- The Nobles --Robert Noble Emigrates in 1724 from Westfield, Mass., to Hillsdale--Is a Captain by Commission from the Governor of Massachusetts --Lays Out Nobletown Five Miles Square--Erects a Fort--Hillsdale Ceded to New York--Robert Noble Returns to Massachusetts--William and Nicholas Race and Seneca Tullar.

In my boyhood I made the acquaintance of an aged great-uncle, living in Palmyra, in Wayne County, New York. I found it difficult to make him comprehend where my native town of Hillsdale was located, and when informed that it was formerly called Nobletown, he exclaimed with emphasis, "Misery! I knew it when it was not safe for a man to ride through it." To show that it was the fault of conflicting jurisdiction and not of Robert Noble that it acquired that unhappy reputation, I will give a brief history of that Noble kindred. In 1725 Matthew Noble moved from Westfield, in Connecticut, to Sheffield, and was the first white settler in that town. In the next year, his son Obadiah, and daughter Hannah, emigrated there; she riding on horseback carrying a bed with her, and spending one night in the wilderness. She was the first white woman resident in that town. Soon after Joseph, Hezekiah, Matthew, Solomon and Elisha Noble, the sons and daughters of Matthew Noble, emi-

grated to that town, which then included Great Barrington. In 1734 Joseph Noble was a principal in the erection of a bridge over the Green River. Elisha Noble erected a Fort at the north end of Sheffield plain, which was the place of resort when danger was apprehended from the Indians. Captain Enoch Noble served in the army of the Revolution, and Joseph Noble, a son of Eli Noble, was killed in battle in 1780. Joseph Noble was one of a committee appointed to select a site and to erect a meeting-house, and Joseph and Luke Noble were appointed by the General Court, parish assessors. In 1724 Robert Noble emigrated from Westfield to Hillsdale and was the first white settler then acting under the authority of the Governor of Massachusetts; he, with his associates, made a pitch upon a tract of land five miles square, which they called Nobletown, and they erected a Fort on what is now the land of Leonard Johnson, and at which subsequently several lives were lost. Robert Noble had the commission of Captain under the Governor of Massachusetts, and it was in the discharge of duties under that commission that lives were lost. When Hillsdale was ceded to New York in the establishment of the line between the States, Robert Noble moved to Great Barrington. He had ever belonged to the Episcopal Church there, and was one of the seventeen first members. William Race, by associating his interests with those of Robert Noble, lost his life in one of the conflicts, and his brother Nicholas pitched upon and became the owner of a large portion of what now comprises North Egremont. Seneca Tullar pitched upon and became the owner of what now comprises a large portion of South Egremont, and they were the paternal and maternal grand parents of her who was the mother of my children, and to whose intelligence, industry, prudence and amiable disposition, I must impute much of my success in life.

CHAPTER IV.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF JURISDICTION—WHISKEY FLASK AND CIDER PITCHER—SWEEPING TEMPERANCE WAVE.

Massachusetts Claims Columbia County and New York Claims Berkshire County—Jurisdiction Compromised in 1773 and Perfected in 1787—Population Left in Hillsdale—The Temperance Society of 1808 extended to Every State in the Union—1,500,000 Members in the United States 220 in Hillsdale—Liquor Rations Suspended in the Army and Navy.

In 1724 Massachusetts, under a grant from the crown of England, claimed jurisdiction over Columbia county, while New York, with equal plausibility, claimed jurisdiction over much of Berkshire county. These conflicting claims of jurisdiction were settled by compromise about the year 1773, but not perfected until 1787. In the meantime, the Van Deusens, Berghardts, Races, and others from New York, had pitched upon lands in Berkshire, under which they had obtained titles, while the Nobles, Ingersolls, and others from Massachusetts, who had pitched upon lands in Columbia county, were left as squatters with no law to protect them from the claims under the manor titles. They had no alternative but either to withdraw to Berkshire county or be included in the compromise made with the landlords in 1793. That compromise left a very good and respectable population in the town of Hillsdale, among whom were the Winslows, Tanners, and other very worthy people in Green River; Downings, Beckers, and others in Harlemville; More-

houses, Birdsalls, and others in West Hillsdale ; Fosters, Pixleys, and others in South Hillsdale ; Stebbins, Bryans, Collins, and others in East Hillsdale ; and Wagers, McKinstrys, and others in Hillsdale centre. All were characterized for their industry, economy and thrift. But in their social relations the whiskey flask and the cider pitcher was an indispensable accompaniment, as it was universally over the whole country. In 1808 the Rev. Libbius Armstrong, and forty-one others, established a temperance society upon principles of moral suasion, in the town of Moreau, in the county of Saratoga. They asked no aid from the civil power ; they did not desire to wield either sword or sceptre ; they looked to the aid of the patriot, the Christian and philanthropist, upon which to base their everlasting foundation. That organization was extended to every State in the Union, under such leaders as Mr. Delavan and Chancellor Walsworth, in New York, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, in New Jersey, and Chief Justice Marshall, in Virginia, and Mr. Everett and Justin Edwards, in Massachusetts. By its Quarterly Review, published in May, 1833, it had 1,500,000 members in the United States ; 229,617 in the State of New York—4,607 in Columbia county, and 220 in the town of Hillsdale—determined men, with Dr. B. House and Dr. S. J. Aylesworth for President and Secretary, under whose influence there were only three licensed taverns in the town, and those were very respectable, and intoxicated men were very rarely seen. The daily liquor rations to sailors in the Navy and soldiers in the Army were discontinued by official authority, and of 1,107 men in the Mediterranean Squadron, 800 became voluntary members of that temperance society. Subsequently, under Boston rum influence, the temperance cause was made a political side issue, and its decline and fall in the whole country—and in Hillsdale in particular—is before the world, and I shall avoid the pain of recording it.

In writing a history of Hillsdale I desire to disclose the merits of the people, and not to draw frailties from their dread abode. If the people will assist me, I will make it a matter of special interest to them. If they will be so good throughout the town as to send me their names and date of their births and marriages, and the names and dates of birth of their wives and children, and between what points on the roads they reside, and such other matter as they may be pleased to include I will add all my sources of information, and will let Mr. H. S. Johnson, or some other equally worthy man, compile and publish the whole in a volume, excluding every thing personally offensive; and for such purpose I am willing to incur a liberal expense. Perhaps it would be well to have some of our prominent citizens meet in council upon this subject and form a town historical and genealogical society.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORICAL DIVISIONS—OLD ROADS AND WHO LIVED ALONG THEM—ASSESSMENT LAWS.

Four Divisions of the History—First, forty-eight years, 1725-1773 —
Second, twenty years, 1773-1793—Third, thirty years, 1788-1818—
Fourth, sixty-four years, 1818-1882—Old Bye-roads—Levi Williams
—Captain John Collin—James Bryan, Esq.—Tibbits—Loucks' Spring
—Present Law of Assessment for Road Tax.

The History of Hillsdale should be divided into several different periods: first, forty-eight years, between 1725 and 1773, when Massachusetts and New York were disputing jurisdiction; second, twenty years, between 1773 and 1793, while the occupants of land under Massachusetts jurisdiction were contesting the manor title; third, thirty years, from 1788 to 1818, while Hillsdale was composed of five miles square, called Nobletown, and five miles square, called Spencertown; fourth, sixty-four years, from 1818 to 1882, when its dimensions have been as now, with the exception that our august Board of Supervisors, having come to the conclusion that Van Rensselaer and Livingston did not know where the boundary lines were which constituted the southern limits of the town, have set a small portion over to the town of Copake. The occupation of early roads in the town, while providing a fund of amusement for the social circle, is hardly worth more than a general notice, many of them have entirely disappeared, while others have been

much improved by alterations. The east and west road, in the southern part of the town, passed the late residence of Levi Williams, where a tavern was kept by a man of the name of June. On a branch from that road, passing near the present Huggins grist mill, was a resident holding under the Massachusetts title, who, about 1788, sold his possession to Captain John Collin, who built a dam across the stream for churning purposes. Captain Collin sold the possession to James Bryan, Esq., who long used the water power for wool-carding and cloth-dressing. About a half mile further, in a northeasterly direction, on the same road, was an occupant under the Massachusetts jurisdiction, of the name of Tibbitts, who had a son possessing a surprising natural mathematical talent. A branch on the same road extended about one-fourth of a mile in an easterly direction to the residence of a man by the name of Loncks, near a spring of remarkably cool, pure water, which now supplies eight fields, two artificial fish ponds, one residence and one barn yard with water. The main road passing Mr. Tibbitts', ran about one-fourth of a mile in a northerly direction to the residence of a man holding under Massachusetts jurisdiction, who sold his possession to Captain John Collin, who, after having obtained the manor title, erected mills and a spacious dwelling house upon it, which was the place of my birth, and is my present residence, with an entirely different road passing it.

The laws under which the present roads in the town are now established appear to be but imperfectly understood, and it may be well to make a brief reference to them. Commissioners of Highways are required to lay out the roads in the town into convenient road districts, the laying out or altering of which is to be done at least ten days before the annual town meeting. They are to assign to those districts the inhabitants liable to work, having regard to proximity of residence, and are annually

to account to the Board of Town Auditors for all moneys received by them. The commissioners are to assess upon the inhabitants of the town three times as many days' labor upon the roads as there are taxable inhabitants in the town, to which the Overseers of Highways are authorized in their discretion to add one-third on any or all their districts. Each male citizen in a town, without regard to circumstances, is presumed to be interested in the roads to the value of one day's work, and is, therefore, to be assessed one day. The residue of the work on the road, accruing under either the jurisdiction of the commissioner or overseer, to be assessed upon property in proportion as it shall appear in the assessment roll. Should any property be left out of the assessment roll the commissioner is authorized to tax it. Should any resident of a road district be left out of the road warrant, the overseer is authorized to tax him. Should any number of the road districts, for want of numbers, or wealth, or for any other cause, require extra help, the commissioner is authorized to extend such help to the value of two hundred and fifty days, to be assessed upon the property of the town, and to be accounted for to the Board of Town Auditors. Should more help be required by certain road districts, the commissioner can be authorized by a special vote of the people of the town to extend such help to a further sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended and accounted for as above provided. A more judicious system of road improvements can scarcely be conceived.

CHAPTER VI.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. RUTH HOLMAN JOHNSON—ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE COLONISTS.

Mrs. Ruth Holman Johnson—Isaac Johnson, "One of the Founders of Massachusetts"—Arabella, His Wife, Daughter of Thomas, Fourth Earl of Lincoln—His Grandson, Isaac Johnson, Born 1668—His Son, Benjamin Johnson, Born 1711—His Son, William, Born 1753, Died in Hillsdale 1818—His Daughter, Ruth Holman, Born 1780, Married John Collin 1798—Their Children.

In writing the History of Hillsdale I shall, of course, write the history of the churches in the town. Mrs. Ruth Holman Johnson, having been one of the earliest members of the Methodist Church, and having continued to be such over seventy years, till the day of her death, a brief allusion to her history and that of her ancestry, may not be out of place.

The first of that ancestry in this country was Isaac Johnson, who is described in "Drakes History of American Biography," as follows: "He was one of the founders of Massachusetts; born in Clipham, Rutlandshire, England; died in Boston, September 30, 1630. He came over with Governor Winthrop, arriving at Salem June 12th, 1630." He was one of the four who founded the first church at Charlestown, July 30th, and on September 7th he conducted the first settlement of Boston. He was a good and wise man, and was the wealthiest of the colonists. Arabella, his wife, was the daughter of Thomas, the fourth Earl of Lincoln. She accompanied her hus-

band to New England and died in Salem, August 30th, 1630. In honor of her, the name of the Eagle (Winthrop's ship) was changed to the Arabella. His grandson, Isaac Johnson, born in Hingham, Mass., in 1668, married Abigail, widow of Isaac Lazell, and daughter of John Leavitt; died 1730. He was a captain, a magistrate, and four years a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. His children were David, Solomon, Daniel, James, Deborah, Sarah, John, Joseph, Benjamin and Mary. His son, Benjamin, born 1711, married Ruth, daughter of John and Ann Quincy Holman, in 1732, and died 1764. His children were Ruth, Benjamin, Rhoda and William. His son, William, born 1753, married Jane Robinson 1779, and died in Hillsdale 1818. His children were Ruth Holman, Sophia, Clynthia, Quincy and Melinda. His daughter, Ruth Holman, born September 16th, 1780, married John Collin, of Hillsdale, October 23d, 1798. Her children were James, born January 16th, 1800; John Francis, born April 30th, 1802; Sarah Amanda, born April 21st, 1804; Jane Miranda, born February 14th, 1807; Hannah, born December 19th, 1809; Ruth Maria, born March 1st, 1813; Henry Augustus, born January 6th, 1817; William Quincy, born November 22d, 1819; Clynthia, born December 30th, 1822; she died December 2d, 1858, and now sleeps beside many of her kindred in the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery.

CHAPTER VII

THE HUGENOTS—IMMIGRATE TO AVOID PERSECUTION—A COMMISSIONED OFFICER—PROFESSOR MORSE.

Captain John Collin—History of Huguenot Immigration—John Collin, from the Province of Poitou, in France—His Grandson, John, Sailed from Milford Haven 1746 and was Never Heard From After—His Son John, Great-grandson of John Collin, of France, born 1732—Commissioned a Captain by the British Royal Governor (Tryon) in 1773—Again Commissioned by George Clinton, Governor of New York—His Contemporaries—His Second Wife the Grandmother of the Distinguished Poetess, Lucretia Maria Davidson, and a Relative of Professor Morse—He died 1809—His Children.

* By tradition it has ever been understood that the paternal ancestry of Captain John Collin, of Hillsdale, were Huguenots from France. The Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Rye, in Westchester county, New York, in his History of the Huguenot Immigration, has given a history of that ancestry. By the history it appears that John Collin resided in the province of Poitou, in France, and that he married Judith Vallien, of the Isle de Re, an important French naval island. Being Huguenots, their two sons, Paul and Peter, about the year 1695, found it prudent to immigrate to avoid deadly persecution. Peter went to South Carolina and Paul to Narragansett, Rhode Island, where, in 1706, his son John was born. In 1730 John was employed by John Merwin, of Milford, Conn.,

* In this portion of the history of the town of Hillsdale and its inhabitants and pioneer settlers, we give the genealogy of a family the most ancient and influential that has made its impress on our history.—*Editor.*

to command his vessel (the Swan), which was employed in trading with the West Indies. While thus employed he married Hannah, the daughter of John Merwin. In 1746 he sailed from Milford Haven and was never heard from after, which gave rise to the following poetic effusion:

The moon had twelve times changed its form
 From glowing orb to crescent wan,
 'Midst skies of calm and scowl of storm
 Since from the port that ship had gone;
 But ocean keeps its secrets well,
 And now we know that all is o'er —
 No eye hath seen, no tongue can tell
 His fate — he ne'er was heard of more.

Oh! were his tale of sorrow known,
 'Twere something to the broken heart,
 The pangs of doubt would then be gone,
 And fancies endless dreams depart.
 It may not be there is no ray
 By which his fate we may explore;
 We only know he sailed away
 And ne'er was seen or heard of more.

He left two sons, John and David, and their grandfather, John Merwin, under that business proclivity which has ever characterized the Merwin and Collin kindred, bound them out as apprentices to learn trades. The indentures, now preserved among the family papers, were drawn with great minuteness and care. John was bound to a cabinetmaker, and a curl maple table of his make is now nightly surrounded by a social circle of his kindred in the town of Hillsdale. He was born on the 15th of July, 1732. He married Sarah Arnold, of Dutchess county, N. Y., September 16th, 1754, by whom he had three children, viz.: Anthony, born February 24th, 1760; Hannah, born June 7th, 1763, and John, born September 19th, 1772. In 1773 he received a captain's commission from the British Royal Governor (Tryon), and in 1777 he received a captain's commission from the Governor of New

York (George Clinton). He was a prominent actor in all of the public enterprises of the day. He was a prominent actor in settling the controversy between the inhabitants of Hillsdale holding under the Massachusetts authority and the manor title. He was a prominent actor in the establishment of turnpike roads, of which the Columbia turnpike was one and the Susquehanna was another. Much of the stock of the latter is still held by his kindred. He was a prominent actor in a lessee land company, some of which land is now occupied by his kindred. His house for a time was the residence of Elisha Williams while aiding Williams in the settlement of important business. He was the cotemporary of Alexander Hamilton, William W. Van Ness and Jacob Rutzen Van Rensselaer, rendering to and receiving from them reciprocal favors. His wife, Sarah, died December 29th, 1791, and he married Deidama Morse Davidson, May 12th, 1792. She was the grandmother of the distinguished poetess, Lucretia Maria Davidson, and relative of Professor Morse, the immortal inventor of the electric telegraph. Though a mechanic by education, he adopted farming as an occupation for a time in Dutchess county. He afterwards bought, and lived for a time, on what was called the Birdsall farm, in Hillsdale, upon which John Higgins lived and died. He then bought and occupied the farm for eighteen years upon which his grandson, John F. Collin, now resides. He died August 21st, 1809. His son Anthony was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was made a prisoner by the army of Sir Henry Clinton in 1777, and died in captivity. His daughter Hannah married Thomas Truesdell, October 8th, 1781, and died in Hillsdale June 26th, 1817. His son John married Ruth Holman Johnson, October 23d, 1798, and died in Hillsdale December 28th, 1833. His children were: James, born January 16th, 1800, and died December 16th, 1861; Sarah Amanda, born April 21st, 1804,

and died 1867; Jane Miranda, born February 14th, 1807, and died February 4th, 1879; Ruth Maria, born March 1st, 1813, and died June, 1838; William Quincy, born November 22d, 1819, and died July 30th, 1822; Clynthia A., born December 30th, 1822, and died August 5th, 1828; Hannah, born December 19th, 1809, and Henry Augustus, born January 6th, 1817, both of whom are residing in Mt. Vernon, in the county of Lynn, Iowa; and John Francis, born April 30th, 1802, and, as heretofore stated, is now residing on the old family homestead in Hillsdale. Ruth Holman Collin, their mother, was born September 16th, 1780, died December 2d, 1868.

CHAPTER VIII.

MORE COLLIN ANCESTRY—THE FRENCH WAR—ATTACK ON FORT TICONDEROGA—FAMILIES OF MEANS.

David Collin—A Lieutenant in the British Army During the French War—His House Plundered by Robbers During the Revolutionary War—Died in 1824, Aged 90 Years—His Children—Hannah Collin—Settled in Hillsdale on the Farm Now Occupied by Levi Coon—David Collin, Jr.—Resided on the Farm Now Occupied by Rutsen Hunt—Lucy Collin, Settled in Hillsdale Near the Turnpike, Two Miles East of the Village—Sally Collin—James Collin.

David Collin, son of John and Hannah Merwin Collin, born in Milford, Conn., February 19th, 1734, and baptized with his older brother in the Congregational Church, May 16th, 1737, was married to Lucy Smith, of Dutchess county, February 19th, 1764, by whom he had two children—Hannah, born February, 1765, and David, born February 22d, 1767. Mrs. Lucy having died March 15th, 1767, he married Esther Gillett, January 19th, 1772, by whom he had three children—Lucy, born February 28th, 1773; Sally, born 1775, and James, born April 5th, 1777. He had been a lieutenant in the British army during the French war and was present at an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Ticonderoga. During the war of the American Revolution his house was plundered by a band of robbers, who treated his family with great cruelty, torturing him and them in order to find property. By his industry and prudence he acquired great wealth, and lived to a great age, and died May 8th, 1824.

Hannah Collin, daughter of David and Lucy Smith Collin, born in Dutchess county in 1765, married Squire Sherwood, and settled in Hillsdale on the farm near Hillsdale village, now occupied by Levi Coon, where she died at an advanced age, leaving five children—Esther, Hannah, Sally, Lucy and Susan, all of whom have since married and died, and have left very interesting families.

David Collin, son of David and Lucy Smith Collin, born at Amenia, in Dutchess county, February 22d, 1767, married Lucy Bingham, March 27th, 1791, and died in Fayetteville, N. Y., June 2d, 1844. He had settled and resided in Hillsdale, about two miles north of the village, on the farm now occupied by Rutsen Hunt. By his industry and prudence he acquired great wealth. His children were Harry, Lucy, David, Harriet, Lee, Hannah, Solomon B., Amanda and Norton, all of whom by their industry and prudence have added to the wealth they inherited, and their families have been among the most respectable in the community. Lucy Collin, daughter of David and Esther Gillett Collin, married Elijah Burton, January 3d, 1796, and settled in Hillsdale, near the turnpike road, about two miles east of the village. She died June 30th, 1847. She has had eleven children—Collin, Ely, Belinda, Lucinda, Harriet, Henry, Miranda, Benson, David, George T. and Julia A., all of whom have maintained respectable positions in society.

Sally Collin, daughter of David and Esther Gillett Collin, born in Dutchess county, 1755, and married Douglass Clark, a much respected and wealthy citizen of that county. They have had six children—Perry, Henry, Olive, Sally, Caroline and Emeline, who are filling interesting positions in society.

James Collin, son of David and Esther Gillett Collin, born April 15th, 1777, and married Lydia Hamlin, April 12th, 1804, and died July 15th, 1856. He, too, by his industry and prudence, had acquired a large property.

His children were : Eli, James H., Lydia L., Julia, Ann, Caroline, Cordelia, Aulia and David N., all of whom have been highly respected and all whom are still among the living and enjoying the wealth they inherited.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL FREMONT—NOTED TAVERN-KEEPERS—PUGILISTIC EXHIBITIONS—THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Bogardus—Dr. Caleb Benton—Squire Sherwood—James Bryan's Tavern House—Colonel Chase McKinstry—Samuel Mallory—Ebenezer Soule—Bartholomew Williams—William Tanner—Jonathau C. Olmstead—Edward Bagely—John Nooney—Aaron Reed—Isaac Foster—Amos Knapp—Artemus Johnson.

When Massachusetts had yielded its claim to Hillsdale, and Robert Noble had removed to Great Barrington, his sceptre descended to a Mr. Bogardus, occupying the premises upon which Levi Coon now resides, from whom it descended to Dr. Caleb Benton, who, possessing talents and wealth, and being a physician such as of whom Homer sung:

A good physician skilled our wounds to heal
Is more than armies in the public weal,

he exercised a large influence in the town. He twice represented the county in the State Legislature. He subsequently moved to Catskill, where he died. His son Lewis became District Attorney in Green county, and was an applicant for a military commission in the Mexican War, but failed to convince the War Department that he possessed the requisite qualifications, though the Rev. John McCarty as chaplain, and a Mr. McKinstry as lieutenant, from Columbia county, did obtain appointments

and distinguished themselves in the service, the one remaining in such service till his recent death, and the other on the staff of General Fremont, passed from service when that General lost his prestige in the late civil war. From Caleb Benton the premises in Hillsdale passed to Squire Sherwood, who had married Hannah Collin, the daughter of David and Lucy Smith Collin. The premises adjoining on the east, now occupied by Dr. Henry Cornell, became the property of James Bryan, who kept a noted tavern house. He was the first supervisor in the town, and was elected five successive years; he was also for many years a magistrate in the town of Hillsdale. His son Samuel became a distinguished tavern keeper in the city of Hudson: his son John was a member of the State Legislature in 1821; his son James was also, for some years, a magistrate in the town of Hillsdale; his daughter married John Cronkhyte, and lived for many years on the farm now owned by Leonard Johnson. As a magistrate, he had often occasion to try cases of assault and battery that had occurred on his premises; and cases occurred there in which men with obscured sight and blackened faces found it desirable to spend a few days at the residence of a kind neighbor before presenting themselves to their amazonian wives. On the rise of land some thirty rods west of that tavern house was the district school-house, two stories high, in which, in consequence of the extent of district and prolific population, forty scholars were usually in daily attendance. The frequent pugilistic exhibitions at the tavern house induced the scholars to learn the art scientifically, which they sometimes carried to such excess as to introduce them to a birchen acquaintance. The upper part of that school-house was occupied as a masonic lodge, and a large number of the most respectable men of the town were among its members; but they usually became so vivacious at their meetings that their wives rose in re-

bellion, and the institution, in consequence, languished for many years.

After James Bryan, for nine successive years, Colonel Charles McKinstry represented the town of Hillsdale in the Board of Supervisors, and then for two years represented the county in the State Legislature. Residing at the easterly foot of the Cakeout Hills, his home was near the centre of the town, while it was composed of the Nobletown and Spencertown sections. Of course all the prominent public business of the town, civil and military, was done there, to accommodate which, he kept a noted tavern, and, while occupying prominent civil offices, was the colonel of the town regiment. One of his daughters married Judge Boen Whiting, of Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., and one married Judge Augustus Tremain, of Hillsdale, and one married Judge Henry Loop, of Great Barrington, Mass., and his son Justus was successively the partner of three of the most prominent lawyers in Columbia county. After Charles McKinstry, the town of Hillsdale, for thirteen years, was represented in the Board of Supervisors by its Spencertown branch; for nine of those years it was represented by Samuel Mallery and for three years by Ebenezer Soule, and one year by Bartholomew Williams. For the two next years the town was represented by William Tanner, of Green River Hollow. His son was an officer in the infantry company that marched to the relief of Plattsburgh in the war of 1812. For the next two years the town was represented by Jonathan C. Ohmstead, of Green River, and the next year by Edward Bagley, who lived in East Hillsdale at the present residence of Rufus White, at which place his son Oliver was long a merchant, and was succeeded by John Nooney, one of the most active business men of the town, who had previously as a merchant been in partnership with Aaron Reed, Isaac Foster, Amos M. Knapp, and with Artemus Johnson in the cloth-dressing and wool-carding business.

His family was among the most interesting in the town. His children were among the most interesting of forty-odd students of the writer some sixty years ago, who had then just emerged from boyhood, and now stands on the verge of a second childhood, which has doubtless increased the interest of a letter just received from one of those who was then in childhood his student.

CHAPTER X.

DIVISIONS OF THE TOWN—STATE REPRESENTATIVES—A GREAT LAWYER—THE FEDERALISTS.

The Town Divided into Six Localities: Hillsdale Village, East Hillsdale, Hillsdale Centre, West Hillsdale, Green River, Harlemville — The Birdsalls — John Higgins — Benjamin Birdsall — George Birdsall — Hagemans — Pixleys — Amighs — Jordans — William Jordan, Jr. — Ambrose L. Jordan — Joseph Morehouse — Clintonian Republicans — Quincy Johnson — Samuel Judson — Col. Anson Dakin — Christopher W. Miller — Josiah Knapp — Andrew Higgins — Elisha W. Bushnell — John Collin — Henry P. Mesick — Gen. Provost's Army — Ebenezer Youngs.

When Spencertown had been separated from Hillsdale in 1818, the hills or other circumstances had left the town divided into six distinct localities, in each of which have been inhabitants who have made interesting histories. Those localities are designated as Hillsdale Village, East Hillsdale, Hillsdale Centre, West Hillsdale, Green River and Harlemville. I will first call attention to the inhabitants who have resided or originated in the West Hillsdale locality. The Birdsalls were among the earliest of these families, and they resided on the farm where John Higgins lived and died. Benjamin Birdsall was four times a representative in the State Legislature, and John Birdsall was a representative in the State Senate. George Birdsall was a distinguished physician and resided for a time in what is now the town of Copake. One of the kindred was a military officer and was assassinated at Greenbush. The daughters of Benjamin Bird-

sall married into some of the most respectable families in Hillsdale, among whom were the Hagemans, the Pixleys and the Amighs. Near the Birdsalls was the residence of the Jordans. William Jordan, Jr., twice represented the town in the Board of Supervisors, and was the colonel in the town militia, and his brother Abraham represented the town of Claverack in the Board of Supervisors. Ambrose L. Jordan was a representative in the State Legislature, and for four years a representative in the State Senate. He was a Surrogate and District Attorney in Otsego county and for several years Recorder in the city of Hudson. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1846, and was the first Attorney-General of the State under the new constitution. It is history that he was second to none among the legal gentlemen of that day, who for talents have not been exceeded since. Near the Birdsall residence was that of Joseph Morehouse, who for ten years represented the town in the Board of Supervisors. At his last election an incident occurred that is eminently worthy a place in history. For giving aid and comfort to the enemy in the war of 1812, the Federal party had become disgraced and had abandoned its name and had adopted that of Clintonian Republicans, or American System Men. That system consisted of the river and harbor policy, to create debts and expenditures as an excuse for levying high duties upon imports—the very policy that has since deluged our country in blood and tears. Of course, that party was opposed to Joseph Morehouse, and they nominated a ticket in opposition, putting the name of Quincy Johnson at its head. On the morning of the election Quincy Johnson made publicly the declaration that he had been nominated without his knowledge, consent or approbation, and that he did not approve of the antecedents and policy of the party who had nominated him, and that if elected by that party he would not qualify and

serve. This announcement left Joseph Morehouse to walk over the course without opposition. At the next election Quincy Johnson occupied a position upon the ticket of his choice, and was opposed with the bitterest malignity, but was elected by a most triumphant majority.

Near the Birdsall residence was that of Samuel Judson, and he for two years was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and for many years after a most respectable magistrate in the town. With him resided his cousin, Colonel Anson Dakin, who commanded the town militia, who were ever ready to march for the defense of their country, as they did to Long Island and Plattsburgh in the war of 1812, and they would ever have blushed at the idea of having the county expend its thousands of dollars for a place to stack their arms in, or to expend six hundred dollars a year to provide them with a dancing saloon. In the same section resided Christopher W. Miller, who was an officer in the uniform company that marched for the relief of Plattsburgh in the war of 1812. In the same neighborhood resided Josiah Knapp, who was a Judge of the County Court and for many years a respectable magistrate. Also, in the same neighborhood, resided Andrew Higgins, who was a colonel in the militia and for many years a much respected magistrate. In the same section resided Elisha W. Bushnell, who was once a representative in the State Legislature and a President of the County Agricultural Society. For a time John Collin resided on the Birdsall farm. Before the Revolution he was a captain appointed by the Royal Governor, and during the Revolution he was a captain appointed by the Governor of the State of New York. He subsequently settled the controversy between the tenants under Massachusetts grants and the owner of the manor title in the town of Hillsdale, and he was among the actors in all the great public enterprises of the day. Nearly all the resi-

due of the inhabitants in that part of the town had creditably held different officered positions. In 1814 Henry P. Mesick lived on Pumpkin Hill, on the farm now occupied by John McAlpine—it was on the line between Hillsdale Centre and West Hillsdale. General Provost's army was then invading the State of New York by way of Plattsburgh, and a uniform company in Hillsdale was called to aid in repelling that invasion. Ebenezer Youngs was the captain of that company; he resided in what is now the old house east of the present residence of Levi Coon; he was a zealous Federalist, a party characterized for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He threw up his commission, and Henry P. Mesick took the command and marched with all possible speed upon the expedition. The enemy, after sustaining great loss, was compelled to retreat. In 1839 the county, by law, was charged with the expenses of the police constables of the city of Hudson, and those constables were in the habit of almost daily delivering persons at the jail who, at the volition of the jailor, were supplied with boots, hats, coats, shirts and pantaloons, at the expense of the county. A committee of the Board of Supervisors refused to allow the account unless ordered by the County Superintendent of the Poor. Henry P. Mesick, who for ten years was such Superintendent, refused to order its payment, and was sustained by the Board. And thus was an annual expense of hundreds of dollars saved to the county, to the great grief of tramps from the city of New York to that of Albany.

The foregoing is a truthful representation of the characteristics of the people in Western Hillsdale for all past time.

CHAPTER XI.

HILLSDALE RURAL CEMETERY—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND THEIR FOUNDERS—PEOPLE OF ENTERPRISE.

Robert Noble—Bogardus—Caleb Benton—Squire Sherwood—Mrs. Sherwood; her Daughters—Mr. Dumond—Mr. Shorts—David Wheeler—Sornborger—Osborn—Brainard—Levi Coon—Walter B. Ten Broeck—Hillsdale Rural Cemetery; its Boundaries—Cemetery on Leonard Johnson's Premises—Moument to Jeremiah Potter—Parla Foster—Asher Adams—John Pixley—Mrs. Joseph P. Dorr—Ephraim Pixley—Refine Latting—Rev. Stephen Gano—Stephen Bristol—Amos K. Knapp—Captain Turner—Dr. Henry Cornell—George M. Bullock—Rutsen Hunt—John Q. Johnson—The Village.

The first settlement of Hillsdale was in what is now the village department. A brief history of Robert Noble, its first settler, has been given. He was succeeded by a Mr. Bogardus, of whom we have only a traditional history. By that we learn that he was a man of wealth and talents, and in religion an Episcopalian, to whose usages he adhered with great tenacity. He was succeeded by Caleb Benton, who not only possessed wealth and talents, but was a distinguished physician. He was succeeded by Squire Sherwood, whose wife possessed all those prudent and industrious qualities that have characterized her Merwin and Collin kindred in all their generations. Her daughters, in addition to the characteristics of their mother, were specially distinguished for vivacity and beauty. Esther married Moses Foster, Lucy married Isaac Foster, Susan married Artemus Johnson, Sally married Spencer Esmond, and another married a Mr. Lord, of Brattleborough, in Vermont. Mr. Sherwood was succeeded upon the same premises by a Mr. Du-

mond, one of whose sons marched to the front when his country called him in the war of 1812. Mr. Dumond was succeeded for a time by a Mr. Sharts, a wealthy and generous gentleman from Chatham, and he was succeeded by David Wheeler, who subsequently, at his own expense, built a pleasant church at South Egremont. He was succeeded by a Mr. Sornborger, who was a prominent member of the Methodist Church of which his father was a patriarch, and his son was one of the efficient authors of the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery. Mr. Sornborger was succeeded by a Mr. Osborn, who, being an industrious, persevering man, with a most amiable wife and beautiful daughters, all fell victims to pulmonary consumption. Mr. Osborn was succeeded by Mr. Brainard, whose ingenuity and mechanical genius conceived and constructed the plan and surroundings of the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery, of which association for years he was the President. The premises are now occupied by Mr. Levi Coon, who, with Walter B. TenBroeck, are the present prominent officers in the Presbyterian Church, which has done much to promote the moral and religious character of the people of Hillsdale; and Mr. TenBroeck has for all time been the efficient Secretary of the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery Association, and is now one of the magistrates in the town.* The said premises are bounded on the north and south by the lands of John Quincy and William Leonard Johnson, who are the descendants of that Isaac Johnson whose history has been already given. They are bounded on the east by the lands of Dr. Henry Cornell, originally occupied by James Bryant, whose history has been briefly given, and which for a time was occupied by Dr. Benjamin House, who was the President of that noble temperance society founded upon principles of moral suasion, which, judging by its antecedents, if it had not

* Mr. Ten Broeck though chosen by the people to fill the office declined to accept its responsibilities and refused to qualify. — *Ed.*

been destroyed by a side issue, political temperance organizations would have made the people of our country a worthy model of temperance for all other people.

The cemetery on the Johnson premises was founded by the first settlers of the town. The monument erected in it to the memory of Jeremiah Potter was the fruit of filial affection. It may be said of him in the language of the poet :

That knowledge to his eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er enroll,
Chill penury represented his noble rage
And froze the genial current of the soul.

A worthy aged son and daughter yet survive him, the one living in Alford, Mass., and the other in Monmouth county, New Jersey. His grand-children are making noble histories, one filling a high judicial position in a Western State. Parla Foster was one of the early settlers of the town, and resided on the premises now occupied by Asher Adams. He was a patriarch and liberal patron of the Methodist Church, which has also done much to promote the moral and religious character of the people of Hillsdale. John Pixley resided on the premises now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Joseph P. Dorr. He was a man of talents, princely appearance, and was long a merchant in the town and was once the High Sheriff of the county. His father, Ephraim Pixley, suffered a loss of property in the early feuds about the Manor title, and the pardon of the authors of that loss gave rise to the name of Barn Burners at the election of 1824, while on the other hand the aid given the enemy in the war of 1812 gave rise to the name of Hunker at that election. Refine Latting resided on the premises now occupied by his grandson, Mr. Lawrence. He and Parla Foster were at one time the owners of what is now the village of Hillsdale, and his father was one of the earliest settlers of the town. His mother, by her second mar-

riage, was the wife of the Rev. Stephen Gauo, who was the founder of the two Baptist Churches in the town, which have done their share in promoting the moral and religious character of the people of the town. Stephen Bristol was an early settler of the town, and resided on the premises now occupied by his daughter, who by her liberality has done much to promote the interest of the churches and to relieve the sufferings of the poor, and to aid in all the village improvements. Amos M. Knapp was an early settler of the town, and was long a merchant in the village of Hillsdale and once represented the town in the Board of Supervisors. He married Miss Nancy, the accomplished daughter of Captain Turner, who occupied what is now the Hillsdale tavern house.

Dr. Henry Cornell, George M. Bullock, Rutsen Hunt and John Q. Johnson, residents of the Hillsdale village section of the town, have each represented the town in the Board of Supervisors. Each have made laudible efforts to protect the town from the burdens so long unjustly imposed upon it. They had the address to prevent the Board from stultifying itself upon the subject of the Copake line. And George M. Bullock introduced into the Board a very sensible set of resolutions upon the subject of the publication of the Acts of the Legislature. If the publication of local acts was confined to the localities interested, and the publication of general acts was confined to such as specially interested the public, it would make such publication very useful and save a very great expense to the State. Favored by the depot on the Harlem Railroad, the people in Hillsdale village are beginning to exhibit a very enterprising spirit in the way of village improvements. It will be well, therefore, to delay the history that they are thus making, to a future edition, when the people may become so interested upon the subject as to give the facilities for a more minute history.

CHAPTER XII.

EAST HILLSDALE—ITS EARLY SETTLERS—SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS —LOCALITY OF THEIR RESIDENCES.

Gaius Stebbins—Dakin—Elijah Burton—Lucy Collin—Edward Bagley—Oliver Bagley—James Bryan 2d—George Amigh—Captain John Collin—Sarah Arnold—Deidoma Morse—John Collin and Ruth Holman—Their Children—Rodney Hill—Rev. Hiram H. White—Lewis Wright—Quincy Johnson—John Hunt—James Taylor—Walter McAlpine—Adanyah Bidwell—Mr. June—Levi Williams.

Gaius Stebbins was one of the earliest settlers of East Hillsdale. He was a man of intelligence, integrity and princely appearance, and was long a merchant, his store being where is now the grocery of Walter Shafer, and his residence where is now that of Geo. T. Burton. In 1807 and in 1809 he was a representative in the State Legislature. A family of Dakins owned the premises now belonging to George Sornborger, and they kept a noted tavern there. They were relatives of Colonel Anson Dakin, a distinguished resident of Western Hillsdale. Elijah Burton lived on an adjoining farm, now owned by his son, George T. Burton. His wife was Lucy Collin, the niece of Captain John Collin. On the farm adjoining resided Edward Bagley, a deacon in the Baptist Church, and in 1817 was a member of the Board of Supervisors. His son Oliver was long a merchant on his premises. In the same neighborhood resided James Bryan second, who for many years was a respectable magistrate, and whose wife was Nellie Pixley, the sister of John and Joseph Pixley. In the same neighborhood resided

George Amigh, distinguished for amiable disposition and gigantic size and strength, and whose wife was also a daughter of Benjamin Birdsall. Adjoining the Amigh premises on the north for near twenty years was the residence of Captain John Collin, and has continued to be that of some of his descendents to the present time. He held a military commission under the Crown, and afterwards under the States. He was a pacificator among the people, and did much to settle the controversy between the occupants of lands in Hillsdale under Massachusetts titles and the Manor claims. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his social relations was on terms of intimacy with the Van Rensselaers, the Livingstons, the Van Nesses and Alexander Hamilton. Elisha Williams spent some weeks in his family. In his childhood he was baptized in the Congregational Church, and the Rev. David Tullar, for forty years a clergyman in Melford, Conn., was in the habit of visiting him during his life. He believed the attribute of the Almighty to be that of infinite love, which would not admit of one particle of those worst attributes of the Devil which many zealously professing Christians are pleased to impute to him. His first wife was Sarah Arnold, a Quakeress. The maiden name of his second wife was Deidoma Morse, a near relative of Professor Morse, the distinguished inventor of the magnetic telegraph, and she was the widow of Oliver Davidson, of Canterbury, Conn., and was the grandmother of Miss Lucretia Maria Davidson, whose poetic writings attracted the favorable attention of Professor Morse, Washington Irving and Catharine Sedgwick, who procured their publication in a volume. Captain John Collin's oldest son died while a soldier in the American army in the war of the revolution. His remaining son, John Collin, married Ruth Holman Johnson, a descendant of that Isaac Johnson who was instrumental in the first settlement of Boston, and whose

history I have already briefly given. Their oldest son was a member of a firm of iron manufacturers in Lenox, Mass., who also established the first plate glass manufactory in this country. Two of their sons were at different times for many years members of the Board of Supervisors. One once represented the county in the State Legislature, and was once a representative in Congress, and was the chairman upon the Committee of Naval Expenditures during the two years, and took a most active part in the conception of and advocacy of the tariff of 1846. Like his grandfather, he was prominent as a pacificator, and was the principal actor in the settlement of a bloody controversy between certain tenants and their landlords in Columbia county. The other son of John and Ruth Holman Collin for several years represented the town of Hillsdale in the Board of Supervisors, and has since been a magistrate in Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, and holds an official position in the college there, of which his son has long been a professor. The oldest daughter of John and Ruth Holman Collin married Rodney Hill, for a time a magistrate and merchant in Great Barrington, Mass. Another daughter married the Rev. Hiram H. White, long a member of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Another daughter married Lewis Wright, a merchant in Xenia, Ohio. Quincy Johnson, the father of John Quincy and William Leonard Johnson, and long the owner and occupant of the farm now occupied by his son William Leonard, was the son of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, and the lineal descendent of Isaac Johnson, of Boston fame. After refusing to be a candidate for Supervisor by a party whose principles and antecedents he did not approve, he was for some years a Town Clerk or Supervisor elected by the party of his choice, and was for many years a magistrate in the town, and during much of his life was employed as a pacificator among men and as an executor

in the settlement of important estates. His maternal ancestors had been important actors in much of their country's history. Two of his maternal uncles were the importers of the arms and military stores, to obtain which, by the British, brought on the first battle of the Revolution at Lexington. Those uncles were subsequently in the battle of Bunker Hill, and died in the army near the close of the war. A third uncle fell in the battle with the army of General Burgoyne. Quincy Johnson was the brother of Ruth Holman Johnson, the wife of John Collin, and also of Sophia Johnson, the wife of Elias Ford, of Hawley, Mass., and Clynthia Johnson, the wife of the Rev. Harry Truesdell, and Melinda Johnson, the wife of Bishop Leonidas L. Hamline.

John Hunt was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hillsdale, and lived to be near a century old, and resided on the farm adjoining that of Captain John Collin. His oldest son married Sallie Bagley, the daughter of Edward Bagley, and their oldest son, Edward, married Eliza Esmoud, the grand-daughter of Squire and Hannah Collin Sherwood. James Taylor was one of the original settlers of Hillsdale and he lived on the farm adjoining that of John Hunt. He lived to a very great age, and his mother lived to be some years over a hundred. One of his sons was a soldier in the war of 1812. Walter McAlpine lived to great age on a farm adjoining that of James Taylor and was among the first settlers of the town. His daughter Nancy married Harry Collin, the son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin. Their son, Henry Clark, married Maria Louisa Park, of Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., and is now a wealthy farmer in Benton, Yates county, N. Y. Harriet Ann Collin, the daughter of Harry and Nancy McAlpine Collin, married Alfred G. Bidwell, and now resides in Bergen Hill, N. J. Emeline Collin, the daughter of Harry and Nancy McAlpine Collin, married Dr. William Wickham Welch, of

Norfolk, Conn. Adanyah Bidwell, father of Alfred G. Bidwell, lived on the farm now owned by Jacob Reed, near the premises of Walter B. Ten Broeck. He was a very useful and influential member of the Methodist Church. One of his daughters married a Mr. Noxon, of Hillsdale, and one married Dr. Millen Sabin, of Lenox, Mass. Daniel Winchel was one of the early settlers of Hillsdale and was the owner of a large tract of land, upon which is situated what is now called the Summit of Echoes. He subsequently became the owner of what is now called Prospect Lake and the mills at its outlet in Egremont. His sons were James, Milo, Calvin, Harry and Ezra. One of his daughters married a Mr. Tickner, of Alford, Mass., and another married Seymour Phelps, of Sheffield, Mass. One of the daughters of Seymour Phelps married Martin Haywood, a resident of East Hillsdale.

The premises lately occupied by Levi Williams, and now by Mr. Mitchell, and adjoining the lands of George Sornborger, was originally owned by a Mr. June, who kept a tavern there in the early settlement of the town. Levi Williams married a Miss Hannah Smith, of Taghkanic. They had two sons and one daughter. Adam, one of the sons, lives in New Jersey, and Levi, the other son, owns the premises adjoining those formerly occupied by his father. The daughter, Gertrude, married John Mitchell, and after his death she married Ezra D. Loomis, and now resides a mile north of Hillsdale village.

A fuller and more complete history of the residents in East Hillsdale will be given in another edition, if the inhabitants will supply the records.

CHAPTER XIII.

GREEN RIVER — HARLEMVILLE — HUDSON ORPHAN ASYLUM — COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

William Tanner—Jared Winslow—Jonathan Hill—Sarah Amanda Collin—Albert Winslow Garfield—James Collin—Chastine E. Wilcox—Samuel B. and Charles A. Sumner—Lewis B. Adsit—Henry J. Rowe—Hiram Winslow—Isaac Hatch—Albert Shepard—Joel Curtis—Gaul McKown—Frederick Pultz—John H. Overhiser—Willis Disbrow—W. H. Gardner—Andrew H. Spickerman—Ralph Judson—Charles H. Downing—Alfred Curtis—Joel G. Curtis.

The district of Green River contains less than one-tenth of the population of Hillsdale, and yet its people have made very respectable histories. William Tanner was one of the earlier settlers of the town, and kept a tavern at the tavern-house now owned by Mr. Van Hosen. He was a major in the town militia and twice represented the town in the Board of Supervisors. His son Ralph was a lieutenant in the company that marched to the defense of Plattsburgh in the war of 1812. Jared Winslow was an early settler of the town, and was long a very respectable magistrate in the town, and once represented the county in the State Legislature. His grandson was for some years a respectable county school commissioner. Jonathan Hill was an early resident of the town and once represented the county in the State Legislature. His oldest son married Sarah Amanda, the oldest daughter of John and Ruth Holman Collin, who for some years was a magistrate and merchant in Great Barrington, Mass. One of his daughters married

Albert Winslow, a son of Jared Winslow. One of his daughters married a Mr. Garfield, of Monterey, Mass., a relative of the late President Garfield. One of his daughters married James Collin, a son of John and Ruth Holman Collin. One daughter married Collins Hunt, of Lenox, Mass. One daughter married Henry Williams, of Alford, Mass. Jonathan Hill married Chastine E. Wilcox, an aunt of the distinguished poets, Samuel B. and Charles A. Sumner, the one having done efficient service as an officer in the late civil war, and the other having just been elected as Congressman-at-large in California. Lewis B. Adsit was for many years a respectable magistrate in Green River, as was also Henry J. Rowe and Hiram Winslow.

Isaac Hatch was an early settler of the town and for many years kept a tavern-house one mile south of that of William Tanner. Albert Shepard has held many important offices in the town and his father was one of its early settlers. The father of James M. McDonald was an early settler of the town and lived at the present residence of his son. The father of Timothy, George and David G. Woodin was an early settler of the town, and his son David G. was long a county school commissioner. Joel Curtis for years lived on the hill separating Green River and Hillsdale Centre, and his son has been, and his grandson now is, a representative of the town in the county Board of Supervisors. Harlemville contains something more than one-tenth of the population of the town. As a generality the people of Hillsdale have not been importunate for official patronage, and Harlemville, particularly, has not convulsed the town with such importunities, and yet that section of the town has supplied some of its most efficient officers, particularly distinguished for intelligence, integrity and prudence. Their magistrates, commencing with Mr. Gaul and Mr. McKown, have been Frederick Pultz, John H.

Overhiser, Willis Disbrow and W. H. Gardner. Their Supervisors have been Andrew A. Spickerman, John H. Overhiser, Ralph Judson, Chas. H. Downing, Alfred Curtis and Joel G. Curtis. John H. Overhiser once represented the county in the State Legislature, and was during a term the High Sheriff of the county. Forty odd years ago he was instrumental in dividing the town of Hillsdale into election districts, which has ever since met the approbation of the whole people. His action in the Legislature met the approbation of all of his constituents. As a Supervisor he exerted a salutary influence in the Board. Under his influence as Sheriff the affairs of the jail were conducted with a degree of system and efficiency not exceeded at any other time in this county or elsewhere. And in the painful necessity of executing a criminal, it was done in a way to deprive it of much of its horrid characteristics, and excited expressions of admiration universally. The early settlers of that section of the town were largely composed of Downings and Beckers, a large portion of whom have held different official positions, in which they have exercised the strictest integrity and economy. As an example of that integrity and economy, I will cite one of several cases which occurred under my observation: An officer presented to the Board of Town Auditors an account including one day's services, for which, under some peculiar circumstances, he had not been able to be in attendance, and though a personal and political friend of John P. Becker, upon his motion the charge was stricken out, as was all others of a like character. As further illustrating the characteristics of the officers from that section of the town, I will cite an occurrence when Ralph Judson was a Supervisor: A bill was presented to the Board of Supervisors requiring an appropriation of a thousand dollars for the benefit of the Hudson Orphan Asylum, and Mr. Judson moved that before its allowance the managers

of the Asylum be required to make the same report through the County Superintendents that was required for the inmates of the County Poor House. For this motion of Mr. Judson, a very bitter attack was made upon him by one of the paid editors of the Board. In explanation, Mr. Judson stated that however well the Asylum was now conducted, it might degenerate into other hands who might make it a nursery of vice. A majority of its inmates were from other counties, and in other hands the inmates might not be paupers, and corrupt men might use it to conceal their debaucheries. At any rate, without some better knowledge of its operations than was then possessed by the Board, it was a bad precedent. To this the editor replied in rude language that the associations at the county house were corrupting and contaminating, and the reputation of having been its inmate would be disgraceful to the individual during life, and the editor denied that he was the author of what appeared editorially in his paper, but was written or dictated by the lady managers of the institution. To the representation of the editor the following was a closing reply. "I must be pardoned if I do not recognize as the production of ladies all that may be represented as such in the columns of that paper, or all that may be puffed as such by the editor of it. It is not characteristic of ladies to seek to effect their purposes by the joint influence of blackguardism and flattery, nor seek to associate with such as do. It is not characteristic of ladies to puff as noble hearted, men who with pockets closed themselves are finish in giving away the money of others. It is not characteristic of ladies to boast their own qualities of head and heart, while denying that of others. It is not characteristic of ladies to boast immunity of that law which allows taxpayers to know the objects for which they are taxed, and allows the world to know the causes which has produced destitution. It is not characteristic

of ladies to affect to weep over the poverty of infants, and yet to impute such poverty as crime to persons in second childhood. It is not characteristic of ladies to confound misfortune with vice, and poverty with crime. The law sends the vicious and criminal to the county jail, and the poor and unfortunate to the county poor house. It is not characteristic of ladies to charge the thousands annually discharged from our poor houses with having been nurtured amidst crime and vice, merely because they had spent their infantile years amidst the poor and unfortunate. No, no! Such are not the characteristics of lovely and intelligent ladies. They are more properly the characteristics of an impudent and silly editor, who, after having indulged in blackguardisms, cowardly sneaks behind the crinoline to escape from the consequences." That institution has adopted much of the policy suggested by the resolution of Mr. Judson, and has no doubt grown to be a noble institution, and certainly a portion of the credit of it is due to Mr. Judson and that section of the town he represented. As the inmates of that asylum are from other counties, it may be questionable with its merits whether it should not become a State institution. And there is no doubt that the mandatory provision of the law in respect to it should be changed so as to allow the Board of Supervisors to act upon their discretion. Some of the most ridiculous and extravagant expenses of the county of Columbia have grown out of the mandatory laws of the State, and the attention of the New York Legislature was called to the impropriety of such laws forty-eight years ago by a representative from Columbia county, and the evil consequence of not regarding that suggestion has been a subject of complaint ever since.

CHAPTER XIV.

A HISTORICAL FOUNDATION — BIRDSALL FAMILY — HILLSDALE CENTRE.

Benjamin Birdsall—James Bryan 2d—Pelatiah Hunt—John Wager—
Barnet Burtis—Judge Loop—Stephen Hoyt—Ethan Boyes—Dr. Rich-
ard Bartlett—Nathaniel Husen—Abraham Overhiser—William White—
Barnet Wager—Gustavus A. Dibble—Stephen Hedges—Joseph Ross-
man—George Knox and David West—Gilbert Sherwood—Walter Mc
Alpine—Samuel Truesdell—David Collin—Silas Reed—Lewis Adsit—
Mr. Evans—Peter B. Hollenbeck—President Tyler—Austin Morey—
Lorenzo Gilbert—Nicholas C. Tyler—Captain Henry P. Mesick—Rev.
Abel Brown—Thos. Benedict—Nicholas Sharts—Daniel Darien—Dea-
con John Tyler.

The brief outlines of the History of Hillsdale will not be left to the ephemeral existence of the newspaper, but is intended to be corrected and enlarged and published in book form, and it is a matter of congratulation that so many are manifesting their affection for their deceased kindred and their regard for the past history of their town, by supplying kindred records. However humble this history may be, it will lay the foundation for imminent historians to perpetuate the history of the town for all future time. The records received enables me to make some important corrections.

In respect to the Birdsall family, of which I have given a brief history, records since received enable me to make corrections. Benjamin Birdsall married a Miss Acker. Their children were: Morris, George, Lewis, Benjamin,

James, Sarah, Lizzie and Judith. Sarah married George Amigh; Judith married Joseph Hageman; Lizzie married Joseph Pixley, the brother of John and son of Ephraim Pixley, and Morris married Anna Pixley, the sister of John and Joseph Pixley. James Bryan second, married Nellie Pixley, the sister of John and Joseph Pixley. James Bryan had three sons and one daughter (Eveline), a girl distinguished for intelligence, vivacity and beauty. A monument is erected to her memory near the graves of the Pixleys in the grounds of the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery Association.

In respect to Hillsdale Centre, I have already given a brief history of Colonel Charles McKinstry, one of the earliest and most respectable citizens of the town. Also of his son-in-law, Judge Augustus Tremain, whose son Porter married Amanda Collin, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, and after her decease he married Lucy B. Collin, daughter of David and Anne Smith Collin.

I have also briefly noticed Judge Henry Loop, who married a daughter of Colonel Charles McKinstry. Almira, the daughter of Judge Henry Loop, married Lee Collin, the son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin.

Pelataiah Hunt lived about a mile distant from the residence of Colonel Charles McKinstry. He was a wealthy farmer, and one of his descendants by blood and another by affinity have been members of the County Board of Supervisors. John Wager lived about a mile from the residence of Colonel McKinstry. His wife was the daughter of David Arnold, who was the brother of the first wife of Captain John Collin. John Wager was one of the early residents of the town. His kindred have all acquired wealth by their industry and economy. His son was an officer in the company that marched to the defence of Plattsburgh in the war of 1812, and his grandson has been the chairman to the judicial committee in the

State Legislature. My first meeting with the Democracy of the town was in March, 1824, when I first made the acquaintance of Isaac and Silas Downing, Gilbert Palmer and Justices Gaul and McKown, and other sterling Democrats from the Harlemville section of the town. At that meeting John Wager presided, and in it his well spoken advice had a controlling influence. Then, having been absent from the town some years, my next meeting with the Democracy, was in March, 1830, at which John Wager again presided, and where I first made the acquaintance of Colonel Ambrose Lockwood, Colonel Andrew Higgins, Colonel Anson Dakin, Deacon John Tyler and Barnet and Thomas Burtis, Colonel Jared Winslow and many other long-life Democrats. Barnet Burtis then owned and occupied the farm now owned by Peter B. Hollenbeck; Judge Loop owned the farm now owned by Allen B. Downing; Stephen Hoyt owned the farm adjoining the State line, subsequently owned by Thomas Burtis, and now owned by a Mr. Johnson. Ethan Boyes owned the farm now owned by John White. Dr. Richard Bartlett owned the farm now owned by his son Richard. Nathaniel Husen owned the farm now owned by David A. Nichols. Abraham Overhiser owned the farm which has been bequeathed by Alanson Morehouse to his wife. William White owned the farm now owned by Randoll Dean. John Wager's farm is now owned by Benson A. Hunt. Barnet Wager owned the farm now owned by George Gilbert. Gustavus A. Dibble owned the farm now owned by Austin Morey. Stephen Hedges owned the farm now owned by Datus Hanor. Joseph Rossman owned the farm now owned by the widow and heirs of Nicholas C. Tyler. George Knox and David West owned the farms now owned by Rodney Gilbert. Gilbert Sherwood owned the farm of Norman Crandall. Walter McAlpine owned the farm of William Ward. Sannel Truesdell owned the farm of LeRoy Hunt. David Collin owned

the farm of Rutsen Hunt. Silas Reed owned the farm of Edward B. Hunt. Lewis Adsit owned the farm of Jackson Bartlett. Mr. Evans owned the farm of Elisha Osborn. The farm formerly owned by Barnet Burtis is now owned and occupied by Peter B. Hollenbeck. For two years he has represented the town in the Board of Supervisors, and has been a trustee in the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery Association during its whole history. His wife was a daughter of Jacob I. Van Deusen, one of the most prominent farmers of Copake. The few other changes will be noticed upon further information, and interesting histories will be given of some of the occupants.

The wife of Stephen Hedges was a Miss Gardanier, aunt of the wife of President Tyler. William White was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was in the reserve during the last battle with the army of General Burgoyne. Austin Morey was born January 20th, 1819, and married Catharine Smith March 29th, 1845. She was born April 5th, 1822. Their children are: Smith, born June 29th, 1846; Eugene A., born June 29th, 1848; Delia E., born February 13th, 1856. Eugene A. married Mary Gorsline November 17th, 1869, and Delia E. married J. T. McKown October 28th, 1880. In 1863 and 1864 Mr. Morey represented the town of Hillsdale in the Board of Supervisors.

Lorenzo Gilbert owns the farm adjoining that of his brother Rodney. His wife was a daughter of Esquire James Reynolds, of Copake, and for two years he has represented the town in the Board of Supervisors. Nicholas C. Tyler was for some years a Justice of the Peace, and his wife was the daughter of Esquire Joel Pierce, whose farm adjoined that of Austin Morey and was very near the farm of Colonel McKinstry.

Captain Henry P. Mesick once owned one of the farms now owned by John McAlpine, and the Rev. Abel Brown owned the other farm belonging to McAlpine. The Rev.

Abel Brown was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and his wife was the sister of Judge John Martin, of Claverack. Thomas Benedict owned the farm adjoining the land of John McAlpine on the north, which now belongs to John Q. Johnson, and Nicholas Sharts was the original owner of the land adjoining that of John McAlpine on the south, which now also belongs to John Q. Johnson.

Daniel Darien was the original owner of the farm of Lorenzo Gilbert, and Deacon John Tyler owned the farm adjoining on the north of Lorenzo Gilbert, who for two years represented the town in the Board of Supervisors.

CHAPTER XV.

A FAMILY HISTORY DESIRABLE—HILLSDALE ROADS—COMMISSIONERS FROM 1852 TO 1883.

Family Histories interesting—An Appeal to the Community for such—Charles Crow—William Coon—Crooked Roads—Columbia Turnpike—Soil for Roads—Road Laws—Assessments—Sums Expended on Roads since 1849—Reform.

A family history of the people of Hillsdale who lived a half century ago would now be considered a treasure. A family history of the present population would be considered a treasure to the people of Hillsdale in the half-century to come. These are facts that our people should appreciate, and each and all should give their family history. To publish a part who have generously supplied those family histories, while the large portion of our people were omitted, would be very uninteresting. A brief history upon the subject from memory would be subject to errors, and might be considered by some impertinent. I have therefore suspended that brief history in the hope that the people generally would take the subject into serious consideration and give assistance in its accomplishment. Should they fail to do so, I may think best to adopt the History of Hillsdale as it appears in our lately published county history, with such additions as my memory and other authorities will enable me to supply.

In attending to the officers of the town I should not omit the names of Charles Crow and William Coon, who have long been useful magistrates in Hillsdale village.

Mr. Crow's father was long a worthy farmer in Western Hillsdale, and his wife's father was a merchant and farmer in Eastern Hillsdale.

A history of the roads in Hillsdale is a subject worthy of attention. The hills and valleys made crooked roads a necessity, and the confusion among the earlier settlers made them much more so. But the establishment of the Columbia Turnpike some eighty-odd years ago made a fine road through the southern section of the town. And some fifty-odd years ago an association of citizens made an improved road through the centre of the town. The soil is of a character to make the best of roads, and being near the fountain head of the streams the bridges were cheap, consisting chiefly of single spans. Under these circumstances and our efficient laws, the making and keeping our roads in repair has comparatively been attended with but small expense to the people. Those laws, however, required the people to be assessed not less than about one thousand days' work annually upon the roads, or about twenty-five days to the mile, to which the overseers of highways had authority to add one-third, if necessary. In addition to this, the Commissioners of Highways, in order to aid weak districts, were authorized to assess upon the property of the town two hundred and fifty dollars annually, and with the consent of the people of the town through their suffrages, they could be authorized to assess upon the property of the town the additional sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. But each of those sums had to be accompanied with a particular specification of their objects, and the commissioners are required to report to the Town Auditors that the money had been expended in pursuance of those objects, which report was required to be entered upon the town records. If expended for bridges, the report should so state. If expended for road districts, the report should state the districts. To aid towns having expensive bridges, a law

exists authorizing the Town Clerk, Justices and Commissioner of Highways on any day previous to the first Tuesday in October in any year, to authorize the making of a loan of one-half of one per cent. upon the assessed property of the town for the purpose of some particular specified object in relation to roads and bridges. Under the provisions of these judicious laws, the people of Hillsdale, previous to 1850, never required much expense upon the roads beyond the per diem specified by law. To repair some bridges or to aid some weak road district there was sometimes expended during a year from one to two hundred dollars. Since 1850 the following are some of the sums expended over and above the per diem assessments :

YEAB.	AMOUNT.	COMMISSIONERS.
1852	- - \$ 50	- - James Gorsline,
1855	- - 100	- - Daniel D. Goodsall,
1856	- - 100	- - David Bushnell,
1857	- - 250	- - David Bushnell,
1858	- - 200	- - Alfred Curtis,
1860	- - 150	- - Robert McAlpine,
1861	- - 175	- - Robert McAlpine,
1862	- - 430	- - George M. Bullock,
1863	- - 700	- - George M. Bullock,
1864	- - 200	- - Philip C. Shaver,
1865	- - 200	- - Peter B. Hollenbeck,
1866	- - 150	- - Peter B. Hollenbeck,
1868	- - 200	- - Isaac Coon,
1870	- - 250	- - Martin J. Sweet,
1871	- - 350	- - Adam D. Van DeBoe,
1873	- - —	- - Adam D. Van DeBoe,
1874	- - 500	- - Rodney Gilbert,
1875	- - 800	- - Rodney Gilbert,
1876	- - 500	- - Rodney Gilbert,
1878	- - 1355	- - Judson Wiley,
1880	- - 500	- - Rodney Gilbert.
1881	- - 500	- - William D. Washburn,
1882	- - 500	- - Ambrose L. Overhuser.

In addition to the extraordinary and apparently illegal road tax upon the people of the town, there has been an-

nually paid for the use of the roads from eighty to one hundred dollars commutation money, and during the last year the per diem road tax has been doubled.

After the next auditing day I shall be curious to look and see if the town books will show that the money has all been expended according to law. I trust that it will not turn out that we have had "star route" performers among us. On the contrary, I trust that the examination will disclose extraordinary merit on the part of our road commissioners. Civil service reform is the order of the day. I trust that we shall never need such reform in old Hillsdale.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—ROELIFF JANSEN VALLEY—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1824—EQUALIZATION.

Children's Aid Society—Asters—Vanderbilts—Sixty Thousand Orphans—Officers—A Residuary Bequest—William T. Palmer—George N. Loop—Isaac White—George Mitchel—Andrew and John Brusie—Roeliff Jansen Valley Farms—Titles of 1790—Heirs of Nicholas Hollenbeck—Hillsdale Lands worth \$18 per Acre—Board of Supervisors of 1824—William Murray's Equalization—Board of 1840—Hillsdale's Supervisor Objects to Prerogatives of the District Attorney—Stockport's Manufacturing Interests and Valuation—State Assessor's Report.

There are associations with the Children's Aid Society of the city of New York that give that society a title to a notice in the History of Hillsdale. That society is one of the worthiest charities of the world. It was incorporated about thirty years ago, and has about sixty thousand orphans under its care. It has about fifteen hundred regular contributors, who give from one dollar to three thousand dollars annually for its support. Among those contributors are the Astors and the Vanderbilts. Rich bequests are made for its benefit. Mrs. Mary E. Flagg has recently bequeathed \$9,000 for its benefit. William A. Booth is the President of that society; Geo. S. Coe is Treasurer; Charles L. Brace is Secretary, and J. W. Skinner is the Superintendent of its schools. It has fifteen trustees, the terms of five of whom expire annually. To that society a citizen of Hillsdale, after rich bequests to all of his kindred, made a residuary be-

quest which at his death contained over \$8,000 in cash and about \$6,000 of investments. A further history of that Society and that bequest will be given in the future.

Among the early residents of Eastern Hillsdale. Wm. T. Palmer formerly owned the farm of Sylvester Wolcott; George H. Loop formerly owned the farm of George Douglass; Isaac White was an original owner of the farm of Michael Ward; George Mitchel, owned the farm of Samuel Mitchel; John Moon formerly owned the farm of Martin Haywood, and Andrew and John Brusie were the original owners of the farm of George Brusie. Isaac White was aided by Caleb Benton and John Pixley in procuring his title to the Ward farm.

The best lands in Hillsdale are in the Roeliff Jansen valley. The Manor titles to the best of those lands were obtained in 1790 at ten dollars per acre. Two of the very best of these farms were appraised in 1833 in the distribution of personal and real estate at twenty-five dollars per acre. The very best farm in that valley was sold at negotiated sale by the heirs of Nicholas Hollenbeck, in 1850, at thirty-five dollars per acre. The annual agricultural productions of the town by the census have never much exceeded \$175,000, and at times not much more than \$150,000, so that taking into account that much of the town consists of rugged hills and some waste land, eighteen dollars per acre is the highest legal value of the whole town.

A more talented Board of Supervisors never assembled in Columbia county than that of 1824. To that Board, William Murray, the Supervisor from Copake, submitted an equalization table of the agricultural lands in the county, which was adopted by the Board. That valuation put the lands in Hillsdale at thirteen dollars per acre, and those of Stockport at twenty-nine dollars per acre. For eleven successive years Mr. Murray continued to represent that town. In 1837 Greenport having been

admitted as a town, there was a revision of the equalization table, and that of Mr. Murray was adopted. Up to 1839 the county had been taxed for the support of expensive bridges in certain towns. In that year the Supervisor from Hillsdale raised an objection to that county tax, as the bottom lands along the streams greatly enhanced the value of the lands in those towns, and the mill sites were of still greater value, and the bridges were principally valuable to the people of those towns. The objection was sustained, and the county was no longer taxed for that purpose. In 1840 the Board of Supervisors was convulsed about a disputed seat, which on the second week was satisfactorily settled by a committee composed of the Supervisors of Livingston and Hillsdale. The Supervisor from Hillsdale raised objections to prerogatives exercised by the District Attorney and jailer, which were ultimately sustained. The Supervisor from Stockport moved that the people of Austerlitz should be taxed for the support of an expensive bridge in Stockport, as the people of Austerlitz used it on their way to the Hudson market. The Supervisor of Hillsdale opposed the motion and was sustained. In 1841 it was discovered by the census that in addition to the agricultural lands there was \$814,000 of manufacturing real estate in the town of Stockport, and the Supervisor from Hillsdale moved that in the equalization that manufacturing real estate should be added to the agricultural in that town. After an exciting debate the motion of the Supervisor from Hillsdale was voted down. By the assessor's valuation, the Agricultural lands in Stockport were valued at \$367,000, to which, if the manufacturing real estate had been added, it would have amounted to \$1,181,000. But the Supervisors in their valuation reduced Stockport to \$199,433. The effect of this was not only to leave the large amount of the real estate of the manufacturers untaxed, but by reducing the Supervisors'

valuation of farm lands below that of the assessors', reduced the tax upon personal property in Stockport three-tenths of a mill below that of many other of the towns in the county. That policy has been pursued ever since, a little modified at the present session of the Board. While the net income of the real estate in Stockport has been seven-fold greater than that of Hillsdale, Hillsdale has at all times been taxed twice as high as Stockport, including the enormous expense of the civil war. That great wrong might have been averted had the Supervisor from Hillsdale appealed from the equalization of the Board in 1841. His excuse for not doing so for that and the two succeeding years that he was in the Board was the limited amount of county tax imposed upon the people; that upon Hillsdale for those years but a little exceeded \$1,000 annually, being probably less than the woodchuck bounty of the present year. And the whole county tax upon the town was less than half the annual grievance of succeeding years. With all its modifications a late State Assessors' report will show that at least \$10,000,000 worth of real estate, not agricultural, has escaped taxation in the equalization of the present Board of Supervisors. Laws should immediately be passed simplifying and preventing the great expense in procuring redress for these great wrongs. Such expenses and technical provisions of law are used by designing men to prevent redress from being sought for these great wrongs.

CHAPTER XVII

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—JUSTICES ELECTED—THADDEUS REED—PHILIP BECKER.

The Justices of the Peace given in order as appointed by the Governor from 1786 to 1827—Justices elected by the people since 1827—Thaddeus Reed—Catharine Garner—James W. White—Philip Becker—John P. Becker—East Hillsdale Furnace.

The justices of the peace in the town of Hillsdale, from 1786 to 1827, were appointed by the Governor of the State, and were in order as follows: Jacob Ford, James Bryan, Benjamin Birdsall, D. Pratt, Charles McKinstry, Ebenezer Soule, Edward Bagley, Judah Lawrence, Bartholomew Williams, Joseph Morehouse, Aaron Reed, S. Richmond, Oliver Teal, Sanford Tracy, Cyrus Alger, Jesse Ford, Maurice Birdsall, John Pixley, Joel Pierce, Isaac Ford, Story Gott, William Niles, Henry Loop, Jared Winslow, David Leonard, Timothy Reed, Joseph Rodman, Jonathan Olmsted, George Squires, Erastus Pratt, Salmon Way, Richard Gaul, Stephen Hadley, Cornelius Van Kuren, James McKown.

Stephen Hadley was the brother-in-law of Chester Goodale, of South Egremont, and the uncle by affinity of the distinguished youthful writers of poetry, Dora and Elaine Goodale, and the father of Sterling Hadley, who for years was one of the State Assessors in New York, and once a representative in the State Legislature.

The justices of the peace elected by the people are as

follows: Josiah Knapp, Jr., for three terms; Thaddeus Reed for five terms: Jared Winslow, John Richmond, Richard Gaul, for three terms each; Frederick Pultz for three terms; Samuel Judson for three terms; John H. Overhiser for two terms: Rodney Hill, Nicholas C. Tyler, Andrew Higgins, for three terms each; Quincy Johnson, Lewis B. Adsit for five terms; Eli Richmond for two terms; Philip Becker for two terms; Ira Palmer, William Coon for three terms; Willis Disbrow for three terms; Charles Crow for four terms; John Q. Johnson for three terms; Hiram Winslow for three terms; Wm. T. Holsapple, Henry J. Rowe and Wm. H. Gardner.

Thaddeus Reed for many years kept the tavern at what is now called the Hillsdale House, in Hillsdale village. He was the brother of Rufus Reed, of Hudson, and of Dr. Ebenezer Reed, of Austerlitz, and the uncle by affinity of Addison Alger, of Western Hillsdale. His adopted daughter, Catharine Garner, married James W. White, a merchant in Hillsdale village, and now resides at Tarrytown, in the State of New York.

Philip Becker was the son of John P. Becker, of Harlemville, and the brother of Stephen C. and David L. Becker, and of Margaret Caroline Becker, who married Orrin M. Sawyer, of Austerlitz, and of Lovina Becker, who married Orville McAlpin, of Hillsdale Centre, and of Elizabeth Becker, who married Sylvanus Smith, of Pen Yan, and of Julianne Becker, who married Samuel Voak, of Waukegan, Illinois, and Catharine Becker, who married Peter J. Becker, of Hillsdale village, and Polly Becker, who married Gaius Truesdell, of Benton, Yates county, N. Y., and Almira Becker, who married Isaac Coon, of Harlemville. Philip Becker was born June 22d, 1805. He married Elizabeth DeGroff July 22d, 1827. His son Henry L. was born July 15th, 1828; James M. was born June 29th, 1831; Luman F. was born December 20th, 1833; Jane was born April 16th, 1836; Julia was

born October 12th, 1837; Emma H. was born September 28th, 1840; Philip was born December 10th, 1843; Charlie was born April 28th, 1846; Hiram H. was born May 10th, 1848; Mary was born December 20th, 1850. Philip Becker was ever distinguished for intelligence and integrity. He was long a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he held an official position. He was for a time the Master in a Masonic Lodge. As a carpenter and joiner he had many apprentices, who all have made good workmen and respectable men. He established the furnace in Eastern Hillsdale, and cultivated a farm, and employed in his business a sawing and planing mill. In the discharge of his duties as a magistrate he gave universal satisfaction.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SETTLERS FROM MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT—WAR OF 1812—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

Purchasers of Manor titles—George Bushnell—Jeremiah Hoffman—Dr. Jones—Elisha W. Bushnell—Parla Foster—His children—Capt. John Collin—Robert Orr—His children—Elijah Cleveland—His children—His ancestor Guy de Cleveland, of England—Moses Cleveland—Ann Winn—Intelligence and integrity of supervisors and magistrates—Early conflicts—Aid in the war of 1812—Thousands of dollars for commutation in the late civil war, and \$74,000 war taxes paid—Liberality to sufferers in America and Ireland—Contributions to the Five Points Mission, and Children's Aid Society.

When Massachusetts had yielded to New York her claim to sovereignty and jurisdiction over Hillsdale, Robert Noble and others holding titles under Massachusetts returned to New England. But some remained and purchased manor titles to the lands they occupied. Among them was George Bushnell, who was born in Saybrook, Conn. His son John married Loxey Lay, of Saybrook. One daughter married Jeremiah Hoffman, of Claverack, and one daughter married Dr. Jones, of Hillsdale. His grandson, Elisha W. Bushnell, still occupies the old homestead. Parlia Foster, born in Connecticut, remained in Hillsdale and purchased the manor title. He married Phebe Wills, of Connecticut, and their children were: Anna, who married Dr. John Esmond, and after him in succession Mr. Northrop and Benjamin Snyder; Moses married Esther Sherwood; Isaac married Lucy

Sherwood, and after her in succession Polly Pixley and Nancy Johnson Gerry and Eveline Johnson; Simeon married Emily Nichols; Ely married Polly Bushnell; Seymour married Sarah Madeline Truesdell; Judson married Sabrina Messenger; Deidamia married Dr. John Stevens; Sally married Richard Latting; Katy married Stephen Bosworth and Phebe married George Wooden. Capt. John Collin, born in Milford, Conn., remained in Hillsdale and purchased the manor title. He married Sarah Arnold, and after her demise he married Deidamia Morse Davidson. His children were: Anthony, who died a soldier in the war of the revolution; John, who married Ruth Holman Johnson; Hannah, who married Thomas Truesdell. Robert Orr, born in Bridgewater, Mass., remained in Hillsdale and purchased the manor title. He married Hannah Kingman. Their children were Susanna, Jane, Hector, Robert B., Montgomery, and Noble. Elijah Cleveland, born in Centerbury, Conn., remained in Hillsdale. He married Alice Lawrence, of Centerbury. He died Sept. 28th, 1794, in the 74th year of his age, and she died June 12th, 1799, in the 69th year of her age. They were buried near the site of the old Baptist church on the land of Robert Orr, subsequently the land of Solomon B. Collin, in a graveyard now obliterated. Chas. Crow, Esq., is his kindred by affinity. His mother, Lucy Serign Crow, being a sister to Elizabeth Serign, who was a sister-in-law of Elijah Cleveland. The children of Elijah and Alice Cleveland were as follows: Joseph, who married Elizabeth Fenton; Lucinda, who married Henry Dibble; Asa who married Mary Dibble; John, who married Elizabeth Serign; Abigail, who married Thomas Bathrick, and after him she married Peter Smith; Daniel, who married Amy Dibble; Sarah, who married Andrew Reynolds; Waitstell, who married Martha Tabor; Anna, who married Henry Salisbury. All born in Hillsdale except Joseph, who was born in Middletown, Conn., and died in

1802. The Clevelands were the descendants of Guy de Cleveland, of York county, in England. He was present at the siege of Bologne in France, and commanded the spearmen in the battle of Poictiers. His descendant, Moses Cleveland, came to America about 1635 and settled at Woburn, Mass., and married Ann Winn, Jan. 26th, 1648, and died Jan. 9th, 1701. Their children were Moses, Hannah, Aaron, Samuel, Miriam, Joanna, Edward, Josiah, Isaac and Enoch. A much more extended and minute history of the Cleveland kindred may be given when this publication shall be in book form.

'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

The children in the families here noticed, without a single exception, have all filled respectable positions in society, which has been the fruit of the teachings by their noble mothers. The efforts of those mothers, too, have been most conspicuous in the establishment of the religious churches in the town, which has done so much to improve the moral and religious characteristics of the people. History will show that the residue of the population of Hillsdale, though composed of a conglomeration of all the existing nationalities, compare favorably with those from New England. The thirty-five supervisors that have represented the town, and the fifty magistrates, have all been characterized for intelligence and integrity. For three-fourths of a century the people of Hillsdale were convulsed by the conflicts between Massachusetts and New York, and the occupants under Massachusetts and the manor titles. The settlement of those controversies found the people to be such as I have described. In the war of 1812 they individually and collectively gave aid to their country, while others gave aid and comfort to the enemy. In pursuance of law, in the late civil war they quietly gave thousands of dollars by way of commutations,

and paid over \$77,000 in war taxes, although they doubted the necessity and expediency of the war, and with Horace Greeley they believed that a Union was not worth sustaining that had to be pinned together with bayonets, and with the makers of the federal constitution they believed that our Union should be one of mutual affection and benefits, and not of force. By their liberality they have ever manifested a kindly regard for those who have suffered by fire or flood or famine, such as has occurred in Chicago, or in the Mississippi valley, or in Ireland. They have long contributed annually to the Five Points Mission in New York city, and one of its citizens has recently made a liberal bequest to the Children's Aid Society, one of the noblest charities of the world. As its merits become developed it will receive further aid from the citizens of Hillsdale. It has 60,000 orphans under its care. It has 32 schools with 86 teachers, in New York city for the education of orphans. It has agents all over the country to see that the thousands for whom they have found homes are properly cared for. Already some of the most active business men of our country are among those whom the society have befriended, and whose numerous published letters are filled with thanks for those benefits. The charitable contributions to that society during the past year have amounted to \$234,892, and have been annually increasing during the past thirty years.

CHAPTER XIX.

ROAD AND BRIDGE EXPENSES ONLY \$9,000 FOR FIFTY YEARS—
IN SEVEN RECENT YEARS \$4,500.

Fifty years road, bridge and Commissioner's expenses, only \$9,000—
Seven years expenses \$4,500—Commissioners and Auditors should
comply with strict letter of the law—What a commissioner's account
should specify—Should report reasons for assessing over 990 days—
Law defining amount of extra moneys, and purposes—Acts of 1875
and 1874—First Monday in October.

There are fifty years in the history of Hillsdale in which
the expenses for roads and bridges, including the compen-
sation of the Road Commissioners, have not exceeded
\$9,000. There are seven recent years in which these ex-
penses have exceeded \$4,500. To guard against such ex-
penses in the future, and avoid suspicion in respect to
the integrity of the Commissioners, or the discretion of
the Board of Town Auditors, the strict letter of the law
should be complied with in the discharge of the duties of
both Commissioners and Auditors. The account of the
Commissioners should always specify the object for which
the services were rendered. It should specify the days in
filling road warrants and their distribution, and in meet-
ing with Auditors, &c. He should specify particularly the
money he had received from his predecessor or the Sup-
ervisor by way of fines or commutations, and particularly
where and for what it had been expended. If he should
assess over 990 days labor upon the roads in the town of

Hillsdale, he should report his reasons for doing so, as that provided 25 days to the mile, to which the Overseers were empowered to add one-third. Upon his own volition he should not be allowed over \$250 in any one year for roads and bridges, as the law expressly forbids it, and \$100 of that sum would supply ten weak road districts with ten days each of labor on the road, and \$150 would supply plank, string pieces and spikes for a half dozen of the average bridges in the town. He should not be allowed for any labor of men and teams that could be rendered by those assessed upon the roads. The officers of the town are not authorized to allow money to be expended upon roads and bridges in the town, except for a single bridge, under an act of 1875, and also an act of 1874, in which they are authorized to expend one half of one-per cent of the assessed value of the town for specific roads and bridges. But no action upon that subject can be taken after the first Monday in October in each year, so as to give time for an appeal to the Board of Supervisors by any one aggrieved by their action. Had all the foregoing laws been complied with, it would have saved thousands of dollars to the people of Hillsdale in the past, and might save thousands of dollars to them in the future.

CHAPTER XX.

AN EARLY ACCOUNT OF HILLSDALE, FROM A GAZETTEER OF
NEW YORK—CHURCHES AND PASTORS.

Hillsdale Village—Harlemville—Green River—North Hillsdale Baptist Church—First M. E. Church, Hillsdale Village—First Presbyterian Church—West Hillsdale M. E. Church—North Hillsdale M. E. Church—Harlemville M. E. Church—Christian Church at Green River.

HILLSDALE was formed from Claverack, as a district, March 26, 1782, recognized as a town, March 7, 1788, and a part of Austerlitz was taken off in 1818. The surface is broken by ranges of hills which extend in a north and south direction, and are separated by narrow valleys. Its waters are small, but they afford a good supply of mill sites; they consist of Green River, which crosses the northeast corner, and several small streams which form the headwaters of Roeliff Jansen's and Claverack creeks. The soil consists of a gravelly loam and clay. The population of the town in 1880 was 1,939.

HILLSDALE VILLAGE on the south line, near the east corner, is a station on the Harlem R. R. It is a smart little village of about 500 inhabitants and contains three hotels, two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian), about half a dozen stores of various kinds, several wagon shops and blacksmith shops, a grist mill, saw mill, two tin shops, harness shop, foundry of plows, where large numbers of Hillsdale iron beam plows are annually manufactured

and shipped to various parts of the country. This station is the most important one on the Harlem Railroad, in the county south of Chatham.

HARLEMVILLE, in the northwest corner, contains one hotel, three stores, a shoe shop, two wagon shops, three or four blacksmith shops, and one church (Methodist).

GREEN RIVER, in the northeast corner derives its name from the river of the same name, on which it is located, and which rises in the town of Austerlitz, flows southeast and empties into the Housatonic River, in Connecticut. The stream, when the water is high, has a greenish appearance, and from this fact and the green trees along its banks its name is derived. The stream is noted for the abundance of trout it contains. The village contains one hotel, one church (Christian), a shoe shop, blacksmith shop and saw mill.

The town was settled at a very early day, the south part by immigrants from Massachusetts, and the north by Dutch settlers. Among the latter were families by the name of Showerman, Blackman, Kinyon, Fregers, Evarts and Sharts. A Mr. Foster was one of the first settlers near Hillsdale village; and Cols. Wm. Tanner and Jared Winslow near Green River. The state surrendered its claims to the lands actually occupied, March 12, 1793. Unhappy disputes relative to titles to land in this town, long agitated the inhabitants, and several lives were lost in the controversy before it was finally settled by arbitration.

THE NORTH HILLSDALE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized with 14 members, May 28, 1787, and with Rev. Stephen Gano, D. D., as its first pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1787; and the present one, which will seat 250 persons, in 1839, at a cost of about \$6,000. The present number of members is 22. The last pastor was Rev. Mr. Bennett, of England, who served this church jointly with the Baptist church at North Egremont, but

discontinued service here in 1881. This is the oldest church in the town, and the following are the names of the 14 constituent members at the date of its organization: James Martin, Caleb Woodward, Jr., Wm. West, Jr., Ambrose Latting, Griffin Wilde, Joanna Latting, Ruth Jordan, Phebe Martin, Esther Terry, Rosannah West, Lucy Loop, Anna Woodward, Sarah Martin and Anna Wilde.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, of Hillsdale, was organized in 1808, with 30 members, by Rev. Wm. Swayze, and its first pastor was Rev. D. Ostrander. The first house of worship was erected 1811, and the present one which will seat 400 persons, in 1874, which with an elegant parsonage cost \$9,000. The present pastor is Rev. F. J. Belcher, and the membership one hundred and twenty.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, located at Hillsdale village was organized August 16, 1831, by Rev. L. B. Van Dyck, who was its first pastor with 14 members. The first edifice was "accepted" by the Society, July 4, 1833; it was repaired in 1851, and will seat 250 persons. Its value with parsonage is \$6,000. The present membership is 22, and Rev. L. M. Berger is its pastor. During the pastorate of Rev. L. B. Van Dyck, from its organization to July 25, 1834, 100 persons joined the church.

THE WEST HILLSDALE M. E. CHURCH was organized some 50 years since. The first and present edifice, which will seat 300 persons, was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$2,500. The first pastor was Rev. Elbert Osburn; the present one is Rev. N. H. Bangs. Its present membership is twenty-eight.

THE NORTH HILLSDALE M. E. CHURCH erected their present house of worship, which will seat 225 persons, in 1837, at a cost of \$5,000. Its present pastor is Rev. N. H. Bangs.

THE HARLEMVILLE M. E. CHURCH erected their first house in 1820; and the present one, which will seat 250

persons, and the value of which is estimated at \$3,000, in 1854. The present pastor is Rev. Adee Vail.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, located at Green River, was organized in 1851, with 30 members, and Rev. Allen Hayward, as its first pastor. The house of worship was erected the following year. It will seat 400 persons, and its estimated value is \$2,000. The present pastor is Rev. Joel Gallup, and the membership about 20.

CHAPTER XXI.

HILLSDALE HISTORY AS PUBLISHED IN THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1878.

Area of Hillsdale—Its Population—Surface—Principal Streams—Soil—Early Settlers—Town Officers—Hillsdale Village—Harlemville—Green River—Murray's Corner—North Hillsdale—Cemeteries—Churches and Pastors—Masonic Lodge—Biographical Sketches.

This town, which is the sixth in size and the tenth in population, lies on the eastern border of the county adjoining the State of Massachusetts, and is the central town of the east line. Its southern line is also the northern line of the old Livingston manor, as it was finally agreed upon between the patroons, Livingston and Van Rensselaer. Its area is 26,699 acres, of which 21,058 acres are returned as improved. Its population in 1860 was 2552; in 1865, 2142; in 1870, 2083, and in 1875, 1879. Its greatest length is, from east to west, about seven and three-quarter miles and its width, from north to south, is six and one-third miles. It is centrally distant east from Hudson about twelve and one-half miles.

The surface is generally hilly in its character. Along the eastern border of the town lies the Taghkanic range of mountains, its projecting spurs on the east extending to and beyond the Massachusetts line. At the foot of this range, a fertile valley, some two miles in width, runs nearly across the town. The northern part is made up of broken, irregular hills and narrow valleys. In the west a

pleasant little valley extends nearly half-way across the town, and along the southern line a vale of varying width runs till it joins the larger valley at Hillsdale village. The hills are generally rounded in form, and arable to their summits, though a few of them are rocky and of a precipitous character. The highest points of these hills afford many fine and some extensive views.

The principal streams of the town are : Green river (a small stream that flows across the northeast corner of the town, derives its name from the peculiar transparent green tinge of its waters, and is noted for the number of trout that frequent it); the small brooks that flow across the east part of the town, and unite to form Roeloff Jansen's Kill; the head-waters of Copake creek, flowing south in the western part of the town, and the rills that form the head-waters of Claverack creek that rise in the northwest part of the town. There are no natural lakes or ponds. The reservoir of the Mellenville manufactories, near the line of Claverack, covers several acres of ground, with a depth of some twenty feet of water.

The town was originally a part of the Van Rensselaer patent, except the eastern part, which formed a portion of the lands claimed by both Massachusetts and New York. March 12, 1793, the State surrendered its claim to all lands actually occupied by settlers. This enabled some of the inhabitants to obtain titles to their farms, but others less fortunate were obliged to take leased lands, with all the odious features of ancient feudalism attached.

The soil is composed of a variety of combinations of slate, gravel, clay, limestone, and loam, and is generally quite productive. The prevailing rocks are slate, shale, and quartz. Iron ore of excellent quality is found in the eastern part of the town, and in some parts the quartz-rock is found to contain gold, silver, and lead. A mineral paint of excellent quality is also found in the vicinity of one of the ore-beds.

This town was settled at a very early day, probably before 1750; the south by immigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the northern part by Dutch settlers. Among them were families named Showerman, Blackman, Kiuyon, Fregers, Everts, and Sharts. Prominent among the early inhabitants we also mention Martin Krum, Elisha Hatch, James Shepard, Jeremiah Shaw, William Orr, Isaac Spalding, Joshua Whitney, Archibald and Robert Lamont, William White, Joseph Morehouse, Jared Winslow, Isaac Hatch, William Tanner, Nathaniel House, M. D., James Bryan, Gaius Stebbins, Abel Brown, John Pixley, John and David Collin, Parla Foster, Refine Lating, Quincy Johnson, Caleb Benton, M. D., Azariah Judson, John Higgins, William Higgins, Benjamin Birdsall, Ambrose L. Jordan, Abraham Overhiser, Henry Loop, Augustus Tremain, Isaac and Silas Downing, John P. Becker, Christopher W. Miller, Harry Truesdell,^b Samuel Mallory, Oliver Teall, John Tremaine. Elisha Hatch, John Tyler, Charles McKinstry, John Wager, and families named Hill and Bartlett.

It is almost if not quite impossible to learn anything definite about these early settlers. Some of the families have become extinct; some have removed; some have representatives still in town; and a few maintain the line of descent unbroken.

Prominent among the early settlers were John and David Collin, brothers, and the children of John Collin, of Milford, Conn. Their grandfather, Paul Collin, married Judith Vallean, and was driven from France by the religious persecutions of the early years of the eighteenth century. Their son John (1st) married Hannah Merwin. He was a sea captain, and was finally lost at sea in the year 1746. John (2) settled in the western part of Hillsdale, on what is now known as the Higgins farm, where he lived for a few years, and then removed to the eastern part of the town, on the farm now occupied by his grand-

son, Hon. John F. Collin. David Collin occupied the place now owned by Rutsen Hunt. John was commissioned as captain by Governor Tryon, and afterwards held a similar commission from Governor George Clinton. He lost one son, Anthony, in the Revolution. He was taken prisoner by Sir Henry Clinton's troops, and died in captivity in December, 1777, aged but seventeen years. David was a lieutenant in the Colonial army during the French war, and participated in an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Ticonderoga. While residing in Amenia, Dutchess county, during the Revolution, his house was attacked and plundered by a band of robbers, who treated his family with great rudeness and tortured him nearly to death. He died in Hillsdale in 1818, aged eighty-four years. John Collin (2d) was succeeded on the farm by his son John (3d), and he in turn by his son John Francis, who is the present proprietor. He has been a very successful business man, a man prominent in public life, and a man of great influence among his fellows. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1844 was elected member of Congress. In both of these positions as well as in all the many minor offices to which he has been called, he acquitted himself with honor and credit. To his kindness we are indebted for invaluable aid in gathering the materials for this work. His brother, Henry A. Collin, was prominent in town affairs, and was five times elected supervisor of Hillsdale. In 1856 he removed to Mount Vernon, Iowa. Hon. John F. Collin has two sons living: John F. lives on the homestead, and Quincy J. is a Methodist Episcopal minister, now engaged in teaching in California, and is also pastor of a Union church there.

Quincy Johnson, a prominent early settler, was a son of William and Jane Johnson, of Bridgewater, Mass., grandson of Benjamin and Ruth Johnson, of Hingham, Mass., and a great-grandson of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, of the same place. He was descended from either Isaac or Ed-

ward Johnson, both of whom came to Massachusetts with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and were prominent men in the Massachusetts colony. He came to Hillsdale with his parents about the close of the last century, and became a prominent citizen of the town. He died in Hillsdale in April, 1878, aged nearly eighty-eight years. His eldest son, Wesley Johnson, spent several years in Africa, assisting in the work of establishing the Liberia colony. He went out as physician to the governor's family, and was subsequently called upon by unforeseen circumstances to himself discharge the duties of the gubernatorial office. He was once wounded while assisting in repelling an attack of the natives upon the colony. He devoted his time and money to the work of establishing a college there for the intellectual and moral elevation of the people, and by his strenuous exertions so weakened his system that he fell a victim to the malaria of the climate, and had a severe attack of fever. Recovering partially from it, he returned to his American home, hoping to recuperate and be enabled to complete his work in establishing the college; but he failed to realize the expected benefit and rapidly failed, and died in Hillsdale July 1, 1844, aged thirty-one years. He was universally respected for his talents, scholarly attainments, enterprise, and amiability of character. Quincy Johnson still has two sons living in Hillsdale. They are William Leonard and John Quincy Johnson.

Perhaps the most numerous family in the town are the Beckers. The first of the name in Hillsdale was Peter Becker, who married Mary Southard about 1780. Their son, John P. Becker, married Elizabeth Clum. Philip Becker, who now lives in Hillsdale, was one of the children of that union.

Martin Krum, from Germany, settled in Hillsdale about 1745; the place was then called Nobletown. He bought eight hundred acres of the Rensselaer manor. The old

homestead was the place now occupied by Moses Becker, His sons were John, Martin, Jacob, Henry, Peter, Daniel, and David. David died in early life ; John settled in Columbia county, but in after years moved to Schoharie ; Peter went to Ohio. The others remained in Columbia. His daughters were Mrs. Henry Blunt, of Chatham, Mrs. Fite Mesick, of Claverack, and Mrs. Peter Mull, of Chatham. The second husband of the last named was John Mesick.

Judge Krum, of St. Louis, is a grandson of Martin, Sr., and son of Peter. The old homestead became several different farms. The house, built before the Revolution, remained in the family until 1835, the last owner being Martin H. Krum, a grandson, now of Fairville, Wayne Co. A son of the latter is Dr. Josephus Krum, of Seneca Falls, for a long time pastor of the Presbyterian church of that place.

William Jordan was born in North Castle, Westchester Co., in 1751. He was a soldier in the Revolution and served through the war, participating in the battles of White Plains and Stillwater. He married Ruth Ferris, of Horse Neck (now Greenwich, Conn.), and came to Hillsdale soon after the close of the war, settling in the west part, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Abram I. Jordan. He died in 1833. He was a farmer, and being something of a military man, was familiarly known as "Major" Jordon.

Of his children, John settled in Claverack, and in his old age removed to Palmyra, Wayne Co. N. Y., where he died. William settled near his father in Hillsdale, and died there. Daniel and Benjamin removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and died there a few years since at an advanced age. Abram was educated as a physician, located in Claverack about 1815, and was a few years later married to Catharine Mesick, of that town. He was a skillful and successful physician, and enjoyed an extensive practice in

1852. He was a man of irreproachable character and greatly beloved by the people, who eagerly sought his counsel and assistance even in his old age. He died in 1855, having nearly reached the threescore-and-ten years allotted to man. Of Ambrose L. a full biographical sketch will be found elsewhere. Allen was educated as a lawyer, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Hudson, where he at once took rank among the first and most promising of his colleagues. He was, however, driven by ill health to abandon the practice of the law, and removed to Plainfield, Ill., in 1848, where he still resides. Rebecca married Adam Van Dusen, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., and removed to that place. She had a large family and one of her sons, Hon. Ambrose L. Van Dusen, has represented the first Assembly district of Ontario county in the Legislature. She died in September, 1877, aged ninety-six years. Lucy married James Phillips, of Claverack, and died young.

William White, William Schutt, Parla Foster, Eli Rood, James Shepard, John Jones, and Henry Speed were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. All except the first named were living in 1840, and were pensioners of the government. The earliest ministers were Abel Brown, Parla Foster, and Harry Truesdell.

The first merchants were Gains Stebbins, at Murray's Corners, where he also kept an inn, and Elisha Hatch, at Green River.

The first inns were kept by Gains Stebbins, at Murray's Corners, by Parla Foster, at Hillsdale, and by James Bryan, where Dr. H. Cornell now lives.

The first saw-mills and grist-mills were built at a very early date, and their history is lost in oblivion. Among the earliest now known of were a grist-mill where Wheeler's saw-mill now stands; a saw and grist-mill where Philip Becker's saw and planing-mill now stands; a saw and grist-mill about one and a half miles above the Becker

mill, on the Roeloff Jansen's Kill ; and a mill near Harlemville, where the Richmond Mills now stand. "Spafford's Gazetteer," published in 1813, says that there were then in the town (which included part of the present town of Austerlitz) "eleven grist-mills, ten saw-mills, four fulling-mills, and four carding-machines."

Among the first fulling-mills were three on the Roeloff Jansen's Kill, in the Collin neighborhood. One of the first carding-machines was near the site of the Baily mill, and another near the present Wheeler mill.

Refine Latting was the first tanner and currier in town. He lived a little west of the village, and also kept an inn. Jared Winslow, probably the first blacksmith, resided, and had a shop, at Green River.

The first and only furnace in town was built by Philip Becker, about 1835. It is a small one, devoted to the making of plow castings and custom work. It is now owned by a Mr. Vosburgh.

The first lawyer to settle in Hillsdale was Thomas K. Baker, who came about 1820. He remained a few years, and then removed to Western New York. Soon after him came Russell G. Dorr, who remained in the town till his death. Martin H. and Harriet Dorr, of this town, are two of his children.

The first post-office was kept by Refine Latting, and was about a half-mile west of Hillsdale village. It was supplied with mail by means of the Hudson and Hartford stages.

The earliest physicians were Nathaniel House and Caleb Benton.

Another early and widely-known physician was Dr. Abraham Jordan, afterwards of Claverack. He was commissioned a surgeon in Ten Broeck's brigade during the war of 1812—15.

Previous to the settlement by the whites this section was much frequented by the Indians. One family lived

here for many years after the whites came in. About 1810 the last remnants of the aborigines, in the persons of two of that race who were named Paul and Phoebe, removed to the western part of this state. There was an old trading-post near what is now called Murray's Corners, and an old fort once stood near the old burying-ground near Levi Coon's residence. Three brothers named Overhiser emigrated from Germany to America about 1750. One of them, named Barnett, settled near Stamford, in Dutchess county. His son Abraham married Elizabeth Eighmey, and in 1810 removed with his family to Hillsdale. His children were named Eve, Phraana, Caspar, George, Conrad, Elizabeth, Abram, Mary, and Barnett. Barnett succeeded his father on the homestead, which is now occupied by his son, Ambrose L. Overhiser. John H. Overhiser, of Hudson, is a son of George Overhiser.

This town was formed as a district March 26, 1782. It had previously been a part of Claverack. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. In 1818 a part of Austerlitz was taken off.

Its name is supposed to have been derived from the peculiar conformation of the surface, which is a varied succession of hills and dales. From the orthography given the name in early times, "Hill's Dale," it seems quite possible that it might have been named in honor of some one named Hill, but the other is the generally accepted origin of the title.

From the fact that no records previous to 1847 can be found it is impossible to give any prominence to the early civil history, and the lists of officers are also very imperfect because of it. The following is the most perfect list we have been able to get:

TOWN OFFICERS.

SUPERVISORS.	TOWN CLERKS.	COLLECTORS.
1786-90. James Bryan.	Records lost.	Records lost.

SUPERVISORS.	TOWN OFFICERS,	COLLECTORS.
1791-99. C. McKinstry.	Records lost.	Records lost.
1800-8. Samuel Mallery.	" "	" "
1809-11. Ebenezer Soule.	" "	" "
1812. B. Williams.	" "	" "
1813-14. William Tanner.	" "	" "
1815-16. J. C. Olmstead.	" "	" "
1817. Edward Bagley.	" "	" "
1818-22. Jos. Morehouse.	" "	" "
1823-24. Wm. Jordan, Jr.	" "	" "
1825-27. Jos. Morehouse.	" "	" "
1828. Amos M Knapp.	" "	" "
1829-30. Jos. Morehouse.	" "	" "
1831-32. Henry Loop.	" "	" "
1833-34. Quincy Johnson.	" "	" "
1835-36. Samuel Judson.	" "	" "
1837-43. John F. Collin.	" "	" "
1844-45. A. A. Spickerman.	" "	" "
1846. Joseph P. Dorr.	" "	" "
1847. " "	Thomas K. Baker.	Benson Simpson.
1848. Henry A. Collin,	" "	Peter O. Becker,
1849. " "	John T. Snyder,	George W. Bushnell.
1850. " "	" "	Benson Simpson.
1851. " "	Edgar M. Knox.	Peter M. Becker.
1852. John H. Overhiser.	" "	David Bushnell.
1853. " "	Charles Crow.	Peter O. Becker.
1854. Henry A. Collin.	" "	Lewis Haywood, Jr.
1855. William P. Stickle.	George L. Palmer.	Walter Dorchester.
1856. Henry A. Collin.	Nicholas C. Tyler.	Albert G. Stillman.
1857. Ralph Judson.	" "	William Foster.
1858. Joseph P. Dorr.	Wm. P. Mattison.	Lorenzo Gilbert.
1859. " "	Henry Cornell.	Moses Jones.
1860. Stephen B. Barteau.	William H. Jenks.	Cornelius G. Becker.
1861. " "	George M. Foster.	Peter Humphrey.
1862. " "	William Foster.	Stephen Sharts.
1863. Austin Morey.	A. Frank B. Chace.	Chas. W. Hageman.
1864. " "	Theoph. Dimnick.	Alexander Snyder.
1865. John H. Overhiser.	Henry Cornell.	Hiram Winslow.
1866. " "	Martin H. Garner.	William Albert.
1867. P. B. Hollenbeck,	Dewitt N. Rowe.	Henry L. Becker.
1868. " "	" "	Porter A. Becker.
1869. Henry Cornell.	Grosvenor A. Knox.	Benj. Ostrander.
1870. " "	" "	Henry Duncan.
1871. Chas. H. Downing.	" "	William H. Woodin.
1872. Geo. M. Bullock.	Grosvenor A. Knox.	Peter V. Snyder.

SUPERVISORS.		TOWN CLERKS.	COLLECTORS.
1873.	Alfred Curtis.	John C. Hubbard.	Peter M. Becker.
1874.	“ “	“ “	James K. Gorsline.
1875.	Rutsen Hunt.	Freeland Pulver.	John L. Duntz.
1876.	John Q. Johnson.	M. D. Van Tassel.	Charles Clarson.
1877.	Allen Sheldon.	Levi Zeh.	George W. Becker.
1878.	“ “	“ “	Napoleon Benedict.

The justices of the peace appointed in Hillsdale from the organization of the town till the law authorizing their election by the people went into effect, in the fall of 1827, were as follows, the dates being the beginning of their first and last terms of continuous service :

1786-1801, Jacob Ford.	1813, Joel Pierce.
1786-98 and 1810-13 J. Bryan.	Isaac Ford.
1786-1808, Benjamin Birdsall.	Story Gott.
1792-1801 and 1808, D. Pratt.	William Niles.
1795, Charles McKinstry.	1815-18, Henry Loop.
1795-1808, Ebenezer Soule.	1815-24, Jared Winslow.
1801-8, Edward Bagley.	1815, David Leonard.
Judah Lawrence,	Timothy Reed.
Bartholomew Williams.	Joseph Rodman.
1808 and 1815, Joseph Morehouse,	Jonathan C. Olmsted.
Aaron Reid.	1817-24, George Squier.
1809 and 1818, S. Richmond.	1817, Erastus Pratt.
1810, Oliver Teall.	1821, Salmon Wey.
1810-13, Sandford Tracy,	1821-24, Richard Gaul.
Cyrus Alger.	1824, Stephen Hadley.
1810 and 1815, Jesse Ford.	1825, Cornelius Van Keuren.
1812-15, Maurice Birdsall.	1826, James McKeon.
1813, John Paxley.	

The justices of the peace elected by the people since 1827, have been as follows, viz :

1827, Josiah Knapp, Jr.	1851, Lewis B. Adsit.
Thaddeus Reed.	1852, Eli Richmond.
Jared Winslow.	1853, Andrew Higgins.
John Richmond.	1854, Philip Becker.
1828, Richard Gaul.	1855, Lewis B. Adsit.
1829, Jared Winslow.	1856, Eli Richmond.
1830, Thaddeus Reed.	1857, Andrew Higgins.
1831, Josiah Knapp, Jr.	1858, Philip Becker.

1832. Richard Gaul.	1859. Lewis B. Adsit.
1833. Jared Winslow.	1860. Ira Palmer.
1834. Thaddeus Reed.	1861. Samuel Judson.
1835. Josiah Knapp, Jr.	1862. William Coon,
1836. Richard Gaul.	1863. Lewis B. Adsit.
1837. Jared Winslow.	1864. Willis Disbrow.
Frederick Pultz.	1865. Charles Crow.
1838. Thaddeus Reed.	1866. John Q. Johnson.
1839. Samuel Judson.	1867. Hiram Winslow.
1840. Frederick Pultz.	1868. Willis Disbrow.
1841. Jared Winslow.	1869. Charles Crow.
1842. Thaddeus Reed.	1870. John Q. Johnson.
1843. Samuel Judson.	1871. Hiram Winslow.
1844. Frederick Pultz.	1872. William T. Holsapple.
1845. Jared Winslow.	1873. Charles Crow, f. t.
1846. John H. Overhiser.	Willis Disbrow, v.
1847. Rodney Hill.	1874. John Q. Johnson.
1848. John H. Overhiser f. t.	1875. Hiram Winslow.
Nicholas Tyler, v.	1876. Willis Disbrow.
1849. Andrew Higgins.	1877. William Coon.
1850. Quincy Johnson, f. t.	1878. Charles Crow.
Lewis B. Adsit, v.	

The town meetings are held at Hillsdale, but the general elections are held by districts; the polls being located at Hillsdale, Harlemville, and Green River.

HILLSDALE VILLAGE

is situated on the south line of the town, three miles from the State line; it is a station on the New York and Harlem railroad, and the most important in the county south of Chatham. It is pleasantly located, and possesses a very good class of buildings. There are about sixty dwellings, three stores, two hotels, a marble yard, two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), a tin-shop, blacksmith and wagon shop, cabinet-shop, and job-printing establishment; and a population of about three hundred.

HARLEMVILLE

is a little village in the extreme northwest corner of the town, and contains about twenty dwellings, with a popu-

lation of about one hundred. It has a hotel, two stores, wagon-shop, shoe-shop, two blacksmith shops, and a Methodist Episcopal church.

GREEN RIVER

is a hamlet in the valley of the Green river, in the north-east corner of the town. It was formerly known as Green River Hollow. It contains a Christian church, a hotel, a school-house, a shoe-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen houses, with a population of about fifty.

MURRAY'S CORNERS

is a small collection of houses, a mile and a quarter east of Hillsdale, and contains, among other buildings, a foundry, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, and a store.

NORTH HILLSDALE, OR HILLSDALE CENTRE

is a straggling settlement in the east centre of the town, and has a store and two churches, Baptist and Methodist. Here is also located the North Hillsdale iron mine, which is the only one now being worked in Hillsdale. This bed of hematite ore was first discovered in the spring of 1864. While drawing stone across the field at the foot of the high hill back of the present shaft, the wheels cut deeply into the soft ground, and turned up a curious, brownish-colored earth, which, upon examination, proved to be an excellent quality of iron ore. The owner, Rutzen Hunt, sold a mineral lease of the premises to some parties in New York, who worked it to some extent. In 1867 the lease was transferred to the present proprietor, Edward T. Haight, of New York. At first the mine was worked from the surface by the mode known as "open-cut mining," but this was soon changed for the method of shaft and gallery mining. The mine is apparently inexhaustible, and, though not worked to its full capacity, has already furnished many thousand tons of ore that have been shipped to Albany and other points.

Recently a very fine and various-colored kind of mineral paint has been discovered in close contact with the veins of iron ore, and promises to be a valuable discovery. At present the mine furnishes employment to a force of eight miners.

Iron ore has also been mined at two other points in the southeastern part of the town. These deposits of ore were discovered by Calvin Prescott about forty-five years ago. The northernmost bed is on the farm of George Brazee. It was worked for a time by the Hillsdale Iron Mining Company. Since 1874 it has lain idle. It is now owned by J. B. Ireland, of New York.

The second and southernmost bed is on the lands of Samuel and Stephen Mitchell. It was first opened about 1800, but has not been worked for several years.

CEMETERIES.

In early times the dead were buried in private or family burying-grounds, of which there were over forty in this town. Some of these, being conveniently located, grew to considerable size, but most of them have been neglected, obliterated, and forgotten as the years rolled on.

Among the older cemeteries now in existence are the ones at North Hillsdale and at Green River. The latter is situated on the south bank of the brook that empties into the Green river at that place. It is called the Hatch burying-ground, and has been somewhat encroached upon by a change in the course of the stream. The oldest stones containing any inscription are slabs of slate rudely carved, and many of them much broken and defaced. The oldest inscriptions now to be found read as follows, viz :

"Mrs. Isabel, wife of Mr. Elisha Hatch, died July 23d, 1767, in her 43d year."

"Mr. Elisha Hatch, died April 15th, 1770."

"Mary, wife of Mr. James Stevenson, died Jan. 1st 1783."

"Lieut. Willard Shepard, died March 2d, 1784."

The North Hillsdale cemetery was originally one acre

of ground, set apart by the patroon Van Rensselaer for a burying-ground for his tenants. It has been enlarged by three successive purchases until it now contains about four acres of ground, pleasantly situated on a sloping, rolling side-hill, with a southeastern exposure. It is well fenced and shaded. Among the oldest stones bearing inscriptions we find the following, viz. : Robert, Archibald, and Phœbe Lamont, buried respectively in 1789, 1795, and 1799 ; three Tealls, the Christian names undecipherable, one dated 1769 and another 1795.

“Lieut. Robert, son to Mr. William and Mrs. Hope Orr, died Feb. 1780.”

“—— Spalding, died June —, 1782, in ye 56 year of his age.”

“——g, son to Jeremiah and Abigail Shaw, — June 20th, 1779.”

“Thomas, son of Ensign Joshua and Mrs. Hannah Whitney, died March 20th, 1771.”

The oldest and most ornate of all is still in a good state of preservation, and was evidently in its day considered a very pretentious piece of workmanship. It reads,—

“In memory of Lieutenant Thomas Whitney, who died June 26th, 1767, in his 38th year.”

This cemetery was incorporated Nov. 27, 1865, with the following officers : President, Nathaniel House ; Vice-President, Orville McAlpine ; Secretary, Major M. Bullock ; Treasurer, Cyrenus F. Tyler ; Superintendent, Egbert House ; Trustees, Jackson Palmer, Nathaniel House, George M. Bullock, Orville McAlpine, Cyrenus F. Tyler, Richard Bartlett, Ambrose L. Overhiser, Grosvenor A. Knox, Egbert House.

The present officers are Major M. Bullock, president ; Thomas S. Hayes, vice-president ; Ambrose L. Overhiser, secretary ; Austin Morey, treasurer and superintendent ; Allen B. Downing, Egbert House, Grosvenor F. Stickles, John White, Orville McAlpine, Austin Morey, George M. Bullock, A. L. Overhiser, Grosvenor A. Knox, trustees.

Near Hillsdale there were two small burial-grounds, commenced a little before 1800, which became so full that it necessitated the providing of another cemetery, and on Nov. 28, 1865, a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal church in Hillsdale, and the "Hillsdale Rural Cemetery Association" was organized, and incorporated with the following board of trustees: Quincy Johnson, John F. Collin, Morris M. Brainard, Quincy Collin, John Q. Johnson, Henry Burton, Horace G. Westlake, A. Frank B. Chase, Edward L. Snyder.

The first officers were Morris M. Brainard, president; Henry Burton, vice-president; Walter B. Ten Broeck, secretary; George Sornborger, treasurer. The cemetery lot consists of about five and one-fourth acres, and was purchased of Dr. Henry Cornell for \$1200. It lies in a pleasant location about one-half mile northeast of Hillsdale village, and is well fenced and graded, and a good supply of shade-trees have been set out. The ground is divided into four hundred and forty-four plots, and numerous fine monuments and headstones have been placed in them. The association owns a fine hearse, which was the gift of Mrs. Eveline Johnson. There is a hearse-house and a receiving vault in the cemetery grounds.

The present officers are John Q. Johnson, president; Peter J. Becker, vice-president; Walter B. Ten Broeck, secretary; Owen Bixby, treasurer; John Q. Johnson, Peter J. Becker, Walter B. Ten Broeck, Henry Cornell, Cortez Shutts, Philip Becker, George Sornborger, P. B. Hollenbeck, Quincy Johnson,* trustees.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

This church was organized August 16, 1831, by Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Green River, assisted by Rev. Gardner Hayden, of Egremont, and Rev. Leonard B. Van-

*Deceased.

Dyke, missionary. It was then composed of fourteen members, whose names were Jehiel Anable, Laban J. Aylesworth, Bethia Nooney, Lydia Bristol, Cornelia Kenneda, Nancy Knapp, Sylvia Vosburgh, Eliza Van Deusen, Mary Aylesworth, Nancy M. Knapp, Nancy M. Nooney, Cynthia Van Deusen, Susannah M. Van Deusen, Charlotte Williams. The eight first named joined on profession of faith, while the others presented letters from the churches of which they were formerly members.

Jehiel Anable and L. J. Aylesworth were chosen as the first elders, and also to perform the duties of deacons.

The first house of worship was erected on the present site in 1832. It was a frame building, whose dimensions were thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and cost \$2,000. In 1850 it was repaired and remodeled, at a cost of \$1,800, and in 1877 it was thoroughly repaired and refitted, at an expense of nearly \$1,700. The parsonage was built in 1857, on lands purchased of Theodore Nash. It was built under contract by Philip Becker, and cost \$1,600. This was exclusive of the site and some work done on the foundations before the lot was purchased. The present valuation of the church and parsonage is respectively estimated at \$3000 for the church and \$2000 for the parsonage; total, \$5000.

The pastors in the order of their ministrations have been Revs. Amos W. Seeley, George R. Entler, Winthrop H. Phelps, Joseph N. McGifert. The pulpit has also been supplied for longer or shorter periods by Revs. Mr. Osborn, John S. Himrod, Robert W. Landis, J. W. Larimore, L. M. Gates, Joshua Collins, — Millard, J. H. Michell, J. F. Grimes, and James A. Clark, who has been connected with the church since June 1877.

The church has had much to contend against, and has maintained its existence throughout in the face of many discouraging and unfavorable circumstances. It has, however, steadily increased in numbers, and (what few of

our modern churches can boast) is practically free from debt. The membership at present is seven males and forty-one females; total, forty-eight.

The present officers are as follows, viz: Trustees, Walter B. Ten Broeck, Elisha W. Bushnell, John E. McAlpine, Edward Best, Henry L. Coon; Elders (who also act as deacons), Walter B. Ten Broeck, Levi Coon.

There has been a Sabbath-school at times during the entire existence of the church. For the last three years it has been continuous. The membership is now about seventy-five. Levi Coon is the present superintendent; Walter B. Ten Broeck, assistant superintendent; Thomas S. Hayes, secretary; Arthur Wagoner, librarian; Claudius Lambert, assistant librarian. The library contains two hundred and twenty-four volumes.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

This church, known more generally at the present time as the "East Baptist Church," was organized May 28, 1787, by Revs. John and Stephen Gano. There were fourteen persons who entered into covenant and constituted the society. They were James and Phoebe Martin; Caleb, Jr., and Anna Woodward; William, Jr. and Rosannah West; Ambrose and Joanna Latting; Griffin and Anna Wilde; Ruth Jordan, Esther Terry, Lucy Loop, Sarah Martin.

The first church-meeting was held June 23, 1787, and James Martin was elected deacon and Ambrose Latting church clerk. The first church was built on the three corners, near the present residence of G. F. Stickle, by Ambrose Latting, who agreed to finish it on the outside and wait on the church till they were able to pay for it. This was done, and the church was finally finished off in 1798. Its entire cost is supposed to have been about \$800. The work of finishing was done by Albert Foster, for £65. A church was also built in the west part of the

town, on the site of the present West church, and this became the property of the second church in 1803, when a division occurred, and the West church was formed. This building was erected some time between 1792 and 1802, but the date and cost are not now known. At a later date the church united with the Methodists in the erection of a house of worship, in the northwest part of the town, near the Downing place, which was sold about 1841-42. The second house of worship in the central part of the town was a Union church, owned in connection with the Methodists. This was torn down, and the present edifice erected in the summer and fall of 1839. The dedication occurred on the 27th of November of that year. This building cost \$5000. A parsonage was built in 1835, and this having been disposed of, in 1844 another one was procured. The present valuation of the entire church property is \$4000.

The church became incorporated in 1838. The first trustees were elected previously, in 1835, and were Thomas Palmer, John Tyler, Amos Knox, William Knox. Commencing with fourteen members, the church grew in numbers until, in 1817, there were one hundred and ninety-two members, which is the highest number yet attained. The largest increase in any one year was sixty-six, in 1817. In the fall of 1837 there was an extensive work of grace, by which forty-three were added to the church; and again, in November, 1842, over thirty were baptized and received into fellowship.

At different times the church has licensed some of its members to preach the gospel. Among them were Chas. Truesdell, Lyman Palmer, Rodney Gilbert, and Albert Knox. One of these, Lyman Palmer, was ordained to the work of the ministry on the 20th of February, 1845. The ordination was an interesting occasion, and the meeting lasted two days; The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. John E. La Grange, from 2d Corinthians iv. 7 :

“But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.” Revs. H. L. Gros, M. L. Fuller, Stephen Jones, H. Cornwall, B. C. Crandall, S. Hatch, L. Selick, J. W. Starkweather also participated in the ceremonies of the occasion.

The deacons have been James Martin, Ambrose Lating, Squire Sherwood, William West, Samuel West, Oliver Teall, Martin Spencer, John Tyler, Thomas Palmer, Matthew Palmer, Major M. Bullock, Hiram S. Brown, Warren G. Wiley, Nathaniel House, Orville McAlpine. Major M. Bullock and Orville McAlpine are the present deacons.

The ministers who have sustained pastoral relations with the church are Revs. Stephen Gano, Abel Brown, Samuel S. Mallory, John D. Hart, Enos Marshall, Samuel Wood, Philip Roberts, Horace Spencer, Peter Prink, John E. La Grange, Stephen Jones, O. H. Capron, Eli W. Brownell, Samuel Pomeroy, Ethan Palmer, Henry F. Cochrane, Edwin Beardsley, C. F. Duganne. Revs. — Bates, — Ferris, and Lyman Palmer also preached for the church at different times. At present the church is not supplied with a pastor. The present trustees are George M. Bullock, Grosvenor A. Knox, and D. C. Palmer. Ezra J. Beardsley is the church clerk.

In the ninety years of its existence the church has inscribed upon its rolls the names of seven hundred and two individuals, of whom one hundred and forty-three have been removed by death, and three hundred and fifty-six have been dismissed by letter. The present membership is about forty-five.

In June, 1803, a division occurred, growing out of a difference of opinion in a case of discipline, and thirty-five members withdrew and formed the “West Church.” In 1806 the society in the northwest part of the town, known as the Second Baptist Church of Hillsdale, aban-

doned their separate organization, and in a body—twenty six in number—united with this church.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

In the year 1803 the Baptist church of Hillsdale separated, and thirty-five of its members formed the "West Church." Their names were Samuel, Elizabeth, and Hannah West, Squire and Olive Sherwood, Nathaniel and Esther Terry, William West, Sr., James B. Roe, Richard, Abigail, and Mary Kinyon, Jacob and Lucretia Van De Boe, John and Sarah Talmadge, James, John, Catharine, Jemima, and Christina Van Deusen, John Hatch, Benjamin Twiss, Ezra Brockway, Ruth and Sally Jordan, Ruth Ferris, Sr., Elizabeth Orr, Hannah Sering, Elizabeth Beebe, Jemima Curtis, Prudence Bullis, Sally Thorne, Catharine Simpson, and Barsheba Clement. They were constituted a church on the first Friday in June, by a council composed of Revs. Jeduthan Gray, Samuel Wood, — Barnes, — Pettit, — Smith, — Ferris, — Lee, — Leland, and — Hull, associated with lay brethren from their respective churches.

The first house of worship was erected before the beginning of the present century, by the church as it existed before the division. The deed of the site on which it stands was dated 1792. The present church building—dimensions thirty-six by thirty-six feet—is said to have been erected by Refine Latting, and is yet in good condition, though it needs repairing. The society was incorporated June 1, 1833.

The ministry of this church has been composed of the following, viz: Revs. John Gano, Calvin Philo, John D. Hart, — Orchard, Samuel Pomeroy, Milo Tremaine, Samuel S. Mallory, Peter Prink, John W. Van Horn, J. W. Starkweather, Martin L. Fuller, Daniel Robinson, William Garnett, John E. La Grange, John H. Kent, Solomon Gale, William I. Loomis, James A. Metz, James W.

Grant, and Daniel W. Sherwood, the present pastor.

In 1854 a new church was built at Martindale Depot, and the services of the pastor are now divided between the two places.

A notable revival occurred in the winter of 1841-42, by which seventy-one persons were added to the church.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (ST. IMMANUEL'S) CHURCH.

In the year 1870 the congregation of the church of St. John, in the town of Ghent, was divided, and the part of it located in the vicinity of Harlemville formed a new society, under the name of "St. Immanuel's," and built a frame church, thirty by forty feet, costing \$1852. This church was completed in 1873, and dedicated in the summer, by Rev. Mr. Haeger, of Pittsfield, Mass. It stands near the fourth three corners, east from Harlemville, on the road to Green River. The society was incorporated June 10, 1871, at a meeting presided over by Jacob Gearing and Philip Steitz. The first trustees were Valentine Steitz, Carl Steurwald, and Jacob Christman. The present officers are Philip Steitz, John Krick, Carl Steurwald, Conrad Usner, Valentine Steitz, and Werner Spengler.

The ministers who have preached at this point are Revs. P. Seuel, Carl J. Renz, Fr. Leddin, U. Berne, and C. A. Stoepel, the present pastor, who has ministered to this people since 1876. The present membership is about twenty-two, and the Sunday-school has a membership of about forty.

HILLSDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Owing to the fact that this church was one of the earliest of this denomination in the county its history possesses an added interest, and indicates some of the trials, hardships, and stubborn opposition which marked the infancy of Methodism in America. Other denominations either were coldly indifferent or in open opposition, and the way seemed hedged about with impassible barriers

and obstructions that could not be removed or overcome. But through all the church has passed successfully, and achieved a prominent rank among other denominations.

The first meeting in this vicinity was held by Rev. William Swayze, in the house of Mr. Isaiah Esmond, a short distance south of Hillsdale village, in the present town of Copake. This was in the year 1807. This first meeting was followed by two others, at which Rev. D. Ostrander and Rev. W. Fradenburg preached, but seemed to produce no effect upon the people, but a few of whom came to attend the service.

From the published "Narrative" of William Swayze, which he prepared and published in 1839, we make the following extract, which gives his account of the subsequent meetings which resulted in the formation of a church. He says: "I made a second trial, when the enemy arrayed in formidable phalanx around the house. We were suddenly attacked by a volley of stones dashing against the house. One of the company stood at the window near me hallooing, repeating, 'You are a liar!' However unpleasant at the time, I considered it as a favorable symptom. I therefore gave out another appointment, which was attended by a large, respectable congregation from the neighborhood of the Hudson turnpike. I named as a text, 'And the door was shut', Matt. xxv, 10. All was deep attention. I closed, dismissed, and took my seat. Having no directions to leave an appointment for my colleague, and being rather at a loss to know my own duty, having abundant work elsewhere, I sat a few minutes thinking this matter over, when I discovered the congregation remained on their seats. I named to them my hesitations, and concluded by saying I would come again if there was a prospect of doing good; and I knew of no better way to test this matter than for such as felt desirous to seek religion to come forward and give me their names, and I would pray for them. A Colonel Peak-

sly's lady then came through the crowd, and said, 'Sir, will you take my name?' She then addressed the congregation, and said, 'Come, my neighbors, it is high time we changed our manner of living; not a professor among us, raising families without the fear of God. Let us set an example. You are only waiting one for another. Let us now set out together.' These statements were in a style of native eloquence which would seem self-sufficient to wake up the sympathy of angels, when her daughter and sister, with some eight or ten of her most respectable neighbors, came forward and gave me their names. In conclusion I gave out another appointment. On my arrival I found six of the number happily converted. I remained with them, preaching every night, about ten days, and organized a class of thirty members."

The lady here mentioned was Anna, wife of Colonel John *Pixley*, not Peaksley.

From this extract we learn some of the circumstances surrounding the introduction of Methodism among the rough and somewhat lawless people who then inhabited this region. After the class was formed it continued to worship in private houses till the summer of 1811, when the first church was built, on lands donated by Parla Foster. It was a frame building, unfinished on the inside, and supplied with seats formed of slabs laid with their ends resting upon logs laid upon the floor. This church stood upon the hill back of and a little northwest of the present school-house. In this rude structure the voices of the pioneer itinerants resounded among the uncovered rafters, and woke the slumbering echoes, as well as the conscience of many a hardened sinner into activity and life. This continued until 1845, when the present church was built, under contract, at a cost of \$3000, exclusive of the site and foundations. The site was donated by Seymour Foster. It has been repaired once at a moderate expense. In 1836, Parla Foster gave a lot on the corner of South

and Cold Water streets as a site for a parsonage, and a commodious house was erected thereon, by the gift of the members of the church. In 1842 this house was burned, and another erected in its stead. This building remained in use until a year or two since, when the new one, adjoining the church lot on the south, was built and presented to the society by Miss Flavia Bristol, she taking in exchange the old parsonage. The cost of the new one was about \$4000, and included the furnishing of the entire house. The present valuation of the entire church property is placed at \$10,000.

Among the prominent members in the first years of the church's existence may be mentioned Parla Foster, Phoebe Foster, Ruth Collin, Quincy Johnson, John Jones, Mrs. John Jones, Duncan Thompson, Mrs. Duncan Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Eighmy.

The great revival connected with the history of the church occurred in 1832. It was sweeping in its nature, and reached every class of the community. About fifty were converted.

The pastors of the church, as near as can now be ascertained, in the order of their service, were, commencing with the year 1832, Revs. Elbert Osborne, Richard Hayter, Edward S. Stout, S. L. Stillman, D. B. Ostrander, J. Carley, W. Lull, Richard Wymond, Oliver V. Amerman, Thomas Edwards, Charles C. Keyes, Thomas Bainbridge, W. W. Brewer, John A. Sillick, David L. Marks, Lucius H. King, William Ostrander, Alexander H. Ferguson, Henry Cox, Marvin R. Lent, H. B. Mead, James N. Shaffer, Charles S. Brown, L. W. Walsworth, Oliver V. Amerman, Henry H. Birkins, William S. Bouton, Abraham Davis, Alfred Coons, and W. E. Clark, the present pastor, who is now commencing the third year of his pastoral labors in connection with this church. Previous to 1832, the pulpit was supplied by the preachers on the Salisbury circuit, except the years 1830--31, when it was an appoint-

ment on the Ghent circuit. The preachers from 1821 to 1831, inclusive, were Revs. Coles Carpenter, Lucius Baldwin, Timothy Benedict, Parmelee Chamberlain, David Miller, John Lovejoy, Samuel Eighmey, Phineus Cook, Billy Hibbard, Noah Bigelow, Q. Stewart, Arnold Scholefield, Elbert Osborn, and John Alley.

The present membership is about one hundred and twenty.

The officers are as follows, viz : Trustees, H. G. Westlake, Leonard Johnson, Owen Bixby, William Coon, Geo. Burton ; Stewards, H. G. Westlake, William Coon, Alan-son D. Apley, Winthrop Tipple, John Williams, Henry Loring, Frank Johnson, A. F. Park ; Exhorter, Philip Becker.

There was a Sabbath-school established in 1828-29, with the following officers : Rev. Noah Bigelow, president ; Adonijah Bidwell, vice-president ; Harry Truesdell, secretary ; Parla Foster, treasurer ; and three managers. It is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of one hundred scholars, and twenty-two officers and teachers. It has a fine library of choice and well-selected books, numbering about three hundred volumes. The present officers are Noyes Bristol, superintendent ; William Coon, assistant superintendent ; Flavia Bristol, temporary superintendent ; Frank Johnson, secretary ; George Johnson, treasurer ; Alden Williams, librarian ; Thomas Miller, assistant librarian.

NORTH HILLSDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This class is supposed to have been formed about 1810-11, though it is possible it may not have been earlier than 1815. It consisted of about ten members, among whom were Richard Bartlett, M. D., Abraham Overhiser, Aaron Shaw, Mr. Burtis, and Peggy Pierce.

The first church building was erected in company with the Baptist society, and stood on the site of the Baptist church. In 1837 it was decided to erect a separate house

of worship. The site was chosen near the North Hillsdale cemetery, and the present church building erected. It was dedicated late in the fall of 1838, Rev. Benjamin Griffin, presiding elder, preaching the discourse. The work was done by Philip Becker, and the cost was about \$3500. In 1859 it was repaired and enlarged by the addition of a porch and tower, at a cost of about \$1500. The present valuation is \$4000. The society was incorporated under the general statute, Jan. 22, 1838, as the "Wesleyan Chapel of North Hillsdale." The first trustees were Nicholas C. Tyler, Barnett Overhiser, Allen Gildersleeve, Barnett Burtiss, and Levi Pierce. In 1859 the church passed through a wonderful period of refreshing, in the course of which upwards of eighty persons professed conversion, and the membership of the church was largely increased. The present membership is about fifty or sixty.

The pastors since 1839 are known, but previous to that time cannot be ascertained. The following is as perfect a list as we have been able to obtain, viz: Revs. Albert Nash, George Brown, William McK. Bangs, Charles C. Keys, Thomas Bainbridge, W. W. Brewer, John A. Sillick, David L. Marks, Lucius H. King, William Ostrander, Alexander H. Ferguson, Henry Cox, John W. Jones, Marvin R. Lent, Josiah L. Dickerson, W. L. Winans, E. B. Shurter, Henry H. Birkins, W. J. Ives, David B. Turner, Edward Ashton, Nathan Hubbell, J. H. Champion, William Hall, E. H. Roys, J. H. Lane, O. P. Crandall.

The present officers of the church are Peter B. Hollenbeck, Jackson Palmer, John S. White, Henry W. Downing, David A. Nichols, Austin Morey, John S. Shutts, Allen B. Downing, Homer Trafford, trustees; David A. Nichols, Austin Morey, Jackson Palmer, John S. White, Homer Trafford, stewards; Homer Trafford, class-leader and clerk.

For a number of years a Sabbath-school has been main-

tained, with an average attendance of about twenty-five. The present officers are Homer Trafford, superintendent; John S. Shutts, assistant superintendent; Frank Downing, secretary; Dorr Mitchell, librarian and treasurer.

WEST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

Previous to the organization of a class there was occasional preaching in the west part of the town by preachers from Hudson, Hillsdale, and other places.

These early meetings were held at different places, among others at Knapp school-house and the residences of Augustus Reed and Thomas Haywood.

The class was a small one, and was formed about 1835. It was an outgrowth of the church at Hillsdale village. Among the prominent members were Joseph Morehouse, Benjamin Snyder, William Higgins, John Higgins, Josiah Knapp, Titus Simpson, D. Higgins, Joseph D. Goodsell, and Andrew Higgins, who was the first class-leader, and held that office from 1835 till his death, in 1875.

The church building was erected in the summer of 1854, and was finished in 1855. It is forty-two feet long by thirty feet wide, and the posts are twenty feet high. It was built by Robert L. Burdick, who received as his remuneration the sum of \$1495. The bell cost about \$260, and the furniture about \$50. The total cost of the structure was nearly \$2100. The site, consisting of one acre of land, was given by Milo and Amanda Bissell, and the lot was surveyed by Hezekiah Van Deusen, May 7, 1853. The deed bears date May 31, 1853.

The society became incorporated April 3, 1855, and elected Jos. D. Goodsell, Moses Becker, Milo Bissell, trustees. Alanson D. Apley and Joseph D. Goodsell presided at the meeting, and Andrew Higgins acted as secretary. Rev. Daniel Wager, of Ghent, a local preacher, was one of the earliest preachers; also Rev. Timothy Benedict. Since 1850 it has been supplied in connection with

the Methodist Episcopal church in Hillsdale village until 1875, since which time it has been connected with the North Hillsdale church. The pastors since 1850 have been Revs. Lucius H. King, William Ostrander, Alexander H. Ferguson, Henry Cox, Marvin R. Lent, H. B. Mead, James N. Shaffer, Charles S. Brown, L. W. Walsworth, Oliver V. Amerman, Henry H. Birkins, William S. Bouton, Abram Davis, Alfred Coons, E. H. Roys, J. H. Lane, O. P. Crandall.

HARLEMVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1822 stated religious meetings were held in the vicinity of Harlemville in barns, school-houses, and private dwellings. About 1822 a class was formed, among whom we find were Zedick Knapp, Eben Mallery, Eben Soule, William Sawyer, Abraham Winn, Daniel Downing, David Downing, Elias Downing, John Richmond, Peleg Richmond, Perez Richmond, George Richmond, Harry Richmond, Martin Spencer, Martin Terry, and Thomas Palmer.

The funeral of Presiding Elder Moriatty, who died very suddenly on Friday morning previous to an appointed quarterly meeting, was held in the barn of Daniel Downing, one of the oldest Methodists of this vicinity.

In the year 1822 the first church was built, on lands donated for the purpose by Stephen Richmond. It was built by Alexander Rowley, and stood about two miles east of Harlemville. It was a Union church, owned in part by the Baptists, and was called the "Downing Church." It was a frame building, thirty-six by forty feet, and cost about \$1000. The dedication was held in the fall of 1822, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. George Coles.

The society became incorporated Jan. 4, 1854, at a meeting presided over by Aaron Hunt, Jr., and Joseph Richards. The first board of trustees elected at that

meeting consisted of Messrs. Ebenezer Goodseil, George W. Richmond, Philip Wiltsie, Joseph P. Downing, Riley S. Palmer, Ira Palmer, and William D. Mercer.

During the following summer a Methodist Episcopal church was built in Harlemlville. It was thirty-two by forty-six feet, cost about \$2500, and was dedicated in the fall of 1854, by Rev. Lucius H. King. The building committee was Messrs. Fayette M. Blunt, Riley S. Palmer, William D. Mercer. Richard Simmons was the builder. This church is still in use by the society.

From a diligent search of the records, and from the recollection of members of the society, we are able to give the following list of ministers who have acted as pastors of this church. They were Revs. Lewis McK. Pease, D. Starks, Arnold Scholefield, Phineas Rice, — Griffin, Edward S. Stout, Adee Vail, George C. Bancroft, John Campbell, Denton Keeler, John Davies, David Hery, Jr., Aaron Hunt, Jr., David Lyman, James Y. Bates, De Loss Lull, Amos N. Mulnix, Oscar Haviland, Edward Ashton, D. Gibson, J. O. Kern, J. H. Lane, and E. B. Pierce.

At the old "Downing church" Elders Abel Brown and — Leland, ministers of the Baptist denomination, frequently preached. The latter was quite eccentric in his ways. It is told of him that he once, when over eighty years of age, prefaced his sermon by quoting the familiar lines,—

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage," etc.

David Wager, of Ghent, and three men of the name of Soules, were local preachers, and often officiated at the meetings.

A very extensive revival occurred under the preaching of Rev. Elbert Osborn in 1831 or 1832, and another in 1845, under the ministry of Rev. Adee Vail. The present number of communicants is eighty, and the following are the present officers, viz: George W. Downing, Davis Dis-

brow, Jacob Hess, Norman Becker, Isaac Coons, Wesley Hogeboom, Madison Downing, trustees; Joseph P. Downing, Isaac Coons, William Washburn, stewards; Joseph P. Downing, class-leader. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1823 or 1824, with Abraham Winn as superintendent.

The present officers are James R. New, superintendent; Mrs. F. A. Mercer, assistant superintendent; T. Dean, secretary; Norman Becker, treasurer; Wesley Hogeboom, librarian; William Gardiner, chorister; Samuel Downing, Mrs. F. A. Mercer, Sunday-school committee; J. P. Downing, D. Vincent, C. Vincent, Sarah Krum, Mrs. Norman Becker, Mrs. William Washburn, Mrs. Davis Disbrow, Mrs. I. Downing, teachers. The present membership of scholars is one hundred.

HILLSDALE LODGE, NO. 612 F. AND A. M.

The first Masonic society in Hillsdale antedates the century, though the exact date of its organization is not now known. It was called Mount Vernon Lodge, and flourished until the anti-Mason excitement swept over the country, when it was wrecked by that storm. Prominent among its members were John B. Sharts, Samuel Judson, Artemus Johnson, John Collin, Joel Blackman, David Persons, Thaddeus Reed, John Pixley, and James Bryan. Several years afterward another lodge was instituted, known as Friendship Lodge, No. 125. It was chartered with seven members, and the first officers were David G. Woodin, Master; Samuel Judson, S. W.; Jefferson B. Bingham, J. W.; James W. White, Sec.; Alfred G. Bidwell, Treas.; Philip Becker, S. D.; John P. Sharts, J. D.

Henry A. Collin was the first initiate, and among the other prominent members were Richard H. Bartlett, Allen Sweet, John Miller, and Frelin Van Deusen. The Masters were Philip Becker, Henry A. Collin, William Elton.

The lodge met in Hillsdale for some time, and flour-

ished to a marked degree ; then the place of meeting was changed to Copake for two or three years, and returning again to Hillsdale, it flourished for a time, and in 1858 surrendered its charter.

The present lodge was instituted in 1867, but had been working under a dispensation for some months previous. The first officers were Philip Becker, M. ; David C. Baird, S. W. ; Martin J. Wagner, J. W. ; Eliphalet Dimmick, Sec. ; John B. Sharts, Treas. ; Samuel Judson, S. D. ; Walter Shaver, J. D.

The Masters who have passed the chair are Philip Becker, Philip Becker, Jr., George M. Bullock, and Charles M. Bell. The present officers are Platt Rogers, M. ; Theodore P. Melius, S. W. ; Gilbert A. Deane, J. W. ; Grosvenor A. Knox, Tres. ; Jacob L. Spade, Sec. ; George M. Bullock, S. D. ; Latting Bixby, J. D. ; David Brusie, S. M. C. ; William Atkinson, J. M. C. ; William Coons, Chap. ; Ezra J. Beardsley, Tyler ; H. G. Westlake, F. Van Deusen, Charles M. Bell, Trustees.

The lodge has fitted up the hall at an expense of several hundred dollars, meets regularly twice each month, and is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of ninety-six.

The places of historic interest in Hillsdale are not numerous. The southwestern part of the town was in early times called "Nobletown," and apparently received its name from one Robert Noble, who was a leader of the anti-renters during the troubles in the middle of the last century. Where he lived cannot now be ascertained. There was a gore of land in the south part of the town which was in dispute between Van Rensselaer and Livingston, but a line was finely agreed upon between them. In 1791, Sheriff Hogeboom, while on his return from serving some processes in this section, was assailed by a band of disguised men, and was killed by a musket ball. The scene of this tragedy was near the town line of Clav-

erack, in the Jordan neighborhood. The surrounding hills here huddle together and open out into a broad vale looking to the westward and extending for some miles into the town of Claverack. No one was convicted of the crime, but one Jonathan Arnold suspected, fled, was arrested, tried, and acquitted. On the trial it was proven that he had loaded his gun with a ball, while the others were loaded with blank cartridges.

During the War of 1812 a large number of men were drafted or enlisted from this town, but no record of their names has been preserved.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN F. COLLIN,

the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., in a house which stood on the site of his present residence, on the 30th of April, 1802. Paul Collin, a French Huguenot, married Judith Vallean, and emigrated from France, settling at Narraganset, Rhode Island, in 1686. He was the original ancestor of the Collin family in this country. He had a son, John, born in Rhode Island, who, about 1730, was employed by John Merwin of Milford Conn., to command a vessel called the "Swan," engaged in the West India trade. Subsequently, while in command of that vessel, he married Hannah, daughter of John Merwin, the proprietor. He was lost, with his vessel, at sea in 1746, leaving two sons, John and David Collin, the former the grandfather of the subject of this biography. He married Sarah Arnold, and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., whence he subsequently removed to Hillsdale, Columbia Co. His oldest son, Antony Collin, was made a prisoner in the War of the Revolution, and died on board the prison-ship at New York, in 1777. John Collin died in 1809, leaving a son, John, and daugh-

ter, Hannah, the former being the father of John Francis Collin. He (John Collin) was born in Amenia, Dutchess Co., Sept. 16, 1772, and died in Hillsdale, in December, 1833. He married Ruth Holman Johnson, Oct. 23, 1798, was by occupation a farmer, and reared a family of seven children, who survived him.

John Francis, the second son, was reared on the homestead, and bred to the occupation of his father. Being of a studious turn of mind, he pursued his education chiefly at home, adding to the advantages of the common schools a thorough course of self-culture, embracing the branches usually taught in academies. He has followed the habits of study thus early begun all his life, and has a firm conviction of the truth of the adage that a man is never too old to learn something useful. He is well informed in classical and general literature, and has an accurate knowledge of history, especially that relating to his own country.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has been called to fill several important positions of responsibility and trust in his town and county. Besides holding many of the minor town offices, he was a member of the board of supervisors for many years, a member of the Legislature in 1834, and a representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress, from 1845 to 1847.

In local affairs his life has been an active one, being employed in many cases as an arbitrator and in the settlement of many estates, his sound judgment and practical knowledge eminently qualifying him for such duties. He is a man of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, strict integrity and uprightness of character, and is liberal in the distribution of his means for the promotion of all worthy objects.

In 1827 he was married to Miss Pamela Jane Tullar, of Egremont, Mass., by whom he had four children, all of whom are living. She died in 1870. In 1871 he married

for his second wife Miss Jane Becker, of Hillsdale, and by this marriage has one child, Frank B. Collin. His eldest son, John F. Collin, is a farmer, residing with his father. Quincy J. Collin is a clergyman, residing at Santa Clara, Cal. The elder daughter, Pamela Loranía, married Rev. John Bradin, who resides in Nashville, Tenn. Frances Amelia married Sylvester Barbour, Esq., an attorney-at-law, residing in Hartford, Conn.

ELISHA W. BUSHNELL

was born in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1818. His grandfather, George Bushnell, was born in Saybrook, Conn., whence he emigrated to Hillsdale at the age of eighteen, and settled on the adjoining farm west of the present Bushnell homestead. He had six children, among whom was John Bushnell, the second son, who was the father of Elisha W. Bushnell, whose name stands at the head of this article.

John Bushnell was born on the farm where his father first settled, Sept. 26, 1789; married Sept. 1810, to Loxea Lay, of Westbrook, Conn.; was a farmer by occupation, a man of energy and enterprise, and highly esteemed for his excellent character. He had ten children, all of whom reached maturity, and six of whom are now living.

Elish W. is the fifth child of John Bushnell. He was brought up on the farm, and educated in his boyhood at the common schools. In the fall of 1839 he settled on the place he now occupies, afterwards purchasing the interest of his brother George. On the 18th of September, 1840, he was married to Emma, daughter of Dr. Benjamin House, of Hillsdale.

Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the formation of the latter party. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and served the succeeding term with credit.

Mr. Bushnell has been a thoroughgoing and enterprising farmer. He has not only surrounded himself and family with the conveniences and comforts of a most desirable home, but has acquired a competence of this world's goods, and has been liberal in the use of his means for the higher aims and objects of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have had five children, only two of whom are living, viz. : Sarah E., wife of Mr. A. F. Park, of Otsego county, farmer, now residing in Hillsdale ; and George V. Bushnell, a graduate of Yale College in 1874, and since then engaged chiefly in teaching as an occupation.

Mr. Bushnell has been an active member of the Columbia County Agricultural Society since 1842, and held the office of president of the same from 1850 to 1855.

CHAPTER XXII.

RESIDENTS OF HILLSDALE, FROM LAWRENCE & CO.'S COUNTY DIRECTORY, 1880-81.

List of Residents of Hillsdale, as published in the Columbia County Directory of 1880-81, giving their occupation and Post Office Address.

Hillsdale was formed from Claverack as a district March 26, 1782 ; recognized as a town March 7, 1788, and a part of Austerlitz was taken off in 1818. The surface is broken by ranges of high hills extending in a northerly and southerly direction and separated by narrow valleys. Green River crosses the north-east corner, and several small streams, which form the headwaters of Roeliff Jansen's and Claverack Creeks, take their rise in the town. The soil is a gravelly loam and clay. The town was settled at a very early day, the southerly part by immigrants from Massachusetts and the northerly by Dutch settlers. The first church (Baptist) was organized June 23, 1787, and Rev. Stephen Gano, D. D., was the first pastor. There are three Post Offices in the town, viz. : Hillsdale, Harlemville, and Green River.

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Acker Gertrude,		Hillsdale.
Adams Asher J.	farmer,	"
Adams Wm. J.	"	"
Albert John M.	mason,	"
Albert Michael,	carpenter,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Albert Philip,	"	Hillsdale
Albert William,	"	"
Allen John W.	farmer	"
Allen Lyman	"	"
Allen Peter,	"	"
Ames Louis M.	"	"
Andrews Alonzo D.	"	"
Andrews Francis E.	"	"
Andrews William,	"	"
Ashley Mrs. Elizabeth, wid.		"
Atkins William,	moulder,	"
Babcock Richard,	carpenter,	"
Bagley Erastus,		Green River
Bailey Samuel,	farmer,	Hillsdale
Bain Isaac F.	"	"
Bain Smith,	"	"
Barrett Richard,	baggage-master,	"
Barrow Thomas.	laborer,	"
Bartlett Charles,	farmer,	"
Bartlett Mrs. E. C. wid.		"
Bartlett Jackson,	"	"
Bartlett John M.	engineer,	"
Bartlett Richard,	R. R. agent,	"
Beard William,	engineer,	"
Becker Aaron S.	farmer,	"
Becker Albert M.	"	"
Becker Allen J.	"	"
Becker Augustus C.	laborer,	"
Becker Byron,	farmer	"
Becker Charles,	"	"
Becker Charles,	carpenter,	"
Becker Charles F.	"	"
Becker Geo. I.	farmer,	"
Becker George W.	laborer,	"
Becker Henry L.	farmer,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Becker John A.	farmer,	Hillsdale.
Becker Mervin,	"	"
Becker Moses,	"	"
Becker Norman,	"	"
Becker Norton R.	"	"
Becker Peter J.	laborer,	"
Becker Peter M.	farmer,	"
Becker Peter O.	"	"
Becker Philip,	painter,	"
Becker Philip, Jr.	"	"
Becker Richard H.	carpenter,	"
Becker Silas,	farmer,	"
Becker Stephen C.	"	"
Becker William H.	"	"
Bell Charles M.	att'y at law,	"
Benedict Napoleon T.	farmer,	"
Best Andrew J.	"	"
Best Edgar,	"	"
Best Henry,	"	"
Best Henry B.	"	"
Best Henry J.	"	"
Best Ruggles,	"	"
Best Samuel,	"	"
Best Sylvester,	"	"
Bevins James,	laborer	"
Bille Alexander,	"	"
Bille Amos,	"	"
Birdsall James,	"	"
Bixby Latting,	farmer,	"
Bixby Owen.	"	"
Blackman Charles,	"	"
Blackman Joel,	"	"
Blinn Mrs. Malinda, wid.		"
Boice Herman,		"
Boice Jonathan,	farmer,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Boice Jonathan Jr.	farmer,	Hillsdale.
Boice Mervin,	"	"
Bonet Joseph,		"
Boright John,	laborer,	"
Bosworth Foster,		"
Bosworth John P.		"
Boyes Elias,	butcher,	"
Brayne William,	farmer,	"
Brayne William A.	"	"
Bristol N.	carpenter,	"
Broughton Geo. W.	farmer,	"
Broughton Jesse C.	"	"
Brusie Ambrose,	"	"
Brusie Andrew,	"	"
Brusie Charles F.	hotel.	"
Brusie Ford,	laborer,	"
Brusie, Frank,	farmer,	"
Brusie, George,	carpenter,	"
Brusie Henry,	painter,	"
Brusie John,	carpenter,	"
Brusie John D.	farmer,	"
Brusie Lineus,	carpenter,	"
Brusie Wm.	farmer,	"
Buckbee Gifford,	laborer,	"
Bull Charles,	farmer,	"
Bulkeley Henry,	att'y at law,	"
Bulkeley Joshua H.	post master,	"
Bullock George M.	coal and lumber,	"
Bullock Major M.	" "	"
Bullock William C.	clerk,	"
Bunt Andrew,	farmer,	"
Burgher Charles,	"	"
Burton George F.	"	"
Bushnell Elisha,	"	"
Bushnell George V.	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Bushnell Walter,	farmer,	Hillsdale.
Butler Edward,	harness-maker,	"
Butler Mrs. Elizabeth,	widow,	"
Byrne Ezra,	real estate agt,	"
Cameron Isaac V.	farmer,	"
Consadine Michael,	laborer,	"
Cannon Richard,	station agent,	"
Chase Isaac N.	farmer,	"
Chase John M.	"	"
Christina Mrs. B.	widow,	"
Church Mrs. Sarah,	widow,	"
Church, Charles M.	teacher,	"
Clark Rev. James E.	Presby'n clergyman,	"
Classon Charles,	farmer,	"
Classon Charles, Jr.,	"	"
Classon John,	"	"
Classon Lewis,	"	"
Cole John W.	"	"
Cole Michael,	laborer,	"
Cole Phineas,	"	"
Collin John F.	farmer,	"
Collin John Jr.,	"	"
Collins Lovell D.	"	"
Conkle John,	laborer,	"
Contona Charles,	"	"
Contona Joseph,	"	"
Converse William,	"	"
Cook Leman,	farmer,	"
Coons Rev. Alfred,	M. E. clergyman,	"
Coons Edwin A.	farmer,	"
Coons Frank,	laborer,	"
Coons Isaac,	farmer,	"
Coons Jacob,	laborer,	"
Coons John,	"	"
Coons Levi,	farmer,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Coons Lewis,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Coons Millard,	"	"
Coons William,	farmer,	"
Coons William,	stone cutter,	"
Corbett Daniel,	farmer,	"
Corbett Lawrence,	"	"
Cornell Charles,	"	"
Cornell Dr. Henry,	physician,	"
Cornell Howard N.	laborer,	"
Cornell Orville,	"	"
Craig Esau,	"	"
Crandell Norman,	farmer,	"
Crandell Orrin P.		"
Crow Charles,	laborer,	"
Crow Charles,	justice of the peace,	"
Crow Emmett,	printer,	"
Culver Charles,		"
Cunningham James,	farmer,	"
Curtis Joel G.	" deputy sheriff,	"
Curtis Thomas J.	"	"
Dakin Ambrose,	miller.	"
Dean Addison,	iron manufacturer,	"
Dean Albert,	farmer,	Harlemville.
Dean Randall,	"	Hillsdale.
Dean Gilbert,	book-keeper,	"
Dean Henry,	farmer,	Harlemville.
Dean James,	"	Hillsdale.
Dean Mortimer,	engineer,	"
Dean Talmadge,	farmer,	Harlemville.
Dean William,	"	Hillsdale.
Debell Weedon,	"	"
Decker Anson,	"	"
Decker Henry,	"	"
Decker John,	"	"
Decker Russell,	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Decker Seymour,	farmer	Hillsdale.
Decker William,	"	Harlemville.
DeGroff James,	farmer & speculator,	Hillsdale.
Delamater George,	farmer,	"
Delear John,	laborer.	"
Dennis Albert,	"	"
Dennis Edward,	farmer,	"
Dimmick Theophilus,	general store,	"
Disbrow Davis,	farmer,	Harlemville.
Disbrow Willis,	justice of the peace,	"
Dorr Mrs. Julia A. wid.		Hillsdale.
Dorr Martin H.	lawyer,	"
Dorr Seneca,		"
Doty George,	farmer,	"
Dougherty James,	harnessmaker,	"
Douglass George,	farmer,	"
Downing Allen B.	"	"
Downing Charles,	"	Harlemville.
Downing Frank,	"	Hillsdale,
Downing Henry,	laborer,	"
Downing Isaac,	"	Harlemville.
Downing Peter N.	"	"
Downing William,	"	Hillsdale.
Duff Henry,	laborer,	"
Dunn Christian,	"	"
Dunn James,	"	"
Dunn Martin,	farmer,	"
Dunn Patrick,	"	"
Dunn Timothy,	"	"
Duntz John L.	"	"
Duplain Joseph,	laborer,	"
Dutcher Ambrose,	farmer,	"
Dutcher Charles,	"	"
Dutcher David,	"	"
Elliott Sarah,		"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Evans Richard,	laborer	Hillsdale.
Evans Thomas,	farmer	"
Everts David M.	"	"
Everts Richard,	"	"
Everts Thomas,	"	"
Everts William,		"
Everts William P.	"	"
Farrell John,	laborer,	"
Fellows Aaron,	"	"
Ferguson Francis,	farmer,	"
Ferguson Thomas,	"	"
Finkle Ebenezer,	"	"
Finkle Joseph,	laborer,	"
Fitzpatrick John,	"	"
Flanigan Hugh,	"	"
Flanigan John,	farmer,	"
Folandt Albertus,	laborer,	"
Folandt Philip,	"	"
Folandt William,	"	"
Foster Allen,	farmer,	"
Foster Mrs. S. M. wid.		"
Foster Theodore,	"	"
Foster William,	"	"
Fowler Charles,	"	"
Fruyer Philip,	laborer,	"
Frehan Charles W.	"	"
Fuller Orson,	general store,	"
Gardner William H.	farmer,	"
Garner A.		"
Garrison Edward,	laborer,	"
Garrison John,	"	"
Garrison Stephen,	"	"
Garrison William,	"	"
Gaylord John H.	farmer,	"
Gilbert Amos,	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Gilbert George,	farmer,	Hillsdale.
Gilbert James W.	"	"
Gilbert John M.	"	"
Gilbert Lorenzo.	supervisor,	"
Gilbert Rodney H.	farmer,	"
Gildersleeve Allen H.		"
Glover Norman,	laborer,	"
Goodsell Joseph,	farmer,	"
Gorsline, Frederick,	"	"
Gorsline James K.	"	"
Groat Alfred,	stone cutter,	"
Groshen Edgar,	laborer,	"
Grubb Henry,	"	"
Ham John,	"	"
Ham Homer,	"	"
Hammond Mrs. S. wid.		"
Hann George,	farmer,	"
Hann Joseph,	"	"
Handy Edward,	laborer,	"
Hanor Charles,	farmer,	"
Hanor Datus E.	"	"
Hanor Rutson,	"	"
Hardick Abram J.	"	"
Hardick John F.	"	"
Harvey Henry D.	jeweler,	"
Hay Paul,	laborer,	"
Haywood Albertson,	farmer,	"
Haywood Josephus,	"	"
Haywood Martin,	"	"
Haywood Orrin,	wagon-maker,	"
Haywood Wellington,	farmer,	"
Hinkle John,	"	"
Hitchcock John,	"	"
Hoffman George,	"	"
Hoffman Thomas,	laborer,	Harlemville.

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Hollenbeck Hartin,	farmer,	Hillsdale.
Hollenbeck Peter B.	"	"
Hollenbeck Thomas,	"	"
Hollenbeck William,	"	"
Holmes John E.	laborer,	Harlemville.
Holsapple Hoffman,	farmer,	Hillsdale.
Holsapple Martin H.	"	"
House Miss Elizabeth,	"	"
Huggins Henry,	millor,	"
Higgins John W.	agent,	"
Hunt Aaron,	farmer,	"
Hunt Benson A.	"	"
Hunt Edward B.	"	"
Hunt George,	"	"
Hunt Gilbert L.	"	"
Hunt Leon,	"	"
Hunt Rutsen,	"	"
Iler Michael,	laborer,	"
Johns David M.	"	"
Johns Martin,	"	"
Johns Ward,	"	"
Johnson Billings,	farmer,	"
Johnson Franklin,	"	"
Johnson George L.	"	"
Johnson Herman S.	publisher,	"
Johnson Hiram W.	farmer,	"
Johnson John Q.	"	"
Johnson Parley,	"	"
Johnson Theophilus,	"	"
Johnson William,	"	"
Jones Morris,	laborer,	"
Jones Moses,	farmer,	"
Jones Silas W.	laborer,	"
Jordan Abram,	"	"
Jordan William,	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Joyce John,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Joyce Martin,	"	"
Joyce Patrick,	"	"
Judson John E.	farmer,	"
Keller John H.	undertaker,	"
King William,		"
Knox G. A.		"
Kosina Frank,	laborer,	"
Krick John,	farmer,	"
Lambert Claudius,	tailor,	"
Lasher Eli,	laborer,	"
Lawrence Chas. H.	farmer,	"
Lawrence George,	laborer,	"
Leach Ephraim,		"
Leightel George,	"	"
Levy William,	farmer,	"
Loomis Ebenezer,	laborer,	"
Loomis Joseph,	farmer,	"
Loring Henry,	"	"
Loring Horace,	"	"
Love David A.	"	"
Love Frank,	"	"
Love Nicholas,	"	"
Love Sylvester B.	"	"
Love William M.	"	"
McAlpine John E.	"	"
McAlpine Orville,	laborer,	"
McCoy Michael,	"	"
McDonald James M.	"	"
McDonald Thomas,	"	"
McIntosh James G.	"	"
McIntosh Lee,	"	"
McIntosh William,	"	"
McKern William,	"	"
Madison Frank.	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Madison Henry,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Madison Sherman,	“	“
Maghar Michael,	“	“
Makeley Jacob W.	“	“
Mallory William A.	farmer,	“
Martin Francis,	“	“
Mason Carlos F.	laborer,	“
Maxfield Albert,	“	“
Maxfield Anthony,	“	“
Maxfield John,	“	“
Maxfield Martin,	“	“
Mercer George M.	farmer,	“
Mercer William D.	“	“
Mercer William F.	“	“
Michael Augustus,	“	“
Michael Henry,	laborer,	“
Miller James M.	farmer,	“
Miller John J.	laborer,	“
Miller Thomas S.	farmer,	“
Miller Walter,	“	“
Miller Walter jr.	“	“
Miller William C.	“	“
Minkler Charles,	laborer,	“
Minkler George,	“	“
Minkler William,	“	“
Mitchel Allison C.	farmer,	“
Mitchel Frank,	“	“
Mitchel Samuel,	“	“
Mitchel Stephen W.	“	“
Morehouse Alanson,	“	“
Morey Austin,	“	“
Morey Eugene,	“	“
Morey Smith,	“	“
Mosher Hiram,	laborer,	“
Munger Aaron,	farmer,	“

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Murphy Peter,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Murray William,	“	“
Nash David L.	farmer,	“
New Edward A.	“	“
New James K.	“	“
Nichols David A.	“	“
Nooding John,	laborer,	“
Oreock Alexander,	“	“
Osborn Elisha C.	farmer.	“
Ostrander Benjamin,	“	“
Ostrander John H.	“	“
Ostrander Peter J.	“	“
Overhiser Ambrose L.	“	“
Overhiser John,		“
Palmer Alfred C.	“	“
Palmer Allen J.	“	“
Palmer Allen B.	“	“
Palmer Charles	“	“
Palmer Charles H.	“	“
Palmer Dewitt C.	“	“
Palmer Elmer,	“	“
Palmer Jackson,	“	“
Palmer Justus,	“	“
Palmer Stephen,	“	“
Palmer Wesley,	laborer,	“
Palmer Wm. C.	farmer	“
Palmer Wm. H.	“	“
Park Arthur F.	“	“
Parsons William,	shoemaker,	“
Parsons Wm. D.	farmer,	“
Peck Charles,	“	“
Phelps Albert N.	laborer,	“
Phelps Nicholas N.	farmer,	“
Phelps Wesley,	laborer,	“
Phieffer John H.	“	“

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Phillips Chester,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Phillips George H.	farmer,	"
Phillips Garnet,	"	"
Phillips Harlow,	"	"
Phillips Henry,	"	"
Phillips James,	"	"
Phillips John,	"	"
Phillips Solomon,	laborer,	"
Phillips Spencer,	"	"
Phillips William,	"	"
Plass George,	farmer,	"
Platzer Charles,	"	"
Platzer E.	"	"
Poucher Peter,	laborer,	"
Prior John,	"	"
Prior Theodore,	"	"
Pultz Cyrus,	"	"
Pultz Daniel,		"
Pultz Norman G.	farmer,	Harlemville.
Pultz Phillip H.		"
Pulver Freland,	book-keeper,	Hillsdale.
Quick John E.	farmer,	"
Race Jacob,	laborer,	"
Race John,	"	"
Radick John,	hotel,	"
Raught John,	farmer,	"
Richmond George W.	"	"
Rivenburgh Adam,	"	"
Rivenburgh Charles,	"	"
Robinson, Charles,		"
Robinson George,	"	"
Robinson Philo,	laborer,	"
Robinson Nicholas,	notary public,	"
Rogers Henry,	laborer,	"
Roney Norman,	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Rosevere George,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Rosman Jacob G.	farmer,	"
Rowe DeWitt N.	"	"
Rowe Henry J.	justice of the peace,	"
Rowe John G.	farmer,	"
Rudie Rudolph,	laborer,	"
Sabin Myron J.	wagon-maker,	"
Scales William B.	clerk,	"
Schilling Albert,	farmer,	"
Schilling Charles,	"	"
Schilling Henry,	"	"
Scott Allen,	laborer,	"
Scott George,	"	"
Scott Harvey,	"	"
Scutt Caleb,	"	"
Scutt Edward,	"	"
Scutt Edwin,	"	"
Scutt John,	"	"
Scutt Lester,	"	"
Scutt Martin,	"	"
Scutt Sanford,	"	"
Scutt Walter,	"	"
Sea Darius,	"	"
Sea Lewis,	"	"
See Frederick,	"	"
See William,	"	"
Shafer Walter,	hotel,	"
Sharts Herbert L.	farmer,	"
Sharts Ichy,	laborer,	"
Sharts John G.	farmer,	"
Sharts Marvin,	"	"
Shaver Albert,	laborer,	"
Sheldon Allen,	commission merchant,	"
Sheldon Wilson,	laborer,	"
Shepard Albert,	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Shepard William,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Sherwood George,	"	"
Sherwood William,	"	"
Shufelt Goodman,	"	"
Shufelt Leonard,	farmer,	"
Shultis Alexander,	"	"
Shultis Benjamin,	"	"
Shultis Charles,	"	"
Shultis David,	"	"
Shults Alfred,	"	"
Shults John,	"	"
Shults John, Jr.	"	"
Shults John S.	laborer,	"
Shults Nehemiah,	farmer,	"
Shults Vanderline,	laborer,	"
Sefer John,	farmer,	Harlemville.
Signor Charles W.	"	Hillsdale.
Silvermail, John,	"	"
Simmons Friend E.	"	"
Simmons George,	laborer,	"
Simmons Louis,	"	"
Sitter Anthony,	farmer,	"
Sitter Erwin,	"	"
Smith John,	"	"
Snyder Alexander,	butcher,	"
Snyder Cornelius,	laborer,	"
Snyder Elias F.	farmer,	"
Snyder Frank,	"	"
Snyder Henry S.	"	"
Snyder Joseph,	"	"
Snyder Lester,	"	"
Snyder Peter,	laborer,	"
Snyder Peter B.	farmer,	"
Snyder Peter V.	"	"
Snyder Thomas H.	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Snyder William,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Sornborger George,		"
Speed George,	"	"
Spencer Norman,	"	"
Spencer Seymour,	farmer,	"
Staats William,	millor,	"
Stalker Isaac N.	farmer,	"
Stalker Nelson,	"	"
Standard Ambrose,	"	"
Steitz George F.	"	"
Steitz John H.	"	"
Steitz Valentine,	"	"
Stempel William,	"	"
Stevens Harvey,	clerk,	"
Stewerwald Charles,	farmer,	"
Stewerwald Charles Jr.	"	"
Stewart Ephriam,	"	"
Stickles David,	"	"
Stickles Frank,	"	"
Stickles Fred W.	laborer,	"
Stickles G. F.	farmer,	"
Stickles Theodore P.	laborer,	"
Stierwaldt Adam,	farmer,	"
Stierwaldt Adam G.	"	"
Stoddard Albert,	"	"
Stoddard David,	"	"
Stoddard John,	"	"
Stoefel Charles H.	laborer,	Harlemville.
Strachan David H.	general store,	Hillsdale.
Strachan Thomas		"
Sweet Grove M.		"
Sweet Hoffman,	hotel,	"
Sweet Martin J.	farmer,	"
TenBroeck Edward A.	"	"
TenBroeck Jay W.	blacksmith,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
TenBroeck Walter B.	blacksmith,	Hillsdale.
Terry Harvey,	farmer,	"
Thompson Henry,	"	"
Tinker George,	laborer	"
Tinker Newton,	"	"
Tinker Reuben,	"	"
Tipple Winthrop,	farmer,	"
Trafford Homer.		"
Trebilcox Clayton,	"	"
Trebilcox Dayton,	"	"
Tribilcox James,	"	"
Trebilcox Robert,	"	"
Traman George,	"	"
Truesdell John Q.	laborer,	"
Tyler Cyrenus,	farmer,	"
Usner Charles,	"	"
Usner Conrad,	"	"
VanBenschoten Henry,	shoemaker,	"
VanDeboe Adam D.	farmer,	"
VanDeusen Arthur,	"	"
VanDeusen Cornelius,	"	"
VanDeusen Lyman,	"	"
VanHoesen Leroy,	"	"
VanHoesen William,	"	"
VanTassel Ambrose,	"	"
VanTassel Martin,	butcher,	"
VanTassel Philo,	farmer,	"
Vedican William,	laborer,	"
Velie John,	"	"
Velie Samuel B.	"	"
Vosburgh Cornelius,	iron manufacturer,	"
Wagoner Henry,	farmer,	"
Waldorph John,	laborer,	"
Ward Charles,	"	"
Ward David,	farmer,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Ward Henry B.	farmer,	Hillsdale.
Ward James,	butcher,	"
Ward Michael,	farmer,	"
Ward Richard S.	"	"
Ward William,	butcher,	"
Washburn William,	farmer,	"
Weeks Robert,	laborer,	"
Winchell Seymour,	hotel,	"
Westlake Dr. H. G.	physician,	"
Wheeler Charles,	butcher,	"
Wheeler Richard H.		"
Whitbeck David,	farmer,	"
Whitbeck James,	"	"
Whitbeck Mervin,	"	"
Whitbeck Richard,	"	"
White John S.	"	"
White Lester,	"	"
White Rufus S.	"	"
White Thomas,	blacksmith,	"
Whitehead James,	farmer,	"
Whiteman Francis,	"	"
Wilbur Burtis,	"	"
Wilbur Lewis B.	laborer,	"
Wiley David T,	farmer,	"
Wiley Judson,		"
Wilkinson Harrison,	"	"
Wilkinson Hiram H.	"	"
Williams Aaron,	laborer,	"
Williams Ambrose,	farmer,	"
Williams Casper,	tinsmith,	"
Williams Cuyler,	artist,	"
Williams David W.	farmer,	"
Williams Edward,	laborer,	"
Williams Elijah H.	farmer,	"
Williams George W.	laborer	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Williams Kirk,	laborer,	Hillsdale.
Williams Leavitt E.	“	“
Williams Levi,	“	“
Williams Olden,	tinsmith,	“
Williams Sanford,	sawmill,	“
Willis Eugene,	farmer,	“
Willis Frank,	laborer,	“
Willis Stillman,	“	“
Willis Stillman H.	“	“
Willis William,	farmer,	“
Wilson James,	laborer,	“
Winters David,	farmer,	“
Winters Horace,	“	“
Winters Philo,	“	“
Wolf Frederick,	“	“
Woodin Charles T.	“	“
Woodin Harvey,	“	“
Woodin Henry C.	“	“
Wychoff Gee,	laborer,	“
Zeh Levi,		“
Zeh Simeon D.	clerk,	“

CHAPTER XXIII.

EARLY ACCOUNT OF HILLSDALE, FROM THE COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY OF 1871-72.

Hillsdale—When Settled as a Town—Population—Nationalities—Number of Schools, Teachers and Children—Amount expended for School Purposes—Post-villages—Churches—List of Residents, giving names, occupation, post-office address, and number of acres owned or leased by each.

Hillsdale was formed from Claverack, as a district, March 26, 1782, recognized as a town, March 7, 1788, and a part of Austerlitz was taken off in 1818. The surface is broken by ranges of hills which extend in a north and south direction, and are separated by narrow valleys. Its waters are small, but they afford a good supply of mill seats; they consist of Green River, which crosses the north-east corner, and several small streams which form the head-waters of Roeliff Jansens and Claverack Creeks. The soil consists of a gravelly loam and clay.

The population of the town in 1870 was 2,083. Of this number 1,949 were natives, and 134, foreigners; 2,077, white, and 6, colored. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, the town contained 18 school districts, and employed 18 teachers. The number of children of school age was 811; the average attendance, 259.691; and the amount expended for school purposes, \$4,187.88.

Hillsdale, (p. v.) on the south line, near the east corner, is a station on the Harlem R. R. It is a smart little vil-

lage of about 500 inhabitants, and contains two hotels, two churches, (M. E. and Presbyterian) about a half-dozen stores of various kinds, several wagon shops and blacksmith shops, a grist mill, saw mill, tin shop, harness shop and the foundry of Messrs. Williams & Loomis, manufacturers of the Hillsdale Iron-beam Plow, and all kinds of plow castings and cultivators. This station is the most important one on the Harlem Railroad, in the County, south of Chatham Village. The average amount paid, per month, on freight received is \$2,000; on freight forwarded, \$3,000; and the average amount received, per day, on passenger fares is \$40.

Harlemville, (p. v.) in the north-west corner, contains one hotel, three stores, a shoe shop, two wagon shops, three or four blacksmith shops and one church (M. E.)

Green River, (p. v.) in the north-east corner, derives its name from the river of the same name, on which it is located, and which rises in the town of Austerlitz, flows south-east and empties into the Housatonic River, in Connecticut. The stream, when the water is high, has a greenish appearance, and from this fact and the green trees along its bank its name is derived. The stream is noted for the abundance of trout it contains. The village contains one hotel, one church, (Christian) a shoe shop, blacksmith shop and saw mill.

The town was settled at a very early day; the south part by immigrants from Massachusetts, and the north by Dutch settlers. Among the latter were families by the name of Showerman, Blackman, Kinyon, Fregers, Evarts and Shurts. — Foster was one of the first settlers near Hillsdale village; and Cols. Wm. Tanner and Jared Winslow near Green River. The State surrendered its claims to the lands actually occupied March 12, 1793. Unhappy disputes relative to titles to land in this town, long agitated the inhabitants, and several lives were lost

in the controversy before it was finally settled by arbitration.

The East Hillsdale Baptist Church was organized with 14 members, May 28, 1787, and with Rev. Stephen Gano, D.D., as its first pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1787; and the present one, which will seat 250 persons, in 1839, at a cost of about \$6,000. The present number of members is 58. At present (May 1871) there is no pastor, Rev. E. Beardsley having left Jan. 1, 1871. This is the oldest church in the town, and the following are the names of the 14 constituent members at the date of its organization: "James Martin, Caleb Woodward, Jr., Ambrose Latting, Griffin Wilde, Joanna Latting, Ruth Jordan, Phebe Martin, Ester Terry, Rosannah West, Lucy Loop, Anna Woodward, Sarah Martin and Anna Wilde."

The First M. E. Church, of Hillsdale, was organized in 1808, with 30 members, by Rev. Wm. Swayze, and its first pastor was D. Ostrander. The first house of worship was erected in 1811, and the present one, which will seat 400 persons, in 1845, at a cost of \$6,000. The present pastor is Rev. A. Davis, and membership, 150.

The First Presbyterian Church, located at Hillsdale village, was organized August 16, 1831, by Rev. L. B. Van Dyck, who was its first pastor, with 14 members. The first edifice was accepted by the Society July 4, 1833; it was repaired in 1851, and will seat 300 persons. Its value is \$5,000. The present membership is 50, and Rev. Winthrop H. Phelps is its pastor. During the pastorate of Rev. L. B. Van Dyck, from its organization to July 25, 1834, 100 persons joined the Church.

The West Hillsdale M. E. Church was organized some 40 years since. The first and present edifice, which will seat 300 persons, was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$2,500. The first pastor was Rev. Elbert Osborn; the present one is Rev. Abraham Davis. Its present membership is 75.

The North Hillsdale M. E. Church erected their present house of worship, which will seat 225 persons, in 1837, at a cost of \$5,000. Its present pastor is Rev. J. H. Champion.

The Harlemville M. E. Church erected their first house in 1820 ; and the present one, which will seat 250 persons, and whose estimated value is \$3,000, in 1854. Rev.— Croft is the present pastor.

The Christian Church, located at Green River, was organized in 1851, with 30 members, and Allen Hayward as its first pastor. The house of worship was erected the following year. It will seat 400 persons, and its estimated value is \$2,000. The present pastor is Thomas Taylor, and the membership, about 20.

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address
Abel William, 135	farmer,	Craryville
Adsit Charles, 300	sawmill and farmer,	Green River
Aims W. F.	laborer,	Craryville
Albert Michael, 5	farmer,	"
Albert William, 1	wagon maker,	"
Allen John A. 200	farmer,	Hillsdale
Andrews H. W. 180	"	Craryville
Andrews Hezekiah, 10	carpenter,	"
Atkinson Wm. 4	moulder,	"
Avall Henry,	shoe maker,	"
Babcock Richard, 2	carpenter,	"
Bain Isaac F. 30	farmer,	"
Baird David C.	track master	"
Baird William, 350	farmer,	Green River
Barrett Richard,	baggage master,	Hillsdale
Bartlett Jackson, 5	farmer,	"
Bartlett Richard, 133	"	"
Beach E. Pratt,	teacher,	"
Becker B. G. 160	assessor and farmer,	Philmont
Becker Chas. F. 110	farmer,	Green River

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Becker Geo. I. 1	carpenter,	Harlemville
Becker Henry L.	"	Hillsdale
Becker Moses, 360	farmer,	Philmont
Becker N. A. 119	"	Harlemville
Becker Obed U. 5	"	"
Becker Peter M. 335	"	"
Becker Peter J. 1 1-4	carpenter,	Hillsdale
Becker Peter O. 320	farmer,	"
Becker Philip,	painter,	"
Becker Philip, 14	farmer,	"
Becker R. H. 190	"	"
Becker Stephen C. 165	"	"
Becker Wm. H. 335	"	Harlemville
Bell Charles M. 1	attorney at law,	Hillsdale
Best Andrew J.	farmer,	"
Best Henry, 300	"	"
Best Sylvester, 234	"	Craryville
Billings Stephen,	laborer,	Green River
Birdsall James,	scythe maker,	Hillsdale
Bissell Milo, 250	farmer,	"
Bixby Owen, 1	dealer in hay, &c.	"
Blackman Joel, 110	farmer,	"
Boice Eli, 2	"	Craryville
Boice Jonathan,	laborer,	Hillsdale
Bocs Frederick,	"	Green River
Boyes Elias, 18	farmer,	Hillsdale
Brace Moses L.	laborer,	"
Brain William, 225	farmer,	Green River
Bristol Stephen,		Hillsdale
Bruce Alfred, 210	"	"
Brusie Ambrose,	laborer,	Craryville
Brusie Geo. 168	farmer and carpenter,	Hillsdale
Brusie John, 43	"	"
Brusie William,	laborer,	Martindale
Bulkeley & Bullock,	lumber & coal,	Hillsdale

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Bulkeley Joshua H, 1	postmaster,	Hillsdale
Bullock Major M. 2	farmer,	"
Bunt Henry,	laborer,	"
Burger Charles, 2	blacksmith,	Martindale
Burtis Wm. R. 250	farmer,	No. Egremont, Mass
Burton George T. 25	"	Hillsdale
Burton Henry, 240	"	"
Bushnell E. W, 250	"	"
Calkins Almond,	collier,	"
Cameron I. V. 182	farmer,	Craryville
Campbell Stanton A	collier,	Hillsdale
Closson Charles, 157	farmer,	"
Closson Nicholas, 72	"	Philmont
Clum Henry S. 130	"	"
Cole John W. 3	"	Hillsdale
Collin John F. 100	"	"
Collin Solomon B. 234	"	"
Collins Jeremiah C.	tailor,	"
Consodine Michael,		"
Converse Wm. H.	tanner,	"
Cook Alonzo A. 334.	farmer,	"
Cook Lemon, 270	"	"
Coon Isaac, 153	"	Harlemville
Coon Levi, 158	"	Hillsdale
Coon William,	stoves & tinware,	"
Coon William H.	laborer,	"
Corbett Lawrence, 45	farmer,	"
Cornell Henry, 18 1-2	" and physician,	"
Couse Benjamin,	laborer,	Craryville
Crandell Norman, 100	farmer,	Hillsdale
Crismon Henry,	grocer,	Harlemville
Christie Jas. E. 271	farmer,	Hillsdale
Crow Charles,	merchant,	"
Cullin John K.	clerk,	"
Curtis Alfred, 224	farmer,	Harlemville

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Curtis Joel, 194	farmer,	Hillsdale
Curtis Palmer G. 224	"	"
Dakin Ambrose L.	carpenter,	"
Dakin Chester H. 103	farmer,	"
Daley L. D.	stone mason,	"
Dams James,	laborer,	"
Davis Abram Rev.	M. E. clergyman,	"
Dean Randol, 170	farmer,	"
Debell Weeden,	laborer,	"
Degroff James B.	carpenter,	"
Delamarter Geo. 100	farmer,	"
Dimmick Eliphalet,	merchant,	"
Disbrow Davis, 142	farmer,	Harlemville
Disbrow Willis, 42	"	"
Doherty James,	harness maker,	Hillsdale
Dorr H. P. Mrs. 3	farmer,	"
Dorr Joseph P.	physician,	"
Dorr Martin H.	attorney,	"
Douglass Geo. 100	farmer,	"
Downing Allen B. 165	"	"
Downing Chas. H. 226	"	Harlemville
Downing Geo. W. 280	"	"
Downing Isaac, 226	"	"
Downing James O.	laborer,	Green River
Downing Peter N. 1	blacksmith,	Harlemville
Downing Wm. T. 280	farmer,	"
Drum Elijah, 54	"	Craryville
Duncan Henry, 168	"	Hillsdale
Dunn Martin, 160	"	Green River
Dunn Patrick,	laborer,	Hillsdale
Duntz John L.	hotel,	Green River
Duplain Justin,	collier,	Harlemville
Evans, Richard, 9	farmer,	Hillsdale
Evans Thomas, 90	"	"
Evarts David M.	laborer,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Fargo Jerome M. 1	hotel,	Hillsdale
Fellows A. J.	post master H.R.R.R.,	"
Fellows C. M. 3 1-2	farmer,	"
Ferguson Francis, 150	"	"
Finkle Ebenezer, 60	"	"
Finkle Jacob,	laborer,	Craryville
Finkle Joseph W.	hotel,	Harlemville
Finkle Nicholas,	laborer,	Hillsdale
Flannagan John, 140	farmer.	"
Flannigan John, 40	"	"
Foland Philip,	"	"
Fornier Joseph,	collier,	Green River
Foster Allen T. 203	farmer,	Craryville
Foster Geo. M.	speculator,	Hillsdale.
Foster Sarah Mrs. 130	farmer,	"
Fuller Orson,	produce dealer,	"
Garison John,	laborer,	"
Garner Martin H.		"
Garrison John H.	laborer,	"
Garrison Peter, 4 1-4	carpenter and farmer	"
Garrison Rufus,	farmer,	Green River
Garrison Stephen,	laborer,	"
Gilbert Geo. M., 106	farmer,	Hillsdale
Gilbert Lorenzo, 160	"	"
Gilbert John M. 75	"	"
Gilbert Rodney Rev.	Baptist clergyman,	"
Gilbert R. A. 156	farmer,	"
Gildersleeve A. H. 380	"	"
Gorsline Jas. K. 150	"	"
Greene David M. 186	"	"
Groat Charles,	carpenter,	"
Groat Daniel,	laborer,	"
Hagaman C. Mrs,		"
Hall Albert R. 113	farmer,	"
Hall Salmon, 150	"	Green River

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Hallenbeck Martin,		Hillsdale
Halstead Isaac, 7	shoemaker,	Green River
Hatch M. Mrs. 223	farmer,	"
Hann James,	laborer,	Craryville
Hann Joseph N.	"	Martindale
Hayes Thomas S. 1	boots & shoes,	Hillsdale
Haywood Alberdeen,	laborer,	"
Haywood Daniel, 45	farmer,	"
Haywood Lewis M.	mason,	"
Haywood Martin, 150	farmer,	"
Haywood Orrin,	carpenter,	"
Heslor Elbert J.	merchant	Harlemville
Higgins A. W. 180	farmer,	Craryville,
Higgins John W.	cigar dealer,	Hillsdale
Hinkle John,	wagon maker,	Harlemville
Hoffman George, 120	farmer,	Hillsdale
Hollenbeck N. 119	"	"
Hollenbeck P. B. 243	"	"
Hollenbeck, Thos.	laborer,	Harlemville
Holsapple M. H. 170	farmer,	Craryville
Holsapple W. T. 15 4-3	blacksmith,	Harlemville
Hone Geo. P.	laborer,	Hillsdale
House Benj. 50	farmer,	"
House Egbert, 120	"	"
House N.		"
Hover Edward H.	laborer,	Martindale
Huggins Henry,	millor,	Hillsdale
Hunt Benson, 175	farmer,	"
Hunt Edward B. 50	"	"
Hunt Rutseu, 450	"	"
Hunt Schuyler, 262	"	"
Hutchinson C. B.	horse dealer.	"
Johns Chas. E.	shoemaker,	Philmont
Johns Daniel M. 3	wagon maker,	Hillsdale
Johnson John Q. 340	justice of peace,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Johnson Quincey,		Hillsdale
Johnson Wm. L. 150	farmer,	"
Joice, Patrick,	laborer,	"
Jones Charles A.	"	Green River
Jones Denison, 1	grocer,	"
Jones Moses. 44	farmer,	Hillsdale
Jordan Abram I. 264	"	Martindale
Jordan Wm. A. 264	"	"
Judson John E.		Craryville
Judson Samuel, 160	"	Hillsdale
Keller John H.	undertaker,	"
Kern William, 12	blacksmith,	Harlemville
Kilmer Mary Mrs.	tailoress,	Hillsdale
Knox Ann Mrs. 500	farmer,	"
Knox Grosvener A.	commis'n merchant,	"
Knox Porter A. 115	farmer,	"
Lane John,	laborer,	"
Lasher Eli,	"	"
Latting Ambrose,		"
Latting Refine, 400	farmer,	"
Leach Ephraim, 1	"	"
Lester Rensselaer, 1 1-2	blacksmith,	Harlemville
Lockwood J.F.Mrs. 150	farmer,	Craryville
Loomis Ebenezer B.	carpenter,	Hillsdale
Loomis Ezra D. 4	farmer,	"
Loomis Joseph H. 5	"	"
Loop Frank,	millor,	"
Lucy Cornelius,	laborer,	"
Macdonald Jas. M. 214	farmer,	Green River
Mackern Family, 12	"	Harlemville
Makely Jacob, 100	"	Hillsdale
Makely Jacob W. 50.	"	"
Marston Erastus D.	blacksmith,	"
McAlpine John E. 286	farmer,	"
McAlpine Orville, 27	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
McDonald Thos. 10	farmer	Hillsdale
McGonegal Sarah,		"
McIntosh James, 130	"	"
McIntosh Wm.	laborer,	"
McNeil Lewis B. 1	merchant,	Harlemville
Mercer Daniel,	laborer,	Green River
Mercer Wm. D. 14	physician,	Harlemville
Merril Louisa Mrs. 1	farmer,	Green River
Michael Augustus, 150	"	Craryville
Michael Henry, 20	"	Hillsdale
Miller Alexander,		"
Miller James M.	laborer,	"
Miller Orson A. 112	farmer,	Craryville
Miller Walter, 167	"	"
Miller William J.	"	Hillsdale
Minckler George,	laborer,	"
Minckler James K.	"	Harlemville
Minkler William, 84	farmer,	Hillsdale
Mitchell Sam'l E. 95	"	"
Mitchell Stephen W. 55	"	"
Moett Charles, 2 1-2	"	Harlemville
Monger Aaron, 200	"	Martindale
Morehouse Alanson, 325	"	Hillsdale
Morehouse Jos. D. 125	"	Craryville
Morey Austin, 132	"	Hillsdale
Murphy Peter,	laborer,	"
Murray Sarah Mrs.		"
Murray William,	clerk,	"
Nash David L. 160	farmer,	Harlemville
Nichols David A. 129	"	Hillsdale
Nye Levi S.	blacksmith,	"
O'Brien John,	"	"
Ostrander Peter I. 158	farmer,	Craryville
Overhiser A. L. 325	"	Hillsdale
Overhiser Barnet,		"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address,
Palmer Allen J. 220	farmer	Green River
Palmer Dewitt C. 185	"	Hillsdale
Palmer Geo. E. 150	"	Green River
Palmer Jackson, 243	"	Hillsdale
Palmer Stephen M. 1	"	Harlemville
Park Arthur F. 45	"	Hillsdale
Parrish Wm. E.	merchant,	"
Parsons Wm. O.	carpenter,	Green River
Peck Wilsey,	laborer,	"
Persons Ward, 5	shoemaker,	Hillsdale
Phelps Albert N. 160	farmer,	"
Phelps John, 160	"	"
Phillips Solomon,	laborer,	"
Phillips Harlow 100	farmer,	"
Phillips Henry, 70	"	Martindale
Phillips John J. 40	"	Hillsdale
Plass Henry, 250	"	"
Platzer Earhard, 167	"	Harlemville
Post William,	laborer,	Craryville
Potterfield Henry, 33	farmer,	Philmont
Prior Betsey Mrs. 5	"	Hillsdale
Pultz Frederick, 1	blacksmith,	Harlemville
Pultz George, 380	farmer,	"
Pulver Freeland,	clerk,	"
Pulver Henry,		"
Pulver Nicholas,		"
Pulver Nicholas N. 97	farmer,	"
Quick John E. 200	"	Craryville
Reid Jacob, 36	"	Hillsdale
Rivenburgh A. H. 98	"	"
Robison Nicholas,	millor,	"
Robison Philo,	laborer,	"
Roney Chas. E.	"	"
Roney Edward,	"	"
Root Allen,	"	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Rowe Dewitt N. 160	farmer,	Hillsdale
Rowe Henry J. 130	"	Green River
Rowe John B. 80	"	Hillsdale
Rowe John G. 160	"	"
Rowe Myron,	laborer,	Green River
Sabin Myron M.	wagon maker,	Hillsdale
Sackett Isaac, 23	farmer,	Green River
Schonder Frederick,	laborer,	Hillsdale
Schutt C. Mrs. 2	farmer,	"
Scott Edward L. 1	"	"
Scott Harvey,		"
Scott John,	laborer,	"
Scoville Geo. B. 140	farmer,	"
Scutt Martin,	"	Green River
See Frederick,	blacksmith,	Hillsdale
Seider Anton, 120	farmer,	Harlemville
Shadic Peter,	laborer,	Green River
Sharts Hubert L. 62	farmer,	Hillsdale
Sharts John G. 2	laborer,	"
Sharts Marvin, 1	painter,	"
Sharts Wm. B., 230	farmer,	Craryville
Shaver Philip C., 2	merchant,	Harlemville
Shaver Walter, 70	farmer,	Hillsdale
Shepard Albert, 400	"	Green River
Shepard Allen, 118	"	Hillsdale
Shilling Henry D., 100	"	"
Shufelt John,	laborer,	"
Shufelt Leonard,	"	"
Shufelt Thomas, 150	farmer,	"
Shultis David, 175	"	"
Shutts Cortez, 220	"	"
Shutts John, 188	"	Craryville
Shutts Nehemiah, 150	"	No. Egremont, Mass
Simmons John,		Hillsdale
Simmons Tunis,	teacher,	"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Simons Friend E. 223	farmer,	Hillsdale
Simpson Titus, 170	"	Craryville
Simpson William, 40	"	Hillsdale
Simpson Wm. H.	blacksmith,	"
Smith Edward,		"
Smith Leonard,	ticket agent, H.R.R.	"
Snyder Alex. J. 1 1-2	wagon maker,	"
Snyder Anthony, 210	farmer,	"
Snyder Cornelius,	stone cutter,	"
Snyder John W.	laborer,	Craryville
Snyder Joseph, 317	farmer,	Harlemville
Snyder Peter V. 150	"	Craryville
Sornborger Geo. 28	"	Hillsdale
Speed Luther, 150	"	"
Spencer Norman, 110	"	Craryville
Spencer Seymour, 122	"	"
Staats William,	miller,	Hillsdale
Stalker Peter,	laborer,	Craryville
Steitz Philip P.	shoe maker.	Harlemville
Steitz Valentine, 150	farmer,	"
Stempel William, 110	"	"
Steuerwald Chas. 160	"	"
Steuerwald Peter, 262	"	Hillsdale
Steuerwald Adam, 120	"	"
Stever E. Mrs. 117	"	"
Steward Ephraim,	carpenter,	"
Stewart Maria Mrs.		"
Stickle G. F. 362	farmer,	"
Stickle Jacob H.	laborer,	Harlemville
Stickles Julia A. 125	farmer,	Philmont
Stickles Peter A.		Hillsdale
Swarts John,		"
Sweet Martin J. 182	farmer,	"
Tanner William,	teamster,	"
Taylor John L.	blacksmith,	Green River

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Teats David N. 8	miller,	Hillsdale
Ten Broeck E. A. 55	farmer,	Harlemville
Ten Broeck W.B. 3 1-2	blacksmith,	Hillsdale
Terry Harvey E. 150	farmer,	Craryville
Tiffany Edward.	laborer,	Hillsdale
Tipple David H. 192	farmer,	Craryville
Tipple Winthrop, 192	"	"
Trabilcox James, 143	"	"
Trabilcox Joseph 143	"	"
Trabilcox Robert 230	"	"
Trafford & Hallenbeck,	general merchants,	Hillsdale
Truesdell John Q. 33	painter & farmer,	"
Tyler Cyrenius F.	laborer,	"
Tyler Nicholas C. 148	farmer,	"
Usner Conrad, 125	"	Harlemville
Van Benschoten H.	merchant,	Hillsdale
Van DeBoe A. D. 150	farmer,	Craryville
Vanderpool James,	painter,	Hillsdale
VanDeusen Lewis, 130	farmer,	Craryville
VanHoesen P. D. 300	"	Green River
VanHoesen Wm. L.	attorney at law,	"
Van Tassel Martin, 165	farmer,	Craryville
Van Tassel Philip, 165	"	Philmont
Vele Samuel R.	"	Hillsdale
Vincent Charles, 129	"	"
Vosburgh H. K.	tinsmith,	"
Wagner John H. 150	farmer,	"
Wagner Martin, 80	"	Craryville
Wagner Martin,	wagon maker,	Harlemville
Waldorph John H.	laborer,	Hillsdale
Ward Chas. D. 165	farmer	"
Ward David B.	laborer,	"
Ward Richard, 9	farmer,	Harlemville
Ward William, 42	"	Hillsdale
Washburn Wm. 215	"	Harlemville

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Weed Darius, 350,	farmer	Hillsdale
Westlake H. G., M.D. 22	physician,	"
Wheeler Abram,	book keeper,	"
Wheeler Herriman, 50	farmer,	"
Wheeler Richard A. 45	"	"
Whitbeck Richard, 55	"	Martindale
White John S. 186	"	No. Egremont, Mass
White Rufus S. 5	carpenter,	Hillsdale
White Thomas,	wagon maker,	"
Whiteman George, 8	farmer,	"
Wilbur Mrs. Matilda, 75	"	"
Wilbur Lewis B. 18	"	"
Wiley David T. 130	"	"
Wiley Geo. L. 140	"	"
Wilkinson Hiram H.	carpenter,	Harlemville
Williams Adam,	fruit gardener,	Hillsdale
Williams Casper,		"
Williams Cuyler J.	artist,	"
Williams D. Mrs.		"
Williams David, 200	farmer,	Craryville
Williams David M.	laborer,	"
Williams Edward R.		Hillsdale
Williams Henry M.	sawyer,	"
Williams Henry P. 2	farmer	"
Williams John F. 2	carpenter,	"
Williams Levi, 160	farmer,	"
Williams Levi Jr.	laborer,	"
Williams & Loomis,	iron foundry,	"
Williams Manning,	carpenter,	"
Williams Maria,		"
Williams Phebe,		"
Williams Sandford,	saw mill,	"
Willis Stillman H.	laborer.	"
Winchell Harvey,	farmer,	"
Winchell Ira J.		"

Names.	Occupation.	Post Office Address.
Winchell Seymour,	hotel,	Hillsdale
Winchell James, 65	farmer	"
Winters David,	laborer,	"
Winslow Hiram,	school commissioner,	Green River
Wise Arnold, 8	farmer,	Craryville
Wolf Frederick, 136	"	Philmont
Woodin Wm. H.	carpenter,	Hillsdale
Woodin Chas. T. 30	farmer,	Green River
Woodin Harvey,	collier,	Hillsdale
Woodin Henry C. 170	farmer,	Green River
Wooden Timothy, 14	carpenter,	"
Woolcot Norman,	farmer,	Hillsdale
Wurster George, 1	blacksmith,	"
Zeh Levi,	saloon keeper,	"
Ostrander Benj. J. 250	farmer,	"

APPENDIX.

CYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

AMENDED EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY DESCENDANTS AND KINDRED OF JOHN COLLIN, PUBLISHED BY
M. P. WILLIAMS IN 1872.

The Rev. WILLIAM SCRIBNER, in his historical comments upon the French nation, says :

“The prodigious exodus of the French people which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes, constitutes one of the most important historical events of the seventeenth century. Many of the French people were driven to expatriate themselves in the persecutions of 1715, 1724 and 1744. They settled in nearly all the countries of Europe ; and there was not a country which received them which they did not enrich. There is no computing how much of her prosperity England owes to the great waves of population which flowed over to her from France in those times. They were skilled, intelligent and laborious, and they were among the most virtuous people of the world.”

Among those whom those persecutions drove to expatriation, was Paul Collin, who emigrated to this country in 1686 and settled in Narragansett, Rhode Island, and there is a record that he was in New York temporarily in 1721. The name is that of an ancient Huguenot family of the province of Poitou, in France, illustrated by Sebastian Collin, an eminent medical writer and practitioner of the sixteenth century. Paul Collin had brothers whom the persecution forced to emigrate, one of whom (Peter Collin) settled in South Carolina, in 1695. Some of the name, long after the emigration, appear in history to have remained in France, among whom was J. F. Collin, born

in 1755 and died in 1806. He was distinguished as a comic poet and member of the Institute. Paul Collin was a son of Jean or John Collin, and his mother's maiden name was Judith Vallean of the Isle de Re, a part of the province of Poitou. Paul Collin stood sponsor at the baptism of a child of Pierre Vallean in New York, July 19th, 1721. While New York was yet a province under the crown of England, it appears on the Assembly Journal, Vol. 2d, page 48, that on the 17th of December, 1767, Daniel Collin petitioned to be naturalized, in which he set forth that he was of foreign birth, and by education and profession a protestant.

John Collin, a son of Paul Collin, was born in Narragansett in 1706. Having received a nautical education, he was placed in command of the sloop Swan, belonging to John Merwin of Milford, Conn., whose daughter Hannah he subsequently married, by whom he had three sons.

John, born July 15th, 1732.

David, born February 18th, 1734.

James, born 1736.

He continued in command of the ship for sixteen years. But in 1746, having sailed from Milford Haven for the West Indies, he, with the ship, was lost at sea. His family waited his return in painful suspense till time demonstrated that he never could return :

“The moon had twelve times changed her form,
 From glowing orb to crescent wan,
 Midst skies of calm and scowl of storm,
 Since from the port that ship had gone.
 But ocean keeps her secrets well,
 And now is known that all is o'er,
 No eye hath seen, no tongue can tell
 His fate ; he ne'er was heard of more.”

His papers and books, now preserved among his kin-

dred, show that he was a good penman, and an accomplished scholar. And they have erected to his memory a granite monument in the grounds of the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery Association.

JOHN COLLIN, son of John and Hannah Merwin Collin, was born in Milford, Conn., July 15th, 1732. Having lost his father in his infancy, his maternal grandfather, John Merwin, became his guardian, and taught him to pursue those moral, prudential and industrial habits by which he subsequently acquired wealth and distinction.

He married Sarah Arnold of Dutchess county, N. Y., September 16th, 1758, by whom he had three children :

Anthony, born February 24th, 1760.

Hannah, born June 7th, 1763.

John, born September 19th, 1772.

His wife, Sarah, having died December 29th, 1791, he married Deidama Morse Davidson, May 13th, 1792. He died in Hillsdale, August 21st, 1809.

In 1773 he received a captain's commission from Governor Tryon, the British colonial Governor, and in 1777 he received a captain's commission from George Clinton, the Governor of the State of New York.

He possessed great physical strength and mechanical ingenuity, and he was a prominent actor in the public enterprises of the day.

He was baptized in the Congregational Church, in Milford, May 16th, 1736, and was ever very steadfast in his religious opinions, and is said to have manifested much ability in their defence. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was cotemporary with Alexander Hamilton, William W. Van Ness, Elisha Williams and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, and his papers show that he was on

terms of friendly intimacy with them, rendering to and receiving from them reciprocal favors.

DAVID COLLIN, son of John and Hannah Merwin Collin, born in Milford, Conn., February 19th, 1734. Having lost his father in his infancy, he became the ward of John Merwin, his maternal grandfather, through whom he acquired the habits of industry and economy by which he obtained great wealth. He married Lucy Smith, of Dutchess county, N. Y., February 19th, 1764, by whom he had two children :

Hannah, born 1765.

David, born February 22d, 1767.

His wife, Lucy, having died March 15th, 1767, he married Esther Gellett, January 19th, 1772, by whom he had three children :

Lucy, born February 28th, 1773.

Sally, born 1775.

James, born April 5th, 1777.

He had been a lieutenant in the British army during the French war, and was present at an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Ticonderoga. During the war of the American Revolution his house was plundered by a band of robbers, who treated his family with great rudeness, and tortured him nearly to the verge of life. He died December 17th, 1818, and his wife, Esther, died May 8th, 1824. He had been baptized in the First Congregational Church of Milford, May 16th, 1736.

JAMES COLLIN, son of John and Hannah Merwin Collin, born in Milford, Conn., and baptized in the First Congregational Church of that town, October 30th, 1737, died in his infancy. His mother had become a member of the Congregational Church on the 16th of May, 1735.

ANTHONY COLLIN, son of John and Sarah Arnold Collin, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., February 24th, 1760, was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution, and was made a prisoner by the army of Sir Henry Clinton, Oct. 16th, 1777, and died in captivity in December following.

HANNAH COLLIN, daughter of John and Sarah Arnold Collin, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., June 7th 1763, and married Thomas Truesdell, October 8th, 1781 ; died in Hillsdale, June 26th, 1817. They had six children :

John W., born May 7th, 1783.
 Sarah, born June 17th, 1785.
 Harry, born March 1st, 1788.
 Beebe, born January 10th, 1794.
 Arnold, born September 16th 1796.
 Gove, born May 14th, 1802.

JOHN COLLIN, son of John and Sarah Arnold Collin, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., September 19th, 1772, and married Ruth Holman Johnson, October 23d, 1798 ; died in Hillsdale, December 28th, 1833. They had nine children :

James, born January 16th, 1800.
 John Francis, born April 30th, 1802.
 Sarah Amanda, born April 21st, 1804.
 Jane Miranda, born February 14th, 1807.
 Hannah, born December 19th, 1809.
 Ruth Maria, born March 1st, 1813 ; died June, 1838.
 Henry Augustus, born January 6th, 1817.
 William Quincy, born November 23d, 1819 ; died
 July 30th, 1822.
 Clynthia A., born December 10th, 1822 ; died August
 5th, 1828.

JAMES COLLIN, son of John and Ruth Holman Collin,

born January 16th, 1800, and married to Jane B. Hunt, of Lenox, Mass., May 5th, 1822, by whom he had three children :

James Hunt, born March 21st, 1823.

Jane Sophia, born November 27th, 1824.

John Francis, born February 15th, 1827 ; died same year.

His wife, Jane B., having died February 25th, 1827, he married Velona Hill, of Hillsdale, March 17th, 1828, by whom he had six children :

Ellen H., born February 20th, 1829.

Charles R., born March 1st, 1832.

Louis E., born August 10th, 1833.

John H., born February 25th, 1835.

Mary C., born March 15th, 1838.

William M., born March 23d, 1842.

His wife, Velona, died August 11th, 1846, and he married Chastine Wolverton, of Albany, N. Y., September 7th, 1847, by whom he had six children :

Edwin W., born September 19th, 1849.

Mortimer and Monteath, twins, born December 9th, 1852.

George W., born December 13th, 1855.

Hattie May, born May 1st, 1856.

Lizzie A born March 12th, 1860.

Very early in years he commenced business as a merchant in North Egremont, Mass., but subsequently engaged in the furnace business at Lenox, Mass., in which he continued for many years and finally added to that business the manufacture of plate glass, at which he continued till his death, which occurred December 16th, 1861.

He was an accomplished business man and distinguished for industry, intelligence and high moral and social characteristics.

JOHN FRANCIS COLLIN, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, born in Hillsdale, April 30th, 1802, and married Pamela Jane Tullar, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, of Egremont, Mass., September 23d, 1827, by whom he had six children.

Jane Paulina, born 1828 ; died September 17th, 1830.

Hannah Clynthia, born 1829 ; died March 14th, 1831.

Pamelia Laurania, born 1831.

John Frederick, born 1833.

Quincy Johnson, born 1836.

Frances Amelia, born 1840.

His wife Pamela having died June 8th, 1870, he married Jane Becker, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth De Groff Becker, of Hillsdale, January 16th, 1871.

His birth occurred about eighteen years after the close of the American Revolutionary war. In his boyhood he had listened to the historic incidents of that war from those who had acted in or been sufferers by it. He had listened to those relations from the lips of his maternal grandmother, and but few possessed so interesting colloquial powers as she. She told of her brother James importing arms and munitions of war from France, and of his sagacity in avoiding British cruisers which thronged the coasts of Massachusetts. She told of the painful interest felt by herself and family while listening to the battle of Bunker Hill, in which her brothers James, Bartlet and Watson were engaged. She told of the parting scene with her brother Abner, the packing of his clothes in his knapsack by maternal hands, and the last embrace, as he, only sixteen years of age, went forth with Capt. Jacob Allen's Bridgwater company to aid in opposing the army of Gen. Burgoyne. She described the scene in the family when the letter from her brother James brought the information that Abner had fallen in battle.

The death of Anthony Collin, too, had excited a deep

interest. Only sixteen years of age, he had been made prisoner by the army of Sir Henry Clinton, and suffered and died in captivity, and his mother went to her grave with a broken heart.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that John F. Collin, in his boyhood, imbibed a hatred to the British name, and that the incidents in the war of 1812 should have given him strong democratic proclivities.

Being physically strong and healthy in his youth, while his older brother was the reverse, his father resolved to bring him up to be his successor on the farm. To that end he employed him during summer on the farm, and during winter in procuring an education. The effect of his early agricultural training has produced the fruits of a successful agricultural life. And that his time was not wasted as a student, may be inferred from the following penegyric of his old preceptor :

Dear Sir—It becomes my duty at the close of the term, to write you a few lines on the subject of your son Francis. He has distinguished himself the past term by his manly and correct deportment as a gentleman, and by his application and success as a scholar. He seems to have laid the foundation for a correct knowledge of the Latin language, and to have opened his mind to the reception of those liberal sciences in which he seems destined to be distinguished. While he is one of the brightest ornaments of our academy, he is dear to our school and village.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

LEVI GLEASON.

TO MR. JOHN COLLIN.

The term thus alluded to by Mr. Gleason, proved to be the last of his life as a student. His father's feeble health made his services indispensable at home, and though in his minority, his father devolved upon him all his out-business, which extended over much of the State, and involved much litigation. He also employed him in the settlement of the mercantile business of his elder brother, which had become very much embarrassed. During the years devoted to this latter object, he made the acquaint-

ance and married Miss Pamela Jane Tullar, whose head to advise and hand to assist and heart to cheer, has contributed very much to his success in life.

He had given much attention to the political history of his country, and became enthusiastically attached to its institutions. He considered the religious influence of the clergy, one of the strongest pillars of the State, so long as that influence was reflex rather than direct. But a political clergy, while corrupting the church, he believed to be not only dangerous to liberty, but mischievous to all civil institutions, of which the Jesuits were an example. Political clergymen had expatriated both his paternal and maternal ancestors from their native countries, and compelled them to make this their country by adoption. He saw with regret and alarm, legislation introduced initiatory to that great evil, in the Rev. Joshua Leavitt's recommended Christian party in politics.

Influenced by these considerations, on the 13th of February, 1830, he addressed a meeting at the Baptist Church in Hillsdale Center, at which the Hon. Henry Loop presided, and David G. Wooden acted as secretary. That address was published and attracted some attention, and a venerable politician tendered him his mantle. Another from an exceeding high mountain showed him the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them.

But ties of friendship, nor the allurements of ambition, could divest him of the prejudices of youth and the convictions of maturer years, and he cast his lot with the democracy of the country.

In 1833 he received the Democratic nomination to the State Legislature, and was elected by 800 majority in the county, having received 207 majority in his native town. In that year his father died, having, by his will, imposed upon him the settlement of his estate and the execution of many trusts.

He was soon after appointed a commissioner to settle

controversies between the Hudson and Berkshire railroad company and certain individuals over whose premises the road was required to run. In 1837, and for seven successive years, he was elected supervisor in the town of Hillsdale.

He was a delegate to the Congressional Convention which gave Robert McClellan his first nomination to Congress, and when the tariff act of 1842 was under consideration, Mr. McClellan sent him a draft of the bill and wished his opinion on it; and he signified to Mr. McClellan his unqualified disapprobation of it, for it interfered with the reserved rights of States. It interfered with the industrial interests of persons within States, giving some persons great privileges at the expense of others. It gave to certain States privileges at the expense of others. It disturbed the natural laws of trade. It sought to circumvent the edicts of the Almighty by enabling, by special legislation, a privileged class of citizens to earn their bread by the sweat of other's brows. It was deceptive in its provisions. Its minimums and certain other of its provisions were misnomers. To deceive the public, it fixed fictitious, extravagantly advanced valuations upon certain imports, and upon those advanced valuations imposed advalorem duties, and under the pretense of protection to the home manufacturer it imposed deceptive duties upon articles of most general use at home, and such as the manufacturers themselves were then successfully competing in markets with the manufacturers of other countries. In fine, he considered that tariff a dangerous precedent and a great moral wrong. But notwithstanding all these objections it became a law.

In 1844 he was elected to Congress himself. His strong convictions of the impolicy of the tariff of 1842, led him to make great exertions for its repeal, and it was repealed. And the committee of ways and means allowed him to dictate many of the provisions in the act of 1846.

It was one of his principles of political economy, that wealth obtained by industry and prudence is a source of national greatness, strength and happiness ; but when obtained by other means was a source of national weakness, corruption and misery.

Even a desire to obtain wealth by other means than industry and prudence has in it the root of all evil.

It was under the influence of such principles that the tariff act of 1846 was conceived, and the ten years succeeding its passage may be claimed to have been the halcyon age of the republic.

That tariff produced an ample revenue for an economical government.

Its burthens were imposed equally upon all, and left each and all to the full enjoyment of their own industry and economy.

The wicked and odious laws which had bestowed bounties upon Boston rum and other New England commodities, were beginning to be erased from our statute books.

The sovereignty of States over all their internal and municipal interests was fully recognized.

Not a fort had been erected upon the territory of a State without having first obtained the consent of such State for its erection, the State reserving to itself sovereignty over such fort, except for the sole purpose of defence against external aggression.

Not a federal bayonet was allowed to interfere within the limits of a State, even in case of insurrection, till invited by the authority of the State itself. Nor had the federal courts a right to adjudicate where the issues were entirely between citizens of the same State.

The whole prerogative of the general government was confined to the external interests of States, and to their defence, and to their intercourse with each other and with foreign States. And like the sun reflecting its beneficence upon its satellites, and by its attraction keeping

them within their orbits, and while independent of each other, preventing collisions.

During the eventful ten years succeeding 1846, all that was great and good in this nation flourished ; the people were peaceful, prosperous and happy, and the nation raised from a state of mediocrity to be one of the mightiest of the world. Even Europe profited by our example of State sovereignty, and Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Greece, with populations no larger than our individual States, were recognized as competent for self-government, and were sovereign over their own interests. And the greater sovereignties of Europe protected them in that sovereignty.

But the influences which conceived such laws as the tariff act of 1842, had produced the imputed cause which formed the excuse for provoking our late civil war. Under the excitement of that war, amendments have been made to the federal constitution, in each of which are insidious provisions, revolutionary, depriving not only the States but the federal courts of their prerogatives, and vesting them in the discretion of Congress.

The consequence of all this is, that crime pervades our land. And corruption, instead of being exceptional, is the rule among all in official positions. Even the ermine of our highest courts has become soiled. The legal tender decision must impair our credit, and leave an unfavorable impression in respect to us among all enlightened nations.

A subsidized press and pensioned editors are lavishing their sophistry upon the people, and to effect their purposes they show alike their editorial and pictorial buffoonry upon the good and the bad, the knave and the patriot.

Under these influences and wicked legislation the wealth of this nation is rapidly becoming concentrated in the hands of knavish individuals or soulless corporations, and the people are imperceptibly gliding into a state of

slavery. And instead of being, as in times past, the pride of nations and the hope of the world, civilization is looking upon us with pity and contempt.

Notwithstanding seven years of peace, the mailed hand of the conquerer has still got by the throat the people of many of our States, and is feeling its way to those of others, and Federal bayonets have already gleamed to overawe our northern elections, the most important of our franchise.

The only hope to the friends of freedom is in that God whose ways are so far above human comprehension. He may be chastising us for our good, for—

He moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform,
He plants his footsteps on the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

SARAH AMANDA COLLIN, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, born in Hillsdale, April 21st, 1804, and married to Rodney Hill, son of Jonathan and Christine E. Wilcox Hill, of Hillsdale, Feb. 20, 1825; died in Great Barrington, 1867. They have had two children:

John Henry, born May 16th, 1826.

Ruth Maria, born January 23d, 1829.

JANE MIRANDA COLLIN, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Collin, born in Hillsdale, February 14th, 1807, and married to Rev. Hiram H. White, of Canton, Conn., June 2d, 1830. Died August 1879.

HANNAH COLLIN, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, born in Hillsdale, December 19th, 1809, and married Lewis Wright, of Xenia, Ohio, April 16th, 1833, by whom she had one daughter:

Melinda T., born in Wilmington, Ohio, March 27th
1834.

RUTH MARIA COLLIN, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, born in Hillsdale, March 1st, 1813 ; died June, 1838.

HENRY AUGUSTUS COLLIN, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, born in Hillsdale, January 6th, 1817, and married Sarah Ann White, of Sharon, Conn., October 29th, 1836, by whom he has had three children :

Henry Alonzo, born August 14th, 1837.

Sarah Adaline, born January 3d, 1840.

Edwin, born August 31st, 1842.

He was five times elected supervisor of the town of Hillsdale, and was highly respected for intelligence and integrity. In 1856 he moved to Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa.

WILLIAM QUINCY COLLIN, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, born in Hillsdale, November 23d, 1819 ; died July 30th, 1822.

CLYNTIA A. COLLIN, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, born December 10th, 1822 ; died August 5th, 1828.

JAMES H. COLLIN, son of James and Jane B. Hunt Collin, born at Egremont, Massachusetts, March 21st, 1823, and married to Mary Elizabeth Wright, daughter of Lewis and Hannah Springer Wright, of Xenia, July 12th, 1843, by whom he has had five children. He died in 1882.

Frances M., born August 3d, 1844.

Sarah M., born November, 5th, 1847.

Emma S., born March 26th, 1850.

Henry Clay, born November 27th, 1851.

Jennie L., born September 11th, 1859.

JANE S. COLLIN, daughter of James and Jane B. Hunt Collin, born at Egremont, November 27th, 1824, and married to George Robbins, of Lenox, Mass., October 28th, 1847, by whom she has had two children :

Mary E., born in Ohio.

James, born in New Marlborough, Mass.

ELLEN H. COLLIN, daughter of James and Velona Hill Collin, born in Lee, Mass., July 20th, 1829, and married to Roswell Derbyshire, of Lenox, Mass., May 9th, 1849, and upon his decease she married H. Hills, May, 1854, by whom she had two sons and one daughter, and is now living in Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin.

CHARLES R. COLLIN, son of James and Velona Hill Collin, born at Lee, Mass., March 1st, 1832, and married Hannah Wilcox, of Elgin, Illinois, 1854, by whom he has four boys, and he is now a merchant in the State of Iowa.

LOUIS E. COLLIN, son of James and Velona Hill Collin, born at Lee, Mass., August 10th, 1833, and married Mary A. Macy, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by whom he has one son. He now resides in Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN H. COLLIN, son of James and Velona Hill Collin, born at Lee, Mass., February 25th, 1835, and is now living in the State of Iowa.

MARY C. COLLIN, daughter of James and Velona Hill Collin, born at Lenox, Mass., March 15th, 1838, and married Lorenzo L. Crowns, December 27th, 1859, by whom she has two sons and is now residing in Washington, in the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM M. COLLIN, son of James and Velona Hill Collin, born at Lenox, Mass., March 23d, 1842, and married Clara Rogers, daughter of the Hon. Charles Rogers, of

Washington county, N. Y., 1869. At one time he was cashier of the First National Bank of Sandy Hill, N. Y. He died in 1879.

EDWIN W. COLLIN, son of James and Chastine E. Wolvorton Collin, born at Lenox, September 19th, 1849, died at Pittsfield, Mass., 1871.

MORTIMER and MONTEATH COLLIN, twins, born December 9th, 1852.

GEORGE W. COLLIN, born December 13th, 1855.

HATTIE MAY COLLIN, born May 1st, 1858.

LIZZIE A. COLLIN, born March 12th, 1860.

All children of James and Chastine Wolvorton Collin, and all in their infancy, are residing with their mother in Pittsfield, Mass.

FRANCES M. COLLIN, born August 3d, 1844.

SARAH M. COLLIN, born November 5th, 1847.

EMMA S. COLLIN, born March 26th, 1850.

HENRY CLAY COLLIN, born November 27th, 1851.

JENNIE L. COLLIN, born September 11th, 1859.

All children of James H. and Mary Elizabeth Wright Collin, are residing with their parents in Pittsfield, Mass.

JOHN FRANCIS COLLIN, son of James and Jane B. Hunt Collin, born in Egremont, Mass., February 15th, 1827 ; died April 9th, 1827.

PAMELIA LAURANIA COLLIN, daughter of John Francis and Pamela Jane Tullar Collin, born in Hillsdale, December 12th, 1831, and married to the Rev. John Braden, of Xenia, Ohio, October 16th, 1856, by whom she has had three children :

Mary Eliza, born August 11th, 1858.

Francis Collin, born August 11th, 1860 ; died July 20th, 1861.

Fannie, born June 23d, 1866; died September 18th, 1866.

She now resides in Nashville, in the State of Tennessee.

JOHN FREDERICK COLLIN, son of John Francis and Pamela J. Tullar Collin, born in Hillsdale, September 24th, 1833, and married Jennett Van Dusen, daughter of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, December 15th, 1857, by whom he has had four children :

John Jay, born December 12th, 1858; died July 2d, 1861.

Ruth Anna, born February 4th, 1863; died October 16th, 1870.

Frances Pamela, born August 13th, 1866.

John Quincy, born December 11th, 1873.

QUINCY JOHNSON COLLIN, son of John Francis and Pamela Jane Tullar Collin, born in Hillsdale, August 20th, 1836, graduated at the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., 1856, and married Martha Collin, daughter of Solomon Bingham and Julia Ann Bushnell Collin, March 28th, 1860, by whom he has had three children :

Carrie Louise, born January 14th, 1862.

May Amelia, born May 15th, 1865; died March 18th, 1869.

Grace Adelia, born July 19th, 1868.

He is now a clergyman, and was the pastor of a church in Washington street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., but is now pastor of a church in Brookton, Tompkins county, N. Y.

FRANCES AMELIA COLLIN, daughter of John Francis and Pamela J. Tullar Collin, born in Hillsdale, December 12th, 1840, and married Sylvester Barbour, Esq., November 27th, 1860, by whom she has had four children :

Lizzie Lawrence, born September 21st, 1861.

Collin Henry, born July 6th, 1863.

Edward Humphry, born 1867 ; died February 13th, 1869.

Amy Louise, born September 25th, 1869.

She was a resident of Ansonia, New Haven county, Conn.; now residing in Hartford, Conn.

HENRY ALONZO COLLIN, son of Henry Augustus and Sarah Ann White Collin, born in Hillsdale, August 14th, 1837, graduated at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., 1868, and married Cloe Matson, of Indiana, June 30th, 1868, by whom he has one child, born in 1869. He now resides in Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, and is a professor in Cornell College in that town.

SARAH ADALINE COLLIN, daughter of Henry Augustus and Sarah Ann White Collin, born in Hillsdale, January 3d, 1840, and married the Rev. James H. Golruth, a member of the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, June 20th, 1869, by whom she has several children.

EDWIN COLLIN, son of Henry Augustus and Sarah Ann White Collin, born in Hillsdale, August 31st, 1842. He spent some years as vice consul in Europe, and is now an attorney in the State of Iowa.

DAVID COLLIN, son of David and Lucy Smith Collin, born at Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., February 22d, 1767, and married Lucy Bingham, March 27th, 1791 ; died at Fayetteville, N. Y., June 2d, 1844. His children were :

Harry, born March 15th, 1792.

Lucy, born June 27th, 1796.

David, born April 23d, 1794.

Harriet, born February 9th, 1799.

Lee, born February 14th, 1801.

Hannah, born October 2d, 1803.

Solomon Bingham, born March 7th, 1806.

Amanda, born February 18th, 1809.

Norton Smith, born July 24th, 1812.

HARRY COLLIN, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born in Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y. March 15th, 1792, and married Nancy McAlpin, of Hillsdale, April 2d, 1814; died October 8th, 1835. His children were :

Harriet Ann, born October 28th, 1816.

Henry Clark, born September 2d, 1818.

Emeline, born September 6th, 1822.

HARRIET ANN COLLIN, daughter of Harry and Nancy McAlpin Collin, born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., October 28th, 1816, and married Alfred Gilbert Bidwell, of Hillsdale, May 2d, 1837, by whom she has had seven children :

Florine Alfrett, born August 28th, 1839.

Nancy Jane, born April 7th, 1841.

Henry Collin, born June 11th, 1843.

Harriet Augusta, born October 7th, 1846.

Horace Gilbert, born May 24th, 1849.

Alfred Edgar, born November 27th, 1852.

William Welch, born November 28th, 1857.

HENRY CLARK COLLIN, son of Harry and Nancy McAlpin Collin, born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., September 2d, 1818, and married Maria Louise Park, of Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., September 23d, 1842, by whom he has had eight children :

Henry Park, born July 26th 1843.

Charles Avery, born May 18th, 1846.

Mary Louise, born June 7th, 1848.

Frederick, born August 2d, 1850.

Emeline, born February 16th, 1852.

George, born February 3d, 1854.

William Welch, born January 2d, 1856.

Frank McAlpin, born September 17th, 1859.

EMELINE COLLIN, daughter of Harry and Nancy McAlpin Collin, born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., Septem-

ber 6th, 1852, married William Wickham Welch, of Norfolk, Conn., November 7th, 1844; died October 29th, 1850. Her children were :

Emeline Alice, born May 13th, 1847.

William Henry, born April 8th, 1850.

HENRY PARK COLLIN, son of Henry Clark and Maria Louise Park Collin, born in Benton, N. Y., July 26th, 1843, graduated at Yale College, Conn., 1865, and also graduated at the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, 1869, and preached one year at Seymour, Conn., and resigned his charge for the purpose of going to Germany.

CHARLES AVERY COLLIN, son of Henry Clark and Maria Louise Park Collin, born in Benton, N. Y. May 18th, 1846, and graduated at Yale College, Conn., 1866. Having studied law, was admitted to the bar in the Spring of 1870, and in August of that year settled in Elmira, N. Y., and is now one of the law firm of Collin & Atwill.

MARY LOUISE, daughter of Henry Clark and Maria Louise Collin, born at Benton, N. Y., June 7th, 1848, and graduated at the Packard Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1867, and married to James Sauford Sears of Geneva, N. Y., June 15th, 1870, at which place she now resides.

FREDERICK COLLIN, son of Henry Clark and Maria Louise Park Collin, born in Benton, N. Y., August 2d, 1850, and graduated at Yale College, Conn., in 1871.

EMELINE COLLIN, daughter of Henry and Maria Louise Park Collin, born in Benton, N. Y., February 16th, 1852, and entered the Packard Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., September, 1869.

DAVID COLLIN, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born in Northeast, in Dutchess county, N. Y., April 23d, 1794, and married Anna Smith, of Dutchess county, January 2d, 1817, by whom he has had seven children :

Edmund, born December 28th, 1817 ; died December 29th, 1817.

Caroline, born December 26th, 1818.

Lucy B., born March 15th, 1821.

David, born August 23d, 1822.

Harriette, born November 15th, 1824.

Miriam, born May 16th, 1828.

Anna Smith, born October 4th, 1829.

CAROLINE COLLIN, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, born at Fayetteville, N. Y., December 26th, 1818, and married Sylvester Gardner, of Manlius, N. Y., September, 25th, 1838, by whom she has had seven children :

Edmund, born June 20th, 1840 ; died June 21st, 1840.

Caroline, born January 16th, 1842.

Sylvester, born November 18th, 1844.

Sarah, born January 21st, 1849.

Anna, born December 11th, 1850.

Miriam, born September 6th, 1852.

William, born March 26th, 1861.

LUCY B. COLLIN, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, born at Fayetteville, N. Y., March 15th, 1821, and married Porter Tremain, September 28th, 1841, by whom she has had two children :

Charles, born April 23d, 1843.

Porter, born January 24th, 1845.

DAVID COLLIN, son of David and Anna Smith Collin, born at Fayetteville, N. Y., August 23d, 1822, and married Clara Park, of Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., October 22d, 1845, by whom he has had nine children :

David, born January 6th, 1847 ; died November 3d, 1862.

Edward, born September 30th, 1848.

Clara Park, born May 25th, 1850.

Roswell Park, born January 4th, 1852.

Charles Lee, born November 23d, 1853.

Harriette, born August 14th, 1856.

Miriam, born February 7th, 1859.

William Taylor, born March 28th, 1861.

David Francis, born November 16th, 1863.

HARRIETTE COLLIN, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, born at Fayetteville, N. Y., November 15th, 1824, and married Nathan Seward, of New Hartford, N. Y., June 13th, 1848 ; died at Fayetteville, February 17th, 1855. Her children were :

Harriette, born March 19th, 1849.

Anna, born May 26th, 1850.

Nathan, born November 24th, 1851 ; died November 28th, 1851.

Lucy, born July 17th, 1853.

Elizabeth, born February 13th, 1855 ; died April 18th, 1855.

MIRIAM COLLIN, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, born at Fayetteville, N. Y., May 16th, 1828, and married Ethan Armstrong, of Bennington, Vermont, May 15th, 1851, by whom she has had four children :

Geneva, born March 5th, 1852.

David, born June 11th, 1853.

Ethan Hamilton, born March 19th, 1856 ; died June 12th, 1862.

Augustus Tremain, born October 18th, 1863.

ANNA SMITH COLLIN, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, born at Fayetteville, N. Y., October 4th, 1829, and

married Samuel James Wells, of New Hartford, N. Y., October 12th, 1854, by whom she has had four children :

Samuel James, born September 5th, 1856.

David Collin, born September 23d, 1858.

John Lewis, born December 26th, 1860.

Paul Irving, born March 9th, 1863.

LUCY COLLIN, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born at Hillsdale, June 27th, 1796, and married Barnet Wager, of Hillsdale, January 7th, 1815.

HARRIET COLLIN, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born at Hillsdale, February 9th, 1799, and married Frederick Mesick of Claverack, March 3d, 1823 ; died February 28th, 1826.

LEE COLLIN, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born at Hillsdale, February 14th, 1801, and married Almira Loop, daughter of the Hon. Henry Loop, of Hillsdale, November 19th, 1824, and upon her decease he married Lydia Smith, of Amenia, N. Y., September 1st, 1829 ; died at Hannibal, N. Y., May 4th, 1832.

HANNAH COLLIN, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born in Hillsdale, October 2d, 1803, and married to David L. Farnham of Benson, Vermont, June 12th, 1829, by whom she had three children :

Samuel, born December 28th, 1835 ; died January 11th, 1836.

Rosamond D., born July 9th, 1837.

Almina, born September 23d, 1839.

Mrs. Hannah Collin Farnham died May 17th, 1863.

SOLOMON BINGHAM COLLIN, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born at Hillsdale, March 7th, 1806, and married to Julia Ann Bushnell, daughter of John and Loxey Lay Bushnell, of Hillsdale, October 13th, 1835, by whom

he has had eight children. He died a few years since.

Martha, born December 5th, 1836.

James Lee, born July 1st, 1838.

John Bingham, born April 4th, 1840.

Julia Ann, born July 16th, 1843.

Mary Louise, born July 21st, 1846.

Abby, born April 26th, 1850 ; died April 5th, 1854.

Lois Ann, born February 12th, 1853.

Viola, born May 26th, 1855 ; died March 17th, 1871.

AMANDA COLLIN, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born at Hillsdale, February 18th, 1809, and married Porter Tremain, of Hillsdale, November 11th, 1830 ; died at Fayetteville, N. Y., March 26th, 1840. She had one son—Augustus, born March 27th, 1834.

NORTON SMITH COLLIN, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, born at Hillsdale, February 24th, 1812, and married to Eliza Park, of Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., September 23d, 1837, by whom he has had five children :

Eliza, born February 27th, 1839.

Lucy, born February 21st, 1841.

Norton Park, born June 9th, 1842.

Virginia, born August 26th, 1851 ; died August 21st, 1856.

Cardora, born May 10th, 1858.

He represented the Second Assembly District of Columbia county in the State Legislature in 1861, and now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELIZA COLLIN, daughter of Norton S. and Eliza Park Collin, born in Hillsdale, February 27th, 1839, and married Rev. Lorenzo M. Gates, September 23d, 1862 ; died in Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, July 9th, 1869.

LUCY COLLIN, daughter of Norton S. and Eliza Park

Collin, born in Hillsdale, February 21st, 1841, and married John Bingham Collin, son of Solomon Bingham and Julia Ann Bushnell Collin, of Hillsdale, August 11th, 1864, and now resides in the city of New York.

NORTON PARK COLLIN, son of Norton S. and Eliza Park Collin, born in Hillsdale, June 9th, 1842, and married Abby Greenwood, of Northampton, Mass., June, 1867, by whom he has one child, Edith Park, born June 15th, 1868. He now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARTHA COLLIN, daughter of Solomon Bingham and Julia Ann Bushnell Collin, born in Hillsdale, December 5th, 1836, and married Rev. Quincy J. Collin, son of John F. and Pamela Jane Tullar Collin, March 28th, 1860, by whom she has had three children :

Carrie Louise, born January 14th, 1862.

May Amelia, born May 15th, 1865 ; died March 18th, 1869.

Grace Adelia, born July 19th, 1868.

JAMES LEE COLLIN, son of Solomon Bingham and Julia Ann Bushnell Collin, born in Hillsdale, July 1st, 1838, and married to Susan Culver, of Syracuse, N. Y., where he now resides.

JOHN BINGHAM COLLIN, son of Solomon Bingham and Julia Ann Bushnell Collin, born in Hillsdale, April 4th, 1840, and married Lucy Collin, daughter of Norton S. and Eliza Park Collin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., August 11th, 1864, and now resides in the city of New York. He was captain of a company in the 91st Regiment of New York Volunteers during most of the late civil war.

HANNAH COLLIN, daughter of David and Lucy Smith Collin, born in Dutchess county, 1765, and married Squire Sherwood and settled in Hillsdale, where she died at an

advanced age, having had five children : Esther, Hannah; Sally, born 1787 ; Lucy, born 1788, and Susan, born June 4th, 1795 ; died June 11th, 1869.

LUCY COLLIN, daughter of David and Esther Gillett Collin, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., February 28th, 1773, and married Elijah Burton, January 3d, 1796 ; died June 30th, 1847. She has had eleven children :

Collin, born December 29th 1797.

Ely, born October 10th, 1799 ; died February 23d, 1860.

Belinda, born July 23d, 1801 ; died August 20th 1864.

Lucinda, born December 1st, 1802 ; died January 21st, 1863.

Harriett, born January 28th, 1805.

Henry, born March 18th, 1807. He is dead.

Miranda, born April 10th, 1809.

Benson, born July 17th, 1811 ; died August 25th, 1862.

David, born August 23d, 1813 ; died October 14th, 1813.

George Trafford, born August 10th, 1814.

Julia A., born June 21st, 1817. She is dead.

SALLY COLLIN, daughter of David and Esther Gillett Collin, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., 1775, and married Douglass Clark, and settled in North East, Dutchess county, N. Y. They have had six children :

Perry, who married Caroline Winchell.

Henry, who married Betsey Ann Wheeler.

Olive.

Sally, who married Alexander Trowbridge.

Caroline, who married Caleb D. Barrett.

Emeline, who married Hampton Wheeler.

JAMES COLLIN, son of David and Esther Gillett Collin,

born in Dutchess county, N. Y., April 15th, 1777, and married Lydia Hamblin, April 21st, 1804; died July 15th, 1856. His children were :

Eli, born February 23d, 1805.

James Hamblin, born March 5th, 1808.

Lydia Louise, born June 15th, 1810.

Julia Ann, born November 17th, 1813.

Caroline, born September 21st, 1817.

Cordelia, born April 6th, 1820;

Aulia, born April 6th, 1820; died April 6th, 1820.

David Nelson, born March 17th, 1823; died March 3d, 1840.

ELI COLLIN, son of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, born February 23d, 1805, and married Betsey Finch, February 12th, 1830; died June 12th, 1861.

JAMES HAMBLIN COLLIN, son of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, born March 5th, 1808, and married Louise Wheeler, September 11th, 1845; died January 27th, 1860.

LYDIA LOUISE COLLIN, daughter of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, born September 21st 1817, and married Charles Mead April 3d, 1840.

CORDELIA COLLIN, daughter of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, born April 6th, 1820, and married Barak Wilson, September, 1840; died February, 1845.

CHARLES PRENTICE ADAMS, son of Dr. L. S. Adams, born in Stockbridge, Mass., and married to Margaret Gavit, daughter of John E. and Margaret Sophia Robinson Gavit, October 8th, 1868.

JOHN ADAMS, second President of the United States, born at Braintree, Mass., October 19th, 1735, graduated at the Harvard University, 1755, and married Abigail Smith, daughter of Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, and

granddaughter of John Quincy, of Boston, in 1764; died July 4th, 1826. Among his children was John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, who was born July 11th, 1767, just two days before the death of his distinguished great grandfather, John Quincy, and whose paternal estate he subsequently inherited.

ETHAN ARMSTRONG, born in Bennington, Vermont, April 24th, 1810, and married Miriam Collin, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, May 15th, 1851, by whom he has had four children :

Geneva, born March 5th, 1852.

David, born June 11, 1853.

Ethan Hamilton, born March 19th, 1856; died June 12th, 1862.

Augustus Tremain, born October 18th, 1863.

ANTHONY ARNOLD, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., April 12th, 1704, and married Sarah ————, who was born 1712. They were Friend Quakers, and had two children :

David, born May 27th, 1733.

Sarah, born May 24th, 1742.

DAVID ARNOLD, son of Anthony and Sarah Arnold, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., May 27th, 1733, and died in Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., at a very advanced age. His wife, Hannah, was born in Dutchess county, May 3d, 1736, by whom he had seven children :

Mary, born May 24th, 1758.

Phebe, born May 31st, 1760.

George, born August 9th, 1762.

Anthony, born December 1st, 1766.

Jonathan, born March 1st, 1771.

Sarah, born May 5th, 1773.

David, born January 1st, 1776.

SARAH ARNOLD, daughter of Anthony and Sarah Arnold, born May 24th, 1742, and married John Collin, son of John and Hannah Merwin Collin, of Milford, Conn., September 16th, 1758, died at Hillsdale, N. Y., December 29th, 1791. Her children were :

Anthony, born February 24th, 1760.

Hannah, born June 7th, 1763.

John, born September 19th, 1772.

MARY ARNOLD, daughter of David and Hannah Arnold, born May 24th, 1758, and married to John Wager, of Hillsdale, N. Y. They had one son :

Barnet, born January 29th, 1793.

SARAH ARNOLD, daughter of David and Hannah Arnold, born May 5th, 1773, and married Ezekiel Whalen, of Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom she had several children, one of whom was named Seth.

CHARLES ATWATER, born in New Haven, Conn., August 18th, 1786, and married to Mary Merwin, daughter of Miles and Abigail Beach Merwin, of Milford, Conn., October, 1809 ; died February 21st, 1825. His children were ;

George Merwin, born October 29th, 1814, now a resident of Springfield, Mass.

David P. Atwater, M. D., residing in Bridgeport, Conn.

James C. Atwater, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

His father, Jeremiah Atwater, was born in Wallingford, Conn., November 10th, 1744.

His grandfather, John Atwater, born in December, 1718.

His great grandfather, John Atwater, born in Wallingford, Conn., August 17th, 1683.

His great-great grandfather, David Atwater, born in New Haven, November 1st, 1654, and was one of the first

planters of New Haven county and in the first division of land among the settlers a farm was assigned him in the Neck, as the tract was called, between Mill and Quinnipiach rivers. Upon that tract he lived until his death, which occurred October 5th, 1692. Rev. Charles Atwater was a devoted minister of the gospel, having graduated at Yale College in 1805.

TRYPENA BLANSET, born in Jerusalem, Yates county, N. Y., January 10th, 1836, and married to Charles Willis Bartholomew, son of John Moss and Talitha Paulina Tullar Bartholomew, February 26th, 1863. Her children are :

Edward Willis, born June 7th, 1864.

Wilson Thomas, born April 28th, 1869.

Arthur Dana, born April 5th, 1871.

JOHN MOSS BARTHOLOMEW, born in Wallingford, Conn., February 22d, 1800, and married Talitha Paulina Tullar, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, of Egremont, Mass., October 8th, 1822, by whom he has had two children :

Charles Willis, born September 14th 1825 ; died 1882.

Pamelia Jane, born December 28th, 1827.

CHARLES WILLIS BARTHOLOMEW, son of John Moss and Talitha Paulina Tullar Bartholomew, born in Sheffield, Mass. September 14th, 1825, and married Trypena Blanset, February 26th, 1863, by whom he has had three sons:

Edward Willis, born June 7th, 1864.

Wilson Thomas, born April 28th, 1869.

Arthur Dana, born April 5th, 1871.

PAMELIA JANE BARTHOLOMEW, daughter of John Moss and Talitha Paulina Tullar Bartholomew, born in Sheffield, Mass., December 28th, 1827, and married to Henry

Stiles Barbour, of Canton, Conn., November 25th, 1851, and now resides in Hartford, Conn. Her children are :

John Humphry, born May 29th 1854.

Edward Willis, born May 2d, 1857 ; died May 28th, 1861.

Lucy Amelia, born May 6th, 1863.

HENRY STILES BARBOUR, born in Canton, Conn., August 2d, 1822, and married Pamela Jane Bartholomew, daughter of John Moss and Talitha Paulina Tullar Bartholomew, Nov. 25th, 1851, by whom he has had three children, John Humphry, Edward Willis and Lucy Amelia. He was an attorney at law, and for about twenty years was a resident of Wolcottville, Litchfield comty, Conn, and in 1871 moved to Hartford, Conn. He had been a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and in 1871 was a member of the State Senate, serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

HENRY BARBOUR, of Canton, Conn., was married to Naoma Humphry, of Barkhamstead, Conn., April 2d, 1817. Their children were :

Clarinda, born April 17th, 1818.

Hernon Humphry, born July 19th, 1820.

Henry Stiles, born August 2d, 1822.

Lucy, born May 7th, 1824.

Phuma, born September 17th, 1826.

Juliette, born January 20th, 1828.

Sylvester, born January 20th, 1831.

Naoma Ellen, born February 3d, 1833.

Edward Payson, born September 23d, 1834.

SYLVESTER BARBOUR, son of Henry and Naoma Humphry Barbour, born at Canton, Conn., January 20th, 1831, and married Frances Amelia Collin, daughter of John Francis and Pamela Jane Tullar Collin, of Hills-

dale, N. Y., November 27th, 1860, and settled as an attorney at law in Ansonia, New Haven county, Conn. His children are :

Lizzie Lawrence, born September 21st, 1861.

Collin Henry, born July 6th, 1863.

Edward Humphry, born 1867 ; died February 13th, 1869.

Amy Louise, born September 25th, 1869.

✓ LORING BARTLET, of New York, married Augusta Foster, daughter of Seymour and Sarah Madaline Truesdell Foster, and resides in New York city.

DELANEY BARTLET married Almira Farnham, daughter of David L. and Hannah Collin Farnham, January 3d, 1863.

RICHARD BARTLET, son of Richard Bartlet, of Boston, at which place he was born, married Mary Robinson, daughter of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, of East Bridgewater, Mass. The following were their children :

Lydia, born 1757 ; married John Savage.

Mary, born 1759 ; married Benjamin Richards.

Margaret, born 1761 ; married James Taylor.

Gain, born 1763 ; married — McNeal.

Martha —, married Andrew Musher.

Richard.

Elizabeth.

Robert.

Edward.

Jane —, married Shadrack Holley.

William.

JERUSHA BARTLET, daughter of Ebenezer Bartlet, of Duxbury, Mass., born 1731, and married James Robinson, of Bridgewater, Mass. ; died March 24th, 1812. Her chil-

dren were: James, Bartlet, Watson, Abner, Gain, Clark, Jerusha, Bartlet, Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, Esther, Eleanor, Bethia and Martha.

PETER BECKER, born April 15th, 1759; married Mary Southard, and died June 21st, 1839. She died October 25th, 1837.

JOHN P. BECKER, son of Peter and Mary Southard Becker, born September 28th, 1782, and married Elizabeth Clum, December 2d, 1804; died December, 1859. She was born July 24th, 1782; died November 19th, 1847. Their children were:

Philip, born June 22d, 1805.

✓ Polly, born April 9th, 1807.

✓ David Lonson, born January 20th, 1809.

Lanison

Stephen C., born August 4th, 1811.

Lovina, born May 8th, 1813.

Elizabeth, born December 3d, 1815.

Julianne, born May 22d, 1817.

Catharine, born August 18th, 1820.

Margaret Caroline, born October 28th, 1822.

Almira, born 1825.

MARGARET CAROLINE BECKER, daughter of John Pond and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born October 28th, 1822, and married Edward Duncan, March 8th, 1852, by whom she had two children:

Carrie Margaret, born June 6th, 1856.

Edward Jennings, born February 22d, 1854; died ——

After the decease of Edward Duncan, on the 10th of October, 1862, she married Orrin M. Sawyer, of Austerlitz, September 4th, 1864.

PHILIP BECKER, son of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born June 22d, 1805, and married Elizabeth De

Groff, July 22d, 1827. He died in 1882. Their children are :

Henry L., born July 15th 1828.

James M., born June 29th, 1831.

Luman F., born December 20th, 1833 ; died December 24th, 1866.

Jane, born April 16th, 1836.

Julia, born October 12th, 1837.

Emma H., born September 28th, 1840.

Philip, born December 19th, 1843.

Charlie, born April 28th, 1846.

Hiram H., born May 10th, 1848.

Mary, born December 20th, 1850 ; died September 6th, 1852.

HENRY L. BECKER, son of Philip and Elizabeth DeGroff Becker, born July 15th, 1828, and married Jane A. Carskaden, November 17th, 1851. Their children were :

Eugene, born March 22d, 1854 ; died August 22d, 1856.

Altamah, born August 23d, 1852 ; died February 3d, 1863.

JAMES M. BECKER, son of Philip and Elizabeth DeGroff Becker, born December 20th, 1833, and married Maria A. Clark, December 1st, 1861. Their children are :

James, born February 11th, 1864.

Charlie, born March, 1866.

Lilly, born April 15th, 1870.

JULIA BECKER, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth DeGroff Becker, born October 12th, 1837, and married Andrew J. Kittell, of Hudson, April 28th, 1859 ; died July 9th, 1861. Their infant child died a few weeks after.

JANE BECKER, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth DeGroff

Becker, born April 16th, 1836, and married John F. Collin, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, January 16th, 1871. She has one son, Frank B., born October 8th, 1872.

PHILIP BECKER, son of Philip and Elizabeth DeGross Becker, born December 19th, 1843, and married Cynthia Augusta Truesdell, July 15th, 1866. Their children are :

Julia Elizabeth, born April 26th, 1867.

Gordon, born September 9th, 1868.

Ralph Marion, born October 12th, 1880.

DAVID LONSON BECKER, son of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born January 20th, 1809, and married Sarah Truesdell, daughter of Samuel Truesdell. After her decease, he married Ruth A. Tyler, daughter of John Tyler. After her decease, he married Mary Osborn, daughter of Melvin Osborn. He has been dead several years.

By his wife Sarah, he had two children, Alfred and Sarah.

By his wife Ruth, he had two children, Franklin and Lonson.

By his wife Mary, he had one child, Lizzie.

STEPHEN C. BECKER, son of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born August 4th, 1811, and married Eunice Krum. Their children were : Porter A., John, Mary A., Ellen, Alice, and Lonson J. The last two are dead.

LOVINA BECKER, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born May 8th, 1813, and married Orville McAlpin, son of John McAlpin, January 1st, 1851. She has been dead several years. Their children were :

Mary C., born November 25th, 1851 ; died September 15th, 1855.

Lucy, born September 3d, 1857.

ELIZABETH BECKER, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth

Clum Becker, born December 3d, 1815, and married Sylvanus Smith, and resides in Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y.

JULIANNE BECKER, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born May 22d, 1817, and married Samuel Voak, by whom she has one son, Arthur. He now resides in Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois. She died some years since.

CATHARINE BECKER, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born August 18th, 1820, and married Peter J. Becker, son of Joseph and Betsy Smith Becker, November 14th, 1840. Their children were: George W., Gains T., Francis E., Lucy and Charles W.; the last two of whom have died. She died in 1881.

↳ POLLY BECKER, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, born April 9th, 1807, and married Gains Truesdell, son of Samuel Truesdell, of Hillsdale. Their children were: John, Ruth, Stephen, Elizabeth, Juliette.

EDWARD WELLS BLACKINGTON, of Adams, Mass., married Camille Eugenia Van Dusen, daughter of Freeman and Lucretia Tullar Van Dusen, October 1st, 1862, by whom he has had two children.

ISAAC J. BIGELOW was born in Leominster, Worcester county, Mass., February 24th, 1809, and graduated at the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and married Hannah Matthew, widow of Zelotes Matthew, and sister of the Rev. Leonidas Lent Haulin, December 1st, 1838.

JOHN BRADEN, born August 18th, 1826, and married Pamela Laurania Collin, daughter of John Francis and Pamela Jane Tullar Collin, October 16, 1856. Their children were:

Mary Eliza, born August 11th, 1858.

Francis Collin, born February 20th, 1860 : died July 20th, 1860.

Fannie, born June 23d, 1866 ; died September 18th, 1866.

He graduated at the university in Delaware, Ohio, then under the presidency of Edward Thompson, who subsequently became a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Having obtained a license to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he joined the Cincinnati Conference, in which he labored for some years. He is now a member of the Tennessee Conference, is residing in Nashville, and is president of the Central Tennessee College.

JAMES BRADISH, born 1675, died 1763. His wife was born 1688, died 1769. They had one son, John, born 1719, who married Mary Green, who was born 1720 ; died 1784; and he died 1781. They had eight children :

Sarah, born 1744, and married Mr. Nye.

Hannah, born 1748.

John, born 1750.

James, born 1752 ; married Jane Townsend.

Mary, born 1754 ; married Mr. Green, of Hardwick, Mass.

Dinah, born 1757.

Ruth, born 1760, and married Mr. Palmer.

Joseph, born 1762.

JOHN BRADISH, son of John and Mary Green Bradish, born 1750, and married Hannah Warner, of Hardwick, Massachusetts, who was born 1752 ; died 1828, in Palmyra, N. Y.

He was a colonel in the militia, and held important offices in church and state, and died 1825, in Palmyra, N. Y. Their children were :

Calvin, born in Hardwick, 1773 ; died in Michigan.

Chloe, born in Hardwick, 1775.

Charles, born in Hardwick, 1778.

Sarah, born in Cummington, Mass., 1781.

Luther, born in Cummington, 1783.

Calvin, 2d, born in Cummington.

CHLOE BRADISH, daughter of John and Hannah Warner Bradish, born in Hardwick, Mass., 1775, and married to Gain Robinson, son of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, of Cummington, Mass., 1796. She died in Stockbridge, Mass., 1866. Her children were: Amanda, William Cullen, Cains Cassius, Abigail Blackman, Clark, Erasmus Darwin, Charles Rollin, Chloe, Hellen Elizabeth, and Margaret Sophia.

SARAH BRADISH, daughter of John and Hannah Warner Bradish, born in Cummington, 1781, and married Bartlet Robinson; died 1853.

CHARLES BRADISH, son of John and Hannah Warner Bradish, born in Hardwick, Mass., 1778, and died in Madison, Michigan, 1857. He married Bethia Robinson, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, 1804, and moved from Cummington, Mass., to Palmyra, N. Y., in 1807. He was one of the New York electors at the election of President Harrison. His children were: Alexander H., William F., Seth W., Bartlet R., Lucretia E., and Philander.

LUTHER BRADISH, son of John and Hannah Warner Bradish, born in Cummington, Mass., 1783; died in New York, 1863. He was elected Lieut.-Governor of the State of New York in November, 1838. With a splendid person and high moral character, he possessed superior talents.

ROWENA BRADISH, daughter of John and Hannah Warner Bradish, born 1786, and married John Comstock,

1801, and settled in the town of Rasin, Michigan. Her husband died, 1851. She had ten children: Worrener M., Walter R., Francis A., Hannah W., Luther B., Calvin B., Mary S., Charles B., Lauriston A., and Addis E.

CALVIN BRADISH, son of John and Hannah Warner Bradish, born in Cummington, Mass., and married Nancy Post, of Long Island, N. Y., and had twelve children: Martha M., Curran, Nelson, Sarah, Luther, Calvin, John W., Hannah W., Augustus W., Amanda G., Myron H., and Norman F.

He settled in Lenox county, Michigan, and bought a large tract of land, which he divided among his children. He died in 1854. His wife died in 1839.

MARTHA M. BRADISH, daughter of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Norman B. Carter, and settled in Black Creek, Michigan. They had four children: Russell C., Amanda D., Francis N., and Nancy B.

CURRAN BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Roby Cumstock, and settled in Adrian, Michigan. Their children are: Hellen E., Thomas A., and Darius C.

NELSON BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Phebe Wilson, 1828, and settled in Adrian, Michigan. Their children are: Myron W., William C., Ann E., Warren C., Lousia, and Mary C.

SARAH BRADISH, daughter of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Paul Jagger, 1827, and settled in East Palmyra, N. Y. Their children are: Luther B., Lucy A., and Charles E.

LUTHER BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Rachael Moon, June, 1846.

CALVIN BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Mary Ann Jennings, 1838, and settled in Lenawee county, Michigan. Their children are : Horace C., Orrin H., and Chloe C.

JOHN W. BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Lydia A. Jeroleman, 1840, and settled in Lenawee county, Michigan. Their children are : Elizabeth F., Mary A., Sarah J., and Martha M.

HANNAH W. BRADISH, daughter of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan.

AUGUSTUS W. BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Eliza M. Appleby, 1847, and settled in Lenawee county, Michigan. Their children are : Clarence M., Herbert H. and others.

AMANDA G. BRADISH, daughter of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Melvin T. Nickerman, 1844, and settled in Adrian, Michigan. Their children are : Calvin B., Norman F. Therese E., and Francis A.

MYRON H. BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and drowned in the ninth year of his age.

NORMAN F. BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and married Caroline M. Catton in 1845, and settled in Lenawee county, Michigan. Their children are : Mintha A., Hellen A., and Norman R.

ALEXANDER H. BRADISH, son of Calvin and Nancy Post Bradish, born in Michigan, and died in early childhood.

WILLIAM F. BRADISH, son of Charles and Bethia Robinson Bradish, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Rachael

F. Warren in 1834, and settled in Medina, Michigan, in 1853. His wife died in 1862, and he married Perris De Forrest. His children are: Emma J., Chloe E., Clark R., and James Q.: the last of whom perished by the blowing up of a steamer on the Mississippi river while serving as a soldier in the late civil war.

CHARLES H. BRADISH, son of Charles and Bethia Robinson Bradish, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Amy Ann Aldrich in 1849, and in 1853, moved to Lenawee county, Michigan. His children are: Zimrhoda J., and Alexander H.

SETH W. BRADISH, son of Charles and Bethia Bradish, born in Palmyra, N. Y. ; died in Michigan in 1837.

BARTLET R. BRADISH, son of Charles and Bethia Robinson Bradish, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Cora M. Philips, in 1857 ; died in Adrian, Michigan, in 1863.

LUCRETIA E. BRADISH, daughter of Charles and Bethia Robinson Bradish, born in Palmyra, N. Y., where she now resides. She has given some valuable assistance in this compilation.

PHILANDER P. BRADISH, son of Charles and Bethia Robinson Bradish, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Maria T. Bradley, of Lyons, in 1848, and settled in Batavia, N. Y. Their children are: John H., Edward F., William B., and Francis.

ELIJAH BURTON, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., July 31st, 1769, and married Lucy Collin, daughter of David and Esther Gillett Collin, January 3d, 1796. Their children were :

Collin, born December 29th, 1797.

Ely, born October 30th, 1799 ; died February 23d, 1860.

Belinda, born July 23d, 1801 ; died August 20th 1864.

Lucinda, born December 1st, 1802 ; died January 21st, 1863.

Harriet, born January 28th, 1805.

Henry, born March 18th, 1807.

Miranda, born April 10th, 1809.

Benson, born July 17th, 1811 ; died August 25th 1862,

David, born August 23d, 1813 ; died October 14th, 1813.

George Trafford, born August 10th, 1814.

Julia A., born June 21st, 1817.

Elijah Burton, died February 7th, 1856.

HARRIET BURTON, daughter of Elijah and Lucy Collin Burton, born in Hillsdale, N. Y., January 28th, 1805, and married to Joshua Dakin, of Dutchess county. Their children are : Jane, Ambrose L., Jennett, Mariett, Chester E.

HENRY BURTON, son of Elijah and Lucy Collin Burton, born in Hillsdale, March 18th, 1807, and married Eliza Doan, October 29th, 1834. Their children are :

Sterling, born October 20th, 1836.

Lucy, born November 30th, 1838 ; died August 3d, 1857.

Henry Collin, born July 11th, 1843 ; died August 24th, 1848.

Henry Burton has been dead several years.

STERLING BURTON, son of Henry and Eliza Doan Burton, born in Hillsdale, October 20th, 1836, and married Martha L. Whiting, July 13th, 1864. Their children are :

Henry Collin, born August 22d, 1865.

Charles Whiting, born January 29th, 1868 ; died February 1st, 1868.

MIRANDA BURTON, daughter of Elijah and Lucy Collin Burton, born April 10th, 1809, and married George W. Bushnell, son of William Bushnell, of Hillsdale. Their children are: Mary Jane; Josephine, died —; William Henry.

GEORGE TRAFFORD BURTON, son of Elijah and Lucy Collin Burton, born August 10th, 1814, and married Maria Everts, of Hillsdale. They have had one daughter, Urvilla.

JOHN BUSHNELL, son of George Bushnell, born in Hillsdale, September 26th, 1789, and married to Loxey Lay, of Saybrook, Conn., September 20th, 1810; died June 30th, 1842. Their children were:

Julia Ann, born September 18th, 1811.

Chloe, born January 1st, 1813.

Caroline, born October 21st, 1814.

George, born July 10th, 1816.

Elisha W., born December 27th, 1818.

John and Loxy, twins, born January 5th, 1821.

Lay, born February 28th, 1826.

Abby, born April 17th, 1828,

Ely, born April 3d, 1830.

JULIA ANN BUSHNELL, daughter of John and Loxey Lay Bushnell, born in Hillsdale, September 28th, 1811, and married to Solomon B. Collin, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, October 13th, 1835; died December 6th, 1865. Their children are:

Martha, born December 5th, 1836.

James Lee, born July 1st, 1838.

John Bingham, born April 4th, 1840.

Julia Ann, born July 16th, 1843.

Mary Louise, born July 21st, 1846,

Abby, born April 25th, 1850; died April 5th, 1854.

Lois Ann, born February 12th, 1853.

Viola, born May 26th, 1855; died March 17th, 1871.

CHLOE BUSHNELL, daughter of John and Loxey Lay Bushnell, born in Hillsdale, January 1st, 1813, and married to Arnold Fletcher Truesdell, son of Harvey and Clynthia Johnson Truesdell. Her children are : Morania Julia, Emma, and Madeline. Chloe Bushnell Truesdell is now dead.

ELISHA W. BUSHNELL, son of John and Loxey Lay Bushnell, born in Hillsdale, December 27th, 1818, and married to Emma House, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Vanderburgh House, September 1st, 1840, by whom he had five children :

Sarah, born November 7th, 1841, and married Arthur Park, November 20th, 1861.

George, born August 14th, 1843; died March 7th, 1845.

Mary Vanderburgh, born April 20th, 1847; died May 3d, 1848

George Vanderburgh, born September 11th, 1851.

Clayton, born October 23d, 1857; died November 21st, 1859.

His wife, Emma House Bushnell, died November 16th, 1859, and on the 12th day of February, 1862, he married Frances L. Orton, who died August 1st, 1865, and after her death he married Catharine Martin Roe.

GEORGE W. BUSHNELL, son of William Bushnell, born in Hillsdale, and married Miranda Burton, daughter of Elijah and Lucy Collin Burton, and now resides in the State of Illinois. His children were : Mary Jane; Josephine, died; William Henry.

JOHN CARY, born in Somersetshire, England, emigrated to this country in 1639, and settled in Duxbury, Mass.,

and married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Godfrey, 1644. He subsequently became an original proprietor, and among the first settlers, of West Bridgewater, Mass., and was the first town clerk. He died in 1681, and his wife died in 1680. Their children were:

- John, born at Duxbury, 1645.
- Francis, born at Duxbury, 1647.
- Elizabeth, born at Duxbury, 1649.
- James, born at Braintree, 1652.
- Mary, born at Bridgewater, 1654.
- Jonathan, born at Bridgewater, 1856.
- David, born at Bridgewater, 1658.
- Hannah, born at Bridgewater, 1661.
- Joseph, born at Bridgewater, 1663.
- Rebecca, born at Bridgewater, 1665.
- Sarah, born at Bridgewater, 1667.
- Mehitabel, born at Bridgewater, 1670.

EZRA CARY, the grandson of Francis Cary, and great grandson of John and Elizabeth Godfrey Cary, married Mary, daughter of Col. John Holman, and great aunt of Ruth Holman Collin, in 1737. He settled in New Jersey, and had two children: Sarah, born 1738, and Shepherd, born 1742.

EPHRAIM CARY, great grandson of John Cary, married Jane, daughter of Capt. John Holman, 1771. Their children were: Salome, born 1774; Jane, 1773; Cyrus, 1777; William Holman, 1779; Ephraim, 1782, Shepherd, 1784; Susanna, 1787; Francis, 1789; Jason, 1791; Adenith, 1793; Harmony, 1796. His wife Jane, died, 1809, and he died, 1828.

JOSEPH CARY, son of John and Elizabeth Godfrey Cary, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1663, and moved to Windham, Conn., and is the ancestor of the distinguished writers of poetry, Phebe and Alice Cary, and also of Gen. S. F. Cary, of College Hill, Ohio.

The ancestors of John Cary were Norman French, one of whom was an officer in the army of William the Conqueror, who cantoned out the country to his men, and Mr. Cary thereby became an extensive land owner in Sommersetshire. In the subsequent civil wars the owner of the Cary property took sides in behalf of Richard Second, against Henry Fourth, and the property, in consequence, became confiscated to the Crown. In the beginning of the reign of Henry Fifth, an Arragonian Knight, after having passed triumphantly through divers countries, went to England and challenged any man of his rank and quality to make trial of his valor in arms. Sir Robert Cary accepted the challenge, and the combat was waged in Smithfield, London. The contest was long and doubtful, but finally terminated in favor of Sir Robert Cary, and the king, in consequence, restored to him a large part of the confiscated lands and authorized him to bear the coat of arms of the Knights of Arragon. Gen. S. F. Cary has supplied me with a pictorial representation of that coat of arms, and he and Miss Phebe Cary have kindly given me much valuable information in respect to their kindred.

DOUGLASS CLARK, of Dutchess county, N. Y., married Sally Collin, daughter of David and Esther Gillett Collin, and settled in the town of North East. Their children are :

Perry, who married Caroline Winchell.

Henry, who married Betsey Ann Wheeler.

Olive.

Sally, who married Alexander Trowbridge.

Caroline, who married Caleb D. Barrett.

Emmeline, who married Hampton Wheeler.

AMBROSE CLARK, of Dutchess county, N. Y., married Jula Ann Collin, daughter of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin. Their children are :

Edward, born July 6th, 1835 ; died July 30th, 1835.

Julia Ann, born May 7th, 1840.

Ambrose, born September 17th, 1842.

James M., born December 12th, 1844.

Howard, born September 24th, 1849 ; died, March, 1850

Hattie L., born January 13th, 1852.

Seward, born December 24th, 1854 ; died January 2d, 1867.

ALICE CARY, a descendant of John Cary, one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1822 ; died in New York, February, 2d, 1871, while in poetic talent she ranked high among her contemporaries. She was equally distinguished for her social qualifications.

PHEBE CARY, a daughter of John Cary, of Bridgewater, Mass., sister of Alice Cary, and niece of Gen. S. F. Cary, of College Hill, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1825 ; died in Newport, Rhode Island, August 1st, 1871. Like her sister, she was social, amiable and respected by all, and the following birth-day tribute to her friend, Miss Susan B. Anthony, indicates the good-natured poetic talent with which she was endowed :

We touch our caps, and place to-night
The victor's wreath upon her,
The woman who outranks us all
In courage and in honor.

While others in domestic broils,
Have proved by word and carriage,
That one of the United States
Is not the state of marriage.

The caring not the loss of men,
Nor for the world's confusion,
Has carried on a civil war
And made a revolution.

True, other women have been brave
 When banded or husbanded :
 But she has bravely fought her way
 Alone and single handed.

And think of her unselfish strength,
 Her generous disposition,
 Who never made a lasting prop
 Out of a proposition.

She might have chosen an honored name,
 And none have scorned or hissed it ;
 Have written Mrs. Jones or Smith,
 But strange to say she missed it.

For fifty years to come may she
 Grow rich and ripe and mellow,
 Be quoted even above par,
 Or any other fellow.

And speak the truth from pole to pole,
 And keep her light a-burning,
 Before she cuts her stick to go
 The way there's no returning

Because her motto grand has been,
 The right of every human ;
 And first and last, and right or wrong,
 She takes the side of woman.

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
 To aid, not to amuse one ;
 Take her for all and all, we ne'er
 Shall see the match for Susan.

ISAAC COON, born May 22d, 1824, and married Almira Becker, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Ann Becker, September 28th, 1850. Their children are :

Edwin Allworth, born October 13th, 1863.

John Henry, born September 22d, 1855.

Eugene Smith, born July 5th, 1864.

Orrin M., born October 4th, 1865.

Sidney N., born February 18th, 1869.

MR. CORBETT, of Plymouth, Mass., married Betty,

daughter of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, and had one daughter, Betsey.

BETSEY CORBETT, daughter of Mr. and Betty Robinson Corbett, born in Cummington, Mass., and married David Orr, of Hillsdale, N. Y. ; and upon the death of David Orr, she married John Van Dusen, of Hillsdale.

LORENZO L. CROWNS, of Washington, D. C., married Mary Collin, daughter of James and Velona Hill Collin, December 27th, 1859, by whom he has two sons. He is now dead.

LUCRETIA E. CHURCH, born May 1st, 1825, and married Charles A. Tullar, son of Seneca C. and Mary A. Gordon Tullar, November 10th, 1844.

SILAS L. CHURCH, born September 22d, 1820, and married Pamela Jane Tullar, daughter of Seneca C. and Mary A. Gordon Tullar, December 26th, 1851. Their children are :

Minnesota, born April 19th, 1853.

Virginia, born June 27th, 1859.

ELIZABETH CHURCH, born July 24th, 1823, and married William Frederick Tullar, son of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, November 25th, 1841; died July 6th, 1842.

OLIVER DAVIDSON, of Canterbury, Conn., born 1754, and married to Deidama Morse, 1779; died 1787. Their children were :

Oliver, born in Canterbury, 1781.

Joseph, born in Canterbury, 1783.

Anna, born in Canterbury, 1785.

OLIVER DAVIDSON, son of Oliver and Deidama Morse Davidson, born in Canterbury, Conn., 1781, and married to Mary Miller, of Dutchess county, N. Y. They had sev-

eral children, among whom were Lucretia Maria and Margaret Miller Davidson, who, though dying at an early age, had poetic talent which has procured their names places in Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography, and Drake's Dictionary of American Biography. He was a physician, and died in Plattsburgh, N. Y.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, son of Oliver and Deidama Morse Davidson, born in Canterbury, Conn., 1783, and married and had several children ; but he and all his children are dead, except one son, Erastus, who resides in Lansingburgh, N. Y.

ANNA DAVIDSON, daughter of Oliver and Deidama Morse Davidson, born in Canterbury, Conn., 1785, and married to Aaron Ford, of Hillsdale, N. Y. ; died May 5th, 1839. She had no children.

LUCRETIA MARIA DAVIDSON, daughter of Oliver and Mary Miller Davidson, and granddaughter of Deidama Morse Collin, born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., September 27th, 1808 ; died August 27th, 1825. In October, 1824, a gentleman who knew her intense desire for education, placed her at a female seminary in Troy, N. Y., where her incessant application soon destroyed her constitution, previously debilitated by disease, and she died before completing her 17th year. A biographical sketch, with a collection of her poems, was published by S. F. B. Morse, in 1829, entitled "Amir Khan, and other poems," the remains of L. M. Davidson. Although a great part of her compositions were destroyed, 278 remain. Her biography has been written by Catharine M. Sedgwick, in 1843.

MARGARET MILLER DAVIDSON, sister of Lucretia Maria Davidson and granddaughter of Deidama Morse Collin, born March 26th, 1823 ; died November 25th, 1837. Sharing her sister's precocity, she began to write at six years of age. At ten she wrote and acted in a passionate

drama in society, in New York, and, notwithstanding the warning of her sister's fate, her intellectual activity was not restrained. Margaret's poems were issued under the auspices of Washington Irving, and the works of both sisters were published together, in 1850. A volume of selections from the writings of Miss Margaret M. Davidson, with a preface by Miss C. M. Sedgwick, appeared in 1843. Lieutenant L. P. Davidson, U. S. A., the brother of Margaret and Lucretia, who also died young, wrote verses with elegance and ease.

ROSWELL DERBYSHIRE, of Lenox, Mass., married Ellen H. Collin, daughter of James and Velona Hill Collin, May 9th, 1849 : died on the Isthmus of Darien.

SPENCER ESMOND, son of Isaiah Esmond, of Hillsdale, married Sally Sherwood, daughter of Squire and Hannah Collin Sherwood. They had a daughter, Eliza, born June 30th, 1816.

ANNA ESMOND, daughter of Isaiah Esmond, was born in Hillsdale, and married John W. Truesdell, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, July 25th, 1804. Her children were :

Beebe, born June 5th, 1805; died April 1811.

John W., born November 13th, 1806.

After the death of her husband, she married Refine Latting, by whom she had one daughter, Henrietta, who married Owen Bixby.

Mrs. Anna Latting died in 1870.

ELIZA ESMOND, daughter of Spencer and Sally Sherwood Esmond and granddaughter of Squire and Hannah Collin Sherwood, was born in Hillsdale, June 30th, 1816, and married Edward B. Hunt, son of Samuel and Sally Bagley Hunt, September 19th, 1866.

MARIA EVERTS, daughter of Henry Everts, born in Hillsdale, and married George Trafford Burton, son of Elijah and Lucy Collin Burton, by whom she has had a daughter, Urvilla.

DAVID L. FARNHAM, of Benson, Vermont, married Hannah Collin, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, June 12th 1829 ; died January 17th, 1860. His children were :

Samuel, born December 23d, 1835 ; died July 11th, 1836.

Rosamond D., born July 9th, 1837.

Almina, born September 23d, 1839, and married Delaney Bartlet, January 8th, 1863.

ANDREW FORD, born in Abington, Mass., and married Maria Beal. They had eight children, viz. : Elias, Levi, Eleazar, Andrew, Sarah, Elizabeth, Matilda, and Jerusha. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

LEVI FORD, son of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, Mass., and married Desire Whitman, of Chesterfield, Mass.

EBENEZER FORD, son of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, Mass., and married Huldah Otis, of Goshen, Mass.

ANDREW FORD, son of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, and married Olive Baker, of Hawley, Mass.

SARAH FORD, daughter of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, and married Freedom Whitman a Baptist clergyman.

ELIZABETH FORD, daughter of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, and married Stephen Worthington.

MATILDA FORD, daughter of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, and married Jason Oles, of Goshen, Mass. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, and settled in Hamilton, N. Y.

JERUSHA FORD, daughter of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, and married and moved to Ohio.

ELIJAH FAY married Margaret Robinson, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, and settled in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., and he and his wife died there, leaving a son, James, who remained on the homestead, and married Maria Nash, by whom he had a numerous family.

ELIAS FORD, son of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, born in Cummington, and married Sophia Johnson, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson; died in North Adams, 1838.

His children were : Elias, Sophia, Maria, Polly, Sarah, William C., Jane M., and Clynthia.

ELIAS FORD, son of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, Mass., and married to Ann T. Snyder, of Hillsdale, N. Y., by whom he has two sons : Benjamin and James. He is now dead.

SOPHIA FORD, daughter of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, and married Noah Ford.

MARIA FORD, daughter of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, and married Isaac Atkins.

POLLY FORD, daughter of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, and married to Sherbil Bradford.

SARAH FORD, daughter of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, and married William Temple.

WILLIAM C. FORD, son of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, and married Delia Demmin, 1838, and lives in Fair Haven, Conn.

JANE M. FORD, daughter of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, and died in early life.

CLYNTIA FORD, daughter of Elias and Sophia Johnson Ford, born in Hawley, and married Mr. Martin, and settled in Minnesota; died in 1872.

SEYMOUR FOSTER, son of Parla and Phebe Wells Foster, born in Hillsdale, and married Sarah Madeline Truesdell, daughter of the Rev. Harvey and Clyntia Johnson Truesdell, February 20th, 1830; died 1871. His children were: Wells, Henrietta, Augusta and Willie. Wells died in boyhood.

HENRIETTA FOSTER, daughter of Seymour and Sarah Madeline Truesdell Foster, born in Hillsdale, and married Dr. Horace G. Westlake. She has one daughter, Henrietta.

AUGUSTA FOSTER, daughter of Seymour and Sarah Madeline Truesdell Foster, born in Hillsdale, and married to Loring Bartlet, of the city of New York.

MOSES FOSTER, son of Parla and Phebe Wells Foster, born in Hillsdale, and married Esther Sherwood, daughter of Squire and Hannah Collin Sherwood, and settled in Unadilla, Otsego county, N. Y., where he died.

ISAAC FOSTER, son of Parla and Phebe Wells Foster, born in Hillsdale, and married Lucy Sherwood, daughter of Squire and Hannah Collin Sherwood, by whom he had one daughter, Adeline. After the decease of his wife, Lucy, he married Polly Pixley, daughter of John and Anna Sturgis Pixley, by whom he had one daughter, Jane,

After the decease of his wife, Polly, he married Nancy Johnson Gerry, widow of Ebenezer Gerry. After the decease of his wife, Nancy, he married Eveline Johnson, daughter of Lemuel Johnson, late of Hillsdale, deceased. He is now dead.

PARLA FOSTER, born in Connecticut, and married Phebe Wells, and settled in Hillsdale, N. Y., in which place he resided many years, and died at a very advanced age. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was a highly esteemed citizen. His children were : Talcott, Anna, Moses, Simeon, Isaac, Ely, Deidama, Sally, Katy, Seymour, Judson, and Phebe.

Of the children of Parla Foster, Talcott died early. Emma married Dr. John Esmond, and after his decease she married a Mr. Northrop, and after his decease she married Benjamin Snyder. Moses married Esther Sherwood; Simeon married Emily Nichols; Isaac married Lucy Sherwood, and after her decease he married Polly Pixley, and after her decease he married Nancy Garry, and after her decease he married Emeline Johnson; Ely married Polly Bushnell; Deidama married Dr. John Stevens; Sally married Richard Latting; Katy married Stephen Bosworth; Seymour married Sarah Madeline Truesdell; Judson married Sabrina Messenger, and Phebe married George Woodin

SYLVESTER C. GARDNER, of Manlius, N. Y., born March 24th, 1811, and married Caroline Collin, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, September 25th, 1838. His children are :

Edmund, born June 20th. 1840 ; died June 21st, 1840.

Caroline, born January 16th, 1842.

Sylvester, born November 18th, 1844.

Sarah, born January 21st, 1849.

Anna, born December 11th, 1850.

Miriam, born September 6th, 1852.

William, born March 26th, 1861.

FRANCIS GODFREY was one of the early settlers of Bridgewater, Mass., and lived to an advanced age, and died in 1868. His daughter Elizabeth married John Cary, one of the first proprietors of that town, and by his will he appears to have been the grandson of John Cary, of Somersetshire, England.

JOHN E. GAVIT, born in the city of New York, October 29th, 1817, and was educated in bank note engraving by his step-father, who was one of the firm of Casilear, Durand & Edmonds. He went to reside in Albany, October 1836, and on the 28th of November, 1840, married Margaret Sophia Robinson, daughter of Dr. Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson. John E. Gavit has been dead several years. Their children are :

John, born August 4th, 1841; died a few months after.

Joseph, born December 22d, 1842.

Margaret born March 22d, 1845.

William Edmonds, born February 10th, 1848.

Helen Elizabeth, born November 26th, 1849.

Clark, born June 27th, 1851.

Julia Niles, born February 22d, 1854.

Chloe, born April 29th, 1856.

Pauline, born February 3d, 1859.

JOSEPH GAVIT, son of John E. and Margaret Sophia Robinson Gavit, born in Albany, December 22d, 1842, and married Fannie Palmer, daughter of E. D. Palmer, the celebrated American sculptor. He has one son—John, born in Albany, July 1st, 1868.

MARGARET GAVIT, daughter of John E. and Margaret Sophia Robinson Gavit, born in Albany, March 22d, 1845,

and married to Charles Prentis Adams, son of Dr. L. S. Adams, of Stockbridge, Mass., October 8th, 1868.

JAMES H. GILRUTH, a clergyman and member of the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, married Sarah Adeline Collin, daughter of Henry A. and Sarah Ann White Collin, of Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, June 20th, 1869. They have several children.

PHILIP GRANDIN, married Amanda Robinson, daughter of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, by whom he has had eleven children, only two of whom are now living. His son William graduated at West Point. Two of his sons were twins, one of whom was named Andrew Jackson, and the other Martin Van Buren.

WILLIAM HANLEY, born in Virginia, April 17th, 1833, and married Melind T. Wright, daughter of Lewis and Hannah Collin Wright, November 27th, 1857; died August 5th, 1870. His children are:

Marislin, born August 16th, 1858.

John Collin, born November 30th, 1861.

Louis Wright, born November 2d, 1863.

William Alonzo, born December 12th, 1855.

EBENEZER HAMLIN, grandfather of the Rev. Leonidas Lent Hamline, was born in Middletown, Conn., 1740, and married Lois Brooks, and settled in Burlington, Conn.: died in 1810. He had six children: Mark, Daniel, Lent, Rosa, Hannah and Lois. He was a soldier in the French war, and an officer in the war of the Revolution.

DANIEL HAMLIN, son of Ebenezer and Lois Brooks Hamline, married Lucretia Barns, and settled in Saratoga county, N. Y. They had a large family of children.

LENT HAMLIN, son of Ebenezer and Lois Brooks Hamline, settled in New London, Conn., and died there.

ROSA HAMLINE, daughter of Ebenezer and Lois Brooks Hamline, married and settled in Burlington, Conn., and died there.

HANNAH HAMLINE, daughter of Ebenezer and Lois Brooks Hamline, married Thomas Beckwith, and died in Burlington, Conn.

LOIS HAMLINE, daughter of Ebenezer and Lois Brooks Hamline, died in Canton, Conn., at a very advanced age.

MARK HAMLINE, son of Ebenezer and Lois Brooks Hamline, born in Burlington, Conn., 1763, and married Roxana Moses, daughter of Othneal Moses ; died in 1840. They had ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors were : Philo, Leonidas, Lent, Norman, Roxana, Experience, Saphrona, Harriet and Hannah. His wife Roxana died at Canton, Conn., 1831, and he married Deidama Humphry, widow of Judge James Humphry, of Canton.

PHILO HAMLINE, son of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, married Thurza Barber, and settled in New Hartford, Connecticut, and had eleven children. He was born in 1788 ; died, 1857. His wife, Thurza, died in Canton, 1851. One of their daughters (Mariette) married Hiram Foster, a farmer of Mendon, Massachusetts, and had three sons, all of whom volunteered as soldiers in the late civil war, and one of whom died from neglect and ill treatment in the hospital in the city of Washington, D. C.

NORMAN HAMLINE, son of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, died in some of the southern States.

ROXANA HAMLINE, daughter of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, married Friend White, of Hartford county, Connecticut, and died leaving several children.

SAPHRONA HAMLINE, daughter of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, married David Humphrey, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and died in 1847, leaving six children.

EXPERIENCE HAMLINE, daughter of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, married Mr. Billings, and died in 1857. Her husband died in Indiana, 1855.

HARRIET HAMLINE, daughter of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, married Zelotes Mather, and after his death married Isaac J. Bigelow, December 10th, 1838.

HANNAH HAMLINE, daughter of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, married Rev. James Longhead, who settled in Morris, Illinois.

LEONIDAS LENT HAMLINE, son of Mark and Roxana Moses Hamline, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, May 10th, 1797. He was educated for the ministry, but suspended his studies on account of ill health. He subsequently studied law. On the 6th of March, 1824, he married Eliza Price, daughter of Jeffrey Price, of Zanesville, Ohio. He subsequently became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and joined the Ohio Conference in 1832. His wife, Eliza, died in Cincinnati, March 27th, 1835, leaving one son, Leonidas Price. In 1836 he married Melinda Johnson Truesdell, widow of Arnold Truesdell, and daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson. In 1836 he was appointed Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, associated with the Rev. Charles Elliot. In 1840 was appointed Editor of the *Ladies' Magazine*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1844 he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which capacity he labored till his health failed in 1852, when he resigned that position and died at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, March 23d, 1865. He was

buried at Evanston, Illinois, where a Scotch granite monument is erected to his memory. He had a commanding appearance, a gentlemanly address, and possessed talents and eloquence of a high order.

LEONIDAS PRICE HAMLINE, son of Leonidas Lent and Eliza Price Hamline, born in Zanesville, Ohio, August 13th, 1829. He graduated at the Medical College at Castleton, Vermont, and married Virginia Moore, daughter of Capt. John Moore, of Peoria, Illinois, December 31st, 1850. They have had five children :

Leonidas Moore, born October 5th, 1852.

John Henry, born March 23d, 1856.

Eliza, born February 6th, 1859 ; died February 26th, 1859.

Theodosia, born June 30th, 1862.

Virginia Malinda, born March 23d, 1866.

LYDIA HAMLINE, born in Dutchess county, March 30th, 1783, and married James Collin, son of David and Esther Gillett Collin, April 21st, 1804 ; died November 1st, 1855. Her children were ;

Ely, born February 23d, 1805.

James Hamblin, born March 5th, 1808.

Lydia Louise, born June 15th, 1810.

Julia Ann, born November 17th, 1813.

Caroline, born September 21st, 1817.

Cordelia, born April 6th, 1820.

Aulia, born April 6th, 1820 ; died April 6th, 1820.

David Nelson, born March 17th, 1823 ; died March 3d, 1840.

LEMUEL HILL, born 1751, died August 25th, 1828. His father and two brothers came from Old and settled in New England. Among his children were two sons, Jonathan and Harvey.

JONATHAN HILL, son of Lemuel Hill, born March 4th, 1775, and married Chastine E. Wilcox, February 25th, 1801. Their children were :

Rodney, born January 27th, 1802.
Sibyl Vilona, born October 24th, 1803.
Pluma A., born December 26th, 1805.
Cornelia E., born March 16th, 1808.
Alice C., born February 3d, 1810.
John, born May 1st, 1812.
Henry L., born February 2d, 1816.
Chastine E., born July 22d, 1819.

RODNEY HILL, son of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born January 27th, 1802, and married Sarah Amanda Collin, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, February 20th, 1825. He is now dead. Their children are :

John Henry, born May 10th, 1826.
Ruth Maria, born January 23d, 1829.

JOHN HENRY HILL, son of Rodney and Sarah A. Collin Hill, born May 10th, 1826, and married Catharine Augusta Hull, June 3d, 1850. Their children are :

Rodney, born November 6th, 1852.
John Henry, born October 28th, 1854.
John Edward, born December 13th, 1857.
Frank Albert, born February 8th, 1860.
Fred Augustus, born February 6th, 1861.
Charles Pomeroy, born September 1st, 1863.

PLUMA A. HILL, daughter of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born December 26th, 1805, and married Albert Winslow, of Hillsdale, and died at Monterey, Mass.

SIBYL VELONA HILL, daughter of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born October 24th, 1803, and married

James Collin, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, March 17th, 1828; died August 11th, 1846. Her children are :

Ellen H., born February 20th, 1829.

Charles R., born March 1st, 1832.

Louis E., born August 10th, 1833.

John H., born February 25th, 1835.

Mary C., born March 15th, 1838.

William M., born March 23d, 1842.

CORNELIA E. HILL, daughter of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born March 16th, 1808, and married Henry Williams, of Alford, Mass., and settled in Dayton, Ohio.

ALICE C. HILL, daughter of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born February 3d, 1810, and married Collins Hunt, of Lenox, Mass.

JOHN HILL, son of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born May 1st, 1812, and married Miss Wilcox, and died in Chicago, Illinois.

HENRY L. HILL, son of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born February 2d, 1816, has been twice married, and is settled in Chicago, Illinois.

CHASTINE E. HILL, daughter of Jonathan and Chastine E. Wilcox Hill, born July 22d, 1819, and married Mr. Garfield, of Monterey, Mass. She is now dead.

THOMAS HOLMAN and ABIGAIL his wife, resided in Milton, Mass., and had ten children. He was selectman and town clerk.

Abigail, born February 15th, 1665.

Nana, born September 15th, 1668.

Patience, born February 24th, 1670.

Sarah, born April 13th, 1673.

Mary, born March 8th, 1674 ; died June 4th, 1675 ;
and Thomas, born March 8th, 1674 ; twins.

Mary, born August 24, 1677.

John, born March 13th, 1679.

Ann, born August 11th, 1680.

Samuel, born June 27th, 1683.

NANA HOLMAN, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Holman, born September 15th, 1668, and married Benjamin Beal, of Braintree, June 17th, 1700.

SARAH HOLMAN, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Holman, born April 13th, 1673, and married Richard Woods, of Boston, October 9th, 1701.

ANN HOLMAN, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Holman, born August 11th, 1680, and married Samuel Swift, of Milton, Mass., November 6th, 1707.

JOHN HOLMAN, son of Thomas and Abigail Holman, born in Milton, Mass., March 13th, 1679, graduated at the Harvard University, 1700, and married Ann, the daughter of Daniel Quincy, of Boston, and sister of John Quincy, of Braintree, Mass. ; died 1759. He was a colonel in the State militia, and a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in the years 1734-1737 and 1744, in which capacity, as well as in all others, he was highly respected. His children were : John, Ann, Peggy, Ruth and Mary.

JOHN HOLMAN, son of John and Ann Quincy Holman, born in Bridgewater, Mass., and married Ann, daughter of Isaac Harris, 1734 ; died 1755. His wife died 1757, aged 45 years. He was a captain in the State militia. His children were :

Sarah, born 1736.

Ann, born 1738.

William, born 1740.

Abigail, born 1743.

Isaac and Jane.

ANN HOLMAN, daughter of John and Ann Quincy Holman, married Joseph Billings, of Stoughton, Mass., 1730.

PEGGY HOLMAN, daughter of John and Ann Quincy Holman, married John Johnson, son of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, 1731.

RUTH HOLMAN, daughter of John and Ann Quincy Holman, married Benjamin Johnson, 6th son of Isaac Johnson, and grandfather of Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, 1732.

MARY HOLMAN, daughter of John and Ann Quincy Holman, married Ezra Cary, 1737. Their children were ;

Sarah, born 1738, and Shepherd, born 1742.

JANE HOLMAN, daughter of John and Ann Harris Holman, married Ephraim Cary, 1771. Their children were:

Jane, born 1773.

Salome, born 1774.

Cyrus, born 1777.

William Holman, born 1779.

Ephraim, born 1782.

Shepard, born 1784.

Susanna, born 1787.

Francis, born 1789.

Jason, born 1791,

Asnath, born 1793.

Harmony, born 1796.

EDWARD B. HUNT, son of Samuel and Sally Bagley Hunt, born in Hillsdale, February 15, 1814, and married

Susan Burtis, daughter of Thomas Burtis, February 2d, 1857. After the death of his wife, Susan, he married Eliza Esmond, daughter of Spencer and Sally Sherwood Esmond, September 19th, 1866.

EMMA HOUSE, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Vanderburgh House, born in Hillsdale, November 7th, 1820, and married Elisha W. Bushnell, son of John and Loxey Lay Bushnell, September 1st, 1840; died November 16th, 1859. Her children were :

Sarah, born November 7th, 1841.

George House, born, August 14th, 1843; died March 7th, 1845.

Mary Vanderburgh, born April 20th, 1847; died May 3d, 1848.

George Vanderburgh, born September 11th, 1851.

Clayton, born October 23, 1857; died November 21st, 1859.

JANE B. HUNT, daughter of Benjamin Hunt, of Lenox, Mass., born June 22d, 1801, and married James Collin, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, May 5th, 1822; died February 25th, 1827. Her children were :

James H., born March 21st, 1823.

Jane S., born November 27th, 1824.

John Francis, born February 15th, 1827; died April 29th, 1828.

RHODA HOW, of Connecticut, married Bentley White, March 3d, 1819; died April 14th, 1841. Her children were :

Sarah Ann, born January 14th, 1820.

Sibyl M., born May 29th, 1822; died December 18th, 1824.

Stephen, born March 17th, 1826.

Jane M., born October 20th, 1832; died October 20th, 1834.

EDWARD JOHNSON, born, Horn Hill, Kent, England, 1599 ; died at Woburn, Mass., April 23d, 1672. He came to this country with Gov. Winthrop, 1630, and was prominent in the organization of the town and church of Woburn, 1642. Was a captain of its military company ; was chosen its representative in 1643, and annually re-elected until 1671 ; was speaker of the house, 1665, and was on the committee with Broadstreet, Danforth and others, to meet the Commissioners Nicolls, Carr, etc., who had been sent from England. He was recorder of the town from its incorporation till his death. Some of his writings were published in London, in 1654, and reprinted in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, and again with notes, by W. F. Poole, in 1867.

ISAAC JOHNSON, one of the founders of Massachusetts, born in Clipsham, Rutlandshire, England ; died in Boston, September 30th, 1630. He came over with Gov. Winthrop, arriving at Salem, June 12th, 1630. He was one of the four who founded the first church at Charlestown, July 30th and September 7th ; he conducted the first settlement of Boston. He was a good and a wise man, and was the wealthiest of the colonists. Arabella, his wife, was the daughter of Thomas, the fourteenth Earl of Lincoln. She accompanied her husband to New England, and died in Salem, August 30th, 1630. In honor of her, the name of the *Eagle*, Winthrop's ship, was changed to the *Arabella*.

ISAAC JOHNSON, of Hingham, Mass., born 1668, and married Abigail, widow of Isaac Lazell, and daughter of John Leavitt ; died 1730. He was a captain, a magistrate and four years a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. It is a well authenticated tradition that his grandfather emigrated to this country with Gov. Winthrop in 1630 ; and it is therefore a fair conclusion that his grand-

father was either Edward or Isaac Johnson, who did accompany Gov. Winthrop. His children were :

David, Solomon, Daniel, James, Deborah.

Sarah, born 1702.

John, born 1705.

Joseph, born 1707.

Benjamin, born 1711, and

Mary, born 1716.

CAPTAIN DAVID JOHNSON, son of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, married Rebecca, daughter of John Washburn, 1719. Their children were :

Isaac, born 1721.

David, born 1724.

Mary, born 1729,

Sarah, born 1732, and

Rebecca, born 1734.

SOLOMON JOHNSON, son of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, married Susanna, daughter of Joseph Edson, 1723 ; died 1771. Their children were :

Susanna, born 1723.

Seth, born 1733.

Josiah, born 1735.

Nathan, born 1738.

Mary, born 1740.

JUDGE DANIEL JOHNSON, son of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, married Betty, daughter of James Latham, 1720 ; died 1741. His children were :

James, born 1728.

Jeremiah, born 1734.

Leavitt, born 1736.

The great grandmother of Betty Latham was the famous Mary Chilton, who was the first female that set foot on Plymouth shore in 1620.

DANIEL JOHNSON, son of Judge Daniel and Betty Latham Johnson, graduated at the Harvard University 1767, and settled in the ministry at Harvard 1769, and died there September 23d, 1777.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, son of Judge Daniel and Betty Latham Johnson, married Ruth, daughter of Eliphalet Leonard, 1757. Their children were, James, Daniel, Cyrus, Ruth and Betty.

James married Sally Washburn, and settled in Easton, Maine. Daniel married Mary Barker, and settled in the city of New York as an attorney. Cyrus was a physician, and married Henrietta, daughter of Deacon Isaac Lazell.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, son of Solomon and Susannah Edson Johnson, married Azuba, daughter of Ephraim Cary; died 1812. She died 1816. They had only one child, Solomon, who married Sally, daughter of Gain Robinson, and settled in Rhode Island.

MAJOR JOHN JOHNSON, son of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, married Peggy, daughter of John and Ann Quincy Holman, 1731; died 1770. She died 1757. Their children were :

Sarah, born 1733.

Abial, born 1735.

Lewis, born 1738.

Patience, born 1744.

Joseph, born 1747.

Content, born 1748.

Calvin, born 1751.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON, son of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, married Ruth, daughter of John and Ann Quincy Holman, 1732; died 1768. She died 1764. Their children were :

Ruth, born 1736.

Benjamin, born 1739.

Rhoda, born 1743.

William, born 1753.

Ruth married Stephen Richardson. Benjamin died in the army. Rhoda married Winslow Richardson.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of Benjamin and Ruth Holman Johnson, born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1753, and married Jane Robinson, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, 1779; died at Hillsdale, April, 1818. His children were:

Ruth Holman, born September 16th, 1780.

Sophia, born January 7th, 1784.

Melinda, born December 7th, 1785; died March 9th, 1792.

Clynthia, born April 7th, 1788.

Quincy, born April 5th, 1791.

Melinda, born September 29th, 1801.

RUTH HOLMAN JOHNSON, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, born in Bridgewater, Mass., September 16th, 1780, and married John Collin, son of John and Sarah Arnold Collin, of Hillsdale, N. Y., October 23d, 1798; died in Hillsdale, December 2d, 1868. Her children were:

James, born January 16th, 1800.

John Francis, born April 30th, 1802.

Sarah Amanda, born April 21st, 1804.

Jane Miranda, born February 14th, 1807.

Hannah, born December 19th, 1809.

Ruth Maria, born March 1st, 1813; died May, 1838.

Henry Augustus, born January 6th, 1817.

William Quincy, born November 23d, 1819; died July 30th, 1822.

Clynthia A., born December 10th, 1822; died August 5th, 1828.

SOPHIA JOHNSON, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, born in Cummington, Mass., January 7th, 1784, and married Elias Ford, son of Andrew and Maria Beal Ford, and settled in Hawley, Mass. She died in 1831. Her children were: Elias, Sophia, Maria, Polly, Sarah, William C., Jane M., and Clynthia.

MELINDA JOHNSON, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, born in Cummington, Mass., December 7th, 1785; died March 9th, 1792.

CLYNTHIA JOHNSON, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, born in Cummington, Mass., April 7th, 1788, and married Rev. Harry Truesdell, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, February 9th, 1809, and is now dead. Her children are:

Arnold Fletcher, born January 6th, 1810.

Sarah Madaline, born May 12th, 1812.

John Quincy, born February 22d, 1825.

QUINCY JOHNSON, son of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, born in Cummington, Mass., April 5th, 1791, and married Abigail Cook, of Otis, Mass., May, 1812. His children were:

Wesley, born February 24th, 1813; died July 1st, 1844.

Marvin, born December 16th, 1814; died September 20th, 1841.

William Leonard, born September 5th, 1816.

Jane, born April 24th, 1818; died November 24th, 1830.

John Quincy, born August 28th, 1820.

Melinda, born December 31st, 1823.

James Leroy, born April 17th, 1822; died 1869.

After the death of his wife Abigail, he married Mrs. Eveline, widow of Capt. Isaac Foster, and daughter of

Lemuel Johnson, late of Hillsdale, deceased. He is now dead.

MELINDA JOHNSON, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, born September 29th, 1801, and married Arnold Truesdell, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, September 10th, 1820. He died at Wilmington, Ohio, March 28th, 1835, and she married Rev. Leonidas L. Hamline, of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1836, and died in 1881. He subsequently became a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and after years devoted to his duties in that capacity, he retired to his estate in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he died March 23d, 1865, leaving a large estate to his wife and son. She now resides at Everston, Illinois.

WESLEY JOHNSON, son of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, born in Hillsdale, February 24th, 1813. He spent several years, in Africa, assisting in the foundation of the colony in Liberia. He went as physician to the Governor's family, and subsequently discharged the duties of Governor himself. He was once wounded in repelling an attack of the natives upon the colony. He devoted time and money in the establishment of a college there, and finally fell a victim to the malaria of the climate. After suffering with African fever, he returned to his home in America, ardently desiring a restoration to health that he might complete the enterprises he had commenced for the benefit of the colony. But the seeds of death had been sown, and he died in Hillsdale, July 1st, 1844, universally respected for his talents, scholarship, enterprise and amiable characteristics.

MARVIN JOHNSON, son of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, born in Hillsdale, December 16th, 1814, and married Miss Park, of Chatham, N. Y.; died September 2d, 1841.

WILLIAM LEONARD JOHNSON, son of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, born in Hillsdale, September 5th, 1816, and married Emeline Sornborger, September 12th, 1852. Their children were :

Ida, born September 10th, 1853 ; died April 24th, 1856.

Willie, born September 13th, 1855 ; died September 25th, 1855.

Franklin, born June 2d, 1857.

George Quincy, born December 5th, 1859.

JANE JOHNSON, daughter of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, born in Hillsdale, April 24th, 1818 ; died November 24th, 1830.

JOHN QUINCY JOHNSON, son of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, born in Hillsdale, August 28th, 1820, and married Sally Latting, daughter of Richard and Sally Foster Latting, March 24th, 1844. Their children are :

Wesley R., born January 6th, 1845.

Jane M., born February 4th, 1847.

Hiram W., born January 23d, 1849.

Parla, born December 12th, 1850.

Lillia E., born August 14th, 1855.

Quincy, born July 22d, 1857.

Theophilus, born November 18th, 1859.

JAMES LEROY JOHNSON, son of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, born in Hillsdale, April 17th, 1822 ; died in Missouri, 1869.

MELINDA JOHNSON, daughter of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, born in Hillsdale, December 31st, 1823.

ARTEMAS JOHNSON, son of Lemuel Johnson, born January 20th, 1785, and married Susan Sherwood, daughter of Squire and Hannah Collin Sherwood, February 12th,

1814 ; died December 13th, 1865. Their children were :

Julia, born August 31st, 1815 ; died March 22d, 1859.

Mary, born March 21st, 1818 ; died April 18th, 1869.

Nancy, born August 31st, 1820 : died September 10th,
1848.

Parker, born June 18th, 1822.

LeRoy, born April 22d, 1824 ; died September 17th,
1827.

Henry, born May 27th, 1826 ; died August 15th,
1869.

Jane, born April 30th, 1828.

Lee, born July 29th, 1831.

Dwight, born January 31st, 1833.

Artemas, born July 31st, 1836 ; died September 13th,
1841.

Lucy, born October 3d, 1839 ; died September 16th,
1841.

BETTY LATHAM, daughter of James Latham, and grand-daughter of Robert Latham, and great great granddaugh-ter of the famous Mary Chilton, who was the first female to set foot on Plymouth shore, in 1620, and born in Bridgewater, Mass, and married to Judge Daniel Johnson, son of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, 1726. Her kinsman, William Latham, born in 1803, and graduated at Brown's University in 1827, and settled in South Bridge-water as an attorney, is a descendant in the fifth degree from Robert and Susan Winslow Latham ; and I am in-debted to his kindness for much information contained in these pages.

CHARLES MEAD, of Dutchess county, N. Y., married Caroline Collin, daughter of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, April 3d, 1840. Their children were :

Charles Nelson, born April 23d, 1841 ; died July 11th,
1850.

James Arthur, born March 2d, 1843.
Caroline E., born March 2d, 1845.
Martha, born May 25th, 1847.
Clara B., born December 11th, 1849.
Ellen, born May 22d, 1852.
Robert Collin, born July 28th, 1857.
Carl Fremont, born November 5th, 1860.

FREDERICK MESICK, born in Claverack, and married Harriet Collin, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, March 3d, 1823. She died February 28th, 1826, and he subsequently married Joanna Latting, daughter of Refine Latting, of Hillsdale, by whom he had several children. After the death of his wife Joanna, he married a Mrs. Jarvis, and died in Claverack.

MILES MERWIN, born in England or Wales, in 1623, emigrated to this country in 1645, and became the owner of a large tract of land situated on Long Island sound, and now known as Pond Point or Merwin's Point. It was mostly situated in the town of Milford, New Haven county, Conn., but extended easterly across Oyster river into what is now the town of Orange. By Lambert's history of Milford, it appears that he was a tanner and currier, and also engaged in commerce, being part owner of two brigs and a sloop, the latter employed in coasting while the former made voyages to the West Indies. He died April 3d, 1697. By his first wife he had the following children :

Eliza.

John, born 1650.

Abigail.

Thomas.

Samuel, born August 21st, 1656.

Miles, born December 14th, 1658.

Daniel, born 1661.

His first wife having died, 1664, he married the widow of Thomas Beach, by whom he had the following children: Martha and Mary, twins, born January 23d, 1666; Hannah, born 1667; and Deborah, born 1670, at which time his second wife died. His first wife joined the Congregational Church June 2d, 1661, and he joined the same church in the November following.

His daughter Eliza married Mr. Canfield.

Abigail married Abel Holbrook.

Deborah married Mr. Burwell.

Daniel died young.

Samuel married Sarah Woodin.

Thomas settled in Norwalk.

JOHN MERWIN, son of Miles Merwin, by his first marriage, was born in Milford, 1650. He settled on the homestead. His wife's name was Mary. His children were:

John, born 1680.

Joseph and Hannah.

John was baptized, 1682, Joseph, in 1686, and Hannah, in 1690.

JOHN MERWIN, son of John and Mary Merwin, born in Milford, 1680, and settled on the homestead. His wife's name was Hannah. His children were:

John, born 1707.

Hannah, born 1708.

Joseph, Sarah and David.

His wife Hannah joined the First Congregational Church of Milford on the 22d of May, 1720, and his five children were baptized on same day.

JOHN MERWIN, son of John and Hannah Merwin, born in Milford, 1707; died February 19th, 1792. His children were: Elizabeth, John and Daniel.

HANNAH MERWIN, daughter of John and Hannah Merwin, born in Milford, 1708, and married John Collin, an emigrant from France, 1730. Her children were :

John, born 1732.

David, born 1734.

James, born 1736 ; died in his infancy.

DAVID MERWIN, son of John Merwin, 3d, born in Milford, and married Eunice Perry, by whom he had several children, among whom were John, Isaac, David, Merritt and Mark.

JOHN MERWIN, son of John Merwin 3d, and grandson of John and Hannah Merwin, born in Milford, March, 1735, and married Elizabeth Buckingham, 1755 ; died, 1826. His children were : John, Elizabeth, Content, Sarah, Samuel, and Daniel.

SAMUEL MERWIN, son of John and Elizabeth Buckingham Merwin, born in Milford, 1775, and married Susan Nettleton, 1795, by whom he had a daughter—Sarah. After the death of his wife Susan, he married Mary Welch, September, 1800, by whom he had seven children: Susan, Mary, Caroline, John Welch, Samuel Orange, Homer, and Markus.

SUSAN MARY MERWIN, daughter of Samuel and Mary Welch Merwin, born in Milford, 1801, and married to Sidney Buckingham, January, 1825. Their children were :

Lucy Belden, born June 6th, 1832 ; died September, 1833.

Charles Augustus, born June, 1838 : died October, 1849.

She has given important assistance in this compilation.

CAROLINE MERWIN, daughter of Samuel and Mary Welch Merwin, born in Milford, 1803, and married to Charles

Pond Strong, March, 1825 ; died, 1836. She had two children :

Charles William, born March, 1833.

Caroline Merwin, born March, 1836.

JOHN WELCH MERWIN, son of Samuel and Mary Welch Merwin, born 1807, and married to Rebecca Louise Huntington, 1840, and had one child, John Huntington, born 1842. After the decease of his wife, Rebecca Louise, he married Maria Gilbert Huntington, by whom he had five children :

Maria Louise, born January, 1847.

Edward Gilbert, born November 1848.

George Henry, born 1850.

Charles Augustus, born 1852.

William Albert, born 1856.

SAMUEL ORANGE MERWIN, son of Samuel and Mary Welch Merwin, born March, 1810 and married Susan T. Chapman, of Virginia, 1833 ; died 1865. His children were : John, Caroline, Virginia, William Frederick, Mary, Charles Buckingham, Samuel, Josephine, and Charlotte.

HOMER MERWIN, son of Samuel and Mary Welch Merwin, born July, 1812 ; died November, 1840.

CHARLES MERWIN, son of Samuel and Mary Welch Merwin, born 1805, and married Aurelia C. Platt, January 4th, 1827 ; died December 19th, 1867. His children were :

George Platt, born, October 16th, 1828.

Mary Susan, born October 5th, 1830.

Samuel Clark, born March 22d, 1833.

William Henry, born August 15th, 1835.

John Welch, born January 10th, 1838.

Caroline Elizabeth, born January 5th, 1841.

Charles Homer, born September 30th, 1843.

MILES MERWIN, son of Miles and Mary Briscoe Merwin, and great grandson of John and Mary Merwin, born at the homestead (Merwin's Point), 1750, and married to Abigail Ann Beach, and settled at Merwin's Point; died 1820. His children were :

Miles, born 1774.

Abigail Ann, born 1771.

Daniel, born 1779.

Samuel, born 1782.

Mary, born 1785.

Anson, born 1788.

Nathan, born 1791.

Benedict, born 1794.

STEPHEN MERWIN, son of Miles and Mary Briscoe Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, and settled in Milford, where he married and had three children: David, Stephen and Huldah.

SAMUEL MERWIN, son of Miles and Mary Briscoe Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, and never married.

MARY MERWIN, daughter of Miles and Mary Briscoe Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, and married Jeremiah Platt, and settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

HULDAH MERWIN, daughter of Miles and Mary Briscoe Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, and married Eli Smith, and settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

MILES MERWIN, son of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, 1774, and married Julia Carrington, 1800; died in Milford, 1846.

ABIGAIL ANN MERWIN, daughter of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, 1771, and married Nat. Hepburn, 1795; died in New York city, 1861.

DANIEL MERWIN, son of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, 1779, and married Mary Tomlinson, 1807 ; died in Milford, 1858.

SAMUEL MERWIN, son of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, 1782, and married Clarina B. Taylor, 1807 ; died in New Haven, 1856.

MARY MERWIN, daughter of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, 1785, and married Rev. Charles Atwater, 1809, and settled in North Branford, Conn.

ANSON MERWIN, son of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, 1788, and married Calina Tomlinson, 1812 ; died in Milford, 1868.

NATHAN MERWIN, son of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born at Merwin's Point, 1791, and married Nancy Whiting, 1816.

MARCUS MERWIN, son of Samuel and Mary Welch Merwin, born January 28th, 1817, and married Abigail Martha Smith, February 3d, 1845 ; she having been born August 18th, 1830. They settled at Merwin's Point, and have had six children :

Charles Philip, born November 15th, 1845 ; died February 7th, 1846.

Charles Philip, born December 6th, 1846.

Emma Virginia, born February 6th, 1849.

Homer Smith, born February 9th, 1851.

Julia Hudson, born April 30th, 1854 ; died July 4th, 1859.

Harry Merryman, born March 14th, 1864.

CHARLES PHILIP MERWIN, son of Marcus and Abigail Martha Smith Merwin, born December 6th, 1846, and married Hattie Hitchcock, January, 1871.

JOHN WELCH MERWIN, son of Charles and Anna C. Platt Merwin, lives on a part of the Merwin's Point farm. He has no family.

BENEDICT MERWIN, son of Miles and Abigail Ann Beach Merwin, born 1794, and married Polly Isabel, 1818; died, 1868. He settled at Merwin's Point, or Pond Point.

JESSE MERWIN, son of Daniel Merwin, born in Milford, Conn., August 25th, 1784, and settled in Kinderhook, N. Y., where he died November 8th, 1852.

Jesse Merwin secured the love and esteem of all who knew him. He married Jane Van Dyck, October 16th, 1808. His children were:

Daniel E., born September 1st, 1812; died January 5th, 1865.

Henry, born July 16th, 1814; died March 28th, 1866.
Catharine, born March 11th, 1816.

Asher, born March 30th, 1818.

Cornelius, born April 30th, 1820; died June 30th, 1871.

Albertine, born May 4th, 1822.

Jane E., born December 19th, 1824.

Samuel, born December 12th, 1826.

David, born May 19th, 1829.

W. J., born May 30th, 1834.

W. J. MERWIN, son of Jesse and Jane Van Dyck Merwin, born in Kinderhook, May 30th, 1834, and married December 3d, 1856, to Mary Reynolds, who was born December 23d, 1831. His children are:

James R., born September 16th, 1857.

Mary A. born August 8th, 1860.

Clarence B., born March 21st, 1862.

Katie, born June 30th, 1865.

Louis, born January 21st, 1868.

Ada, born April 21st, 1871.

The Merwin family having been an important root of the Collin family, has received a somewhat particular attention.

Homogeneous and unique, like the people of New England generally, while participating largely in the great and good characteristics of that people, they have been free from the bigotry and avarice that has characterized too many of them.

One of their interesting characteristics is their attachment to their old ancestral home, it having remained in possession of the family two hundred and twenty-seven years.

Their longevity—many of them living from seventy to ninety years—is, no doubt, the result of wise and temperate habits.

Their high moral characteristics are evinced in the fact that most of them are members, and some of them are clergymen, of the different religious denominations. And, notwithstanding their numbers extending through centuries of the past and over a vast extent of country, all have been characterized for intelligence, integrity, industry, enterprise and high social dispositions.

Another branch of the family of Miles Merwin, who was born in Wales, in 1623, is as follows: He had a son Miles, born in Connecticut, 1658, who had a son Daniel born in 1685, who had a son Daniel, born in 1718, who had a son James, born in 1739, who had a son Hemon, born 1767, who had a son James, who was born in 1777, who had a son Alanson, who was born in 1801. Alanson Merwin married Amanda Kemball, January 13th 1825, and on account of the celebration of their golden wedding on the 13th of January 1875, the following pamphlet was published:

GOLDEN WEDDING.

MERWIN—KIMBALL.

1825—1875.

MARRIED.

At Leyden, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 13th day of January, 1825, by the Rev. Ruel Kimball, ALANSON
 . MERWIN, to AMANDA KIMBALL,
 both of Leyden.

Now at their Golden Wedding it is deemed appropriate to place in form for preservation, some records and facts hastily gathered, concerning the families of MERWIN and KIMBALL, thus united.

MILES MERWIN, the ancestor of the Merwins in America, was born about 1623, in the North of Wales, or England, and in 1645, being then by trade, a tanner, emigrated to New England, and settled in the town of Milford, Connecticut, there becoming the owner of a large tract of land, situated on Long Island Sound, and now known as Pond Point or Merwin's Point. This town was originally called "Wepowage," and its settlement commenced in 1639, the settlers being mostly from the counties of Essex, Hereford and York, in England. Miles died at Milford, April 23, 1697, aged 74. He had a numerous family as follows: Eliza, who married a Mr. Canfield; John, born in 1650, and who settled at the homestead; Abigail, who married Abel Holbrook; Thomas, who settled at Norwalk, Connecticut; Samuel, born August 21, 1656, married Sarah Woodin, and settled at New Haven; Miles, born December 14, 1658; Daniel, born 1661, and died young; Martha, Mary, Hannah, and Deborah, who married a Mr. Burwell. Miles, the son, was married in September, 1681, and had a son Daniel, who was born at

Milford about 1685. This Daniel moved to Durham, Connecticut, about 1710, and was a proprietor there in 1724. He had a son Daniel, Jr., born about 1716, who married Elizabeth Wells, December 20, 1738. Of this marriage was born James Merwin, on October 19th, 1739. The wife Elizabeth, died October 29, 1739, and the husband married again in 1741 and had other children, the descendants of some of whom are now living in the vicinity of Kingston and Prescott, in Canada. James Merwin married Martha Smith, who was born in 1736, and died August 2, 1808. They lived in Haddam, Connecticut, where James died, February 13, 1790. Of this marriage, there were born Hemon Merwin, on August 1, 1767, who died January 1, 1844; Elizabeth, born in 1769, and died young; Rebecca, May 13, 1771, married to Dan Carter about 1803, and died 1849; Anna, in 1773, and died young; Martha, December 1, 1774, who married James Clark in 1789, and died in 1849; James, June 5, 1777, who married Esther Smith, and died at Leyden, New York, February 13, 1865; Daniel, December 1, 1779, and died in 1836.

HEMON MERWIN, above named, married Anna Brooks, on May 6, 1790, and had children as follows: David, born August 4, 1791, (settled in Illinois;) Heman, January 9, 1794; Anna, November 19, 1795, (wife of Charles Clark, of Fulton, New York;) Simon, December 29, 1797, (now of Frankfort Station, Will County, Illinois;) Dolly B., September 3, 1800, (widow of Robert Graham, deceased, of Haskell Flats, Cattaraugus County, New York;) Calvin B., January 10, 1803, (now of Phoenix, Oswego County, New York;) Smith, February 8, 1805, (a physician in Michigan;) James, January 14, 1807, (who settled in Illinois, and left a son, James Merwin of Waterloo, Iowa.)

DAN and REBECCA CARTER, above named, had children as follows: Worthy, of Turin, New York; William, of Fox Lake City, Wisconsin, deceased: Salona, of Consta-

bleville, Lewis County, deceased; Rebecca; Esther Ann, wife of Solomon Reed, of Lowville, New York. Of the third generation of this branch, we are now informed of George Carter, of Turin, New York; Elmer Carter, of Omaha, Nebraska; Helen A. Gould, of Saginaw, Michigan; Jennie F. Mallory, of Fox Lake City, Wisconsin; Sophia Ryder, of Seymour, Connecticut; Norris M. Carter, of Iowa; Maria C. Francis, of Carthage, New York; Sarah A. McNally, of Green Castle, Indiana; Dora A. Mills, of Lowville, New York; Elizabeth M. Plummer, Clark R. Wallace, Jennie L. Platner and Worthy S. Wallace, of Independence, Iowa; Eliza E. Andre, of Mechanicsville, Iowa; Albert E. Wallace, of Lowville, New York.

DANIEL, (born as above stated, December 1, 1779,) had sons Benjamin, Hezekiah, Daniel, Timothy and James. Of these, Benjamin had sons, William, of Hastings Centre, and Smith, of Volner, New York.

JAMES, (born as above stated, June 5, 1777,) moved in 1800 with his wife Esther, from Haddam, Connecticut, to Leyden, N. Y., then a wilderness, and settled on the farm he owned and occupied until his death. His wife died April 30, 1865. She was born at Haddam, February 5, 1782, and was the daughter of Lewis Smith and Anne Hubbard his wife. They had two other children, Hannah, wife of Allen Augur, and Catharine, wife of Joseph Stimpson, both of whom settled early at Leyden. The sole representative of the family of Mrs. Augur, is Lewis Augur, of San Francisco, California. The family of Mrs. Stimpson, were Sydney, (now deceased,) Nelson, Joseph, Catharine, (now deceased,) Lucinda, Sabra, Clinton, Mary Ann, (now deceased,) Sylvester, (now deceased,) and Martin.

The only child of James and Esther Merwin, was Alanson Merwin, born at Leyden, February 23, 1801.

Before leaving this branch, may it be permitted to the

grandchildren of James Merwin, to stop one moment and recall some of the incidents of his life, and some of the traits of his character, as learned from his own lips, or from those who early knew him. Born during the Revolution, his childhood was familiar with its trials and successes. Early left fatherless and poor, his education was barely enough to enable him to read and write, experience must give him whatever else he might need. At about sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and at that school he graduated with a reputation second to none, for industry, knowledge of his trade, and faithfulness to the interest of his employer. With this capital and a good constitution, he started in life, and for several years was engaged at his trade at Haddam, Middletown, and the sea coast, being much employed as a ship blacksmith upon vessels being built on the Connecticut River. But the desire to obtain homes, operated then as ever, and transferred him with others, in the year 1800, to the Black River Valley, whither the tide of emigration from his locality tended. The settlements then in New York State, west of Albany, were few and scattering. Utica was but a hamlet in a swampy valley. Boonville had but two or three houses, and here and there in the woods beyond was a settler, who had built his log house, and was clearing and burning for cultivation. Travel then was by the ox team or on foot. The bear and the Indian were the neighbors, men then were hardy and industrious, and foremost among them was James Merwin. At first he could buy and pay for but ten acres of land, and his practice was not to run in debt. His log house he built for himself and wife, and commenced to clear and till. During the day he worked on his farm, and at night he was at his forge as work might come in. One fall within a year or two after his arrival, he went on foot back to Connecticut, worked there during the winter at his trade, in ship build-

ing, and in the spring returned with funds enough to buy him another ten acres. During the war of 1812, he served with the militia, when called out to Sackett's Harbor. After the war he continued his farming, always attending faithfully to his business and performing all his engagements, careful in all things, temperate, kind and humane, intellectually strong and sound in judgment, never neglecting his duties to his family, to society, or as a citizen, modest in his demeanor, never putting himself forward in the way of others. Firmness and dignity of character, and strict uprightness were among his marked characteristics. In education he was always interested, sending his son to the Lowville Academy, and Clinton Institute. For sixty-five years, he with his faithful, intelligent and capable wife, sharing his labors and burdens and pleasures, lived upon the farm, they in their youth selected for a home, and lived to see the wilderness turned into fruitful fields, their child and grandchildren grown up and become settled in life, and their great grandchildren gather about them, and hisp their names with affection and veneration.

The KIMBALLS were at Ipswich, Mass., from 1650, and were numerous, originating probably with Richard Kimball, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634. Henry, son probably of Richard, was at Ipswich in 1640, and Thomas was at Charlestown in 1653. Boyce Kimball, a descendant of Richard, was born at Ipswich, June 26, 1731, and the record of the family of himself and Rebecca, his wife, is thus : Boyce, born March 4, 1757 ; Rebecca, July 9, 1759 ; Jonathan, July 23, 1761 ; Ebenezer, December 3, 1764 ; Mary, September 11, 1767 ; Susanna, July 24, 1769 ; Priscilla, November 21, 1771 ; Timothy, December 21, 1773 ; Richard, May 19, 1775 ; Amasa, May 23, 1777 : Ruel, December 20, 1778. About January 1, 1799, Ruel married Hannah Mather, and settled in Marlboro, Vermont, being a Presbyterian Minister. Their family

record stands thus: Ruel, born December 24, 1799; Amanda, April 13, 1802, at Marlboro, Vermont; Cotton, June 7, 1804; Huldah, August 1, 1806, at Leray, died August 22, 1827; Alonzo, November 20, 1808, now of Green Bay, Wisconsin; David M., November, 25, 1810, died, August 1, 1813; David M., August 26, 1813, died, October 23, 1857; Lucy, July 31, 1815, now wife of Rev. Henry Bannister, of Evanston, Illinois; Mary, December 18, 1817, died, March 4, 1852; Harriet, January 14th, 1820, died, February 12, 1823; Martin L., September 24, 1826, now of Berlin, Wisconsin. Ruel Kimball, Sr., died, October 1, 1847, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and his wife Hannah, died at Leyden, March 9, 1860. She was the daughter of Timothy Mather and Hannah Church, his wife, whose family record stands thus: Parents, Timothy Mather, born at Marlboro, Vermont, March 1, 1757, died, March 18, 1818; Hannah, his wife, born November 26, 1756, died, October 13, 1827. Children, Lucy, born February 26, 1780; Hannah, July 1, 1781; David, August 6, 1783. Timothy, July 24, 1785; Lois, June 10, 1787; William, August 15, 1789; Cotton, March 25, 1791; Enos, March 15, 1793; Dan, May 6, 1795; Phila, June 23, 1797. Timothy Mather, Sr., was descended from Richard Mather, who was born of an ancient family in Lowton, Parish of Winwick, Lancashire, England, and settled as a minister, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635, being the grandfather of Cotton Mather.

In the life and character of Rev. RUEL KIMBALL, as well as in that of his wife, HANNAH, there was much that is interesting and instructive, and that deserves a place in the memories of their descendants. Mr. Kimball, with but a common education, prepared himself for the ministry, at a time when its duties were more than ordinarily laborious and self-denying, and when the burdens, too, rested heavily on the wives. At first, located in Marlboro, Vermont, he left there about 1805 for Leray, Jefferson

County, and there remained till about 1816, when he moved to Leyden, and there lived till his death. Though strict in his religious views and habits, he was still paternal and kind. His heart was always open to the unfortunate, and his benevolence was constant, and in amount up to the scriptural standard. In demeanor he was dignified and impressive, earnest and thoughtful; as a christian preacher, beyond reproach. His wife was well fitted for her position, was a woman of more than ordinary ability, and morally and intellectually, her standard was high, and she so taught her children. "Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Mr. and Mrs. ALANSON MERWIN immediately after their marriage, in 1825, went to live upon their farm upon the East Road in Leyden, where they have ever since resided. Their house, small at first, has been necessarily enlarged from time to time, but it is the Old Homestead still. Their children are James A. Merwin, of Port Leyden, New York, Huldah K. Saxe, wife of Rev. George G. Saxe, of Stamford, Connecticut, and Milton H. Merwin, of Utica, New York.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

Those born in Lewis County, or familiar with its climate, will appreciate the uncertainties of travel or endurance, in that locality for any day in the month of January. The 13th day of January, 1875, was not an exception. The elements reminded us of earlier days. However, the children, with their life companions, succeeded in reaching the homestead from different and distant localities. The grandchildren were held in reserve. The parents, for their years, wonderfully sustained themselves and met the day with such joy and gratitude as only those in like circumstances can appreciate. Without, the storm raged furiously, piling up the snow and intensify-

ing the cold. Within, were glad and joyous hearts, and mingled voices all in harmony, ready to greet the occasion looked forward to with so much interest by all. Many of the friends we hoped to see were necessarily absent, but in memory we gathered them all. The old familiar rooms were summerized, the beautiful calla and the fragrant heliotrope, the carnation and the rose, and the waxen green of the smilax were there, typifying the ideas of the occasion. Many letters were read, many reminiscences were called up, and with good cheer for body and mind, the day passed rapidly away. And finally as we parted, we adjourned to meet again, *Deo volente*, the coming summer, when we hope all the grandchildren will be present to enjoy the renewed festivities and pleasures, and be enlivened by the spirit of the Old Home.

We append some extracts from communications received for the golden wedding.

FROM ALONZO KIMBALL, ESQ., OF GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

To my brother and sister :

"Allow me, your younger brother, to congratulate you on this happy return of your fiftieth wedding day. An occasion of this kind is not common, and occurs in the history of a family only here and there. Fifty years have been born and grown old since occurred that happy event in your lives. Well I remember that day and the place where. It was in the parlor of the old house, situated on the east side of the old State road, on Leyden Hill. That old house I can see it yet, though I helped to tear it away years ago. That old parlor was not very spacious nor ornately finished, nor fashionably furnished. There was no carved furniture, no richly wrought ottomans, no fashionable cushioned sofas or chairs. No velvet carpet covered the floor. The walls were not even papered, nor doors or casings painted, and to come to the plain truth, all the surroundings were very plain, a plain common parlor, plain common furniture, and very plain people filled it on that occasion. But joy abounded, and virtue and happiness had a home there, and in your hearts were high aspirations and a determined purpose and firm resolve to battle manfully with the conflicts of life before you. Our venerated father, many years gone to his rest, officiated on that occasion, and you stood upon the west side of that old parlor, and with joined hands you solemnly pledged your loves till death should you separate, and then

and there our father pronounced you lawfully wedded, husband and wife, and fervently invoked the divine blessing to rest on you and yours through all the devious ways of life's pathway. Then followed congratulations and many hearty good wishes, and an abundance of right hearty good cheer, suitable to the time and occasion. Can you recall the names of the guests on that occasion? I remember some of them. The Fish family and the Ferrys, but I cannot name all. But, alas, very few of them still live, only in the spirit world. But a kind Providence has spared you, and crowns your lives with many and rich blessings. * * * If you travel in mind through your streets from North to South and from East to West, you will discover very few that were in their manhood fifty years ago. Call to mind the changes that have taken place in these fifty years, changes in the political world, changes in the social and moral world. The improvements in the arts and the discoveries in the sciences, the improvements in farming and horticulture, while railroads and telegraph lines intersect the land in all directions. In fact, you have witnessed the introduction of a new civilization, and in all these changes you have not been idle lookers on, but helpers instead, in producing them, part and parcel of them."

FROM REV. HENRY BANNISTER, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

* * * "The event is not more rare than it is of most thrilling interest, that two persons, joined in holy wedlock in their youth, survive to see the fiftieth year of their marriage. With you, the years past have been peaceful, prosperous and happy. Our kind Heavenly Father has ever continued his tender hand upon and with you. Your pathway has been strewn with flowers rather than with thorns. The usual common perplexities you have had, but as to trials, you have had none worth mentioning. The most precious interests of your household are your children. These you reared and educated, and sent out into the world to do good, and their career thus far has made you happy. They are with you this day, and, as far as possible, with their own children, all to bless you. Their affection and honor, you have always had, and with your increasing years, their reverence will grow and their blessings will multiply upon you. The same reverence will be upon your names when you are gone. The more we think of it, your lives together, seem a marvel to us. No sickness of serious account, no deaths in your own circle, no interruptions to worldly prosperity, nothing but joy in your children and grandchildren; unnumbered comforts surrounding you to this moment; vicissitudes all in an ascending grade of blessings throughout—so far as this world has gone with you, golden lives, as well as golden wedding—for all which, no doubt, this occasion finds you overflowing with gratitude to God. Your brothers and sisters thank God in your behalf. Fain would we all be with you and join grateful hearts in this festivity of your lives. The years are rapidly passing with us all. None

of us are without occasion for deep gratitude for the goodness of God to us all. The time allotted for the remaining duties assigned to each of us is short. May it be spent in the fear and love of God, and be closed with the consciousness that our work has been well done." * * *

Another branch of the family of the original Miles Merwin and his son Miles, is as follows : John, son of Miles 2d, born 1650, his son John 2d, born 1680. He had a son Joseph, who was one of the old land proprietors of New Milford, Conn., and he had a son David, born October 11th, 1746, and died April 25th, 1826. He had a son Orange Merwin, born April 7th, 1777, who became a member of Congress in 1826—1827. His children were Caroline, Henry, Tryphena, Harriet, Charlotte and Horace. Henry was born in 1803, and died in 1880. For twenty years he was a justice of the peace, and five years a selectman, one year an assessor, two years in the State Legislature, and one year in the State Senate. After which he removed to Gaylordsville, where he died. In the military he used to be the colonel of the 4th Connecticut Cavalry.

There are other branches of the Merwin family, of the same characteristics with the foregoing, among whom were distinguished clergymen and jurists.

REV. ABNER MORSE, born at Medway, Mass., September 5th, 1793 ; died at Sharon, Mass., May 16th, 1865 ; graduated at Brown University, 1816. He was distinguished as a genealogist, and he published a memorial of the Morses, in 1850.

REV. JEDEDIAH MORSE, born at Woodstock, Conn., August 23d, 1761 ; died at New Haven, June 9th, 1826. He graduated at Yale College, 1783. He was the first prominent geographer of America. Among his children were :

Samuel Finley Bruce, born April 27th, 1791.
 Sydney Edwards, born February 7th, 1794.

SAMUEL FINLEY BRUCE MORSE, born April 27th, 1791 ; died April 2d, 1872. He was the son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, and graduated at Yale College, 1810. He distinguished as a portrait painter and statuary, and is immortalized as the author and discoverer of the Electric Telegraph. He edited the poems, with a biographical sketch, of Lucretia Maria Davidson, to whose grandmother, Deidama Morse Collin, he was related.

SYDNEY EDWARDS MORSE, son of Rev. Jedediah Morse, born at Charlestown, Mass., February 7th, 1794 ; died in New York, December 23d, 1871. He was distinguished as a journalist, and was the author and discoverer of several useful inventions.

ELIJAH MATSON, born October, 1768, and married Sarah Grinell, December, 1796. They had a son, John, born February 3d, 1806, who married Margaret Waterman, September 10th, 1833, whose children were :

Cordelia, born November 22d, 1834.

Alvin, born December 10th, 1836.

Chloe, born May 31st, 1840.

James, born May 25th, 1842.

Lewis, born October 11th, 1844.

Lydia A., born January 12th, 1847.

George T., born January 24th, 1851.

Sarah O., born February 17th, 1853.

CHLOE MATSON, daughter of John and Margaret Waterman Matson, born in Waterloo, Indiana, May 31st, 1840, and married Henry Alonzo Collin, son of Henry Augustus and Sarah Ann White Collin, June 30th, 1868, by whom she has one child, Ruthie, born June 16th, 1869.

DEIDAMA MORSE, sister of Josiah Morse, of Hillsdale, N. Y., born in Connecticut, February 22d, 1748, and married Captain Oliver Davidson, of Canterbury, Conn., 1779; died in Hillsdale, June 9th, 1821. Her children were:

Oliver, born in Canterbury, 1781.

Joseph, born in Canterbury, 1783.

Anna, born in Canterbury, 1785.

After the decease of her husband, Oliver Davidson, and on the 13th of May, 1792, she married Captain John Collin. Her granddaughters, Lucretia Maria and Margaret Miller Davidson, possessed poetic talents of the highest order.

JOSIAH MORSE, brother of Deidama Morse Collin, resided in Hillsdale, N. Y., and died, 1802. By his last will and testament, executed June 7th, 1801, he bequeathed his estate to his wife, Mehitable, and his brothers Benjamin and Peter Morse, and his nephews, John and Josiah Morse, and to his friend, Charles Frederick; and he appointed his brother-in-law, John Collin, to be his executor. The witnesses to the will were, Charles Whitwood, Asa Alger and Thomas Andrews. The will was admitted to probate, July 14th, 1802, by W. W. Van Ness, Surrogate, before whom the executor, John Collin, duly qualified.

Capt. JOHN MORSE, father of Virginia Morse, and father-in-law of Leonidas Price Hamline, was born in Virginia, and died in California, January 12th, 1866.

THEODOSIA, wife of Capt. John Morse, was born in New Jersey. She had a daughter—Virginia,—born November 9th, 1835. She had been previously married to Dr. Rees, of Philadelphia, who died without children.

VIRGINIA MORSE, daughter of John and Theodosia Morse, was born at Ripley, Ohio, November 9th, 1835,

and married to Leonidas Price Hamline, December 31st, 1850. Her children are ;

Leonidas Morse, born October 5th, 1852.

John Henry, born March 23d, 1856.

Eliza, born February 6th, 1859 ; died February 26th, 1859.

Theodosia, born June 30th, 1862.

Virginia Melinda, born March 23d, 1866.

OTHNEIL MOSES, maternal grandfather of Leonidas Lent Hamline, was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1728, and married to Sarah Pinny, of Windsor, Conn. ; died in Burlington, 1816. He had eleven children, and served as a soldier in the French war, and as a captain in the war of the Revolution. His wife was born in Windsor, Conn., 1734 ; died in Burlington, Conn., 1822. His children were : Othneil, Reuben, Elihu, Isaac, Polly, Dorcas, Roxany, Olive, Rhoda and Cynthia.

OTHNEIL MOSES, son of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, born on Long Island, N. Y., and married Polly David, and settled in Burlington, Conn., where he died. He served as a captain in the war of the Revolution.

REUBEN MOSES, son of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, born on Long Island, N. Y., and married Hannah Brooks. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

ELIHU MOSES, son of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, born in Burlington, Conn., and married Miss Brooks, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and served in the war of 1812, and was on board of Perry's fleet in the battle on lake Erie, and died in the lake, leaving a wife and four children.

ISAAC MOSES, son of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, died in the Florida war.

SARAH MOSES, daughter of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, married John Balch, and settled in New York city.

POLLY MOSES, daughter of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, married Hezekiah Richards, of New Hartford, Conn.

DORCAS MOSES, daughter of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, married Joel Dorman, of Burlington, Conn.

ROXANY MOSES, daughter of Othneil and Sarah Moses, born in Burlington, Conn., 1767, and married to Mark Hamline. They were the parents of the Rev. Leonidas Lint Hamline.

OLIVE MOSES, daughter of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, married Mr. Walker, and settled in Homer, N. Y.

RHODA MOSES, daughter of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, married a German, who was subsequently lost at sea.

CYNTHIA MOSES, daughter of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, married John Talbot, of Hartford county, Conn., and settled in Clarendon, Ohio; she died in 1856. The children of Othneil and Sarah Pinny Moses, with but two exceptions, lived to an advanced age, and were distinguished for piety, and the men for military services.

RACHAEL MOSES, sister of Othneil Moses, was born on Long Island, N. Y., and married to Mr. Wilcox, and settled in New Hartford, Conn. She was a woman of great fortitude; and during the French war, while her husband and sons were in the army, she rendered important services as nurse and physician to the inhabitants of her own and the adjoining towns.

ORVILLE MCALPIN, son of John McAlpin, born in Hillsdale, November 29th, 1814, and married Lavina Becker,

daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, January 1st. 1851. Their children were :

Mary Caroline, born November 25th, 1851 ; died September, 1855.

Lucy, born September 3d, 1857.

MARY CAROLINE McALPIN, daughter of Orville and Lavinia Becker McAlpin, born November 25th, 1851, and died September 15th, 1855. She was a most amiable and interesting child, and intelligent above her years. And thus early passing to the grave, illustrates the adage, that Death loves a shining mark.

JOHN NOXON, of Great Barrington, Mass., married Nancy Johnson, daughter of Artemas and Susan Sherwood Johnson, and granddaughter of Hannah Collin Sherwood. They had one child, Jeseeph.

HIRAM NILES, of Connecticut, married Chloe Robinson, daughter of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson. They had one son and five daughters.

MATTHEW ORR, of Bridgewater, Mass., married Mary Robinson, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, and moved to Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y. After his decease, she moved to Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y. Her children were : Margaret, Anna, John, James, Watson, and Corbet.

Margaret married John Stafford, of Rhode Island.

Anna married John Averil.

John and James went to Ohio.

Watson settled in Schoharie county, N. Y., and represented that county in the State Legislature in 1834.

Corbet Orr commanded a sloop on the Hudson river for some years.

DAVID ORR, of Bridgewater, Mass., married Elizabeth Corbet, a granddaughter of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, and moved to Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y. After his decease she married John Vandusen of Hillsdale.

HUGH ORR, of Bridgewater, Mass., moved to Hillsdale, N. Y., and married Miss Heath.

ROBERT ORR resided in Hillsdale, and was brother of Matthew, David and Hugh Orr.

MARY OSBORN, daughter of Melvin Osborn, of Michigan, married David Lonson Becker, son of John P. and Elizabeth Clum Becker, and settled in Benton, Yates county, N. Y. She has one daughter, Lizzie.

HARRIET N. OSBORN, daughter of Melvin Osborn, of Michigan, born 1822, and married George Sornborger, of Hillsdale, died September 19th, 1871. Her children were :

Mary, born August 11th, 1851 ; died April 1st, 1857.
Florence, born September 11th, 1855.

AVERY PARK, born in Preston, Conn., December 23d, 1781, and married Betsey Meech, September 14th, 1806, and settled in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., 1809. Their children are :

Roswell, born October 1st, 1807.
Daniel A., born September 13th, 1810.
Harriet, born March 3d, 1814.
Eliza, born October 13th, 1816.
Maria L., born March 13th, 1820.
Clarissa, born January 22d, 1822.

ROSWELL PARK, son of Avery and Betsey Meech Park, born October 1st, 1807, and married Mary B. Baldwin, December 28th, 1836. After her death, in October 23d,

1854, he married Elizabeth Niles, of Wisconsin, April 25th, 1860. He died July 16th, 1869. Roswell Park possessed poetic talents of a very high order, of which the following extract, written when only sixteen years of age, is an evidence :

When storms are uplifting the waves of the ocean,
 Or when the bright sunbeams enliven the day,
 When nature inspires us with warmest emotion,
 We still think of kindred and friends far away.
 When time has fled by and our absence is finished,
 To scenes of enjoyment we cheerfully come ;
 And still our affection remains undiminished
 For much beloved kindred and thrice welcome home.

DANIEL A. PARK, son of Avery and Betsey Meech Park, born September 13th, 1810, and married Emeline E. Rhodes, January 1st, 1834.

HARRIET PARK, daughter of Avery and Betsey Meech Park, born March 3d, 1814, and married Russell G. Dorr, of Hillsdale, September 19th, 1832, by whom she has had two children, Martin H., and Harriet.

ELIZA PARK, daughter of Avery and Betsey Meech Park, born October 13th, 1816, and married Norton S. Collin, of Hillsdale, September 23d, 1837. Her children are :

Eliza, born February 27th, 1839.
 Lucy, born February 21st, 1841.
 Norton Park, born June 9th, 1842.
 Virginia, born August 26th, 1851 ; died August, 1856.
 Cordora, born May 10th, 1858.

MARIA L. PARK, daughter of Avery and Betsey Meech Park, born March 13th, 1820, and married Henry Clark Collin, of Benton, Yates county, N. Y. Her children are :

Henry Park, born July 26th, 1843.
 Charles Avery, born May 18th, 1846.

Mary Louise, born June 7th, 1848.
 Frederick, born August 2d, 1850.
 Emeline, born February 16th, 1852.
 George, born February 3d, 1854.
 William Welch, born January 2d, 1856.
 Frank McAlpin, born September 17th, 1859.

CLARISSA PARK, daughter of Avery and Betsey Meech Park, born January 22d, 1822, and married David Collin, son of David and Anna Smith Collin, October 22d, 1845, by whom she had nine children :

David, born January 6th, 1847 ; died November 3d, 1862.
 Edward, born September 30th, 1848.
 Clara Park, born May 25th, 1850.
 Roséwell Park, born January 4th, 1852.
 Charles Lee, born November 23d, 1853.
 Harriet, born August 14th, 1856.
 Miriam, born February 7th, 1859.
 William Taylor, born March 28th, 1861.
 Daniel Francis, born November 16th, 1863.

ELTWEED POMEROY, of Northampton, Massachusetts, died May 22d, 1662. His children were : Medad, Eldad, John, and Joseph.

MEDAD POMEROY, son of Eltweed Pomeroy, had a son Ebenezer, who married Miss King, of Northampton, and their children were : John, Ebenezer, Sarah, Simeon, Jonah, Seth, Daniel, and Thankful.

SETH POMEROY, son of Ebenezer, and grandson of Deacon Medad Pomeroy, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1707, and married Miss Hunt ; died in the war of the Revolution, 1777, and was buried with the honors of war near the Baptist Church in Peekskill, N. Y. His chil-

dren were : Seth, Quartus, Medad, Lemuel, Martha, Mary, Sarah, and Asahel.

He engaged, while quite young, in military duties, and was a captain in 1744, and a major at the capture of Louisburg in 1745. In 1755, he was lieutenant colonel in Williams' regiment, and was the chief commander in the battle with the army of General Diskau. His regiment was most prominent, and suffered most in gaining the victory at Lake George. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774 and 1775. In October 1774, he, with Preble and Ward, were chosen general officers ; and in February, 1775, a brigadier general. He was in the hottest of the fight at Bunker's Hill, and a few days after was appointed senior brigadier general, and died in the army, 1777.

LEMUEL POMEROY, son of Seth Pomeroy, born 1737, was forty years a member of the State Legislature ; died at Southampton, December, 1819.

QUARTUS POMEROY, son of General Seth Pomeroy, married and had five children : Thaddeus, George, Seth, Martha, and Hannah.

SETH POMEROY, son of Quartus Pomeroy, married Hannah Wells, and had seven children : Quartus Wells, George Eltweed, Henry Brown, Louis Dwight, Thaddeus, Seth, Martha Whitlesey, and Mariah Ashman.

GEORGE ELTWEED POMEROY, son of Seth, and grandson of Quartus, and great grandson of General Seth Pomeroy, married Hellen E. Robinson, daughter of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson. and settled in Toledo, Ohio. Their children were ; Two Hellen Augustas, Martha Hannah, Mary Jane, Maria Louise, George Eltweed, Mary Robinson, and Thaddeus. Of these, one Hellen Augusta, Mary Jane, and Thaddeus, are dead.

HELLEN AUGUSTA POMEROY, daughter of George Eltweed and Hellen E. Robinson Pomeroy, married Geo. S. Thorbun.

The Pomeroy family descended from Sir Ralph de Pomeroy, a knight in the army of William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied to England, and for his distinguished services the King granted him fifty manors in Derbyshire, and several in Somersetshire, upon which he built a castle, which is still in tolerable preservation, and occupied by his descendants.

When the Earl of Essex was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, one of the younger branches of the Pomeroy family accompanied him in the capacity of chaplain, and among his descendants is Major-General John Pomeroy, who served in the British army in America during the revolutionary war.

The branch from which all the Pomeroy families in the United States descended, emigrated about the year 1635, and consisted of two brothers, Eltweed and Eldred, who first settled at Dorchester, near Boston.

DANIEL QUINCY, born in England, and emigrated to this country, settled in Boston and married Ann Shephard, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Shephard, of that town, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Shephard, of Cambridge. He was a goldsmith by occupation, and died August 10th, 1690. He had two children, Ann and John.

ANN QUINCY, daughter of Daniel and Ann Shephard Quincy, born in Boston, June 1st, 1685, and married Col. John Holman, of Milton, Mass., and settled in Bridgewater, Mass., where she died, leaving five children, John, Ann, Peggy, Ruth, and Mary. She was the great grandmother of Ruth Holman Collin, of Hillsdale.

JOHN QUINCY, son of Daniel and Ann Shephard Quincy, born in Boston, July 21st, 1689. He graduated at Har-

vard University, 1708, and was for many years a member of the State Legislature and its speaker, and for several years a member of the council and a colonel in the militia. He died, July 13th, 1767, just two days after the birth of his celebrated great-grandson, John Quincy Adams, who, subsequently, inherited his estate. His daughter married the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, by whom she had two daughters, one of whom, Abigail, married ex-President John Adams, the other married Judge Crouch, of the United States court.

GEORGE ROBBINS, born in Lenox, Mass., and married Jane S. Collin, daughter of James and Jane B. Hunt Collin, October 28th, 1847, by whom he has had two children:

Mary E., born in Ohio.

James, born in New Marlborough, Mass.

NICHOLAS RACE, born December 25th, 1739. His wife, Lucretia, was born December 12th, 1744. They settled in Egremont, Mass., and lived to very great age. Their children were: Andrew, Stephen, Abram, Rebecca, Isaac N., William, and others.

REBECCA RACE, daughter of Nicholas and Lucretia Race, born in Egremont, Mass., September 1st, 1781, and married to Charles Tullar, son of Seneca and Eunice Tullar, of Egremont, November 27th, 1799; died in Sheffield, Mass., December 22d, 1861. Her children were:

Seneca Charles, born February 10th, 1801.

Tabitha Paulina, born March 16th, 1804.

Isaac R., born May 4th, 1806.

Pamelia Jane, born April 11th, 1808.

David W., born May 31st, 1812.

Lucretia, born May 22d, 1816.

William Frederick, born June 12th, 1818.

GAIN ROBINSON, born in Scotland, 1682, and emigrated to Ireland, and married a wife, by whom he had two children, Archibald and Susan. His wife having died, he emigrated to this country and married Margaret Watson, and lived for a time in Braintree, Mass., and for a time at Pembroke, and finally settled in East Bridgewater. He had recommendations from the churches in Ireland, Braintree and Pembroke. He died, 1763. His children by his last marriage were :

Alexander.

Joseph.

Gain, born, 1724.

Increase, born, 1727.

Betty, born, 1728.

James, born, 1730.

John, born, 1732.

Margaret, born, 1735.

Mary, born, 1738.

Martha, born, 1740.

Jane, born, 1742.

Robert, born, 1746

ARCHIBALD ROBINSON, son of Gain Robinson, born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country. He married Mercy Field, daughter of Richard Field, of Bridgewater, Mass., 1747, and had two sons :

Robert, born, 1747.

John, born, 1749.

SUSANNAH ROBINSON, daughter of Gain Robinson, born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country, and married Christopher Erskine.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, son of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born in Braintree, Mass., and married Hannah White, 1745, and had a daughter, Abigail, 1746, and moved to Nova Scotia.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, son of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born, 1722, and married Abigail Keith, daughter of Joseph Keith, 1746. Their children were :

Joseph, born, 1747.
 Benjamin, born, 1748.
 Edward, born, 1750.
 Susannah, born, 1753.
 Abigail, born, 1755.

His wife, Abigail, having died, he married Hannah Snow, daughter of Isaac Snow, 1759. Their children were:

Isaac, born, 1760.
 Hannah, born, 1763.
 Snow, born, 1765.

Having died in 1766, his estate was settled by his brother James. His son, Snow, died in the revolutionary army, at West Point, 1783.

GAIN ROBINSON, son of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born 1724, and married Miss Dyer; died in 1778. His children were: Gain, William, Increase, John, Dyer, born, 1765; Joseph, Ansel, Sally and Zibeah.

JAMES ROBINSON, son of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born 1730, and married Jerusha Bartlet, daughter of Ebenezer Bartlet, of Duxbury, Mass. His children were: James and Bartlet, twins, Watson, Abner, Gain, Clark, Jerusha Bartlet, born 1753, Margaret, born 1754, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, Esther, Bethia. Previous to 1775 he lived on Clark's Island, in Plymouth harbor. From thence he moved to Bridgewater, where he resided five years, and then moved to Cummington, Mass., where he died, 1793.

JAMES ROBINSON, son of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born 1750. He had a nautical education and

had the command of a ship at an early age, and in his ship the first arms and military stores were brought from France at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. To get possession of some of the arms and munitions that he imported, brought on the first fight at Concord and Lexington, which roused the martial spirit of the nation. After the commencement of the war he left the ocean and took a command in the army and at the battles of Bunker's Hill and those fought with the army of Burgoyne, and sat beside the death-bed of his brother Abner, who fell in one of those battles. He died himself in the army near the close of the war.

BARTLET ROBINSON, son of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson and twin brother of James Robinson, born 1750, and was with his brother on the ocean and most of the battles in the Revolutionary war, and died in the army.

WATSON ROBINSON, son of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born 1751, and married Anna Webster, of Goshen, Mass. He was in the battle of Bunker's Hill and served as a soldier through the war of the Revolution, and died in Palmyra, N. Y., leaving several children.

ABNER ROBINSON, son of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born 1761, and was killed in battle at Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., October, 1777. The circumstances attending his death are worthy of consideration. It was during the darkest period of the American Revolution. The British arms had been uniformly successful, and to their final success it seemed only necessary to establish a line of fortified posts from New York to Canada, by way of the Hudson. To that end the army of Sir Henry Clinton had advanced from New York to Columbia county, and had burned the manor house of the Livingstons. The army of General Burgoyne had

advanced from Canada to Saratoga county, and had burned the splendid mansion of General Schuyler. To prevent the junction of those armies, General Washington sent some of his best troops under the command of General Gates. Among those troops were the brothers James Bartlet and Watson Bobinson. Those troops were joined by a volunteer company from Bridgewater, Mass., under the command of Captain Jacob Allen, and in that company were Thomas Latham and Abner Robinson, boys of about sixteen years of age.

In October, 1777, those troops gave battle to the army of Gen. Burgoyne. During the fight it became advisable to withdraw that wing in which the Bridgewater company fought; and while retiring before a pressing enemy, firing by platoons with all the order of veterans, Capt. Allen fell and was borne from the field. Soon after young Robinson fell, mortally wounded, and the retiring troops were about to leave him, when his youthful companion stepped beside him. When admonished by his comrades that he would fall into the hands of the enemy, he replied, "This boy must be carried from the field, or I stay with him." This brought assistance, and Abner Robinson was in consequence permitted to die in his tent, with his brother James sitting beside him. This act of Thomas Latham has endeared the name to all who have in their veins the blood of the Robinsons.

Brave boys! had I the genius of a Virgil, your names should be handed to posterity beside those of Nisus and Eurialus.

INCREASE ROBINSON, son of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born 1727, and married Rachael Bates, of Hingham, Mass., 1755, and died in the French war, 1756. He was a Sergeant under Gen. Winslow.

MARY ROBINSON, daughter of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born 1738, and married Richard Bartlet, 1757.

MARTHA ROBINSON, daughter of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born 1740, and married Archibald Thompson, 1761.

JOHN ROBINSON, son of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born 1732, and married Miss Studley. His daughter, Martha, married Eliphalet Bailey, 1782.

ROBERT ROBINSON, son of Gain and Margaret Watson Robinson, born 1746, and married Bethiah Kingman, 1772. Their children were : Samuel, James, and others. They settled in Cummington, Mass.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, son of Joseph and Abigail Keith Robinson, born 1748, and married Eve Packard, daughter of James Packard, 1770. Their children were :

Anna, born 1771.
Deborah, born 1777.
Susannah, born 1781.
Benjamin, born 1784.
Kilborn, born 1787.
Polly, born 1790.
Hodijah, born 1793.

His wife, Eve, died 1796, and he married Keziah, widow of Elijah Packard, and daughter of John Ames, 1798. Their children were :

Nabby Lazell, born 1799,
Bethiah Ames, born 1802.
Margaret Watson, born 1806.

He died 1829, and his wife, Keziah, died 1838.

ANNA ROBINSON, daughter of Benjamin and Eve Packard Robinson, born 1771, and married Uriah Brett, 1799

DEBORAH ROBINSON, daughter of Benjamin and Eve Packard Robinson, born 1777, married John Adams, 1798.

SUSANNAH ROBINSON, daughter of Benjamin and Eve Packard Robinson, born 1781, and married Ichabod Keith 1802.

POLLY ROBINSON, daughter of Benjamin and Eve Packard Robinson, born 1790, and married Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, and after his decease she married a Mr. Herrick, of Boston.

NABBY LAZELL ROBINSON, daughter of Benjamin and Keziah Robinson, born 1799, and married Samuel P. Condon 1821; died 1832.

BETHIAH AMES ROBINSON, daughter of Benjamin and Keziah Robinson, born 1802, and married Martin Ramsdell.

MARGARET WATSON ROBINSON, daughter of Benjamin and Keziah Robinson, born 1806, and became the second wife of Samuel P. Condon.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, son of Gain and Miss Dyer Robinson, married Hannah Egerton, 1780; died 1816. Their children were :

William, born 1784.

Abigail, born 1786; died 1804.

Marcus, born 1791.

Sally, born 1795.

Mary Hitchborn and Maria Dyer, twins, born 1799.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, son of William and Hannah Egerton Robinson, born 1784, and married Abigail Delano, of Duxbury, 1812.

MARCUS ROBINSON, son of William and Hannah Egerton Robinson, born 1791, and married Charlotte Barstow, of Pembroke, 1820.

SALLY ROBINSON, daughter of William and Hannah Egerton Robinson, born 1795, and married Henry Gray.

MARY HITCHBORN ROBINSON, daughter of William and Hannah Eggerton Robinson, born 1799, and married James Sidall.

DYER ROBINSON, son of Dyer and Abigail Stetson Robinson, born 1792, and married Miss Standish.

GAD ROBINSON, son of Dyer and Abigail Stetson Robinson, born 1795, and married Margaret Orr Keith, 1821.

JACOB ROBINSON, son of Dyer and Abigail Stetson Robinson, born 1798, and married Rhoda W. Chandler. Their children were :

Caroline E., born, 1823.

Jacob Harvey, born. 1826.

Lydia Hall, born, 1827.

CHARLES ROBINSON, son of Dyer and Abigail Stetson Robinson, married Ann Maria Keith.

SALOME ROBINSON, daughter of Dyer and Abigail Stetson Robinson, married Zenas Keith, 1821.

ABIGAIL ROBINSON, daughter of Dyer and Abigail Stetson Robinson, married Capt. Scott Keith.

CAPT. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, son of Benjamin and Eve Packard Robinson, born, 1784, and married Mary Packard, 1809. Their children were : Benjamin Roseter, James Lawrence ; Elijah Packard, born, 1816 ; Mary, born, 1818. Their son, James Lawrence, died at sea, 1835.

HODIJAH ROBINSON, son of Benjamin and Eve Packard Robinson, born, 1793, and married Silvia Orr, daughter of Hugh Orr, and had one daughter, Lucia Watson Herbert.

GAIN ROBINSON, son of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born January 24th, 1771, and married Chloe Brad-

ish, daughter of Col. John Bradish, of Cummington, Mass., 1796, and settled in Palmyra, N. Y. His children were : Amanda, William Cullen, Caius Cassius, Abigail Blackman, Clark, Erasmus Darwin, Charles Rollin, Chloe, Helen Elizabeth and Margaret Sophia.

He was a man with talents of the first order, of fine appearance, of easy and gentlemanly address, interesting in conversation, and distinguished as a physician. Died June 21st, 1832.

AMANDA ROBINSON, daughter of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., and married Philip Granden, by whom she has had eleven children ; all now dead but two sons. Her son, William Granden, graduated at West Point.

WILLIAM CULLEN ROBINSON, son of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y. ; died in Illinois, unmarried.

CAIUS CASSIUS ROBINSON, son of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and graduated at Fairfield, N. Y., Medical College, and moved to Palmyra, in Michigan. In the twenty-fourth year of his age he married Enza Warner, daughter of Stephen Warner, of Cummington, Mass., and had one son, Lucius Gain, and died in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

ABIGAIL BLACKMAN ROBINSON, daughter of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Alexander B. Tiffany, an attorney, who settled in Palmyra, Michigan, and became distinguished in his profession, and was raised to the bench. She had a large family of children, of whom only three are living—two daughters and one son.

CLARK ROBINSON, son of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Delia Strong, by whom he had one daughter, Mary.

ERASMUS DARWIN ROBINSON, son of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Calista Peck, and had three children, all now deceased. He settled, and now lives, in White Pigeon, Michigan.

CHARLES ROLLIN ROBINSON, son of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Calista Corbett, and had one daughter, now deceased. He settled and cultivated a farm in Palmyra, Michigan.

CHLOE ROBINSON, daughter of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Hiram Niles, of Connecticut, and has had one son and five daughters.

CLARK ROBINSON, son of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born in Clark's Island, in Plymouth Harbor, Mass., and died in Cummington, Mass.

MARGARET SOPHIA ROBINSON, daughter of Gain and Chloe Bradish Robinson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., and married John E. Gavit, November 28th, 1840, and settled in Old Stockbridge, Mass. He is distinguished as an engraver, and has long been employed by the Government of the United States in that important capacity. She has had nine children, four sons and five daughters :

John, born August 4th, 1841 ; died a few months after.

Joseph, born December 22d, 1842.

Margaret, born March, 22d, 1845.

William Edmonds, born February 10th, 1848.

Hellen Elizabeth, born November 26th, 1849.

Clark, born June 27th, 1851.

Julia Niles, born February 22d, 1854.

Chloe, born April 29th, 1856.

Pauline, born February 3d, 1859.

JERUSA BARTLET ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born in Plymouth, 1753, and married Wait Wadsworth, of Duxbury, Mass., and settled there, where some of her descendants yet live.

MARGARET ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born in Plymouth, Mass., 1754, and married Elijah Fay, and settled Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., and they both died there, leaving a son James, who remained on the homestead and raised a numerous family. He married Morilla Nash, of that town.

MARY ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, married Mattlew Orr, and moved to the Nine Partners, in Dutchess county, N. Y. After the death of her husband, she moved to Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., where she died. Among her children were Watson, Corbett, Margaret, Anna, John, and Jonas.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, married Alexander McIntyre, and had three sons, Alexander, Thomas, and Abner. Her son Alexander became a distinguished physician, and died July 22d, 1859, leaving three children—a daughter and two sons.

ESTHER ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, married Amos King, and settled in Hadley, Mass., where they died. Among their children (Warrener, whose recent death received honorable notice in the *Springfield Republican*), they had also a daughter, Minerva, who married Willard Nash, and settled in Madison county, N. Y.

ELEANOR ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, married Jacob Convers. Among her children is a son, Maxey, who resides in Elmira, N. Y.

BETHIA ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born in Bridgewater, Mass., and married Charles Bradish, son of John and Hannah Warner Bradish, of Cummington, Mass., 1804, and moved to Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., 1807, where they died at advanced ages. Their children were: Alexander H., William F., Seth W., Bartlet R., Lucretia E., and Philander.

JANE ROBINSON, daughter of James and Jerusha Bartlet Robinson, born in Plymouth, Mass., August 6th, 1763, and married William Johnson, son of Benjamin and Ruth Holman Johnson. of Bridgewater, Mass., November 8th, 1779; died in Hillsdale, N. Y., April 7th, 1836. Her children were:

Ruth Holman, born September 16th, 1780.

Sophia, born January 7th, 1784.

Melinda, born December 7th, 1785; died March 9th, 1792.

Clynthia, born April 7th, 1788.

Quincy, born April 5th, 1791.

Melinda, born September 29th, 1801.

AMELIA ANN ROBBINS, born November 29th, 1799, and married Theodore W. Whiting, March 15th, 1820, by whom she had two children:

Harriet Amelia, born December 10th, 1821.

Frederick Theodore, born June 6th, 1825.

GEORGE ROBBINS, born in Lenox, Mass., and married Jane S. Collin, daughter of James and Jane B. Hunt Collin, and settled in New Marlborough, Mass. They have had two children: Mary E., and James.

NATHAN SEWARD, of New Hartford, N. Y., born November 28th, 1814, and married Harriette Collin, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, June 13th, 1848. Their children were:

Harriette, born March 19th, 1849.

Anna, born May 26th, 1850.

Nathan, born November 24th, 1851 ; died November 28th, 1851.

Lucy, born July 17th, 1853.

Elizabeth, born February 13th, 1855 ; died April 13th, 1855.

EMELINE SORNBORGER, daughter of Uriah Sornborger, born November 19th, 1820, and married William Leonard Johnson, son of Quincy and Abigail Cook Johnson, September 12th, 1852. Their children were :

Ida, born September 10th, 1853 ; died April 24th, 1856.

Willie, born September 13th, 1855 ; died September 25th, 1855.

Franklin, born June 2d, 1857.

George Quincy, born December 5th, 1859.

GEORGE SORNBORGER, son of Uriah Sornborger, born 1820, and married Harriet N. Osborn, daughter of Melvin Osborn, 1852. Their children were :

Mary, born August 11th, 1853 ; died September 1st, 1857.

Florence, born September 11th, 1855.

ARIEL SMITH, of West Stockbridge, Mass., married and had a daughter, Olive. After the death of his wife he married Rebecca, widow of Charles Tullar, and daughter of Nicholas and Lucretia Race. He was a respectable member of the Baptist Church, and died in West Stockbridge.

LUCY SMITH, of Dutchess county, N. Y., married David Collin, son of John and Hannah Merwin Collin, February 19th, 1764 ; died March 15th, 1767. Her children were :

Hannah, born 1765.

David, born February 22d, 1767.

ANNA SMITH, of Dutchess county, N. Y., married David Collin, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, January 2d, 1817. Her children were :

Edmund, born December 28th, 1817 ; died December 29th. 1817

Caroline, born December 26th, 1818.

Lucy B., born March 15th, 1821.

David, born August 23d, 1822.

Harriett, born November 15th, 1824.

Miriam, born May 16th, 1828,

Anna Smith, born October 4th, 1829.

LYDIA SMITH, of Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., married Lee Collin, son of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, by whom she had one child.

ELY SMITH, of Bridgeport, Conn., married Huldah Merwin, daughter of Miles and Mary Brewster Merwin. Their children were, Almon, Mary and Ruth.

PORTER TREMAIN, son of Augustus Tremain, of Hillsdale, N. Y., married Amanda Collin, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin, November 11th, 1830, by whom he had one son, Augustus, born March 27th, 1834. After the death of his wife, Amanda, on March 26th, 1840, he married Lucy B. Collin, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, September 28th, 1841, by whom he had two sons :

Charles, born April 23d, 1843.

Porter, born January 24th, 1852.

JOHN TRUESDELL, born July 1st, 1722, and married Rachel Wright, September, 1743 ; died February 1st, 1782. His children were :

Hannah, born August 24th, 1744.

David, born September 2d, 1749.

Stephen, born June 10th, 1753.

John, born May 11th, 1755.

After the death of his wife, Rachel, he married Sarah Sneadwell, November 7th, 1757, by whom he had one son, Thomas, born February 2d, 1759.

THOMAS TRUESDELL, son of John and Sarah Sneadwell Truesdell, born February 2d, 1759, and married Hannah Collin, daughter of John and Sarah Arnold Collin, September 3d, 1781; died at Wilmington, Ohio, April 10th, 1822. His children were:

John W., born May 7th, 1783.

Bebee, born January 10th, 1784.

Sarah, born June 17th, 1785.

Harry, born March 1st, 1788.

James, born September 3d, 1790; died October 12th, 1790.

Arnold, born September 15th, 1796.

Gove, born May 14th, 1802; died January 30th, 1818.

JOHN W. TRUESDELL, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, born May 7th, 1783, and married to Anna Esmond, daughter of Isaiah Esmond, July 25th, 1804; died September 23d, 1806. His children were:

Bebee, born June 5th, 1805; died April, 1811.

John W., born November 13th, 1806. Now dead.

SARAH TRUESDELL, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, born June 17th, 1785, and married Erastus Taetor, of Ontario county, N. Y., March 11th, 1803; died May 17th, 1810. Her husband died January 7th, 1813. Their children were:

Hannah, born March 18th, 1805.

Lydia, born June 10th, 1807.

Sarah, born June 30th, 1809.

HARRY TRUESDELL, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, born March 1st, 1788, and married Clynthia Johnson, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, February 19th, 1809; died October 14th, 1844. His children were:

Arnold Fletcher, born January 6th, 1810.

Sarah Madeline, born May 12th, 1812.

John Quincy, born February 22d, 1825.

BEBEE TRUESDELL, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, born January 10th, 1794, and married Margaret Post, December 10th, 1815; died at Wilmington, Ohio, 1866. His children were:

John Osmond, born October 3d, 1811.

Aurelia A. A. E., born December 24th, 1817.

C. Fernando, born February 16th, 1820.

Charles Seymour, born December 31st, 1822; died April 4th, 1823.

Anna Maria, born August 21st, 1824.

ARNOLD TRUESDELL, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, born September 15th, 1796, and married Melinda Johnson, daughter of William and Jane Robinson Johnson, September 10th, 1820; died at Wilmington, Ohio, March 28th, 1835, and was buried in the cemetery in Lebanon, Ohio, in the family plot of the Rev. John and Lorania P. Collin Braden.

GOVE TRUESDELL, son of Thomas and Hannah Collin Truesdell, born May 14th, 1802; died January 30th, 1818.

ARNOLD FLETCHER TRUESDELL, son of Harry and Clynthia Johnson Truesdell, born January 6th, 1810, and married Chloe Bushnell, daughter of John and Loxey Lay Bushnell. His children are: Morania, Julia, Emma, and Madeline.

SARAH MADELINE TRUESDELL, daughter of Harry and Clynthia Johnson Truesdell, born in Hillsdale, and married Seymour Foster, son of Parla and Phebe Wells Foster. Her children were : Wells, Henrietta, Augusta, and Willie.

JOHN QUINCY TRUESDELL, son of Harry and Clynthia Johnson Truesdell, born February 22d, 1825, and married Julia Ann Hollenbeck, February 14th, 1843. His children are :

- Harry, born December 20th, 1843.
- Clynthia Augusta, born July 15th, 1845.
- Arnold F., born April 25th, 1848.
- George Emmet, born June 11th, 1851.
- Marion Darwin, born December 9th, 1857.
- Elmer Quincy, born November 23d, 1861.

HARRY TRUESDELL, son of John Quincy and Julia Ann Hollenbeck Truesdell, born December 20th, 1843, and married Ellen Minkler, July 4th, 1867.

CLYNTHIA AUGUSTA TRUESDELL, daughter of John Quincy and Julia Ann Hollenbeck Truesdell, born July 15th, 1845, and married Philip Becker, son of Philip and Elizabeth DeGroff Becker, July 15th, 1866. Their children are :

- Julia, born April, 1867.
- Gordon, born September 9th, 1868.

GEORGE EMMET TRUESDELL, son of John Quincy and Julia Ann Hollenbeck Truesdell, born June 11th, 1851; died July 18th, 1861.

GAINS TRUESDELL, son of Samuel Truesdell, born in Hillsdale, and married Polly Becker, daughter of John P. and Betsy Clum Becker. His children are : John, Stephen, Ruth, Elizabeth, and Juliette.

Gains

ARNOLD F. TRUESDELL, son of John Quincy and Julia Ann Hollenbeck Truesdell, born April 25th, 1848; married Adda Slater.

SENECA TULLAR, born June 21st, 1751. His wife, Eunice, was born August 2d, 1750. They settled in South Egremont, Mass., and lived to a great age. Their children were :

Charles, born June 3d, 1778, and Talitha.

TALITHA TULLAR, daughter of Seneca and Eunice Tullar, of South Egremont, Mass., married Isaac N. Race, son of Nicholas and Lucretia Race. Her children were : Eunice, Seneca, Gorton, and others.

CHARLES TULLAR, son of Seneca and Eunice Tullar, born in South Egremont, Mass., June 3d, 1778, and married Rebecca Race, daughter of Nicholas and Lucretia Race ; died August 26th, 1824. His children were :

Seneca C., born February 10th, 1801.

Talitha Paulina, born March 16th, 1804.

Isaac R., born May 4th, 1806.

Pamelia Jane, born April 11th, 1808.

David W., born May 31st, 1812.

Lucretia, born May 22d, 1815.

William Frederick, born June 12th, 1818.

SENECA C. TULLAR, son of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, born in South Egremont, February 10th, 1801, and married Mary A. Gordon, of Sheffield, who was born September 24th, 1804. They were married Sept. 30th, 1824. He died some years since. Their children were :

Charles A., born October 9th, 1825.

Pamelia Jane, born August 4th, 1828.

Rocelia Jennett, born July 7th, 1831.

CHARLES A. TULLAR, son of Seneca C and Mary A. Gor-

don Tullar, born October 9th, 1825, and married Lucretia E. Church, November 10th, 1844 ; died October 22d, 1855.

PAMELIA JANE TULLAR, daughter of Seneca C. and Mary A. Gordon Tullar, born August 4th, 1828, and married Silas L. Church, December 26th, 1851. Their children are :

Minnesota, born April 17th, 1853.

Virginia, born June 17th, 1859.

ROCELIA JENNETT TULLAR, daughter of Seneca C. and Mary A. Gordon Tullar, born July 7th, 1831, and married Dyer Wait, March 27th, 1856. They have one son—Charles T.,—born January 1st, 1861.

TALITHA PAULINA TULLAR, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, born March 16th, 1804, and married John M. Bartholemew, of Sheffield, Mass., October 8th, 1822, by whom she has had two children :

Charles Willis, born September 14th, 1825.

Pamelia Jane, born December 28th, 1827.

PAMELIA JANE TULLAR, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, born April 11th, 1808, and married John F. Collin, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, September 23d, 1827 ; died June 8th, 1870. Her children were :

Jane Paulina, born 1828 ; died September, 1830.

Hannah Clynthia, born 1829 ; died March, 1831.

Pamelia Laurania, born 1831.

John Frederick, born 1833.

Quincy Johnson, born 1836.

Frances Amelia, born 1840.

DAVID W. TULLAR, son of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar born, May 31st, 1812, and married Laura L. Noteware, of Sheffield, Mass., June 7th, 1843. Their children were :

Susan Paulina, born March, 19th, 1844.

John F., born January 31st, 1846.

LUCRETIA TULLAR, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, born May 22d, 1815, and married Freeman Van Dusen, of Hillsdale, 1837. Their children are :

Camilla Eugenia, born January 1st, 1842.

Paulina and Pamela, twins, born October 6th, 1844.

WILLIAM FREDERICK TULLAR, son of Charles and Rebecca Race Tullar, born June 12th, 1818, and married Elizabeth Church, November 25th, 1841. She died July 6th, 1842, and he married Melinda French, October 16th, 1845, by whom he has one daughter :

Attie E., born April 4th, 1854.

JOHN F. TULLAR, son of David W. and Laura D. Noteware Tullar, born January 31st, 1846, and married to Mary Daly, who was born 1856.

SUSAN PAULINA TULLAR, daughter of David W. and Laura L. Noteware Tullar, born March 15th, 1844, and married Albert M. Williams, April 5th, 1862. Their children are :

Charlotte L., born March 7th, 1863.

Edson E., born October, 19th, 1868.

WALTER B. TEN BROECK, born in Hillsdale, February 2d, 1827, and married Mary Ette Van Dusen, January 25th, 1855. Their children are :

Vandell, born January 16th, 1856.

Alice, born April 17th, 1859 ; died July 4th, 1861.

Jay W., born August 24th, 1861.

Carrie, born January 20th, 1863.

SEYMOUR VAN DUSEN, born November 26th, 1810, and married Caroline McArthur, who was born May 11th,

1814. He died a few years since. Their children are :

Mary Ette, born February 15th, 1835.

Jennett, born July 8th, 1837.

Delila, born August 12th, 1840.

Almira, born April 16th, 1842.

Annie, born September 1st, 1844.

Newton J., born November 8th, 1846.

Elizabeth, born March 5th, 1848.

MARY ETTE VAN DUSEN, daughter of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, born February 15th, 1835, and married Walter B. Ten Broeck, January 25, 1855. Their children are :

Vandell, born January 16th, 1856.

Alice, born April 17th, 1859 ; died July 4th, 1861.

Jay W., born August 24th, 1861.

Carrie, born January 20th, 1863.

JENNETT VAN DUSEN, daughter of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, born July 8th, 1837, and married John Frederick Collin, son of John F. and Pamela Jane Tullar Collin, December 15th, 1857. Their children were :

John Jay, born December 12th, 1858 ; died July 2d, 1861.

Ruth Anna, born February 4th, 1863 ; died October 16th, 1870,

Frances Pamela, born August 13th, 1866.

DELILA VAN DUSEN, daughter of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, born August, 1840, and married Ezra Best, and settled in Egremont, Mass.

ALMIRA VAN DUSEN, daughter of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, born April 16th, 1842, and married James Bain, of Copake.

ANNIE VAN DUSEN, daughter of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, born September 1st, 1844, and married Henry Hollenbeck, of Egremont ; died September 25th, 1870, leaving one child.

NEWTON J. VAN DUSEN, son of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, born November 8th, 1846, and is now a telegraph operator at Ketonah, on the New York and Harlem Railroad.

ELIZABETH VAN DUSEN, daughter of Seymour and Caroline McArthur Van Dusen, born March 5th, 1848, and married Frank Clemens, of Ansonia, Conn., 1871.

FREEMAN VAN DUSEN, born February 7th, 1806, and married Lucretia Tullar, 1837. His children are : Cornelia Eugenia, born January 10th, 1842, Pamelia and Paulena, twins, born October 6th, 1844. Died 1883.

CAMELLA EUGENIA VAN DUSEN, daughter of Freeman and Lucretia Tullar Van Dusen, born January 1st, 1842, and married Edward Wills Blackington, of Adams, Mass., October 1st, 1862.

PAMELIA VAN DUSEN, daughter of Freeman and Lucretia Tullar Van Dusen, born October 6th, 1844, and married Albert H. Willis, October 5th, 1870.

PAULINA VAN DUSEN, daughter of Freeman and Lucretia Tullar Van Dusen, born October 6th, 1844, and married Edward C. Saxton, November 9th, 1869.

BARNET WAGER, son of John and Mary Arnold Wager, born January 29th, 1793, and married Lucy Collin, daughter of David and Lucy Bingham Collin ; died April 15th, 1845.

MARGARET WATSON, born 1700, and married Gain Robinson, who settled in East Bridgewater, Mass. She died

1777. Her children were : Alexander, Joseph, Gain, Increase, Betty, James, John, Margaret, Mary, Martha, Jane, and Robert.

DYER WAIT, born June 5th, 1824, and married Rocelia Jennett Tullar, daughter of Seneca C. and Mary A. Gordon Tullar, March 27th, 1856, by whom he has had one child, Charles T., born January 1st, 1861.

SAMUEL JAMES WELLS, of New Hartford, N. Y., married Anna Smith Collin, daughter of David and Anna Smith Collin, October 12th, 1854, by whom he has had four children :

Samuel James, born September 5th, 1856.

David, born September 23d, 1858.

John Lewis, born December 26th, 1860.

Paul Irving, born March 9th, 1863.

FREDERICK T. WHITING, born June 6th, 1825, and married Ruth Maria Hill, daughter of Rodney and Sarah A. Collin Hill, December 11th, 1849. His children were :

John Fred, born December 13th, 1852.

Mary Anna, born July 12th, 1859.

Henry Mason, born February 10th, 1863.

Florence Amelia, born October 6th, 1869 ; died——.

THEODORE W. WHITING, born April 8th, 1799, and married Amelia Ann Robbins, March 15th, 1820, by whom he had two children :

Harriet Amelia, born December 10th, 1821.

Frederick Theodore, born June 6th, 1825.

BENTLEY WHITE, of Connecticut, married Rhoda How, March 3d, 1819. His children were :

Sarah Ann, born January 14th, 1820.

Sibyl M., born May 29th, 1822 ; died December 18th, 1824.

Stephen, born March 17th 1826.

Jane M., born October 20th, 1832; died October 20th, 1834.

STEPHEN WHITE, son of Bentley and Rhoda How White, born May 29th, 1822, and married Olive N. Chapman, October 26th, 1853. Their children are :

Mary L., born September 17th, 1854.

Ida M., born January 17th, 1856.

Bentley, born October 28th, 1857.

Ernest, born February 9th, 1860.

Helen M., born October 28th, 1866.

HIRAM H. WHITE, born in Canton, Conn., 1806, and married Jane M. Collin, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, June 2d, 1830; died October 11th, 1864. He was a clergyman—a member of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he labored for many years. In talents, integrity and eloquence, he had but few superiors.

SARAH ANN WHITE, daughter of Bentley and Rhoda How White, born January 14th, 1820, and married Henry A. Collin, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, October 29th, 1836. Her children are :

Henry Alonzo, born August 14th, 1837.

Sarah Adeline, born January 3d, 1840.

Edwin, born August 31st, 1842.

BARAK WILSON, of Dutchess county, N. Y., married Cordelia Collin, daughter of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, September 21st, 1840: died March 26th, 1855.

ALBERT M. WILLIAMS, born at Stockbridge, Mass., August 31st, 1837, and married Susan Paulina Tullar, daughter of David W. and Laura L. Noteware Tullar, April 5th, 1862. His children are :

Charles L., born March 7th, 1863.

Edson E., born October 19th, 1868.

Theron Wilson, born June 10th, 1805, and married Lydia Louisa Collin, daughter of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, January 8th, 1829; died January 27th, 1862. His children were :

James, born June 17th, 1830.

Eli Newton, born June 27th, 1832.

George Theron, born February 3d, 1837.

Sarah Louisa, born September 20th, 1834.

Lydia Esther, born November 25th, 1840.

Robert Hamblin, born November 23d, 1850.

Albert H. Willis, married Pamela Van Dusen, daughter of Freeman and Lucretia Tullar Van Dusen, October 5th, 1870.

Worcester Wheeler, born December 28th, 1779, and married Wait Freeman; died May 7th, 1866. His children were :

John T., born August 9th, 1818.

Erastus, born January 7th, 1820.

Louisa, born January 12th, 1822.

Sarah A., born April 16th, 1824.

Mary A., born October 22d, 1826.

Charlotte A., born March 31st, 1829; died January 5th, 1866.

Noah W., born March 30th, 1828.

Louisa Wheeler, daughter of Worcester and Wait Freeman Wheeler, born January 12th, 1822, and married James Hamblin Collin, son of James and Lydia Hamblin Collin, September 11th, 1845.

Sarah A. Wheeler, daughter of Worcester and Wait Freeman Wheeler, born April 16th, 1824, and married Lewis S. Peck, September 7th, 1847.

MARY A. WHEELER, daughter of Worcester and Wait Freeman Wheeler, born October 22d, 1826, and married Isaac M. Vail, September 3d, 1844.

NOAH W. WHEELER, son of Worcester and Wait Freeman Wheeler, born March 30th, 1828, and married Sarah E. Bushnell, May, 1863; died August 7th, 1866.

LEWIS WRIGHT, born in Brunswick county, Virginia, February 11th, 1796, and married Hannah Springer, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, July 15th, 1823, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born April 17th, 1824. His wife, Hannah Springer, died July 5th, 1827, and on the 16th of April, 1833, he married Hannah Collin, daughter of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, by whom he had one daughter, Melinda T. He died November 8th, 1866.

MARY ELIZABETH WRIGHT, daughter of Lewis and Hannah Springer Wright, born April 17th, 1824, and married James H. Collin, son of James and Jane Hunt Collin, July 12th, 1843. Her children are: Frances M., Sarah M., Emma S., Henry Clay, and Jennie L.

MELINDA TRUESDELL WRIGHT, daughter of Lewis and Hannah Collin Wright, born March 27th, 1834, and married William A. Hanley, November 27th, 1857. Her children are:

Marielin, born August 16th, 1859.

John Collin, born November 30th, 1861.

William Alonzo, born December 12th, 1865.

Louis Wright, born November 2d, 1862.

CHASTINE E. WOLVERTON, born at Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 12th, 1821, and married James Collin, son of John and Ruth Holman Johnson Collin, September 7th, 1847. Her children are:

Edwin W., born September 19th, 1849 ; died 1871.

Mortimer and Monteath, twins, born December 9th,
1852.

George W., born December 13th, 1855.

Hattie May, born May 1st, 1856.

Lizzie A., born March 12th, 1860.

APPENDIX TO CYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

The declaration in the foregoing work, "that the influences that conceived such laws as the tariff of 1842, had produced the imputed cause which formed the excuse for provoking the late civil war," may provoke the criticisms of politicians and excite the incredulity of many honest men ; therefore, for the instruction of the latter, the writer will, at a future time, write the history of those laws.

To say that the converting of West India molasses into Boston rum was one of the most cherished interests in New England, would excite almost universal incredulity ; and yet that it is so, is a fact susceptible of the most positive proof. Over sixty thousand hogsheads of that West India molasses, with the aid of narcotics and water, are annually converted into over one hundred thousand hogsheads of that Boston rum. That rum has almost without exception been the material for procuring all slaves imported from Africa. It has been used to debase civilization and to make barbarians still more barbarous. It has produced many of the worst evils in this country, and, in fact has been more mischievous to the world than any other occurrence since the fall of Adam. Yet it has been made the recipient of government bounties, and is now exempted from the taxation imposed upon other interests. To keep the people in ignorance, this Boston rum has been studiously excluded from every census except that of 1850.

The same wicked influences that have made Boston rum a cherished interest, is now operating in the perpetuation of the misnomer, a protective tariff. And the apparent controversy between the two Houses of Congress is only intended to deceive the people, and keep from them the fact that its effects are to make the great mass of the people slaves to a pampered aristocracy.

To create a debt as an excuse for imposing a high tariff upon which discriminations might be made for the benefit of the pampered few, was one of the objects for which the civil war was provoked. Had those pampered interests been taxed in proportion to others, that debt would now have been paid, and the object of the war would to them have been lost.

To avoid such payment, that debt is now being funded so as to make its payment impossible till a very remote period, without a breach of national faith to the public creditor. To pay the interest on such debt will of course perpetuate the existence of that aristocracy by a continuance of the high discriminating tariff, and to reconcile the people to this, they inculcate the doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing. Loyalty now consists in subserviency to those interests of Boston rum, discriminating tariff, and national debt. And to enforce that loyalty, the mailed hand is now upon the throats of a large portion of the people, and national liberty is gasping beneath the feet of a tyranny.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, OF NEW YORK, IN REPLY TO MR. ALBERT SMITH, OF NEW YORK, DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1846.

The Bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage," &c., being under consideration in Committee of the Whole—

Mr. COLLIN addressed the Committee as follows, in reply to Mr. SMITH, of New York :

Mr. CHAIRMAN : It has been with some embarrassment and reluctance that I have availed myself of occasions to speak to this House. It would have been my desire not to do so again at this session. But remarks recently published, purporting to have been made here by my colleague from the thirty-third district, will hardly justify me in permitting them to go forth to the world unnoticed. The gentleman is reported to have devoted most of an hour in commenting upon a speech I had made in March last. He first joined issue upon my remarks, that under the tariff policy of 1842, our agriculture had languished and thousands of our agricultural population had been made fugitives to other climes. These sentiments the gentleman denies, and calls upon me for the proof.

The gentleman will not deny that between 1840 and 1845, in the State of New York the births over deaths

were nearly 60,000 annually, and that 50,000 annually emigrated to the State during that period. It cannot be denied, that from these two sources, the natural increase of the population of the State during that period would have been near half a million. But, sir, the census of the State shows the increase to have been only about 180,000, and that to have been confined almost entirely to the cities; while in many of the best agricultural districts, the population has been actually diminished. These facts could not have escaped the notice of the gentleman. The Governor, in his annual message, called attention to them. Will any gentleman undertake to say that the agricultural population of the State of New York would have been stopped in its onward progress if its interests were not languishing? It is universally admitted that in 1841, agriculture was then in an unprecedented state of depression. It will scarcely be disputed that since that time it has suffered a much greater depression. Our commercial records show that our agricultural products have sunk since that time about 43 per cent. In the financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on page 335, the price of agricultural productions are shown to have sunk, since 1842, in the State of Rhode Island, about 30 per cent.; while at the same time the price of manufacturers' goods have been enhanced. These facts will not be disputed. The causes may be a matter of controversy. Among the reasons assigned by the correspondent from Rhode Island for the depressed prices of agriculture there, is the condition of the currency. Among the reasons assigned for the enhanced prices of manufacturers' goods, is also the condition of the currency. Perhaps the same reasons would be given by the gentleman from New York. My reason for the enhanced price of manufacturers' goods is, the protection given by the tariff. My reasons for the depressed prices of agricultural products are, the embarrassments thrown in the way of our

foreign market by the operation of the tariff.

Sir, if agriculturalists in New York were suffering deep depression in 1841; if since that time they have had to sell their products for less, and have been compelled to pay advanced prices for the goods they have consumed, can it be a matter of surprise that their population has diminished? It certainly cannot; and impartial men cannot long be in suspense as to the cause. Sir, agricultural laborers, for want of employment; farmers, whose property has been encumbered by debts; persons wishing to engage in agriculture, with but limited means—in consequence of the oppressions under which the agriculturists of the State of New York have been laboring, have been compelled to abandon their native State, and to seek other latitudes, where smaller means would procure them employment, a living, or a home. This, sir, is my opinion of the cause of the diminished agricultural population of the State of New York. If the gentleman entertains other sentiments, no one can question his right to do so. And if he is disposed to propagate his opinions, he will not find me controverting them by billingsgate epithets.

Sir, in my speech in March, I spoke of gentlemen having expressed a preference for all the consequences of a war with England, rather than have a modification of the tariff of 1842. The gentleman asks, What Whig member of the House had ever used language like that, or anything resembling it? In the first place, I think the gentleman will be embarrassed to find the word Whig, among the remarks I made on that occasion. I say, deliberately, that sentiments such as I then expressed were uttered here. If the gentleman was so inattentive as not to have heard them himself, and he deems it material to have done so, it must be set down as his misfortune, and not the fault of the person uttering the sentiment. Sir, I cannot consent, even to gratify the gentleman, to look over the ponderous speeches upon the Oregon question,

to ascertain what gentleman was most logical in showing that the position taken by the President upon that question had precluded all further negotiation, and that war would be the consequence. I cannot look to see what gentleman was most eloquent in describing the horrors and calamities of such war, or who expressed himself most alarmed lest such war should be averted, by the President's settling the question by negotiating for the whole of Oregon, in exchange for a modification of the tariff. It is sufficient for me that such language was used. It is sufficient for my purpose that it is distinctly within the recollection of members of this House. It is entirely sufficient for all I can desire, that such language was used in the public papers, and stands so charged in the Union of the 18th of February. The gentleman says he will be among the first to denounce any one who shall hold language akin to such as he has seen fit to deny. Now, sir, one short week had only transpired after the gentleman's threatened denunciation, when one of his political associates on this floor, said, in a speech, that to carry out certain policy, among which the modification of the tariff stood preeminent, would inflict greater evil than was ever before visited upon this country. Sir, our cities have been burned, our people have been oppressed with taxation, and once driven into a war with England upon that account. Nearly every State in our Union has had its fields drenched with the blood of its citizens. And yet, in the expressed opinion of that gentleman, all these could not equal the calamity produced by the repeal of the tariff, and the adoption of some two or three kindred measures. All I have to say on that subject to the gentleman from Pennsylvania is, he may expect, in the course of some four months, a denunciation, expressed in terms some of which would sound most familiar within the purlieus of some low tippling-house. It takes about that time, I believe, for the gentleman's indignation to

mature. At least it took about that time to be developed against my remarks.

Sir, the gentleman gives me credit for political consistency in advocating the doctrine, that the same reasons would justify the destroying the exchanges between Ohio and Massachusetts that would justify the destruction of the exchanges between Great Britain and the United States. With much of the political cant of the day, he attempted to controvert that doctrine. It is a sentiment inculcated by high authority, that distinguished acts and eminent human qualifications, are but as a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal, without being accompanied by the principle of charity, (which, I believe, is understood to mean universal love and good-will to all mankind.) Now, sir, I believe that that gentleman or statesman who ceases to be actuated by that great principle, will not stop in his downward progress till a single unit in existence shall engross all his desires and aspirations, regardless of the interest of the world beside. I believe that that statesman who would deny the people of this country the participation in the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon other countries, because other countries may be benefited by our so participating, would find no difficulty in making the same rule apply to the intercourse between Ohio and Massachusetts, when personal or party interests or policy should render the application of such rule convenient or necessary.

In the gentleman's strictures upon what I said in relation to the interests of the wool-growers, I must say that the gentleman either wilfully perverted my meaning, or he is chargeable with a degree of stupidity for which I had not given him credit. He says, "his colleague is for letting in all foreign wool without any tax at all." I should like to be informed by the gentleman when he has ever heard me utter such a suggestion. It is true, I have spoken of the repeal of the tariff act of 1842; but have I

not at all times advocated the substitution of one more equal and just in its operations? Did not the gentleman make his speech in opposition to the very act that I had been advocating some two weeks before he spoke, as a substitute for the act of 1842? When the gentleman made this charge, did he not know that I had advocated, with as much zeal as I was capable of, the very tariff act against which he spoke? If he did, he purposely perverted my language. If he has ever inferred from my speeches that I was advocating the abandonment of tariff duties, he must have very stupidly misunderstood the whole tenor of my remarks. No person in this House has advocated with more zeal than I have, that wool should have the incidental protection of as high revenue duties as were imposed upon any goods imported.

Let the gentleman look at his published speech, on page 8, and he will there read; "And yet his colleague was for letting in all foreign wool without any tax at all." Then let him look on page 9, and he will also read, "His colleague professed to desire to protect the wool-grower, and was for adopting McKay's bill, putting all wool on a par, under a duty of 25 per cent." Let the gentleman look at those two paragraphs, and see whether, in his vocabulary, he has not got some brief word with which he might express such a palpable contradiction.

The gentleman professes to be the friend of the tariff of 1842, and also of the wool-grower. It certainly must be a tax upon the gentleman's ingenuity to reconcile these two attachments. Mr. Nathan Appleton, in his criticism upon the report of Mr. Secretary Walker, says: "The manufacture of woollens has always given rise to the most difficult questions in the arrangement of the tariff, owing to the difficulty of adjusting the duty on wool to the satisfaction of both wool-growers and manufacturers." He also says: "Our own production of wool was much below our consumption." Sir, how was the controversy between

the wool-grower and the manufacturer adjusted by the act of 1842? To the manufacturer was given a protective duty of 40 per cent. ; to the wool-grower there was given no protection at all. They were cavalierly told, that to protect wool was not protecting labor ; it would only be protecting the growth of sheep. They were told that if they could not live by wool-growing, to go at something else. Sir, according to Mr. Appleton, our own production of wool was much below our consumption. Now, sir, it is one of the arbitrary and universal laws of trade that demand and supply are the controlling principle of price. If, then, our own production of wool was much below our consumption, then the demand would have been greater than the supply ; and had it not been for foreign wool, the price would have been at its highest rates. But under the operation of the tariff of 1842, the five per cent. wool (for little else has been imported) has been introduced to the amount of so many millions of pounds, that the supply has exceeded the demand ; and, in consequence, the price of our wool has sunk to the lowest rate known in our history. And yet the gentleman is the professed friend of the tariff of 1842 and of the wool-grower. Sir, the Congress that passed the act of 1842 had before them the evidence that the manufacturers were then enjoying a net profit of over 30 per cent., while that of the wool-grower was less than two per cent. That fact was stated and proved in the speech the gentleman has seen fit to criticise. That fact, in the midst of the gentleman's criticisms, he has not seen fit to question, and therefore must be presumed to have admitted. And yet, in the face of these injuries, he would fain be considered the friend of that unjust act, and also of the people suffering by its injustice.

The gentleman and his friends are horrified at the idea of ad valorem duties. Nothing but specifics will, in their opinion, answer for either revenue or for protection.

Why did they not think of that when passing the act of 1842? Why vote down a number of amendments proposed for imposing specific duties upon wool, and finally turn it off with the lowest ad valorem duty known to our statute books? Sir, their friendship for the wool-grower was of the same character with that of this very ingenious gentleman. Had the specific duty proposed by the gentleman from Vermont on the 12th of July, 1842, been adopted, it would either have stopped the importation of the 24,000,000 of pounds of wool of the past year, or, instead of the \$50,000 of revenue received, it would have produced to the treasury \$2,400,000. That amendment would have bestowed upon our wool-growers during the last year at least \$5,000,000. But the act of 1842 did not allow of such a provision, and yet this friend of the wool-grower is an avowed friend of that act. Under the act of 1842, it is universally admitted, that on the imports of wool, the greatest frauds have been committed; in consequence, little revenue has been received upon large importations, and the wool-grower has received no protection. By the bill lately before the house, those frauds would have been prevented, the accruing revenue would have been increased sixfold, and the wool-grower would have had the protection of thirty, instead of five, per cent. And yet the gentleman was the zealous opponent of that bill, the professed friend of the act of 1842, the professed friend to revenue and of the wool-grower, and the professed enemy of frauds. By the census of Massachusetts, in 1845, \$8,887,478 worth of woollen goods were manufactured; there were 3,901 men and 3,471 women employed in the manufacture of those goods. Now, allowing \$20 per month to each man, and \$10 per month to each woman, would produce a gross amount of \$1,352,760; thirty per cent. upon the goods manufactured would produce the sum of \$2,666,243, or the sum of \$1,313,483 more than was required to be expended in the labor on

the whole amount of the goods. By this estimate, it will be seen that the duty in the late bill before the House would have given a protection to the woolen manufacturer of Massachusetts to nearly twice the amount of the labor required in their business. And yet the gentleman from New York was for adding ten per cent. more to the protection of the manufacturer, and he was for denying to the wool-grower any protection against that foreign wool which has been shown to be working the destruction of that grown in this country. In 1845, there were 1,016,230 pounds of wool raised in Massachusetts, of which, 93,218 pounds were Saxony, 487,050 pounds were merino, and 435,962 pounds of common wool. The average price for which the whole sold was 32 cents per pound. The late Prime Minister of England has told us that England requires annually 70,000,000 of pounds of foreign wool to supply her consumption. I have examined their price current, and find that the lowest price paid for any wool grown in Europe has been 36 cents per pound, and the highest \$1.36 per pound. The whole expense of delivering our wool to the English manufacturer would be less than 4 cents per pound. But, sir, the act of 1842 deprives our wool-growers of this market, by imposing a duty of from forty to one hundred per cent. upon the goods taken in exchange for our wool, and we are left entirely dependent upon the home market for our sales, and at the mercy of our manufacturers for our price.

Those manufacturers have managed to have fine wool growing introduced into Buenos Ayres. They have managed to get the entire control of that market. Millions of pounds of a fine grade of wool are annually imported under false invoices, cheating our revenue, and ruining our domestic wool-grower. The act of 1842 denies us the power of selling our wool in a foreign market, and leaves us exposed to fraud and management, in competing with

foreign wool at home. Sir, the gentleman from New York says the law is sufficiently stringent, and the custom-house officers must be at fault if those frauds are allowed. The custom-house officers, sir, during the last year, seized upon 116 bales of that wool, fine and clean, that was imported as costing less than 7 cents per pound. But the law was found powerless. The fraudulent invoices were too ingeniously got up. The seizure had to be relinquished, and the officers got laughed at for their pains. And, sir, the act that has produced all these consequences is a favorite law of the gentleman, and yet he is the friend of the wool-grower—a consistent statesman—a gentleman well qualified to give indignant lectures here! But why this sudden outbreak of indignation with the gentleman? If he imagined that the offensive words spoken in March applied to him, why has he lain festering under their influence till July? May not the gentleman have taken a second sober thought upon this subject? May he not have received some new conviction in relation to the tariff? He had listened some weeks to the debate upon that subject before his indignant expressions were promulgated. May not in that time, some change have come over the vision of his dreams? Sir, woolen manufacturers find it very much to their interest to have not only wool, but other agricultural productions, at a low rate of prices. They find the tariff to work admirably to produce such a result. As one of the allies of these manufacturers, the gentleman, as a matter of course, must be an advocate of the act of 1842.

To my gentlemanly friend and colleague from the thirty-fourth district, [Mr. W. Hunt,] who made the inquiry where the charge had been made, that the agriculturists were dupes and fools for tolerating the protective policy under certain contingencies, I will answer, that he will find it in the *Monmouth Enquirer* of New Jersey, published on the 12th of March last, and addressed

to the Committee of Ways and Means, a copy of which, I presume, all our members have been supplied with. I am carefully preserving the document, that in future years, when men shall have begun to grow incredulous that this unjust protective policy had ever existed, and politicians under new names shall be endeavoring to avoid being identified as among its advocates, that this publication may be referred to, as an antiquity, to show what curious doctrines have prevailed in this country, and by what extraordinary arguments they have been supported.

To the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Ewing,] who so good-naturedly imputed to me a want of charity, in charging gentlemen with voting for expenditures, when he said the Whigs had so cordially voted for all the regular appropriations, I will answer, that had they voted with all that cordiality for only the expenditures that had been recommended by the Administration, or such as were justified by strong expediency, they would have deserved my thanks rather than my censure. But when I have seen them taking advantage of that amiable weakness, which I have imagined has prevailed a little on our, as well as on the other, side of the House, viz: demagogueism—when I have seen them associating themselves with men on our side of the House, who, either selfish or sectional, were disposed to log-roll it a little, and when I have seen them turn assailants themselves, and propose local expenditures which they knew the timidity of some of our men would not permit them to resist in the face of the cupidity of their constituents—I say, when I have seen them resorting to all these means to hitch on local, sectional, and numerous amendments to all the regular appropriation bills, they have made themselves obnoxious to the charges I have preferred against them, viz: a desire to enhance the expenses of the Government, to create a necessity for high duties.

In reply to another honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Blanchard,] who gave me a passing notice in his speech, I have to say, that if Pennsylvania repudiates in consequence of the repeal of the tariff, I have only to regret it ; but it will furnish no reason for the continuance of an unjust law. If he thinks New Yorkers are willing to impose upon themselves heavy burdens that Pennsylvania may impose tonnage duties upon their iron and coal, and thereby tax New York to pay for public works in Pennsylvania, expressly built to rival her own, he will find New Yorkers, when understanding the subject, consenting to no such policy. The gentleman modestly asks us to only let them tax us for twenty years. He will find us not consenting to it for one hour. The gentleman charges my speech with being a false theory. He says "I have deceived myself, and by my ingenuity will deceive others." I think the gentleman will find my theories to be founded on facts not easily controverted. I will say to him, however, that he made a very good speech, without a fact or theory in it. He is doubtless deceived himself, but there is very little danger of his deceiving others.

DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN F. COLLIN, OF NEW YORK, DELIVERED IN
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 12, 1847.

In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on
the Three Million Bill.

MR. COLLIN addressed the committee as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Strange propositions, strange doctrines, and strange arguments, have characterized much of the proceedings of this session of Congress. Upon a proposition to strike from the civil and diplomatic bill the salary of the President, almost all the subjects acted upon by the twenty-ninth Congress have been discussed.

A great principle of philanthropy has entered largely into our deliberations, pregnant with immense consequences of weal or of woe to our institutions. It has been approached by gentlemen with an apparent indifference, which I cannot feel. It has called out personal and general epithets, which I think cannot be excused ; and has been debated with a zeal, that, at least to superficial observers, might be characterized with the name of vindictiveness. Some gentlemen on all subjects have discussed the war with Mexico—its causes, its objects, its consequences. Some have discussed annexation, Texas, and its boundaries. Upon these latter subjects, none have appeared to be more logical than an honorable gentleman

from the State of Maine [Mr. Severance.] He endeavored to prove to us that Mexico was right and we wrong, in the war we are prosecuting. He endeavored to prove, that the President was the author of that wrong. He attempted to prove so, sir, if not mathematically, at least geographically. He attempted to discredit the geographical references of the gentleman from Eastern Texas, [Mr. Kaufman,] by showing that those geographies, fixing the Rio Grande for the southern boundary of Texas, were got up only twenty-four years ago, and merely for the use of schools—merely for the purpose of teaching the rising generation where and what Texas was. His authors, however, the gentleman claims to be older and better. Some of his authors, sir, bounded Texas on the north by the Mississippi, and others fixed the northern boundary short of the Red River. Of course, then, we must presume, from the gentleman's reasoning, that because his authors made the northern boundary decidedly wrong, they must have made the southern boundary unquestionably right. In this way the gentleman proved the Nueces to be the true boundary on the south. Having thus ingeniously proved his premises, that gentleman places his country clearly in the wrong, for having claimed to the Rio Grande. The gentleman, with equal ingenuity, casts his censures on the President. Congress, by its acts, in which the gentleman had participated, had extended its laws beyond the Nueces; the President, in the discharge of his duties, had sent the military to protect the territory, over which those laws had been extended; and, forsooth, according to the gentleman's reasoning, is held highly culpable for sending military officers where Congress, in its majesty, had authorized the sending of civil ones.

Following somewhat the example set me by so many distinguished gentlemen, I shall not confine myself to the subject under consideration, but shall discuss some sub-

jects generally, and others in particular. I may, perhaps, present some suggestions, that may appear as extraordinary to gentlemen as theirs have appeared to me. Many of these suggestions, however, have sprung from the dictates of my own judgment. Their origin is humble—their fate is submitted to their merit.

Mr. Chairman, our country is engaged in a foreign war. Her sons have marched with the readiest cordiality to the scene of strife, prepared to assert her rights, and sustain her honor. They have endured the privations of the tented field, and the sufferings of a sickly climate. They have sacrificed the enjoyments of home, and the domestic society of friends and kindred. Whenever they have met the enemy, they have effected his discomfiture. They have vanquished him in the field, though opposed by a vast majority of numbers. They have assailed him when protected by the strongest defences, and have compelled him to capitulate. They have not only sustained the reputation of their fathers, but have given us a name beyond what we ever before enjoyed. A large portion of the enemy's country has been overrun. Their power is now concentrated; the final struggle must now be made, which will decide whether we can dictate reasonable terms, or have got to strive in a protracted war. These brave men have called for succor. They wish their ranks to be filled, which have been thinned by disease or the casualties of war. They wish associates to be sent to them, sufficient to enable them to meet the difficulties now to be encountered. They call for arms, munitions, provisions, clothing, pay, and all those comforts and supplies that a generous and wealthy country owe to those who are perilling their lives in support of her glory and her rights. Sir, the question is presented to this Congress whether they will respond as liberally and generously in granting these supplies, as our soldiery have behaved gallantly in contending with the enemies of our

country. I hope, sir, that all of us will be induced to act upon this subject, as we shall wish our histories to be read by the generations that are to come after us. Doubtless a difference of opinion may exist as to the most judicious means of raising the revenue necessary in the procurement of the supplies required. Upon this subject I have the proud satisfaction in believing that my constituents will approbate my voting any reasonable amount, to be raised in any way that may be considered most judicious, subject only to the controlling principles of the constitution. They have their preferences, doubtless. They would submit, if necessary, quietly to direct taxation, but would prefer, if practicable, that it might be avoided. They would prefer an imposition of duties for revenue, as far as that can be made available for the requirements of the treasury, but desire that those duties should be so imposed as not to minister to the cupidity of the few to the oppression of the many. Wishing, as I most ardently do, that our brave soldiery shall not be denied, for want of ability on the part of our treasury, those succors which they have so reasonably required, and governed by the dictates of my own judgment and what I conceive to be the wishes of my constituents, I have been, and am, in favor of imposing a moderate duty on what has heretofore comprised our free list.

The sense of this House has not appeared to concur with me in opinion upon this subject. A special aversion has been manifested to an imposition of a duty upon tea and coffee. That I may not be misunderstood, here or elsewhere, I purpose to give to this matter specially, a little of my attention. Sir, I am in favor of this duty, because I believe none other can be imposed which will bear more equally upon the whole people of the United States. I am in favor of it, because it does not carry with it a corresponding tax, to be paid by the poor consumers for the benefit of rich producers. I am in favor

of it because no selfish interest can exist to oppose its repeal, when we cease to need it for revenue. I am in favor of it, because no interests will be found convulsing the nation by trying to push the duty from twenty to one hundred per cent. I am in favor of it, because it cannot be used as a corruption fund, under the name of protection, upon which aspiring demagogues may hope to ride into office. I am in favor of it, because it would not embarrass or reduce our exports, as a large portion of this class of imports are not bought in exchange for our productions, but are paid for in cash. In fine, sir, I am favor of it, because my country is in war, and needs it as a revenue to support the expenses of that war.

Various, doubtless, are the motives which influence gentlemen in their opposition to the imposition of duties upon tea and Coffee. Most of them may be presumed to be governed by those of the purest character; and yet to me it seems difficult to reconcile their conduct with principles of justice and common sense.

They express themselves opposed to the duty, because it imposes a tax, in common with others, upon the poor man; and yet they have voted to increase the duty on the material of which the coat is made which he wears at his daily toil, and when, too, the tax on the material of that coat already exceeds that of a twenty per cent. duty on the yearly consumption of tea and coffee for his whole family. Sir, they express an aversion to impose a duty that may operate to tax poor men; and yet many of these very gentlemen have voted to impose a duty of seventy-five per cent. upon all the sugar the poor man mingles with his coarse food; and have, at the same time, voted to retain in force laws which have refunded the duties to the rich on more than five hundred millions of pounds of that same sugar. Sir, they express an aversion to tax the poor man twenty per cent. on tea and coffee, and yet they have voted to tax him fifty per cent. on all the molasses

he has occasion to consume, and have voted at the same time to retain in force laws which have refunded to the rich the duties on over five hundred millions of gallons of that same molasses. Sir, as I have before said, doubtless many of those gentlemen who oppose that duty are influenced by the purest motives. To such I must say, that either they are mistaken in their views of public utility, and policy, or I am. Some, in their opposition may be influenced by principles of demagogism. Of such let me say to the poor man, that while they are most clamorous in their expressions of philanthropy, they need not be expected to turn on their heel to save the oppressed from public robbery. Some may be influenced by a feeling of personal animosity, having, perhaps, been denied some office for themselves or friends ; such persons have their accounts open to be settled with their constituents. Some may be influenced solely by political partisanship ; or why should they approbate a duty as a peace measure, which they oppose as a war measure ? Some may be influenced by timidity, under the name of consistency ; or why fear to vote a duty which the country needs in war, merely because they opposed it in time of peace ? Some may be influenced by a desire to build up, through selfishness, large political combinations ; or why vote a duty of millions more on sugar and molasses alone, than the proposed law would impose on sugar and molasses, with tea and coffee superadded ? Some may be influenced by motives entirely selfish ; or why vote a duty of one hundred per cent. on the cloths which the family of poor men need for their very existence, and refuse to vote a duty of twenty per cent. on tea, which is used only as a beverage ?

Sir, the reasons given by some gentlemen for their acts, are as extraordinary as the motives of others appear objectionable. Some base their opposition upon the fact, that a duty on tea and coffee is a tax in which poor men participate ; and yet these same gentlemen have

voted, and doubtless would again, to tax the poor man on a large portion of his family necessaries, as high on twenty cents as the rich man would have had at the same time to pay on eighty cents.

Some base their opposition upon the ground, that a tax on tea and coffee would bear more heavily on the North than it would at the South, in our Union; and yet their good sense should teach them that there is scarcely an article of import upon which that argument would operate less, than it does on tea and coffee. Their good sense should teach them, that if that argument was worth anything, it should operate to reduce the duty on cloths, as difference of climate alone gives a great preponderance to their consumption at the North. If that argument is worth anything, it should operate to reduce the duty on sugar, as it is a staple of the South, and a majority of it consumed at the North.

But, sir, there are other matters that should influence statesmen in the consideration of this subject. It is a conceded point, that legislation should give all consistent encouragement to the purchasers of the surplus productions of our country. Now, sir, what has heretofore been our legislation upon this subject? Seventy millions of dollars worth of our imports, which have been bought of those who have purchased eighty millions of dollars worth of our surplus productions, have been burdened with the weight of producing nine-tenths of our revenue. Whereas, fifteen millions of dollars of our imports, bought of those who refuse to buy our productions, and to whom we have to pay annually a balance of trade of about twelve millions of dollars, are admitted into our ports either almost or altogether free of duty. Is that policy just to ourselves? Is it generous to those with whom we deal? Can reasons be given why that should ever have been our policy? To have taxed the free list would have imposed no heavier burdens upon the consumer, than the

duty on those imports which have borne the weight of taxation. More than this, sir; whatever burdens a tax on the free list would have imposed, would have gone exclusively into the treasury, for the common benefit of the nation; whereas, the duties heretofore levied have imposed a corresponding tax, by which the poor consumer has been compelled to pay largely to swell the already plethoric coffers of the rich. Sir, in this view of the case, principles of justice, of generosity, of economy, of philanthropy, admonish us that that free list ought to be taxed; and that other imports of as great or greater necessity, should be relieved from their burdens as fast as circumstances will justify.

But perhaps the consideration which influences gentlemen more than all others, in their opposition to the duty upon tea and coffee, is the hope that the exigencies of the war will drive the Government to a larger system of discriminating in the imposition of duties, thereby ministering to the cupidity of those, whose already attained wealth gives them an overshadowing influence in controlling the politics of the country. To this object of these gentlemen, I am opposed by every consideration of love to my country. I oppose it because I think it highly unjust to the people. I oppose it because I think it violates the principles of the Constitution, and is repugnant to every principle of expediency. I shall crave the indulgence of the committee, while I dwell somewhat at large upon this branch of the subject. My attention shall first be briefly given to some of the features of the policy which affects most particularly, in my estimation, the principles of the Constitution. Perhaps it may sound somewhat antiquated to appeal to the Constitution as a rule of right, (except for the protection of the citizens of our enemies,) but the time has been, when that Constitution was viewed with some degree of veneration. The time has been, when its provisions were considered

among the wisest productions of the human intellect. And we still retain the form upon taking our seats in this Hall, of swearing to its maintenance. But, sir, either I am much mistaken in my judgment and observation, or that veneration has ceased.

I either misjudge, or a wild, unlimited system of construction, has caused that instrument to cease to control the legislative action of this Government. I might have wished to have given my views more generally, and have considered other subjects in connection with my constitutional views, but it is a matter of some doubt whether I shall ever avail myself of an opportunity to do so.

I certainly shall not undertake to state here the many instances in which I believe our Government, in its legislation, has long been transcending its constitutional limits. The occasion does not now require it, and my limited time will not now allow of it. But, sir, I shall claim the indulgence of the committee while I briefly refer to some cases which are pertinent and important to the subject matter of the point I purpose to discuss.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Now, sir, I can discover no difference between a neglect to impose duties with the required uniformity, and a partial refunding them after they have been so uniformly imposed. When a uniform duty has been imposed upon iron; to leave that duty a tax and burden upon those who may use it for agricultural and other purposes, and to refund it to those who may use it for a railroad track, I claim to be a violation of the Constitution.

Where a uniform duty has been imposed upon West India molasses; to leave it as a tax and burthen upon the

poor man who uses it as a beverage to give a zest to the coarse fare of his family, and to refund it to the manufacturer who converts it into New England rum, I conceive to be a violation of the Constitution. When a uniform duty has been imposed upon West India sugar; to leave it a tax and a burthen upon the man who consumes it in his family, and to refund it to the manufacturer who carries it through a process of refinement, I conceive to be a violation of the Constitution. Sir, the framers of that clause in the Constitution which I have before quoted, must be presumed to have had some motive in inserting that clause of uniformity. And could that motive have been other than to introduce a just uniformity in the effects to be produced by the imposition of those duties—uniformity in the burdens imposed—uniformity in any incidental benefits accruing? and uniformity is required in the effect upon the general interests, in the direct benefits growing out of the application of the moneys received. Then, sir, discriminations in the imposition of duties, and particularly when not made with reference to objects of revenue, but to promote sectional or individual interests, is a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

To impose a duty upon one kind of iron, at a rate higher than is imposed upon another; or to impose a duty upon cloth, at a per cent. higher than is imposed upon the materials of which cloth is made; or to impose a duty on a piece of cloth costing six cents per yard, as high as is imposed upon a piece of cloth costing twenty cents per yard, I conceive to be as much a violation of the Constitution, as an imposition of a tax upon New York, for the benefit of the nation, from which Boston might be exempted. Sir, attempts have been and may again be made, to justify discriminations for specific purposes under the clause in the Constitution delegating the power “to provide for the general welfare.” An argu-

ment can scarcely be conceived of a more insidious or dangerous character—one which opens the door wider than all others, to enable the rich and powerful to trample upon the rights of the more feeble—one the most illimitable in its operations, and one before which the Constitution must cease to exist as anything but a shadow. What act of local interest might not be performed under such a construction, when the mere fiat of a majority of Congress is left to pronounce upon the contingent incidental consequences? Fortunately, sir, a question of that importance is not left in doubt, but is specially provided for by the Constitution itself. By a reference to that instrument, the power to provide for the general welfare is made subject to that uniform imposition of duties. Let the provision speak for itself: “Congress shall have power to collect duties and provide for the general welfare, but all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States.” In other words, if the general welfare is to be promoted through the imposition of duties, still those duties shall be uniformly imposed.

I am well aware that a principle of construction has been resorted to, to obviate the objection I have raised. I am well aware, sir, that it is claimed, that if the duty is made uniform on a single article throughout the United States, that a different duty may be imposed upon a different article, or upon the same article in some subdivided form, and yet the spirit of the Constitution have been complied with. Permit me, sir, to examine this principle of construction.

The Constitution says: “Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes.” But it does not say those taxes shall be uniform throughout States. Will any one undertake to say that Congress, under that clause, can impose a tax upon one State, from which another may be exempt? No one, sir, will undertake to claim that power. Upon that same principle, then, Congress would not have

had the power to impose a duty upon the same article in one State, and have exempted another from its operation, even though the clause requiring them to be uniform had not been inserted. Then, sir, the wise men who framed our Constitution, either inserted that exemption clause without intending it to have meaning, or it meant much more than those constructionists are willing to allow. Had any of the distributive adjectives been used, (each, every, or either,) that clause of the Constitution might have borne the construction given. But it says, "all duties imposed," and without a violent perversion of the English language, must mean all. The word "uniform" is defined by the learned authors of our vocabularies as meaning "not variable," "not different," "conforming to one rule or mode," "having the same degree." Can, then, all duties be said to be uniform, when on the same kind of article, in one case a duty of five per cent., and in another a duty of forty per cent. is imposed? Can all duties be said to be invariable, when on one article a per cent. is imposed upon a minimum valuation and a specific duty is imposed on another? Can all duties be said not to be different, when a specific duty is imposed upon one article, and an ad valorem on another? Can all duties in those cases be said to be conforming to one rule or mode, or as having the same degree? Sir, it is beyond my comprehension, how duties can be imposed upon the specific or minimum principle, and be made to conform to the requirements of the Constitution. Again, sir: the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to collect excises, and that all those excises shall be uniform throughout the States.

Should Congress, under that power, impose an excise twice as high upon the manufacturers of cloth as should be imposed upon the manufacturers of iron, would any one undertake to justify the imposition of such an excise, upon the ground that the excise upon cloth was uniform

throughout the States as was also the excise upon iron? I am much mistaken if such a construction would be submitted to. I am much mistaken if the manufacturers of cloths would not throw themselves upon the letter of the Constitution, which says all excises shall be uniform, and would claim that no excise burdens could be constitutionally imposed upon them, higher than was imposed upon others in the community. Sir, if the letter of the Constitution had been adhered to upon these subjects, how much of wrong, that certain portions of our people have suffered, would have been obviated. How much of heart-burning would have been prevented, that has already shaken our institutions to their centre. How much of those dissensions would have been avoided, which may yet work the ruin of our nation. Sir, this doctrine of uniformity of duties is not new. It has at all times been entertained by some of the purest and ablest of our statesmen. The compromise act was the offspring of these principles. But, sir, it has been said that the compromise act was a failure, because it did not provide a sufficiency of revenue. That failure, sir, was not in the principles of the act, but in those provisions of the act which left more than half the imports of the country free of duty. The general interests of the country were never more prosperous than under the operations of the compromise act. To have increased the revenue, it would only have been necessary to have imposed the uniform duties upon the free list; and instead of fifteen millions of dollars, over thirty millions would have been annually produced. I shall now claim to be indulged with looking at the policy of discriminating in duties to promote individual interests, upon principles of expediency. In connection with that policy it is contended, that unless our people are restrained by discriminating duties in their foreign intercourse, they will work our national ruin.

The time has been when the people of this country

were thought to be capable of self-government; when they were thought to be capable of dictating not only what our statute laws, but what our fundamental laws, should be. And shall it now be said, that they must be restrained in their choice of whom they shall buy and to whom they shall sell, and that, too, by arbitrary laws, justified only by the most violent principles of construction?

The time has been when it was thought to be the work of wisdom to devise means to conduct our Government upon principles of economy. The time has been when it would have been considered a most happy and desirable consummation, if the operations of our Government could have been carried on without any considerable expenditure. But, sir, the advocates of discriminating in duties must consider such consummation to be the most disastrous. For if we had but little expenditure, we should require but little of duties. And of course, if it is of great importance, when our expenditures are large, that a high system of discriminations are necessary, in order to save us from ruin, in raising the means to pay those expenses, what overwhelming ruin must be our fate if some system of legislation should be adopted to save us from those expenses? It has been a proverb in England, that a national debt is a national blessing. With some it must be a proverb here, that national extravagance is our national salvation. Consistent with their expressed views of public policy, do we not see the friends of the policy of discrimination resorting to the broadest principles of construction, and all other means, in order to enhance our Government expenditures? It is claimed that discriminations in duties must be made for the benefit of manufacturers, in consequence of the higher rates of interest in this country, than is allowed on capital in Europe. Those discriminations are also claimed, in consequence of the higher price of labor that prevails in this country than is

paid in Europe. That we may understand and appreciate the justice of these claims, I will refer to the statistics of the State of Massachusetts. In 1845, the labor of 128,013 men, women, and children, with a capital of \$45,101,217, produced \$87,924,083 worth of income. During the same year, the whole agricultural population, with a capital amounting to the value of all the lands in the State, produced only the income of \$12,667,625.

In agriculture, the yearly labor of one man produced one hundred and eighty-three dollars income.

In manufactures, the yearly labor of one person (averaged between men, women, and children) produced an income of seven hundred and fifty dollars each.

Agriculture required four hundred dollars capital to produce one hundred dollars income.

Manufactures required only fifty-two dollars of capital to produce one hundred dollars income.

Agriculture required eighty dollars of labor to produce one hundred dollars of income.

Manufactures required only twenty-five dollars of labor to produce one hundred dollars of income.

In agriculture the interest at six per cent. on the capital necessary in the production of one hundred dollars income, would have been twenty-four dollars; whereas the interest on the capital necessary to produce that income in manufactures, would have been only three dollars twelve cents.

The tax, at the rate of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars on the same capital in agriculture, would have been two dollars; whereas, in manufactures, it would have been only twenty-five cents.

To look, sir, at this subject abbreviated. On expense in labor, manufactures stands to agriculture as twenty-five dollars is to eighty dollars; on capital, as fifty-two dollars is to four hundred dollars; on interest, as three dollars twelve cents is to twenty-four dollars; on taxes,

as twenty-five cents is to two dollars. And, yet, sir, this doctrine of discrimination proposes to tax the capital and labor of agriculture, for the benefit of the owners of capital in manufactures. It is contended, sir, that to bestow special legislative favor to manufactures, will bestow special protection to labor in this country. This suggestion can be best understood by a reference to the financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury at the last session of Congress. Almost every answer of manufacturers from almost every State in the Union, in that report, tells us that improvements in machinery have reduced the expense of manufacturing about thirty per cent. Almost all tell us that for the last thirty years the wages of labor have remained stationary. Wages were the same when duties were at 40, 70, or 100 per cent., that they were when only at 20 per cent. Wages had remained the same when improvements had reduced the expense of manufacturing 30 per cent., with what they had been when manufacturing had been most expensive. Whatever changes had been made, they all admit that laborers never enjoyed the benefits of those changes, however favorable; but that the benefits were monopolized and enjoyed exclusively by the owners of capital themselves.

Sir, the advocates of discrimination in duties contend that high duties do not increase the price of the article to the consumer. So said the authors of the act of 1842; and yet in that very act they provided to have the duties refunded to sugar refiners and to rum manufacturers. So said the advocates of that act at the last session of Congress; and yet they almost unanimously voted to refund duties on railroad iron. Duties under that act have been refunded on over three millions of pounds of sugar, and over four millions of gallons of molasses, during the last year. And during the past few years, over three millions of dollars have been refunded on railroad iron. Sir, unless on sugar, molasses, and iron, the price is increased

to the amount of duty imposed, a grosser act of legislative injustice was never perpetrated than under the operation of the laws refunding those duties.

But, sir, the consideration that is urged upon us with more earnestness than all others is, that discriminations for the benefit of manufacturers creates a home market for our agricultural productions. To a right understanding of this argument, we can again refer to the statistics of Massachusetts. In 1845, the manufactured products of Massachusetts amounted to \$87,924,083. Discounting thirty-five per cent, (the average of duties by the act of 1842,) would give to those manufacturers a bonus, raised by a tax upon the people, of \$22,795,133 annually. Discounting twenty-four per cent., (the average of duties by the act of 1846,) gives annually to those manufacturers a bonus of \$17,017,565. Now, then, suppose the agricultural productions consumed in this country to be annually \$800,000,000; suppose the population of Massachusetts to be one twenty-fifth of the whole, as it is nearly; suppose one-third of that population to be employed in manufacturing:—then, sir, the manufacturing population would be one-eightieth of that of the United States, and may be expected to consume one-eightieth of those agricultural productions. Upon that basis of calculation the manufacturing population of Massachusetts would consume annually \$10,000,000 worth of our products of agriculture. That, sir, is the value of that home market. Under the policy recommended by gentlemen, we have paid over \$22,000,000 annually, and shall still pay over \$17,000,000 annually, for a market to consume annually only \$10,000,000 worth of products. I ask gentlemen to look at this view of the subject. If they call this calculation theorizing, I ask them how facts and figures can ever be made to produce demonstration? Upon this basis of calculation, we have been paying to the manufacturers of this country, under the name of pro-

tection, over \$48,000,000 annually more than the whole amount of agricultural productions which they have or can consume. Is it suprising, then, sir, that under this system of creating home markets, in the language of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Hudson,] agriculture has not retained its proportion to the growing population of the country? Is it surprising that the agricultural population of New York has diminished within the last five years? Is it surprising that agricultural products generally had depreciated in price over forty per cent. since 1841, or that the gross value of the agricultural products of New York was worth many millions less in 1845 than they were in 1840? Is it surprising that the gross value of agricultural products had diminished in Massachusetts near four millions of dollars between 1841 and 1842, as the census shows? Is it surprising that nine millions of pounds of wool grown in New York was worth more, by \$700,000, in 1840, than thirteen millions of pounds of wool is worth at the present prices? Is it at all surprising that manufactures have advanced beyond the proportion of our growing population during this same time? Is it not surprising, sir, that the people of this country have so long tolerated a system so unequal, so oppressive, so unjust?

In common with my brother farmers, I have felt the blighting influences of this policy. I have listened to their cunningly-devised fables and falsehoods, which have been resorted to to blind us to the causes which have robbed us of the fruits of our toil, and pushed us on the road to adversity. I have witnessed the violent struggles by which a modification of policy has been resisted. I have seen with what desperate energy the attempt has been made to retain upon us a policy of revenue more highly oppressive than was then existing in any nation on the face of the earth. I believe it is a desire to restore that policy, which is one of the strongest motives in op-

posing a duty upon tea and coffee. I believe the levying that duty for the purposes of the war will assist in protecting us against the reestablishment of that or a similar policy. It is this conviction that has prompted me in going more largely into this subject than I otherwise should have done.

Avarice, sir, was never satisfied by indulgence, nor ambition surfeited by gratification. Those who have enjoyed contributions upon the people for the last quarter of a century, will not quietly submit to a deprivation of any of their spoils. Office-seekers and legislators will be found willing to make with them common cause. There will be an effort to put again upon us the yoke of 1842. The struggle must come. Whether at this session, the next, or after the nation has been convulsed at another election, I know not; but the struggle will come. To the friends of justice, of the people's rights, of their country's good, we must look to save us again from the vortex of oppression.

But, sir, if the doctrine of special and partial legislation is to be insisted upon—if the doctrine of legislative protection is to prevail in this country, then, certainly, its benefits should not be confined to the few, but should be directly for the benefit of the greater portion, if not for the whole of our population. No considerable interest should be left to the uncertain tenure of contingent, incidental consequences. Under this view of the case, the agricultural interest should be one specially to receive the direct benefits, by way of legislation. I will venture to suggest, then, the propriety of ascertaining the average export valuation on all the staple articles of agriculture, for the last ten years; the the grain, flour, wool, provisions, &c., of the North; the cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, &c., of the South. And upon that average valuation to give an export bounty equal to one half of the average per cent. duty imposed upon imports. This bounty would be

special protection to agriculture, which gives employment to three-fourths of our population. At the same time manufactures would enjoy the protection of the duties, and commerce would enjoy the increased exports and imports which a system of bounties may be presumed to create. Now, sir, what objection can be raised to this system of protection by the advocates of that doctrine? It cannot be said to be new. I cannot claim the merit of originality in proposing it. We give to fishermen bounties, and why are the hardy sons of the ocean any more subjects of bounty than those of the field? We give to rum makers and sugar refiners bounties, by way of refunded duties; why are not the producers of flour, meat, wool, and cotton, equally subjects of such bounty? If it is called refunding duties on raw material, in one case; in the other, if you please, call it refunding duties on the cloth, iron, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, &c., consumed by the cultivators of the soil. If the wealthy owners of railroad stocks are deserving of the millions of bounties which they have received, why is not much more so that portion of our population whose sweat and toil procures for us the means of subsistence? New York also sets us the example of giving bounties to the manufacturers of salt. But, sir, we have another example set us upon this subject, inviting our imitation; an example hallowed by time, and recommended by long experiment. During the arbitrary reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts in England, agricultural exports were not only subject to duty, but the exporter was under the necessity of purchasing a license. But in 1689, when liberty had commenced to dawn upon the British empire, the laws requiring duties and licenses were repealed, and others passed, bestowing bounties upon the exportation of agricultural productions. In 1750, sixty-one years after the passage of those laws, we find that sixteen hundred thousand dollars was paid in one year, the bounties upon agricultural exports. I

believe that law now stands in force upon their statute-book, but for near half a century has been a dead letter, as their increased population has rendered their limited territory unequal to its required supplies.

Sir, no reason can be given in favor of protecting any interest in this country which would not apply in an eminent degree in favor of the extension of direct protection to agriculture. Should protection be given where capital is required to be large in proportion to its income? For that cause, agriculture requires it more than any other interest. Should protection be given where labor is most expensive? It is most expensive in agriculture. Is it desirable to procure increased wages for laborers? While in manufactures, whatever protection they may have enjoyed, the wages of laborers have remained stationary, in agriculture, increased wages follow increased prices, as certainly as the muttering thunder follows the lightning's flash. Do we wish to be independent of other nations? Do we wish more—do we wish other nations to be dependent upon us? Then, instead of restricting, we ought to facilitate our intercourse with the whole commercial world. Adopt a policy such as I am now suggesting, and all nations will look to and depend upon us to supply their deficiencies. Our every variety of climate, our unequalled fertility of soil, our territory of almost limitless extent, would enable us, by proper legislative protection, to become the granary of the world. That protection, sir, should not only be in bounties bestowed, but exemption from unreasonable burdens imposed for the benefit of others.

If an objection should be raised to the system I have proposed, in consequence of the effect it may have upon revenue, I answer, it is an experiment well worth the trying, to see whether the increased importations, consequent upon the facilities which bounties would bestow upon exports, would not actually increase the amount

of revenue available to the Government. But should it not be so increased; should the amount of revenue over the bounties be only sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, the great agricultural interest, embracing the largest portion of our population, and subject to pay the greatest proportion of our national expenditures, if favored with bounties, would not hesitate to have all extraordinary expenses paid by direct taxation. More than this: agriculturists might discover it to be to their interest to have the whole government expenditure paid by taxation, and would be satisfied to have no more duties collected than were necessary to pay the bounties allowed. Manufacturers would soon discover that this system would be holding to their lips the cup they have so freely urged upon others. I say to the advocates of protection, that my policy, if objectionable, is less so than theirs. Mine would confer direct benefits upon a large majority of the people; theirs only upon a limited minority. If, however, this policy is objected to, then let this subject be met on common ground. Let the whole system of protection be abandoned; let the business of the country be governed by the laws of trade; let agriculturists be freed from the oppressions and embarrassments of partial legislation, and they will ask nothing for themselves. Give them but a fair field in the markets of the world, and they will never be the suppliants for legislative favor.

It is urged here, that our whole system of legislation has been characterized by extending protection to manufactures. I ask gentlemen to look, and see whether a paragraph can be found upon our statute books in which any direct or even indirect provision has been made to benefit agriculture. Why this partiality then? Is not agriculture the first and most important interest in our country? Is it not shown, that if any interest is deserving of or needing protection, that interest is the agricul-

tural? Then, sir, if any system of legislative protection is again introduced into our Halls of Legislation, the agriculturist should be the recipient. By so doing, we should wipe out a blemish that now characterizes the legislative history of our country.

THE COMING ISSUE.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, PUBLISHED IN
THE HUDSON GAZETTE, JUNE 28TH, 1883.

The compromise act of 1850 affirming the first principles of our government was the crowning glory of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Douglass and their immortal associates. That compromise continued in operation till 1860 when it was universally conceded that our government was the best that heaven ever blest a people with, and it was proverbial that the constitution upon which it was founded was wise above the age in which it was written. The only cloud upon us was the vile reciprocity act under which Canadian agricultural products were admitted into our markets free of duty in exchange for the free access of the people of New England to the Canadian fishing grounds. It is an official fact that the fish thus taken were exchanged in the West Indies for molasses to be distilled into rum to be used as the main spring to the African slave trade. Aside of that Canadian tonnage that of the United States employed in our commerce exceeded that of all other countries nearly four-fold. I have before me the official report of 1857 in which the commercial tonnage of the United States was 4,580,651 tons, whereas that of all other countries except Canada was 1,385,520 tons. At the same time the products of agriculture exceeded that of all other industries by over \$500,000,000. Then robustuous Democrats divided the Demo-

eratic party and Republicans got possession of the sword and purse of the government, although at the election they polled only about 1,800,000 votes out of over 4,000,000. In less than two months after being in possession of that sword and purse and in violation of all the provisions of the constitution they involved the country in the most lamentable civil war that ever disgraced humanity. And with that sword and purse they have continued their control for over twenty years. The effect has been that by the official report of 1881, which I have before me, commerce in American ships for that year has been only 2,844,678 tons while in foreign ships it has been 11,569,679 tons, or five foreign to one American. And the products of the manufacturers are two fold greater than those of the farmers and the annual expenses of the government have been raised from \$60,000,000 to over \$400,000,000, and nine-tenths of the burden of that expenditure has been imposed upon agriculture. The policy that has produced these effects are still favored by Republicans and its perpetuity they declare to be their great political issue in the future. They must have a protective tariff of fifty per cent. for the protection of their labor when twenty-five per cent. constitutes more than all the labor invested in their manufactured productions. They must have that protective tariff though it has already crushed the life out of our commerce in American ships and is rapidly crushing the life out of United States agriculture, and has made half the wealth of the people consist of debts on the stocks of corporations, and has enabled them to usurp of the public domain a quantity exceeding that of the states at the formation of the Union, and has stirred up hatred between the states and has converted the Union into a collection of states held together by force. Those Republicans receiving aid and comfort from a multitude of side issues and robustous Democrats have been now claiming that the constitution was a cheat

and that by suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus at his own volition the President becomes an absolute monarch. It certainly was upon that assumption that they commenced the civil war. Having been shown by the 18th clause of section 8th, of article 1st of the constitution that the President possesses no such prerogative till it should be specially conferred upon him by Congress, they are now undertaking to defend their policy under the 1st clause of that section which reads: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." Taxes are upon the property of the people of the United States. Excises are upon the productions of the people of the United States, upon both of which the government has concurrent jurisdiction with the states. Duties and imposts are taxes upon imported productions over which the government has sovereign control, and for the fostering and control of which was almost the exclusive object for the establishment of the government. Now is it answering the objects of that government to destroy that commerce in American ships by usurping sovereign power over the property and productions of the people of the States, by interfering with the industry of the people through the operations of a protective tariff? Is the destruction of that commerce in American ships in accordance with the principles of established justice which was one of the declared objects of the Constitution? Is the heaping destructive burdens upon commerce and agriculture for the benefit of manufacturers acting to promote the general welfare? Is the heaping such burdens upon commerce and agriculture, in which three-fourths of the people are employed, giving protection to the industry of the country? While considering these questions it must be borne in mind that the treatment of those manufacturing laborers have been such under the full influence of

that protective policy as to make the members of a Massachusetts official bureau report that they blushed for their native State. Yet the continuance of this protective tariff policy is to be the great future political issue in our country. Millions of stolen wealth, through a corrupted ballot box, will be used to continue that policy. If that shall become the established policy of the country the people will be in a worse condition than African slavery. The late Chinese law will be repealed and the stolen public domain and our work shops will be filled with Asiatics, under the control of men already educated for that purpose. The ballot box and bayonet will be in their hands and that of the millions of Africans already brought into our country under the influence of Boston rum. If the people would avoid such consequences they must shut their eyes to all the side issues and turn their backs upon robustuous Democrats, and with an eye single to that object go for a policy that shall confine the government to its prerogative over commerce and diplomacy, and not have commerce taxed for anything except its ordinary support, and have sovereignty recognized in the states over all their civil and industrial interests, and all the debts and expenses of the government, over its ordinary support, be imposed upon property, requiring bond holders and corporations to bear their due proportion.

It was for the expressed purpose of avoiding having commerce burdened to its injury that concurrent jurisdiction with the State was conferred upon Congress to tax the property of people of the States, and to impose an excise upon their productions. A protective tariff lays the foundation of all the differences between Democracy and Republicanism.

Democracy is in favor of cultivating friendly relations with commercial nations. Republicans are in favor of provoking them into retaliations. Democrats favor cultivating friendly relations between States. Republicans

favor unfriendly relations by taxing one for the benefit of another. Democrats favor cultivating favorable relations between industrial interests. Republicans favor fomenting hatred by taxing one for the benefit of the other. Democrats favor the establishment of justice among all industrial interests. Republicans favor taxing certain interests for the benefit of others. Democrats favor the promotion of the general welfare. Republicans favor the promotion of certain interests by ruining others. Democrats favor a protection of all the industrial interests, including commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Republicans favors a protection of manufactures at the expense of commerce and agriculture. Democrats favor a uniform tax upon all property. Republicans favor the imposition of nine-tenths of taxation upon agriculture. Democrats are opposed to national debts. Republicans consider national debts a national blessing. Democrats honored Lord Pitt and called him a patriot for declaring in Parliament that he rejoiced that the people of America resisted in arms the encroachment of the crown upon their liberties. Republicans expelled Vallandigham from Congress and banished him from the country and called him a copperhead for similar expressions. In fine Democrats are in favor of a Union of the States for the promotion of their commercial intercourse with foreign nations and one another. Republicans favor a collection of the States by force for the purpose of sacrificing that commerce to benefit a local interest.

GOVERNMENT PREROGATIVES.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, PUBLISHED IN
THE HUDSON GAZETTE, JULY 5TH, 1883.

That portion of the Republican party that have been pleased to call our Federal Constitution "a covenant with hell," and our flag "hate's polluted rag," have done so because that Constitution favored African slavery and they have imputed to that slavery the cause of all the great evils that have been visited upon our country. I think I have shown conclusively that Massachusetts has been the sole author of that slavery. Some of the great leaders of the Republican party have imputed to the doctrine of states's rights or state sovereignty the cause of all the greatest evils that have been visited upon our country. I think I have shown conclusively that the doctrine of state sovereignty was the first and most important principle in the Constitution, and that it was the first and most important provision in the articles of the confederation, and had been guaranteed by the Crown, and in the language of Alexander Hamilton, it was a principle that "could not be lost till the whole American people were robbed of their liberties." A protective tariff is now the one great idea of Republicanism, in which under a different name they are sustained by Robustious Democrats. I think I have shown conclusively that that policy violates every object for which the Constitution was made and the Union was formed. These showings

have excited against me furious prejudices and "terrible consequences" to myself have been pointed out to me if I shall persist in this opposition to Republicanism.

My attention has been called to another Republican idea in which it is claimed that the President has the constitutional prerogative of suspending at his own good pleasure the writ of *habeas corpus*, which would leave him in the possession of arbitrary power, as was done under the administration of Abraham Lincoln when Valandigham was banished from his country for a mere expression of opinion and thousands were imprisoned for the same cause, and I for the same cause might be compelled to spend my few remaining days in a dungeon. The fear of such consequences, however, will not deter me from giving my opinions upon these subjects. The doctrine that commerce and diplomacy are the sole constitutional sovereign prerogatives of our government is sufficiently established, not only by the letter of the Constitution but by our general national history, though that principle has been subject to occasional violations causing patriotic men to tremble through fear that we were in danger of the consequences predicted by Alexander Hamilton. Commerce through duties imposed upon imports was the only source of revenue provided for the support of that government in its executive, legislative, judicial, and diplomatic departments. For services that the government might render the states it had concurrent jurisdiction with the states to tax the property of the people and to impose an excise upon their productions in a way not to do violence to the principles of justice and the general welfare. The property upon which those taxes and excises were to be imposed concurrent with the states, now amounts to over \$40,000,000,000, including bonds and the watered stocks of corporations. To wipe out the national and other debts contracted for the benefit of the states and all other necessary expenses, would require a

tax of less than three mills on the dollar, a mere bagatelle to the burdens now borne under the financial policy of Republicanism.

The states under their sovereign prerogative have no right to tax commerce, under any circumstances, for their civil and diplomatic interests, and as a consequence the general government has no right to tax commerce for services rendered the states in either war or peace. Let this policy be adopted, and the government would immediately become the protector instead of the destroyer of our commerce, and we should no longer have occasion to pay \$140,000,000 annually to foreigners to do our commerce for us, and industry would become the true and only source of individual wealth, and strict economy would become the natural object of every man, and we should hear no more howlings for civil service reform.

THE PLAIN FACTS.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, PUBLISHED IN
THE HUDSON GAZETTE, AUGUST 2ND, 1883.

Massachusetts politicians founded the Republican party. It was conceived in 1855 and organized in 1856 on a huge corruption fund through which the New York *Tribune* was endowed with a capital of \$800,000, its then editors receiving the annual salary of \$10,000 each. The congressional examination into the operations of the Middlesex Mills Company exposed the fact that congressmen and editors were bribed by that organization. One witness submitted to imprisonment rather than disclose the corruptions within his knowledge. When through its corruptions that party got possession of the sword and purse of the nation it immediately plunged the states into the civil war. The executive head of the government usurped the prerogative of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and ordering the raising of large armies and invading a peaceful state, and prohibiting the liberty of the press and speech even upon the floor of Congress. Their excuse for doing so was the existence of slavery in the country, and to put down what they were pleased to call the pernicious doctrine of states rights. That slavery, which they used as their excuse, had been produced through one branch of the most cherished interest of Massachusetts, as commercial records show. Massachusetts statesmen had got it provided for in the Federal Con-

stitution, and President Garfield and President Lincoln both publicly admitted that the northern people were responsible for the existence of slavery in the country. For the opinion of Mr. Lincoln upon that subject, reference may be had to page 617 of the 2d Vol. of Alexander H. Stephens' History of the Civil War. The opinion of Mr. Garfield was expressed in his speech at Cambridge, Ohio, August 27th, 1879.

Slavery having been recognized in the constitution, and State sovereignty having been the most cherished principle in the articles of the confederation, and in the Constitution, and in the action of the government during its whole history, the civil war, by Republican admission, was revolutionary on the part of the government. It was a wicked attempt to destroy the Federal Constitution. In the language of Alexander Hamilton, it was a wicked attempt to deprive the whole American people of their liberties. During President Buchanan's administration, Edwin M. Stanton gave strongest expressions against the whole Republican policy, but when made the Secretary of War by the Republican administration he put on the robustuous Democratic mantle, and adopted the most extreme revolutionary Republican principles. Rather than recognize the sovereignty of States by sending a flag of truce, he allowed twenty thousand killed and wounded soldiers to lay for four long days and nights upon the battle field of Manassas, the dead to rot and the wounded to suffer, although philanthropic men like Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, were begging that relief might be sent to them. When thirty thousand northern soldiers were suffering from the diseases of the climate at Andersonville, and many comforts and necessaries which the people of the South did not have the means to grant, the Secretary of War refused to receive a commissioner sent to negotiate for their relief. When one of those prisoners was sent to so negotiate, Secretary Stanton refused to ex-

change. He refused to send physicians with the necessary remedies, which the Southern people, by the blockade, were deprived of, though the most solemn pledges were given that those physicians with their remedies, should be faithfully protected. He refused to send ships to Savannah to receive those prisoners without exchange, and subsequently allowed the keeper of that prison to be hung, because of the sufferings of those prisoners, when there is the most ample proof that the keeper of that prison did all that human effort could accomplish for their relief. When the war had closed Secretary Stanton caused Alexander H. Stephens to be arrested in his peaceful home to be confined in a dungeon in Fort Warren beneath the surface of the ground, as appears on the 660th page of vol. 2d of his History. He states that if he had not been removed he would have soon died. Dr. Seaverns, the surgeon, vainly advised his removal. At last Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, went specially to Washington and procured an order under the hands of President Johnson for his removal, though Secretary Stanton would not give his consent to the last.

In the interview at Hampton Roads President Lincoln expressed his willingness that Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee might negotiate the terms for closing the civil war. But he was so strongly opposed by Edwin M. Stanton and his associates that it was given up. President Lincoln again made that proposition to his cabinet on the 3d of March, 1865, to which Mr. Stanton replied that if such was his policy he had better not be inaugurated, he having been elected a second time to the Presidency. Therefore Secretary Stanton was allowed to send instructions to General Grant to hold no communication with Gen. Lee, but to push his military operations to the utmost. That order cost at least ten thousand lives. At last, on the 9th of April, 1865, President Lincoln did

allow Gen. Grant to negotiate with Gen. Lee the terms of surrender for which in four days time President Lincoln was assassinated, and to conceal the authorship of that assassination Mrs. Suratt, an innocent woman, was hung by the order of a military court in which James A. Garfield was a member, associated with other high officials of the Republican party. For attempting to carry out the policy of President Lincoln in opposition to Secretary Stanton, President Johnson was impeached and came near being removed from the Presidential chair. During the fiscal year ending in 1865 the Southern Confederacy had only 175,000 men in the field while the Government had 1,050,000 men. The Southern Confederacy were desiring peace. But Secretary Stanton would not receive their envoys. On the contrary he called for a half million more men, and James A. Garfield being at the head of the military committee in Congress, granted his request and the men were commuted for at the rate of eight hundred dollars for each individual. The consequence was that though the war during that year was languishing to its close, the military expenses were over three hundred and forty millions of dollars more than any other year of its prosecution. Another fact is developed. While the revenues to the treasury during that year were but a trifle greater than other years, it shows conclusively that at least three hundred millions of dollars of that commutation money passed into the pockets of those who were controlling the operations of the government, which explains the mystery of their enormous wealth. The act calling for that half million of men was drawn by the committee in a way to accommodate the stealing of the commutation money instead of its going to the treasury. Republican policy caused that closing year of the war to cost the people of the States more money than the whole Crimean war cost England, France, Turkey and Russia. The Republican protective policy of burdening commerce

by imposing a fifty per cent. duty upon certain imports in order to enable the infant manufacture of \$5,300,000,000 of products to stand alone, now costs the people of the United States, annually, more than the Crimean war cost all those nations in Europe. The continuance of that protective policy is to be the great political issue which republicans and robustuous democrats are to unite in contending for.

ROBUSTUOUS DEMOCRACY.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, PUBLISHED IN
THE HUDSON GAZETTE, AUGUST 15TH, 1883.

The celebration of the Fourth of July will ever be a mockery so long as political Republicanism with its antecedents and its boasted protective policy shall be in the ascendant. Among the circumstances which has specially called my attention to this subject, is a recently received insulting and threatening letter, upon a subject that concerns the reputation of our town and upon which I may have occasion to say much in the future that may not meet the approbation of the gentlemanly writer of the letter. This political Republicanism is now based upon a triumverate consisting of Stalwart and Half-breed Republicans and Robustuous Democrats, their only difference consisting in their furious pursuit of spoils.

Aaron Burr was the first distinguished Robustuous Democrat. The Federalists in making him their candidate for Governor boasted in the *Hudson Balance* of the 24th of April, 1804, that, "by his merit he had raised from the dust and ashes of Democratic obloquy," and that "in comparison to him Morgan Lewis was contemptible," though in history Morgan Lewis stands to-day among the most patriotic of this or any other country, while it will be a favor to Aaron Burr when oblivion shall cover his name.

Dewitt Clinton was the next most distinguished Robus-

tuous Democrat, honored as a Federal candidate for Governor against Daniel D. Tompkins who sacrificed his own interest in the war of 1812, while Clinton affiliated with those who made common cause with the enemy.

The patrons of the Wilmot proviso were among the next most distinguished Robustuous Democrats, and only the strong bolts to my door prevented my being carried by force into one of their assemblies in which their howlings corroborated the statements of the servant, that they were all with only one exception ridiculously drunk.

My next experience with Robustuous Democrats was in my refusal to meet with them in Hudson when they were affiliating with Republicans in instituting the late civil war. The Republican organ was then denouncing woe upon those who talked constitution or conciliation upon that occasion. The characteristics of Republicans and robustuous Democrats united are exhibited in the commencement of the civil war, and in the invasion of Virginia without any earthly excuse and in violation of the principles of the constitution, and in their neglect of twenty thousand wounded and slaughtered soldiers on the battle field of Manasses for four long days and nights, and in their subsequent treatment of Robert E. Lee, who on that occasion set ten thousand captured soldiers at liberty, and did what he could to relieve the wounded and in marking their graves and in sending word to their kindred, of which a son of William Chamberlin, of Red Hook, in Dutchess county, is an example. For these acts of humanity and his defence of the sovereign rights of Virginia his property has been confiscated, his splendid park converted into a national cemetery, and his life was saved by Abraham Lincoln at the sacrifice of his own by the hand of an assassin. The blood of Washington flowed in the veins of Robert E. Lee, and under the inspiration of the muse it may be said of him—

“Ever glorious Virginian, the best of the good,
So simple in heart, so sublime in the rest,
With all that a Washington wanted endued,
And his rival and victor in all he possessed.”

The horrid neglect of slaughtered soldiers on the fields of Manasses occurred through the instrumentality of Edwin M. Stanton, a chief among the robustuous Democracy. When the casualties of war had driven thirty thousand unacclimated captured soldiers to a prison pen at Andersonville, which had only been provided for ten thousand, he refused to exchange for them, and then refused to send ships to Savannah for them when their release was offered gratuitously. In consequence nearly half of them perished. He got from one of those prisoners (Dorance Atwater), his record of their sufferings, and then sent him to a prison for his attempt to reposses himself of that record, and subsequently, under pretense of sending him to a consulate appointment on an Island in the Pacific ocean, he was never heard of after. Stanton, Preston King, and others of those prominent robustuous Democrats went to premature graves.

When the civil war had virtually come to a close, and the government had a million men in the field, it was a robustuous Democrat who proposed and caused the people to be taxed four hundred million dollars under a call for five hundred thousand men, Mr. Stanton still being Secretary of War, and James A. Garfield being at the head of the committee upon military affairs. Had the financial policy contemplated in the constitution been in the ascendant none of those atrocities would ever have occurred. In fact, the civil war would never had an existence. Had only the ordinary Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Diplomatic expenses of the government been imposed upon commerce; and all other expenses been paid by a tax upon property justly imposed, none of those evils would ever have been visited upon the country; and

agriculture, instead of paying nine-tenths of the expenses of the government, would only have had to pay one-fourth. Had those expenses of the government been paid by an excise upon net incomes, agriculture instead of paying nine-tenths, would only have had to pay one-eighth and the expenses themselves would not have exceeded one-fourth of what they now are. Bonds and stocks comprising one-half the wealth of the people, would have to pay one-half the government expenses if borne under a tax, and their net income, with that of commerce and manufactures, being so much greater than that of agriculture, would much farther relieve agriculture if the expenses should be borne under the imposition of an excise. Under such policy no motive would exist for increasing the expenses of the government, but the reverse. Agriculture relieved from the mountain of taxation now imposed upon it, and being relieved from one half of the duties now imposed upon the imports taken in exchange for its exports, would at once become the leading industrial interest of the country, and would control the agricultural markets of the world; and the city of New York in its own ships would, during the present generation, become the great world's commercial emporium; universal industry would do away with the present existing wickedness and crime; we should hear no more of tramps, vagabonds and burglars. Old men, for the mere expression of opinions, would cease to be threatened with dungeons and no longer be insulted by letters from degenerated sons of once respectable towns. But if the people allow Republican and robustuous Democracy to be in the ascendant, the day is not far distant when the agricultural and all others of the industrial population will be reduced to the condition of the peasantry in Ireland and India, with Asiatic and African suffrages and bayonets used to keep them in subjection.

If manufacturers can not prosper in this country under

the incidental benefit of a twenty per cent. duty upon imports, which is equivalent to the whole amount of labor expended in their production, it is time that they should go into some other employment and let those with whom we hold friendly commercial intercourse do our manufacturing for us. Those manufacturers have enjoyed colossal fortunes at the sweat and toil of others long enough, especially when they have used their ill-gotten gains to corrupt the people and thus ruin our civil institutions.

COUNTING THE COST.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, PUBLISHED IN
THE HUDSON GAZETTE, AUGUST 30TH, 1883.

In an equal period the wars in Europe were never more destructive to both life and treasure than during the past thirty years. Yet that sacrifice during those thirty years has been but little over half that of the people of the United States in only about four years of the civil war. Those wars in Europe costing only \$5,065,000,000, while the four years of civil war cost the United States \$9,700,000,000, and over one million of lives, and commenced at the very period that it was the universal boast that the government of the United States was the best that Heaven ever blest a people with. The cause of that war has been a subject of dispute. Some have imputed it to the existence of slavery. But slavery had been existing for all time, and the people of the North were the authors of it, as history has demonstrated, and the unscrupulous James A. Garfield and the honest Abraham Lincoln both publicly admitted.

The war was commenced by the invasion of Virginia, which State had ever opposed the African slave trade and had been the author of the first free territory in the United States, and was rapidly emancipating the slaves among its own people. Some have imputed the civil war to a desire to preserve the union of States, when in fact Massachusetts had been most prominent in the com-

mencement of the war after having been the first to withdraw from the Union in the war of 1812, and was allowed to sneak back into the Union after the termination of that war. In fact, the civil war itself implied a destruction of the Union by substituting for it, a collection of States pinned together by bayonets. Some have imputed the civil war to what they were pleased to consider the pernicious provisions in the constitution of State Sovereignty. Such Senator Sherman declared to be the cause of the civil war with all its sacrifice of blood and treasure, in which declaration he is sustained by authentic history.

Up to 1863 the South had been uniformly successful in the most important battles fought, and at one time had voluntarily set ten thousand prisoners free without exchange. Then Alexander H. Stephens was appointed a commissioner to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. In his acceptance of the appointment on the 12th of June, 1863, as appears in the second volume of his History of War, he suggested as follows :

“While in conference with the authorities at Washington, I am not without hope that indirectly I could turn attention to the general adjustment of peace upon such basis as might be accepted to both parties, and stop the further effusion of blood in a contest so irrational, unchristian and so inconsistent with all recognized American principles. Of course I entertain but one idea of a basis of final settlement, which is the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. This principle lays at the foundation of the American system. It was what was achieved in the war of Independence. The principle covers all that is really involved in the present issue. That the Federal government is yet ripe for such acknowledgment I by no means believe. But the time has come for a proper presentation of the question to the authorities at Washington, I do believe. While, therefore, a mission on a minor point, the greater one could possibly, with prudence, discretion and skill, be opened to view and in a discussion might lead eventually to successful results.

I am willing to undertake such a mission with a view to such ulterior ends. With that view I am at your service, heart and soul."

About the first of July Mr. Stephens, accompanied by Robert Ould, an agent for the exchange of prisoners, went to Newport News and from there telegraphed to Washington, where their proposition was held for two days under consideration, and the reply was that no special commissioner would be received notwithstanding Mr. Stephens' credentials were not from the President of the Confederacy, but from the commander of the military department, addressed so specially to obviate any technicality in respect to a recognition of the confederacy.

That result protracted the war for the two long years more. Having five soldiers in the field to only one of the confederacy, and having the government treasury at command, while the confederacy had only that of an impoverished people, it enabled the government to lay waste by fire and sword all the States of the South, and to burn their cities, as was the case with Atlanta and Columbia. It cost the sacrifice of another half million of lives and five thousand millions of treasure. While robbing the people of the South of all their moveable property, the people of the North were robbed of four hundred millions by the calling for one half million of men and commuting for them at the rate of eight hundred dollars each. It produced the horrid scenes of Andersonville, and to conceal the horrors of which Dorance Atwater was robbed of his diary and doubtless his life. It enabled corporations to rob the government of the public domain and raise the wealth of the people from \$16,000,000,000, invested in the industries, to \$30,000,000,000, largely consisting of watered stocks. It laid the foundation of the claim that "the pernicious doctrine of States rights" had been put down by a changing the Union of the States to a collection of States held together by the military force of the

government. It has put down the pernicious doctrine of established justice by robbing certain industrial interests for the benefit of others. It has put down the pernicious doctrine of providing for the general welfare by imposing enormous burdens upon the people for the benefit of the manufacturing interests, under the name of a protective tariff.

When President Lincoln and Secretary Seward saw where these consequences and policy were tending, they sought to obviate them and to restore the original principles of the government. To that end they procured a meeting with Alexander H. Stephens and others at Hampton Roads. To that end Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee were permitted and authorized to make the terms of the surrender at Appomatox embrace the principles for restoring the Union. That act of President Lincoln cost him his life in five days after the surrender, and the life of Secretary Seward was saved by a miracle. That treaty, however, saved the Union for the time, and if the protective tariff policy and that of imposing all the expenses and corruptions of the Government upon commerce can be put down, the Union can be preserved for the future.

VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, PUBLISHED IN
THE HUDSON GAZETTE, SEPT. 12TH, 1883.

To the same extent that a tariff incidentally confers benefits upon the manufacturing interest it imposes burdens upon the interest of agriculture. The tariff of 1846 averaged about twenty-four per cent. and incidentally conferred that amount of benefit upon the manufacturing interest, and as was there shown, it was equivalent to the whole amount of labor required in the production of manufactures. It was a full protection against the labor in foreign manufacture, even if that foreign labor had cost nothing. Manufacturers now have not only the incidental but the direct benefit of fifty per cent. duty upon foreign manufactures, it being double that of 1846. Agriculture bears ninety per cent. of the burden of these duties, as a free list of over \$200,000,000 protects the manufacturer from any considerable portion of these duties. As the productions of the manufacturers exceeds \$5,300,000,000 annually, the incidental benefit accruing from a duty of fifty per cent. would exceed \$2,500,000,000 annually. As half the population is agricultural, half that burden would of course fall upon agriculture in addition to its having to pay the ninety per cent. duty upon the foreign imports.

It was this view of the subject that induced the ever honored and now lamented Jeremiah S. Black, to call it robbery that agriculture had to bear ninety per cent. of

the burdens of the government. Following the example of the government our county imposes near ninety per cent. of its burdens upon the agricultural interest. For an agricultural town with an income of less than \$200,000, pays twice as much tax as a manufacturing town with an income of at least \$2,000,000.

A tariff of fifty per cent. for the special benefit of the manufacturing interest has been and is now publicly declared to be the great one idea of Republicans. Democratic conventions are now adopting resolutions in favor of a tariff for revenue necessary for the support of the Federal Government economically administered. This of course is all right so far as the Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Diplomatic existence of the government are concerned, but should not apply for the action of the government in any capacity, and particularly for its action for the interests of the States. It should not apply for the expenses of the credit mobillier nor the payment of the debt contracted for it. It should not apply to pay commissions to a syndicate for a mere profession of transferring \$1,700,000,000 of government liabilities to foreign lands. It should not apply to a civil war got up on account of the existence of slavery, or for the purpose of putting down the doctrine of states rights, or for the purpose of changing the union of states to a collection of states held together by military force. It should not apply to pay a pension list of hundreds of millions of dollars annually accruing as a consequence of either civil or foreign war. All such expenses should be paid by a tax upon property or by an excise upon incomes, in which cases over half at least of such burdens would fall upon the bonds or watered stocks of soulless corporations, which in a majority of cases are the creatures of knavish legislation. Whereas a tax upon imports falls to the greatest extent upon the laboring poor, particularly those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Since it is considered a grievance that the hand labor of the inmates of our penitentiaries should come in competition with the machine labor of our manufacturers, I would inquire whether it would not be better to impose a tariff of fifty per cent. upon the productions from those penitentiaries, rather than to suspend their labor altogether, and thereby increase the burden upon agriculture for their support.

The labor of those inmates pay a very respectable profit over and above the whole expenses of those penitentiaries, but perhaps not enough to satisfy the greed of manufacturers. So not to expose those inmates to the demoralizing influence of indolence I propose the fifty per cent. tariff.

FREE CANALS.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. JOHN F. COLLIN, PUBLISHED IN
THE HUDSON GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1883.

There are in the State of New York about 580 miles of canals, which cost near \$80,000,000. By a constitutional amendment their navigation has now been made free at an annual expense to the State of near \$900,000. That free navigation is claimed to have added 196,318 tons to the business on the canals during the past season. As the general government for long years allowed tonnage bounties to the New England fisheries, if it would allow tonnage bounties upon the canals it would relieve the State of New York from that \$900,000 of annual expense and would gladden the hearts of all the farmers in British North America, who intend to monopolize the grain markets of the world, upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Another reciprocity arrangement would aid very much in the realization of their intentions. It consisted in allowing the free importation into the States of all Canadian agricultural production in reciprocation to allowing New England fishermen free access to the British North American fishing grounds. Such an arrangement, while supplying the people of the States with cheap agricultural productions, would vastly increase the exportation of New England fish. It would vastly increase the importation of cheap West India molasses. It would vastly increase the distillation of Boston rum. It

would vastly increase the facilities for the East African slave trade, of which Boston rum is the mainspring.

As the constitutional amendment in respect to the canals has so greatly increased the tonnage on those canals, so will a constitutional amendment in respect to convict labor in our penitentiaries probably vastly increase the number of the occupants of those penitentiaries. for if the tramps and vagabonds who are overrunning our country can be housed, fed and cared for in gentlemanly idleness during winter they could obtain such accommodations by the simple robbing of hen roosts or other petit larcenies. They might be induced to commit those crimes for the express purpose of enjoying those accommodations. As a substitute to that proposed constitutional amendment I will suggest the idea of imposing a protective tariff of fifty per cent. upon the productions of the laborer in those penitentiaries in order to enable our "infant manufacturers" to stand alone. That policy cannot be objected to by those who believe that the government has a right to interfere with the industry of the people anywhere. It can not be objected to by those who approbate a protective tariff under any circumstances. It can not be objected to by those who think the government can under the internal improvement policy enter States without their consent in order to make Goose Creeks navigable. It can not be objected to by those who think it a farce for the Government to obtain the consent of States in order to erect forts or lighthouses within their limits. It can not be objected to by those who consider State rights to be the infamous doctrine of the old Bourbon democracy.

MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1880, PUBLISHED IN THE PHILMONT
SENTINEL, AUGUST 8TH, 1883.

The census of 1880 makes the following showing :

Industries.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	No. est' b.
Iron and steel,	306,958	\$128,787,924	6,498
Lumber and wood,	244,926	79,848,837	38,090
Cotton and mixed textiles,	228,843	58,931,172	1,475
Mens' and womens' clothing,	185,945	52,541,358	6,728
Woolen goods,	169,897	49,259,324	3,390
Boots and shoes,	128,635	52,252,127	18,390
Carriages & smithing,	104,718	38,185,271	43,122
Tobacco, etc.,	87,587	25,054,457	7,674
Brick, tile, etc.,	67,203	13,764,723	5,695
Furniture and up- holstery,	64,127	26,571,831	6,087
Leather, harness, etc.,	63,136	25,081,913	13,708
Printing & Publishing,	62,800	32,838,959	3,634
Flour and grist mill products,	58,401	17,422,316	24,338
Agricultural implem'ts,	39,580	15,359,610	1,943
Shipbuilding,	21,341	12,713,813	2,188
Total	1,844,102	\$627,708,634	182,960

The total number of hands employed in all the industries in the census year (1880) was 2,738,859 ; the aggregate of wages paid was \$947,953,795, and total number of establishments is given at 253,852. The statistics of iron and steel manufactures include blast furnaces, bloomeries forges, rolling mills, steel works, forge products, machinery, and finished and ornamental iron work of all kinds ; of lumber, sawed, planed, turned, carved, sash, doors and blinds ; brick and tile include drain pipe and terra-cotta statistics, and printing and publishing incorporates lithographing. The following table exhibits the leading industries in order of annual value of products :

Industries	Value annual products.	Value materials used.
Iron and steel,	\$551,543,109	\$319,594,960
Flour and grist mill products,	505,185,712	441,545,225
Lumber and wood,	401,715,968	245,986,332
Cotton and mixed textiles,	277,172,086	150,993,278
Woolen goods,	271,916,746	166,640,753
Men's and women's clothing,	241,553,254	150,922,509
Leather, harness, etc.,	241,056,230	177,821,175
Boots and shoes,	207,387,903	122,542,745
Carriage and smithing,	139,410,873	57,522,275
Tobaccos, etc.,	118,670,166	65,384,407
Printing and publishing,	97,701,679	35,216,159
Furniture and upholstery,	85,004,618	40,005,090
Agricultural implements,	68,640,486	31,531,170
Shipbuilding,	36,880,327	19,736,358
Brick, tile, etc.,	33,868,131	10,119,738
Total,	\$3,284,527,288	\$2,035,561,974

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